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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**

**no.10
1974
7th year**

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1ST PART

**DOCUMENTS, FACTS
AND STUDIES**

1. The Community and the United Nations

Community and United Nations

1101. In October another stride was taken towards recognition of the Community, as such, at international level. Through a resolution which the United Nations passed on 11 October by consensus, meaning without a vote, the EEC will be able to attend the meetings and proceedings of the General Assembly as an observer.¹

The Objectives of the United Nations and of the Community

1102. The passing of this resolution marks an important stage in strengthening cooperation between the UN and the Community, which already existed in several areas. Cooperation of this nature finds expression in the convergent objectives set respectively for both bodies by the Charter of San Francisco and the Treaty of Rome. This was highlighted by the French² delegate to the United Nations, in a statement on behalf of the Community on 11 October, before the General Assembly adopted its position.

Although the fundamental principle of the *San Francisco Charter* is to preserve international peace and security, by means of an intricate mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes, one of the basic tools designed with this in mind consists of international cooperation on the economic and social side, which, since San Francisco, has for the most part materialized through the creation of specialized agencies or new bodies.

For their part, the signatories to the *Treaty of Rome* have set themselves 'to lay the foundations of ever closer union among the peoples of Europe' and 'to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe'. The statement read out on behalf of the Community before the United Nations General Assembly declared that in the fields of trade, and of common policies, especially agricultural policy

and development, the Community already had substantial achievements to its credit, and that establishing sustained cooperation between the Assembly and the Community therefore seemed likely to yield many advantages for each of them. The statement then went on to highlight the fact that Europe's economic unity, inspired by the desire to put an end to war in Europe once and for all, can but serve to preserve peace and international equilibrium. The statement concludes by emphasizing the resolve to cooperate, on the part of the Community, which is essentially open to the outside world.

United Nations and regional organizations

1103. On the institutional side, the United Nations family embraces a whole group of principal organs established by the Charter, with the General Assembly representing the hub, and also includes the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. These organs are supported by an array of different bodies, including permanent organs (such as UNCTAD), or subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and organs subsidiary or affiliated to ECOSOC (the Regional Economic Commissions). The family is rounded off by a group of specialized agencies, such as the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), etc.

The Community, on the other hand, has powers in certain quarters, which were previously

¹ The same status of observer was granted to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) in the terms of another resolution passed on the same day by the General Assembly.

² France is holding the Presidency of the Council of the Communities for the second half of 1974.

deployed by the Member States and is thus an entity appreciably different from the conventional intergovernmental body. The Community was therefore logically obliged to try and find its place within the United Nations' family. Although the Charter, in principle, recognizes only States, Article 52 does stipulate that none of the Charter's provisions 'precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, as are appropriate for regional action'.

Neither the Charter nor the rules of the General Assembly, of course, establish the conditions enabling such 'regional organizations' to take part in the work of the United Nations, but, over the years, several international bodies have been granted the status of observer in the UN ambiance. Thus the Council of Europe, the OECD and Comecon are now observers in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). But with regard to the General Assembly itself, this status had been accorded to no more than three intergovernmental bodies, namely the Organization of American States, in 1948, the League of Arab States, in 1950 and the Organization of African Unity in 1965.

Relations with ECOSOC, the Regional Economic Commissions and the specialized institutions

1104. Given the basically political character of the General Assembly, the Community authorities therefore initially established relations with the economic or technical institutions and organs of the UN, as can be seen from the most significant stages in this development.

Between 1958 and 1967, the Community did not take part as such in the work of ECOSOC, although the EEC Commission closely followed its development, especially during the summer

meetings which focused on economic affairs. From 1967 onwards the Community was invited to attend as an observer ECOSOC meetings where matters involving the Community were discussed. Thus over recent years, the Community has been able to express its views on certain crucial questions discussed within ECOSOC.

Similar, if not always identical terms for participation have been agreed on between the Community authorities and the *Regional Economic Commissions*. The EEC Commission has thus been associated in the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe since 1958, as a 'guest of the Secretariat'. Here it is not the Community as such but the EEC Commission which is represented, and it has been observed that the status of 'guest' is possibly more tenuous than that of observer.¹ These examples illustrate the intricacy of the United Nations system and the unique character of each of its entities.

The Community is also taking part as a permanent observer in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) set up in 1964, in the permanent organ of the Conference, namely the Trade and Development Board, and in the subsidiary organs. It was UNCTAD which sponsored the negotiations which led to several international commodity agreements. Thus the Community as such took part in negotiating the International Agreements on wheat and tin and has abided by them. Here the Community appeared as a negotiator. This affords wider terms of reference than does the status of observer and the Community was able to make full use of its authority.

Finally, links have been forged with most of the *specialized agencies*. Thus, for instance, the Community is an observer at the FAO, and, under Article 229 of the Treaty of Rome, maintains regular working relations with UNESCO.

¹ In practice this has worked out fairly satisfactorily.

The Community and the United Nations General Assembly

1105. Regarding the *General Assembly*, the resolution of 11 October is the culmination of previous thinking and action. The Community had in fact already been allowed as an observer to attend the proceedings of the Preparations Committee for the Second Development Decade. The Committee's work continued in 1970 with the Second Commission, the Economic and Financial Commission, of the General Assembly.

Already at this stage and acting on a Commission Proposal, the Committee of Permanent Representatives had decided that the time had come for the Community to ask for admission to the Second Commission of the Assembly, so that it could take part in the final stages of the work on the Second Development Decade. Then in 1971 the Council took a similar Decision. But in view of the circumstances, application was not made either in 1970 or 1971.

The situation has since changed considerably. Certain preliminaries have been dispensed with and apart from this, the Community itself has changed. Enlargement has expanded its world audience, particularly as regards the developing countries. Moreover, at the Paris and Copenhagen Summit Conferences of 1972 and 1973, the Member States, stressing the political nature of their objectives, affirmed their resolve to transform before the end of the present decade the whole complex of their relations into a European Union and 'to contribute to international progress both through their relations with third countries and by adopting common positions which they intend to take, wherever possible, in international organizations, notably the United Nations and the specialized agencies'.¹ With the same ideas in mind, the European Parliament asked the Commission in July 1973 to take the necessary action 'to make

appropriate arrangements for Community representation in matters relating to its sphere' *vis-à-vis* the United Nations.²

Fresh action by the Community was all the more justified by the fact that the General Assembly is looking more and more often at the roots of many economic questions falling within the Community's province, and is no longer merely confirming the conclusions of its subsidiary organs. The Extraordinary Session of April-May 1974 on raw materials, and the meeting to be held in 1975 on development problems exemplify this trend.

Against this changing background the Council authorities, after making inquiries among the Member States of the United Nations, agreed to instruct the Representative of the country holding the Presidency of the Council of the European Communities to ask for the question of the Community's status *vis-à-vis* the Assembly to be put on the agenda for the General Assembly's 29th meeting. This was done, and on 11 October the resolution was adopted, in terms of which the General Assembly, wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the European Economic Community, asks the Secretary-General to invite the European Economic Community to attend, as an observer, the meetings and proceedings of the General Assembly.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2501.

² OJ C62 of 31.7.1973.

2. Community loans

Community loans

1201. The Community as such will henceforth be able to contract loans, the proceeds of which will be re-lent to Member States having to cope with balance of payments problems due to the increased price of petroleum products. Agreement to this effect was reached at the Council session on economic and financial affairs which took place in Luxembourg on 21 October 1974.¹

1202. Owing to the dearer prices of petroleum products, the economies of all the Community countries are showing a considerable deterioration in the terms of trade, which, in most cases, emerges as a deficit in current accounts with the outside world.

The Community countries are far from equally equipped to deal with such a situation, since their degree of independence in energy in relation to the outside world and, above all, the level of their exchange reserves and their facilities for recourse to international loans vary widely.

This being the case, and for want of any Community initiative, there is a risk that each Member State might be induced to find purely national solutions to its own problems, which could well compromise the necessary coordination of economic and monetary policies within the Community, and even amount to a real threat to Community cohesion.

This is the background to the Commission's Communications to the Council in January and June 1974, which mention floating a Community loan on the international capital market. The basic idea of this project is that the Community shall share in financing the member countries' oil deficits by putting at their disposal, on request, funds which the Community itself would borrow abroad. Apart from being a token of solidarity, such action would help to solve the problem of recycling the surpluses of the oil producing countries.

The Commission presented its initial specific Proposals in July 1974.

The Council reviewed them on 15 July and again on 16 September, during a session which included a Communication from Mr Fourcade, France's Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance.² At the Council's request, the technical work was done within the Commission in collaboration with the Monetary Committee and the Central Banks' Governors Committee. The work focused mainly on the loan specifications, the status of the borrower, the nature and extent of the guarantee to external creditors, the procedure for the loan and its repayment between the recipient Member State or States of the Community.

The results were sent by the Commission to the Council early in October, in the shape of a Proposal for a basic Regulation³ and a proposed implementary Regulation.

The Commission's Proposal concerning Community loans was presented in detail by Vice-President Haferkamp, on 18 October 1974 to the European Parliament, which gave a favourable Opinion on it.⁴

1203. The text of the basic Regulation finally approved by the Council on 21 October 1974,⁵ stipulates, in the main, that:

- the Community shall be able to contract loans, once or several times, either with non-member countries, or directly on the financial markets, within the limits of a global ceiling computed in European units of account equivalent to US \$3 000 million and for a minimum term of five years; the loan procedure shall be initiated by one or more Member States after authorization from the Council;

¹ Point 2425.

² Bull. EC 9-1972, points 1301 and 1302.

³ OJ C 129 of 22.10.1974.

⁴ Point 2406.

⁵ Final agreement from the Federal Republic of Germany will not be forthcoming before authorization by Parliament.

3. Development of the Community competition policy

Community loans

- the loan transactions shall have the sole purpose of relending the funds raised, to one or more Member States in difficulties with external payments, due to the increased price of oil products;
- the loan granted by the Community to any Member State shall be subject to that Member State adopting a restabilization programme which must be approved by the Council;
- the lending and borrowing transactions shall be made on the same terms, with no charge accruing to the Community;
- a ceiling has been set on the guarantee deriving from each Member State from the obligation, contracted by the Community in respect of its creditors, to ensure that in any circumstances the loan is serviced.¹

A statement written into the minutes of the Council session also says that the foregoing Regulation will normally serve as the basis for other similar lending and borrowing operations referred to in Article 1, which could be decided on after the total referred to in Article 5 has been used up.

It should be noted that any initial loan transaction is still subject to adoption by the Council of implementing provisions concerning the procedure to be applied in the case of a Member State, in receipt of a Community loan, being temporarily unable to meet interest payments or capital repayments.

When the Third Report on Competition Policy was debated in the European Parliament¹ during the part-session of 18 October, Mr Albert Borschette, Member of the Commission, made the following statement:

1301. 'It is very often said that traditions are being eroded; but traditions are also being created, and I think we are at present creating such a tradition in that every year the Commission draws up a report on the competition policy it is pursuing and also in that here, in the plenary sitting of Parliament, we have a frank discussion on the Commission policy, in addition to the almost permanent dialogue between your Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Commission.'

I would add that since this is a sector in which the Commission has power of decision and in which it is subject to the control of the European Parliament alone, I think that it is doubly important to hold these discussions so that Parliament can fully exercise its control over the Commission.

Also, we are extremely encouraged by the motion for a resolution which has been submitted to continue the realistic and efficient policy which we have pursued together so far. There are still a number of blanks and omissions, and a great deal remains to be done in the field of competition policy. However, allow me to give you some detailed information.

Community law and national legislation

1302. First of all, as regards the relationship between national legislation and Community legislation, I fully agree that this problem is of very great importance, but I should like first of all to stress that the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice has already given us two guiding principles—the precedence of Community stan-

¹ Expressed as percentages of the global amount of the loan (principal and interest), the ceilings are as under:

Germany, France, United Kingdom: 44.04% each; Italy: 29.36%; Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands: 14.68% each; Denmark: 6.60%; Ireland: 2.56%.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1974, point 1301.

dards over national standards and, secondly, the full and uniform application in all parts of the Common Market of those Community standards.

These principles imply essentially that authorization given under national law cannot contradict a Community prohibition aiming, under the terms of the Treaty, to ensure the maintenance of fair competition within the Common Market, and a national prohibition under national law cannot oppose the fundamental principles of a Community decision—a decision taken pursuant to Article 85(3)—considered as an essential instrument in the implementation of the aims of the Treaties.

However, in order to avoid as far as possible differences which might appear in the application of national law and Community law, the Commission intends to propose initially rules of procedure aiming to obtain an improvement in the Commission's information on national procedures for administrative authorities and tribunals, and also to organize consultations between national authorities and Community authorities, so that the Commission may deliver opinions—in case there should be any conflict—and thirdly, the setting up, in the long term, of genuine cooperation between the various authorities, with a view to the more complete and more uniform implementation of Community competition law.

Consumer protection

1303. The consideration of the consumer's interest is a constant concern when developing competition policy. Particularly, Article 85(3) also aims to protect consumers and makes this a condition for the granting of an exemption to the principle of prohibition. As to the principle of prohibition itself, the Commission has made every effort to apply this first and foremost in

cases where the interests of the consumer are seriously threatened.

In the present circumstances, where the main object of economic policy remains the struggle against inflation, an active policy must be pursued, particularly as regards prices, on the basis of an efficient competition structure. In fact, competition policy does not make it possible to fight inflation directly but rather to maintain a degree of fluidity in the market, allowing a certain latitude for competition, particularly in prices. It is in this light that I see the two decisions taken by the Commission recently.

First of all, there is a prohibition affecting major producers of glass packaging in five Member States, forbidding them to follow an agreement curiously entitled "rules of loyal competition", which really aimed to suppress normal competition in the prices sector and general trading conditions.

The second case concerns a decision recently taken by the Commission to fine the manufacturers of wallpaper in one Member State for having organized a collective boycott of a tradesman who did not obey the rules of the cartel, particularly in pricing.

Selective distribution

1304. After deliberations within the Commission with the national experts, I think that we are currently drawing up certain basic guidelines regarding the problems raised in Community competition law by systems of selective distribution in two sectors, the car industry and the cosmetics industry.

As to the car industry, I think we must realize that in the interests of the consumer and for his security there must be some link between the producer and the dealer, but I also think that this means that it should not be permitted for just

anyone at all to become a car dealer. This means that we must realize that the need for certain connections may limit the number of dealers under a producer.

In any case, in order for the Commission to be able to authorize such a system, the buyer must be sure not only of being able to buy his car in any country of the Community, but also of being able to get his car repaired.

As to limited distribution in the perfume sector, the Commission has also consulted the profession and experts from the Member States. In any case, I can already state that the fact that this is a luxury product could not alone bring the Commission to authorize a system of selective distribution. The Commission has already told your Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee that eventually it would like to hold a thorough discussion on this matter of selective distribution. I think this could be done quite soon.

Granting patent licences

1305. The Commission could also meet your request on licensing contracts for patents. I should like to say right away that the Commission is prepared to devote a large section of its next report on competition to this extremely important matter, which is also very complex and highly technical.

This matter will also be dealt with at a conference bringing together Commission representatives and experts on competition from the Member States. This conference will take place at the end of the year.

In any case, I can already announce that, for the Commission, there can be no doubt that genuinely patented products must be allowed to circulate freely within the Common Market, which means that all prohibitions against sale in certain parts of the Community and all restric-

tions having an equivalent effect included in agreements on patenting are forbidden under Article 85. The Commission has already announced to your Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs that in the near future it will be consulting it on this question, and in my view Community law must be used to bring innovations into this field.

Freedom of internal trade and imports

1306. As to the problem of free internal trade and imports within the Community, there is a need to put an end to agreements between manufacturers and buyers with a view to preventing the exportation of products within the Community. Since the well-known decision laid down in the Grundig-Consten affair, the Commission is paying unceasing attention to this matter. The rules adopted on exclusive distribution agreements aimed to organize the distribution of products within the Common Market so as to concentrate sales efforts of dealers on their territory of principal responsibility, allotted to them, but without setting up barriers which would grant them absolute protection. Similarly, selective distribution systems cannot be organized on a national basis against the objectives of the setting up of a single market between them and the States.

In this context I should like to mention two recent affairs which the Commission is currently dealing with. They concern the publishing sector. This sector deserves particular attention from the Commission in view of its importance for the cultural and political education of our citizens. The Commission is also attempting to analyse the origins and causes of price distortion noted between the various Member States of the Community for books and newspapers, and periodicals. An exhaustive inquiry has been opened in order to assess the production and distribution procedures for these products with

regard to the rules of the Treaty of Rome. This inquiry has not been limited to the activities of a single group, but in this sector a very large group does occupy a predominant place in distribution and international trade in books and papers. At the present time the inquiry is virtually complete, and the Commission will now have to assess the behaviour of the group with regard to the Articles of the Treaty.

The second affair in this sector concerns the exportation of Dutch books to Belgium. It concerns prohibitions on export imposed by several Dutch publishers on Dutch retailers. Their aim was to protect the territory granted to the exclusive representatives of those publishers in Belgium. Contacts have already been established at professional level with the union of Dutch publishers in order to speed up the handling of this matter.

The maintenance of efficient competition in trade with the rest of the world is also one of the main concerns of the Commission. Thus as to various particular cases, I shall shortly propose to the Commission that it confirm, by decisions, the position taken in principle in October 1972, in its opinion on the importation of Japanese products. Private agreements between undertakings, even if they are concluded to promote what is known as "orderly marketing", should not escape the application of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

Monitoring dominant positions

1307. More and more markets are escaping the procedure laid down for efficient competition, given the dominant position of certain undertakings. Since these are tempted to profit from their dominant position, strict control of potential abusive practice on such markets by important undertakings becomes daily more necessary.

Of course, the examination of such situations raises legal and technical problems of great complexity. Thus to contest a dominant position, and to delineate precisely the market involved, presents very often enormous difficulties. This is certainly the case for the major affairs being examined, under Article 86, within the Commission's department on competition. The opening of an inquiry does not mean that there is any presumption of an infringement of Community rules. But Parliament has the right to be informed of the main problems currently arising in competition policy.

In this context, the inquiry into the behaviour of IBM has drawn the attention, just recently, of the press and public opinion. The inquiry aimed to check on certain behaviour by IBM in Europe, pointed out to the Commission, and at the same time to note whether the grievances against IBM in the United States also applied in Europe. Given the importance of the data-processing sector and the dominant position of IBM, the Commission considers that a thorough analysis of this matter is absolutely necessary.

As to tranquillizers, that is to say valium and librium produced by the Hoffmann-La Roche group, the Commission is currently examining the result of studies carried out into the delineation of the market of the products concerned, which will allow it to assess the position of this group on the market precisely.

In the Radio Luxembourg affair, the Commission is examining the activities of this undertaking on the musical publishing market in connection with broadcasting companies. As a commercial radio station, Radio Luxembourg holds a very important position in the musical publicity sector. The aim is to determine the conditions required of music publishers for publicity given to their material.

Finally, an inquiry has also been opened into the complaints made about the dominant position of

the European branch of the American United Fruit group as regards the importation of bananas into the Community.

State aid

1308. I should like to recall that by the end of 1973, the Commission had announced to the Council its intention of defining coordination principles for regional aid which would be valid for all regions of the Community. I shall not conceal the fact that the work of the Commission in this matter has been held up to some extent by the political situation in the Community, the political situation in certain Member States, and also by the technical nature of the problems which have to be solved before this matter of coordination can be decided upon by the Commission and subsequently submitted to the Member States.

However, I have every hope that before the end of the year we shall be able to propose the coordination solution. It will perhaps contribute to the smooth running of the negotiations of the British Government regarding regional aid, and will facilitate the setting up of the Regional Development Fund.

We are also currently examining the possibility of drawing up a complete inventory of all aid granted in various regions of the Community, mainly in order to make such aid clear and measurable, but also to avoid reducing or eliminating such aid, and above all on behalf of investors who have occasionally noted the sorry lack of such an inventory.

The oil market situation

1309. In conclusion I should like to say a few words on the situation in the oil market.

Clearly the energy and oil crisis has significantly altered the situation on the market in petroleum

products. That is why the Commission, in a communication of 21 December last year, had already warned the oil companies against certain actions on the oil market.

Subsequently, the Commission began a general inquiry into the situation on the petroleum market and also, on the basis of independent complaints, began to examine certain special cases.

The Commission will in any case draw up a report on all that it has ascertained regarding the petroleum market, even though in certain cases Articles 85 and 86 were not applicable.

Furthermore, the Commission is currently examining several matters, and in one case, following complaints submitted by independent distributors, the Commission only ten days ago sent a list of grievances to eleven oil companies dependent on international groups, in connection with their total or partial refusal to supply petrol to an independent company, or if deliveries were carried out, their prices, which, given the prices in force in the company's country, made it impossible for the latter to carry out its activities normally.

Control of mergers

1310. On this point, I should like to say that I am not very optimistic. The Council, or more precisely, its working parties, has so far discussed these matters on two occasions, but it did not discuss a precise proposal for a regulation. It discussed major questions, very general questions, namely the convergence between regional policy, social and short-term economic policy with competition policy; so far unfortunately this is all that has been done.

And so I regret to have to state that, probably, the Council will yet again be unable to meet the deadline it laid down for itself in its resolution on industrial policy, i.e., the end of this year.

4. Annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund

Competition

This does not mean that, when the time comes, the Commission will fail to produce new measures, and I shall not fail myself at that time to inform your Parliament and its responsible committees.'

1401. The annual meeting of the Governors of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) took place in Washington from 30 September to 4 October 1974. It was chaired by Mr Konan Bédié, the Minister of Finance for the Ivory Coast and was opened by an address from the President of the United States, Mr Ford.

Observers from the Commission attended the proceedings, during which Mr Fourcade, France's Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, and officiating President of the Council, preceded his address by a statement on behalf of the Community.¹

The meeting concentrated on two questions, namely, reform of the international monetary system, and the effects of the oil crisis, concerning which most of the speakers expressed deep concern.

Previous annual meetings had delegated the task of studying monetary reform to the Committee responsible for reform of the international monetary system and related issues (Committee of Twenty): this Committee finished its work in the summer² and submitted a report to the meeting, advocating, *inter alia*, the formation of two Committees:

(i) the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the IMF (Interim Committee) called, more or less, to take over from the Committee of Twenty, and made up of senior political figures. The Committee is responsible for administering the international monetary system and continuing the negotiations for reforming the system. It was planned that the Interim Committee, when the need arose, would invite those institutions which had taken part, as observers, in the work of the Committee of

¹ Point 1404.

² Bull. EC 6-1974, point 1301.

Twenty, and which included the Commission of the European Communities;

(ii) the Joint Committee of Ministers of the IMF and IBRD (the Development Committee), called in to follow up the study on the general issue of transferring real resources to the developing countries.

Both these bodies held their first meetings during the annual general meeting. The press communiqués which they published afterwards are quoted in the documentary annex.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that in response to Mr Fourcade's requests on behalf of the Community, and to the disquiet voiced by the other Governors, the Interim Committee decided that its most urgent task was to attack the problems raised by the oil crisis, especially those connected with the recycling of capital.

1402. The positions adopted by the Member States of the Community, in the speeches made from the rostrum, revealed that, although there was agreement on principles, the objective of harmonizing Member States views had not been fully attained in many areas. On this score, it should be remembered that, in its Communication of 15 November 1973 to the Council, concerning transition to the second stage of economic and monetary union,¹ the Commission had considered that, in the area of monetary relations with third countries and international organizations, the Community's monetary personality should emerge in common positions, presented by a single spokesman.

1403. The annual general meeting usually provides various authorities with an opportunity to hold meetings, during which questions involving the IMF and the IBRD are dealt with.

On this occasion, meetings were held by the following authorities, in which the Commission is represented:

- (i) Working Party No 3 of the OECD Economic Policy Committee whose activity is chiefly concerned with international payment relations;
- (ii) the Governors Committee of the Community Central Banks;
- (iii) the Group of Ten, made up of ten industrialized countries belonging to the IMF, who are party to General Loan Agreements through which these countries may make special credits available to the IMF, according to special procedures. At the meeting of 29 September 1974, it was agreed to renew these Agreements for a period of five years from 24 October 1975, with certain necessary amendments to bring operational methods up to date. It was also decided for the time being to keep gold as the medium for transactions in this field.

Documentary Annex

Statement by Mr Fourcade

1404. The first part of the speech by Mr Fourcade, France's Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance and officiating President of the Council of the Communities, to the annual meeting of the IMF and IBRD in Washington, consisted of a statement in the name of the Community. The text is as follows:

'Before speaking on behalf of the French Government, I should like, at the request of the member countries of the European Economic Community, to express certain common viewpoints held by those countries on the matters to be discussed at this Annual Meeting. This privilege falls to me this year since the chairmanship of the Council of Ministers of the Community is held by France during the current six-month period.'

¹ Bull. EC 11-1973, points 1101 and 2201, OJ C 114 of 27.12.1973.

First of all let me say a word on the work accomplished by the Committee of 20. The proposals made in the first part of the Outline of Reform are geared toward the future. They represent a substantial effort of concerted thought and imagination. The task is unfinished. It would hardly have been possible, in the present situation, to do much more than what has been done. For the short-term, the member countries of the Community appreciate the agreements reached, for example, those on the Interim Committee and the Development Committee. The proposals on these matters match the hopes of the European Economic Community. Moreover, the members of this Community are aware of the need to make the technical adjustments to the rules governing the International Monetary Fund which will be essential to ensure in the near future the proper functioning of that institution. In the longer term, they intend to continue to devote all their efforts to seeking balanced and more far-reaching measures to complete the reform of the international monetary system.

Above and beyond the reform of the international monetary system, there are the problems of the world economic and monetary situation to contend with. I shall surprise no-one by saying that the world economy is menaced by a crisis that could well have grave consequences. All countries might become victims of simultaneous inflation and stagnation.

The nations are resolved to meet this danger head on. They are trying, and will continue to try, to harmonize their national policies in order to make them more effective. In so doing, they feel that they are not acting in their own interests alone. They feel that they are contributing to the achievement of equilibrium and progress in the world economy.

In this field, an important role falls to the activities of the international organizations. Thus the European Community supports

the efforts made by the IMF and the World Bank, and hopes that they will continue and develop their endeavours in this direction, in particular with respect to the orderly recycling of capital.

Being aware of its responsibilities *vis-à-vis* its member countries, the European Community is currently studying the possibility of participating on its own account in recycling operations. The action it might take in this connection should be regarded as a supplement to international efforts in this field, and not necessarily as limiting their scope.

Lastly, I should like to stress the very special interest of the European Community in development problems. In addition to the individual efforts of its member countries, the Community as such has recently strengthened its programme of action concerning the developing countries. The Community has taken several steps designed to increase its already considerable contribution to those of the developing countries that have been the most affected by the recent evolution of the world economy. Accordingly, the Community has launched the idea of making an international effort within the framework of the United Nations, in conjunction with contributions by the other member countries of that organization. In addition, the Community has more than doubled its programme of food aid, which will exceed US \$300 million in 1974. For the longer term, it is currently working on completing the negotiations held during the past few months with 44 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries with a view to establishing a new form of association. Besides stepping up financial aid and providing common lines of action on industrial cooperation, the Community intends to grant sizeable commercial concessions without any reciprocal arrangement. In addition, the parties to the negotiations plan to set up, in the crucial sphere of raw materials trading, a system for stabilization of commodity

export earnings. Progress has also been made toward drawing up a global European policy for development assistance at world level.'

Communiqué from the Interim Committee

1405. After its inaugural meeting on 3 October 1974, the *Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the IMF* issued the following communiqué to the press:

1. The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System held its inaugural meeting in Washington on 3 October 1974. The meeting was convened by Henri Konan Bédié, Chairman of the Board of Governors. Mr John N. Turner, Minister of Finance of Canada, was selected as Chairman of the Committee for a period of two years. Mr H. Johannes Witteveen, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, participated in the meeting.

2. The members of the Committee had an exchange of views on the current situation and the prospects for the year ahead as it related to the business of the Committee.

3. The Committee reviewed the problem of recycling, and agreed to ask the Executive Directors to consider in this context, as a matter of urgency, the adequacy of existing private and official financing arrangements, and to report on the possible need for additional arrangements, including enlarged financing arrangements through the Fund, and to make proposals for dealing with the problem. The Committee also intends to discuss as a matter of priority the adjustment process, quotas in the Fund, and amendments of its Articles, including amendments on gold and the link, among other subjects.

4. The members of the Committee decided that their next meeting should take place on 15-16 January 1975, in Washington.

5. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

"The Committee shall advise and report to the Board of Governors with respect to the function of the Board of Governors in:

- (i) supervising the management and adaptation of the international monetary system, including the continuing operation of the adjustment process, and in this connection reviewing developments in global liquidity and the transfer of real resources to developing countries;
- (ii) considering proposals by the Executive Directors to amend the Articles of Agreement and
- (iii) dealing with sudden disturbances that might threaten the system."

In addition, the Committee shall advise and report to the Board of Governors on any other matters on which the Board of Governors may seek the advice of the Committee.

In performing its duties, the Committee shall take account of the work of other bodies having specialized responsibilities in related fields.'

Communiqué from the Development Committee

1406. At the end of its first meeting, on 2 October 1974, the *Development Committee* issued the following communiqué:

1. The Ministers of the Committee of Twenty on the reform of the international monetary system and related issues have recommended at their meeting in June 1974 the establishment of a Joint Ministerial Committee of the Fund and the

¹ The Development Committee was established by parallel resolutions of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund today. Its formal title is 'Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to the Developing Countries'.

World Bank, to carry forward the study of the broad question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries, and to recommend measures to be adopted in order to work out its conclusions. The Ministers further recommended that the Joint Ministerial Committee should also give urgent attention to the problems of the developing countries most severely affected by exceptional balance of payment difficulties in the current situation, bearing in mind the need for coordination with other international bodies. The Development Committee held its first meeting today.

2. Mr Henri Konan Bédié, Governor, from the Ivory Coast, was elected Chairman. The Director-General of the Fund and the President of the Bank participated in the meeting.

3. It was agreed that the immediate focus of the committee work would be on the analysis of the situation of the most seriously affected developing and less developed countries, and on measures to adjust to the new outlook for international commodity prices. Additional topics for the committee's consideration over the longer term were discussed, and the Executive Secretary who will be appointed shortly, will be asked to prepare a recommendation for a detailed work programme.

4. The Committee will meet again tomorrow, Thursday, 3 October 1974.'

2ND PART

**COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES**

IN OCTOBER 1974

1. Functioning of the common market

Internal common market

Customs union

Common Customs Tariff

Tariff applicable from 1 January 1975

2101. On 15 October 1974, the Council adopted a Regulation¹ on the CCT applicable from 1 January 1975.

The bulk of the amendments in the new Tariff, compared with that of 1974, derive from applying the results of the renegotiations concluded on the basis of Article XXIV(6) of GATT.

The others stem from:

- certain Regulations on the common organization of the market, which took effect in 1974, and affect particularly the Chapters: 2 (meat and offal), 4 (dairy produce) and 22 (alcoholic drinks);
- the Council Directive of 18 October 1971, on the approximation of Member States' laws governing units of measurement;
- the need to clarify certain texts, or adapt them to technical developments.

Tariff measures

Tariff quotas

2102. On 15 October 1974,¹ the Council, acting on a Commission Proposal, adopted a Regulation on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for 1975 of 6 000 tonnes of certain eels.

Again on the same day,¹ the Council approved two other Regulations on Community tariff quotas for 1975. One covers the opening of a tariff quota of 652 000 cubic metres for certain coniferous plywoods. The other concerns a tar-

iff quota of 3 000 000 tonnes for *newsprint* and extends this same quota to cover certain papers under sub-heading 48.01 E (i.e. paper having all the characteristics of newsprint except for the watermarks).

Harmonization of customs legislation

2103. On 15 October, the Council formally adopted a Decision on negotiating an agreement covering two draft annexes to the *International Convention for the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures* and concerning customs transit and transhipping.

2104. During the sitting of 14 to 18 October 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on several Commission Proposals concerning: the opening of tariff quotas, application of the generalized preferences for 1975 in favour of certain of the developing countries' exports, the concept of origin of petroleum products, the tariff treatment of goods imported for testing, the delivery times of imported goods, an amendment to the 1968 Regulation on customs value, and the nomenclature of goods for external trade statistics.

On 22 October the *Court of Justice* issued a judgment on a tax of equivalent effect to a customs duty.

Internal common market

Free movement of individuals

2105. On 30 October, the Commission adopted a Communication to the Council drawing its

¹ OJ L 295 of 1.11.1974.

conclusions from the judgment of 21 June 1974¹ by the Court of Justice in respect of the right of establishment (Case 2-74, Mr Jean Reyners v the Belgian Government).

It follows from this judgment that all outstanding restrictions still preventing nationals of a Member State or companies, who meet the criteria set by Article 58 of the EEC Treaty, and establish themselves in another Member State, from being treated by the host country in the same way as its own subjects, must be regarded as null and void as from 1 January 1970.

In other words, the provisions of Article 52 are to be considered as directly applicable legal norms, since the end of the transitional period.

The Commission's Communication also indicates:

- that it is officially withdrawing all the proposed Directives still under review by the Council, which would abolish restrictions on establishment, or on both establishment and the freedom to supply services, since these Proposals are now superfluous in implementing the rule of national conditions.
- that the judgment on Case 2-74 in no way changes the need for the Council to adopt Directives embodying transitional measures intended to facilitate establishment, the mutual recognition of diplomas, or the coordination of conditions for access and practice, as based on Article 57(1) or (2) of the EEC Treaty.
- that the rule of national conditions henceforth applies, without reservation, to the medical, paramedical and pharmaceutical professions, despite the lack of Directives on the coordination of terms of practice, to which Article 57(3) of the EEC Treaty refers.

Commercial and economic law

Disposal of waste oils

2106. On 18 October 1974, the Commission decided to amend the proposed Directive on the disposal of waste oils, which was laid before the Council last March.² The amendments to the original text, which take account of Opinions from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, include additional details. But the Commission did not adopt certain more substantial amendments which were suggested.

Competition policy

Restrictive agreements, concentrations, dominant positions: specific cases

Termination of a restrictive agreement

2107. Following action by the Commission, an agreement in Germany for the provision of aggregated price rebates on flat glass (GUR-Kartell), which enabled the subsidiaries of the two most powerful glass manufacturing groups (St-Gobain/Pont-à-Mousson and BSN) to control the market in this significant branch of the industry, has been terminated with effect from 31 December 1974; consumer firms have been informed of this.

Furthermore, the two groups have also broken up a number of lines of business which they were

¹ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2477.

² Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2108.

developing together, particularly on the French and German markets.

These changes will give a clear boost to competition on the glass market, which the Commission has been looking at closely for some time now. In 1969 and 1970 a number of agreements had already been terminated, while others were modified.

However, progress still remains to be made, particularly in view of the growing concentration trend in this industry (e.g., St-Gobain's takeover of St-Roch and BSN's takeover of Glaverbel-Mécaniver). It has been found that there are still problems of competition, especially as regards safety glass for the motor industry. The investigation is currently in progress with a view to making the situation compatible with the rules on competition in the Treaty of Rome.

Application of a Commission Decision

2108. The German company Kali und Salz AG and the French company Société commerciale de potasses et de l'azote, Sarl (SCPA), Paris have informed the Commission that all the necessary steps have been taken to apply the Commission's Decision of 11 May 1973¹ concerning them. The terms of the Decision banned a cooperation agreement binding the two companies, the biggest Community producers of potash. The agreement concerned the marketing of potash fertilizers by joint distributors.

Following the action taken by both firms in applying the Decision of May 1973, both producers market their output through a separate sales organization, which is economically and financially independent. But the measures applied vary from State to State, depending on the previous situation and the conditions prevailing in each country.

The Commission was advised of current developments and took note of the measures adopted. It will watch the market closely and ensure that no collusion occurs between the distributors.

Concentration operations authorized by the Commission

2109. By its Decision of 2 October 1974,² the Commission, under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty, authorized an agreement to form a European Manganese Group (GEM) by the new French companies of Aciéries de Pompey (SNAP), the Compagnie universelle d'acétylène (CUA) and the Société française d'électro-métallurgie on one side and Société Portugaise Eurominas electrometalurgia (EUROMINAS) on the other.

The main aim of the Manganese Group is joint distribution on the world market, and inside the Community, of ferromanganese produced in Portugal by Eurominas, a company in which SNAP and CUA each hold 22.5% of the nominal capital.

In view of the French and Community ferromanganese markets, and of the insignificant quantities of imports into the Community planned by GEM, the Commission considered that the Group's formation was compatible with the ECSC Treaty competition rules.

2110. Under Article 66 of the Treaty of Paris, the Commission on 2 October 1974 authorized Klöckner & Co. of Duisburg, a major steel trading company, to acquire Howard E. Perry & Co. Ltd. of Willenhall, Staffordshire. Perry has only a small share of the United Kingdom dealers' market in steel products. But this oper-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2109.

² OJ L 286 of 23.10.1974

ation allows Klöckner to join the British dealers' market, and thus brings an additional element of competition into a section of the common market which up to now has been somewhat segregated.

2111. By its Decision of 14 October 1974 the Commission, again under Article 66, authorized the *British Steel Corporation*, London, to acquire a major share of the capital of the *Lye Trading Co. Ltd.* in Worcestershire, a small trading concern handling steel products on the British market. As a producer of steel wares, BSC has a dominant position on the British steel market, but is not an active trader, controlling only one small scale distributor, namely H.F. Spencer & Co. Ltd. After taking over Lye Trading, BSC will hold some 7% of the United Kingdom dealers' market, and in size will compare with several other leading traders or producer-traders; but its share of the market will be well below the 20% absorbed by GKN after it took over Miles Druce. This being the case, the Commission considered that the operation did not impede effective competition on the market concerned.

State aid

Luxembourg

2112. On 8 October 1974 the Commission considered that it had no objections to make against two implementing Regulations of the Luxembourg law of 28 July 1973 on *economic expansion*. The law, on the draft of which the Commission had taken a position in March 1973,¹ introduced an aid system for the benefit of investments likely to help in the expansion and improvement of Luxembourg's economy, or towards a better geographical distribution of economic activities.

The Regulations in question, notified to the Commission under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, concern, respectively, the rules of the Committee required to give its Opinion on applications for aid; and the terms of implementation of the law of 28 July 1973. Since the first Regulation required no comment in respect of Article 92 et seq., the Commission simply took note of it.

The second one elucidates the terms for granting the interest subsidy provided for by the law of 1973 and makes this advantage transparent; it also limits the amount of aid for ground and buildings, so as to ensure compliance with the 20% ceiling for regionally-targeted aid in the central regions of the Community. Lastly, it lays down that the Commission will be advised in advance of major applications of sectoral aid and anti-pollution subsidies. This Regulation thus answers the concern expressed by the Commission when it adopted a position on the law concerning expansion.

State monopolies of commercial character

France

Spirits

2113. The Commission recommended France to adjust, by 31 December 1975 at the latest, the economic system now applying to spirits, so that brandies and spirits from the new Member States no longer carry higher charges than those put on kindred national products.²

The provisions of Article 44(1) of the Act of Accession stipulate that the old and new Member States are required to gradually adjust their

¹ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2115.

² OJ L 278 of 15.10.1974.

2. Economic and monetary union

Competition policy

State trading monopolies so that, by 31 December 1977, any discrimination between nationals of Member States in respect of supply and outlet conditions will be abolished.

Although the French Government, through a decree of 6 February 1974 and implementary orders of 31 March 1974, did amend the tax system for spirits, in respect of products originating from the old Member States, brandies and spirits from the three new Member States are still liable to a countervailing surtax, which is heavier than the charges on kindred French products. This is why the Commission made a Recommendation to France, to eliminate this discrimination.

Compound potash fertilizers

2114. The Commission was advised that the French Government had dispensed with the mandatory declaration prior to the importation of compound potash fertilizers from other Member States. An infringement procedure had been invoked against it by the Commission under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty.¹

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2115. During the part-session of 14 to 18 October, the European Parliament passed a Resolution concerning the Third Report on Competition Policy.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Coordination of economic policies

Agreement on floating Community loans

2201. The Council of the European Communities met in Luxembourg on 2 October, with Mr Fourcade, France's Minister for Economy and Finance, in the Chair.

The following communiqué was published at the end of the Meeting:

'At its meeting of 16 September the Council was unanimous in the belief that the Community should "provide assistance to finance deficits caused by the increase in oil prices". Following this, they instructed the Community bodies to continue the necessary work in order to achieve a positive decision on possible loans.'

The Council has noted with satisfaction that the work requested from the Community bodies has progressed to the point at which the most pressing technical problems have been resolved in a satisfactory manner. In this respect, the Council has received an opinion from the Monetary Committee, as well as a draft Regulation concerning Community loans, which was submitted to it by the Commission.

The Council also noted with satisfaction that the European Parliament has given a favourable opinion on the draft Regulation concerning Community loans.

Consequently the Council has achieved a positive decision by approving today the Regulation mentioned above.²

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2134.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2201.

² Points 1201 to 1203.

The Council agreed that these loans, to be contracted outside the Community, should not exceed a total equivalent in European u.a. of US \$3 000 million (including principal and interest) and should have a minimum maturity of five years.

At its next meeting the Council intends to approve one or more Regulations implementing the basic Regulation which it approved today.

The Council held a detailed exchange of views on the development of the economic situation, taking account of the preparatory work of the Coordinating Committee on Short-Term Economic and Financial Policies and of the work carried out by the Economic Policy Committee.

In accordance with Article 4 of its Decision of 18 February 1974 concerning the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States of the European Economic Community, the Council approved, on a proposal of the Commission and after having noted the opinions of the Parliament and of the Economic and Social Committee, the annual report on the economic situation of the Community.¹ This report establishes the guidelines to be followed by each Member State in its economic policy for 1975. These guidelines are likely to be adapted in response to the development of the economic situation during the further examinations which the Council will undertake. The governments will bring the annual report to the attention of their respective parliaments, to be taken account of during their budgetary discussions.

The Monetary Committee and the Committee of Central Bank Governors were asked to accelerate the work requested of them in September following the memorandum of the Presidency,² so that the Council could have specific suggestions before it at its forthcoming meetings.³

Economic Policy Committee

2202. The Economic Policy Committee, chaired by Mr Malinvaud, held its seventh meeting in Brussels on 11 October 1974. The proceedings were mainly concerned with a country-by-country review of the revised preliminary budgets for 1975, of the Annual Report of the Economic Situation in the Community, and of draft budgets already laid before the national parliaments. The Committee considered the 1975 estimates by the Commission departments to be optimistic: nearly all the delegations agreed in acknowledging, that, compared with the above estimates, world trade would develop to a lesser extent, product growth-rates would be lower, and prices would rise more rapidly. This being the case, the Committee expressed its concern over the chances of attaining the balance-of-payments targets set earlier on, thus sharing the Commission's misgivings. Furthermore, the Committee highlighted some inconsistency between the objectives of the policies which the Member States were planning to adopt, some of them still giving priority to the battle against inflation, whilst others set just as much store on keeping down unemployment.

Monetary Committee

2203. The Monetary Committee, chaired by Mr de Strycker, held its 196th meeting in Brussels on 10 and 11 October. Carrying out the task, assigned to it by the Council on 16 September 1974, of swiftly completing the technical work involved in setting up a Community loan mechanism, and reporting in time for the next Council meeting, the Committee adopted an opinion to the Council and Commission based

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2203.

² Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1302.

on a draft prepared by the *ad hoc* Group working on Community loans.

The Chairman of the Group attached to both the Monetary Committee and Central Banks' Governors Committee, which was delegated to study problems involved in possibly granting Italy medium-term financial aid, advised the Committee of the Group's progress; the Group's report will be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee.

Group on 'Economic and Monetary Union 1980'

2204. The Group on 'Economic and Monetary Union 1980'¹ met on 19 October. Discussions ranged over: indexing as a weapon against inflation; the scope for recycling capital from the major oil-exporting countries, by means of Community loans, and/or by special machinery for longer term operations; and the need to achieve closer collaboration on exchange rate policy.

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2205. During the sitting of 14 to 18 October 1974, the *European Parliament* issued its Opinion on the Commission's Proposals concerning Community loans and on the Annual Report on the economic situation in the Community. The Report was also reviewed on 18 October by the *Economic and Social Committee* which, at the close of its debate, deferred adoption of a comprehensive Opinion until a later date.

Regional policy

Financing

2206. Subject to a confirmatory Opinion from the Council, the Commission decided to grant the firm of Viessmann SARL, Faulquemont,

Moselle (*France*) a redevelopment loan of a maximum of FF 4 000 000 (about 720 000 u.a.).

Granted under Article 56, paragraph 2(a) of the ECSC Treaty, the loan will go towards expanding a factory turning out steam generators in steel, hot-water boilers and other central-heating appliances. The investment will create 266 jobs, re-employing ECSC industrial operatives, and 25% of these new jobs have been specially reserved for Faulquemont miners.

Social policy

Free movement of and social security for migrant workers

2207. On 15 October,² the Council amended its Regulation of 21 March 1972³ setting the terms of implementation of social security schemes for migrant workers. The amendment, necessitated by developments in the international monetary situation, concerns the *exchange rates to be applied* in certain specific circumstances for computing, issuing or reimbursing certain social security benefits.⁴

2208. Further meetings of experts from the *Administrative Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers* were held in October, to prepare guides to brief those concerned on their rights, and on the administrative formalities to be observed in claiming them. Revised in the light of comments made, these draft guides will be submitted to the Administrative Committee at its meeting of 5 and 6 December.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2201.

² OJ L 283 of 19.10.1974.

³ OJ L 74 of 27.3.1972.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2211.

2209. From 23 to 25 October, daily briefing sessions were held in Paris for technical staff of the social security agencies of Member States, concerning the *application of Community regulations* in respect of migrant workers' social security. The sessions, run jointly by the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Caisse national d'assurance-vieillesse des travailleurs salariés, the Caisse centrale de secours mutuel agricole and the Caisse autonome nationale de la sécurité sociale dans les mines, were intended to publicize the role of those agencies in implementing Community regulations concerning social security for migrant workers.

Social Fund, re-employment and readaptation

Social Fund

2210. After obtaining the opinion of the Social Fund Committee, the Commission on 23 October decided to approve applications for *Fund aid* from Member States under Article 4 or Articles 4 and 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971,¹ concerning persons leaving the land to take up another occupation, and persons engaged in the textile industry. The approvals also mean that the Commission will bear the cost of the funds allocated in each decision. The total amounts deriving from the approvals and charged to the Social Fund are spread over the various budgetary years, as follows:

- (i) under Article 4: 25 159 194.51 u.a. for 1974, 7 761 842.29 u.a. for 1975 and 3 282 492.56 u.a. for 1976.
- (ii) under Article 5: 835 719.45 u.a. for 1974.

Readaptation measures

2211. Under Article 56, paragraph 2(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the British Government and the

Commission reached an Agreement concerning aid for miners hit by the closure of pits in the United Kingdom. The Agreement provides for the same types of readaptation aid as is available under the Agreements with the other countries.

2212. In implementation of Article 56, paragraph 2(b) of the Paris Treaty, the Commission decided to grant Bfrs 5 000 000 for the readaptation of 424 workers hit by the closure of Belgian steelworks.

Social security and European social budget

2213. On 16 October, a meeting of Government experts discussed a programme of pilot projects in the *campaign against poverty*, which are to be carried out in 1975 and 1976. The Committee will eventually draw up a paper which will be presented to the Council.

Living and working conditions

2214. On 15 October,² the Council adopted a Regulation on organizing a *sample survey* of manpower. The survey, which will be made by the Commission in the spring of 1975, will cover a sample of households in each Member State, and should reveal trends in employment, unemployment, working conditions and occupational mobility.

2215. Under the second instalment of the ECSC's *seventh financial aid programme* for building *low-cost housing* to accommodate German colliery workers (Saar), the Commission granted a loan of DM 1 195 000. The loan will

¹ OJ L 28 of 4.2.1971.

² OJ L 283 of 19.10.1974.

be used to modernize or build about 500 dwellings for workers in the Saar coalfield.

The Commission also approved the following housing construction projects:

(i) Germany:

— Ruhr collieries: 148 dwellings for a sum of DM 1 206 000,

— Steel industry: 616 dwellings for a sum of DM 4 677 000;

(ii) France:

— Collieries in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais: 106 dwellings for a sum of FF 750 000,

— Lorraine collieries: 527 dwellings for a sum of FF 5 810 000.

2216. The Commission sent the Council a report on Member States' *financial interventions in low-cost housing*. This report is the first part of a study on housing, which is among the priority studies in the work programme connected with implementation of Article 118 of the Treaty. As regards the second part of the report, which will focus on the housing conditions of migrant workers, a sociological sample survey is now going on; the results will be known towards the end of 1975.

2217. A further meeting devoted to the problems of *housing for the handicapped* was held in Brussels on 23 October. The matters reviewed concerned the minimum standards to be met by dwellings for handicapped persons and the cost of alterations entailed by their application.

Industrial and occupational relations

2218. The lines of practical action to coordinate the efforts of Member States are to be

finalized so as to provide medical, technical and meteorological assistance for *ocean fishing fleets*. Since the Member States agreed to take part for a trial period in a project of this kind, as proposed by the Commission, which was itself approached by the Joint Committee on Social Problems in Sea-Fishing, an *ad hoc* group formed for the purpose is already at work.

The working party was initially concerned with drawing up a procedure to advise all Community fishermen of the presence of supply ships on the fishing grounds. The Member States will inform the Commission of the movements of their supply ships and the Commission will relay the information throughout the Community, so that fishing boats may call on the nearest supply ships at any time, regardless of nationality. The procedure will be applied on a trial basis from 1975.

The working party is made up of representatives from the Member States, the Commission and the fishermen; the supply ships include units of the Belgian and French navies and German, British and Dutch vessels.

2219. On 10 October, a group from both sides of the sea-fishing industry continued their negotiations for a social programme in that sector, with special reference to rest periods on the fishing grounds. Some difficulties must be overcome, owing to the marked differences in the types of fishing and operational methods from country to country. But the practical proposals made will enable agreement to be reached between both sides before long.

2220. A briefing session was held in Brussels on 14 October, attended by representatives from both sides of the European *film industry* and the Commission. At the end of the meeting, the delegates of the employers' and workers' organizations approved a declaration, in which 'they

feel that the major problems, on which the survival of the film industry depends, must be solved before the Commission's Social Action Programme can be examined. These are: relations with the television industry and the problem of cable television; harmonization of tax laws; harmonization of aid schemes; competition of State-owned firms in the technical branches of the film industry; public register of the film industry in the Community.' The organizations present affirmed that they were determined to intensify their efforts to find swift solutions to the above problems.

Health protection

Safety and health at work

2221. On 18 October, the Commission decided to grant aid to finance seventeen research projects under the third programme for *health in the mines*. The total aid planned amounts to 905 649.66 u.a. The research, undertaken by six Community institutes, mainly concerns the technical campaign against dust in mines.

2222. Two important meetings of Committees of experts took place in October. The Committee on *Explosives and Shot-Firing* met, for the first time since the United Kingdom's accession, at the experimental gallery in Buxton, to study the application of trigger barriers combating coal-dust explosions. On 17 October, the Committee on *Mine Fires and Heatings* met at the Dortmund experimental mine. For the first time, a full-scale conveyor-belt fire was set off in an underground roadway and televised. The parameters relative to the development of the fire, i.e., oxygen, combustion fumes, temperature etc. were recorded.

2223. The Working Group on *Safety and Health in Agriculture* within the Joint Committee for the Social Problems of Agricultural Workers met on 24 October in Brussels. The Committee felt that the first Community safety week in agriculture in September, supported in all the Member States by the Ministries of Agriculture and Social Affairs, had been a success. An initial report on work safety problems arising from the greater use of mechanical cultivation was also reviewed. Lastly, the working party went on with its study of health problems in the countryside, such as living quarters, the use of pesticides, and pollution.

Health protection

2224. In applying Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission, on 31 October, issued an Opinion on the general data concerning the planned *radioactive waste discharge* from the Biblis nuclear power station in West Germany. The text was not made public.

2225. Two meetings were held in October on the subject of *personal dosimetry*. On 8 October, the experts reviewed two draft guides compiled in collaboration with working parties. The first bears on the basic principles of personal dosimetry and the second concerns *thermoluminescent dosimetry* and both will be forwarded to those responsible for radiation protection, and to dosimeter manufacturers. The meeting of 9 October was devoted to an analysis of the research done on personal dosimetry in 1974 as part of the multiannual Biology and Health Protection programme. The work programme for 1975 was finalized and an initial survey made of projects to be considered for the future research programme, between 1976 and 1980.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Water pollution by discharge of dangerous substances

2226. On 22 October the Commission laid a proposed Decision before the Council concerning one of the most dangerous forms of pollution, namely water contamination. The Proposal, which covers water courses and Community coastal waters alike, would give more consistency to the different regulations, stemming from various international agreements, now being worked out to limit the discharge of dangerous substances into water.

The agreements cover the campaign against land-based sea pollution (Paris Agreement), the protection of international fresh-water courses (Strasbourg Agreement) and safeguarding the Rhine from chemical contamination (Rhine Agreement).

The negotiations for these agreements, which are being conducted within various international bodies, and in which the Community as such is taking part, have already gone quite a long way, which lends urgency to the need for harmonization, in view of the many areas where the three Agreements can overlap. Safeguarding the Rhine, for instance, does not hinge solely on the Rhine Agreement but could well be affected by the other two.

To ensure that these Agreements are consistently applied, the Commission is proposing:

(i) to draw up a list, applicable to all three Agreements, of the most dangerous substances requiring stringent discharge controls (mercury,

cadmium, organic phosphorus compounds, certain synthetic materials, certain oils and hydrocarbons);

(ii) to set limit values in the near future, which the Member States will have to ensure are respected.

Consumer protection

Consumer Advisory Committee

2227. The Consumer Advisory Committee, which held its fourth meeting in Brussels on 18 October 1974 with Mr Anthony Dumont in the Chair, discussed in general terms questions connected with the CAP.

The Committee also discussed problems of consumer credit, in the light of action which the Commission is hoping to take. While expressing a favourable view of this action, the Committee stipulated that it would send in its suggestions to the Commission, regarding various features of any system which the Commission might propose.

Agricultural policy

2228. On the basis of a Commission Communication, the Council, at its meeting of 21 and 22 October 1974, reviewed the world cereal and soya market situation, marked by a fall in production, in the wake of adverse weather conditions, and by an increased demand on the part of the importing countries. The Commission's paper recommends a series of administrative measures to prevent the shortfall on the world market rebounding onto the Community market, especially in view of the Community's deficiencies in cereal fodder and soya, and its

export commitments for wheat. The Council will vet the measures within its terms of reference, which the Commission may submit if need be.

Owing to the situation on the world cereal, rice and sugar markets, the Commission in October again set export levies for these products. In the cereal sector, application of the levies was extended to groats and flours, and from 18 October, to rye, which had not so far been affected by this measure. In the sugar sector, the export levies have risen sharply compared with those of the previous month; the same applies to cereals, as from 24 October 1974.

Following the general increase in the level of the 1974/1975 common farm prices, effective from 7 October 1974,¹ the Commission defined the measures to be taken for cereals, rice, sugar, oils and fats, fruit and vegetables, tobacco and seeds, and those to be applied for dairy produce, beef and veal, pigmeat, eggs and poultry, and fisheries. All the above are largely concerned with derived prices and Accession compensatory amounts.

This rise in prices has also impinged on the monetary sphere. The Council also adjusted the conversion rate to be applied in the agricultural sector for the lira, allowing for its development on the exchange markets. This 'devaluation' of the green lira avoids monetary compensatory amounts in trade with Italy. Moreover, except for a few luxury products, the Italian import deposit scheme has been abolished for nearly all farm products with effect from 23 October 1974.²

The sugar market and its problems

2229. On the basis of a number of earlier Proposals by the Commission with regard to the various aspects of the Community's future sugar policy, the Council, at its session of 21-22

October 1974, reached a major agreement on this issue. The agreement, whose political implications should not be underestimated, bears on two main points: the common organization of the market, which from 1 July 1975 is to supersede the provisional scheme now in force, and the decision to subsidize imports of sugar to make up the current deficiencies of Community countries (notably the United Kingdom and Italy).

The decisions, some points of which have still to be settled, notably in respect of imports from the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries) were necessitated by a combination of factors. The major factor is certainly the world market situation where a stagnant production level contrasts with increasing consumption, which has shot the world price up to £450-500/tonne of raw sugar (whereas the concurrent Community price lay between £120 and £130/tonne).

The Community is suffering the consequences of this. Its sugar output can no longer meet requirements mainly due to a poor beet harvest resulting from adverse weather conditions. The Nine will therefore have to import some 900 000 tonnes for the 1974/75 marketing year.

Pending its decision on the market guarantee for sugar produced by the ACP (a feature of the negotiations now under way) and on protecting the interests of the Commonwealth developing countries (whose access to the British market is assured until the end of 1974), the Council defined the Community's new sugar policy in respect of the common organization of the market (i.e., the Community's internal policy on production and prices), and the terms of short-term supply (world-market buying subsidized by the EAGGF).

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1104 and OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974.

² OJ L 291 of 30.10.1974.

New common organization of the market

2230. The Council's decisions, which will take effect from 1 July 1974, form the basis of the common organization of the agricultural markets in this sector. On some points they follow the relevant Proposals made by the Commission, but go further with regard to production targets, which have been set as a result of the current shortfall.

The rather intricate mechanism of the common organization of the market, which emerges from the Council's adjustments to the system in force since 1968, can be summarized as follows:

- The production quota system will be retained. This involves: a ceiling for total guaranteed production; continued production, within certain limits, in the areas least suited to beet cultivation; scope for raising output in the Community regions highly geared to beet production; and restrictions on the financial burdens laid on the CAP through the above scheme.

Under the scheme, each undertaking is to be allowed a basic quota (A), carrying a total price guarantee, and an additional quota (B), with a partial guarantee. Beyond the aggregate of the foregoing quantities, the producers have no price guarantee. Since this mechanism had been seen to work satisfactorily in practice, it was retained by the Council, in line with the Commission's Proposals.

- The Council decided to increase production potential considerably, since the *basic quotas* covered by a total market and price guarantee will be raised by 18% for the five marketing years of 1975/76 to 1979/80. The quantities thus guaranteed will amount to 9 136 000 tonnes (instead of 7 820 000 tonnes at the present time).

- *Potential additional production (B quotas)* in 1975/76 will be covered by the same price and market guarantee as in previous years, for a total

tonnage representing 45% of the basic quota. B quotas, however, will be revised every year. But with the 1975/76 price guarantee, the potential guaranteed Community output of sugar could theoretically reach approximately 13 300 000 tonnes.

- Special arrangements have been made for Italy, which is authorized to adjust company basic quotas (depending on plans, now being studied, for reorganizing the beet and sugar sector) and to grant national aid over the next five marketing years (1975/76-1979/80).

*Short-term sugar supply
for certain Community regions*

2231. The adoption of measures to cope with the sugar shortage throughout the Community, but felt more sharply in the United Kingdom, is linked to the decisions on the 'sugar Regulation', as part of the compromise agreement reached during the Council session of 21-22 October 1974.

Community solidarity has played its part, for the Council has authorized the importing of 200 000 tonnes of sugar into the Community whose deficit areas are in most urgent need. It was also decided to subsidize these imports.

The Council's action bears on two points.

- An import subsidy will enable the Community to buy on the world market, or to buy, at world prices, sugar produced in the Community in excess of the guaranteed tonnages, in order to ensure an adequate sugar supply at the common price level for the whole Community, over the 1974/75 marketing year.
- The expenditure resulting from these imports will be borne by the EAGGF within the budget allocations provided for 1975. The Ministers thus agreed in recognizing the need for a financial Community solution to the supply problems besetting certain Member States.

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2232. Following the Council decision¹ to raise farm prices from 7 October 1974, the Commission adopted² a series of measures entailed in applying this Decision. The Council had fixed the amounts for the most important prices, leaving it to the Commission to determine the consequences of the Council's Decision on other prices and amounts set under the CAP.

2233. The Commission also took steps to adapt the relevant Community regulations to the Council's setting² of different representative rates for the *British and Irish pounds*.

2234. Following these two Council Decisions, the Commission³ on 4 October 1974 adopted a Regulation setting new *monetary compensatory amounts*. It was advisable to replace the basic Regulation of 1 January 1974⁴ in view of the manifold amendments to it.

2235. With effect from 23 October 1974, the Commission extended⁵ the list of products exempt from the *cash deposit scheme* introduced by the *Italian Government*⁶ in May 1974. In respect of the agricultural sector, i.e., the products in Annex II of the Treaty, most of the products for which the Commission had authorized the deposit are no longer subject to the scheme. This represents a major advance towards restoring the free movement of farm products.

2236. In October the *lira* weakened appreciably on the exchange market. This should have led in the various sectors to reinstating the monetary compensatory amounts for Italy, which had been successfully abolished after the general increase in farm prices decided by the Council. The only exception was the wine sector, where compensatory amounts were retained since the activating price for interven-

tion was held, under Article 4C of the Regulation of 12 May 1971,⁷ at the level expressed in lira at 31 December 1973 and increased by the Council by 12.5% as from 22 July 1974.⁸

The reinstatement of compensatory amounts for the other agricultural sectors was obviated by a fresh 4% devaluation of the green lira. Acting on a Commission Proposal, the Council set⁹ a new representative rate for the lira, applicable from 28 October 1974. The new rate expresses the following ratio: 100 lire = 0.120048 u.a.; 1 u.a. = 833 lire.

2237. After the latest setting of monetary compensatory amounts on 4 October 1974, the trend in the value of the amounts registered on the exchange markets necessitated adjustments to them:

- (i) from 14 October 1974 for the *lira* (wine sector);
- (ii) from 21 October 1974 for the *lira* (wine sector), the *British pound*, the *Irish pound* and the *French franc*;
- (iii) from 28 October 1974 for the monetary compensatory amounts in the wine sector concerning Italy, after the setting of the new representative rate for the *lira*.

Application of CAP Acts in the enlarged Community

2238. Following the general 5% increase in farm prices decided by the Council on 2 October

¹ OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974.

² OJ L 270 of 5.10.1974.

³ OJ L 272 of 7.10.1974.

⁴ OJ L 24 of 28.1.1974.

⁵ OJ L 291 of 30.10.1974.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1101 to 1107 and Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 1407.

⁷ Bull. EC 7-1971, point 39.

⁸ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 1407 and OJ L 195 of 18.7.1974.

⁹ OJ L 286 of 23.10.1974.

1974,¹ and in implementation of the Act of Accession, which allows the United Kingdom, in certain circumstances, during the transitional period, to retain the system of guaranteed prices by means of production subsidies, the Commission set² the maximum level of the guaranteed price of milk valid for the United Kingdom for the remainder of the 1974/75 dairy marketing year subsequent to 6 October 1974.

Likewise, because of the price increases in the farming sector, and in proportion to the simultaneous adjustment³ of the representative rate of the British pound, the Commission raised from 17 to 26.50 u.a./100 kg the additional national aid which the United Kingdom was authorized on 29 March 1974⁴ to grant to butter consumers.

In view of the new intervention price of butter, and the market situation in the United Kingdom, the Commission also amended⁵ the special levies on New Zealand butter (31.96 u.a./100 kg) and cheese (69.03 u.a./100 kg) imported by the United Kingdom under Protocol 18 of the Act of Accession. The levies had been set on 8 July 1974.⁶

On 29 March 1974,⁷ the United Kingdom had been authorized until 3 November 1974 to grant a national degressive subsidy to pig farmers. As the rate of degression was no longer in line with market developments since the Regulation took effect, the duration of validity of the various amounts was adjusted.⁸ Whenever the United Kingdom granted aid to pig farmers, Ireland was authorized to grant aid on similar terms and for an identical amount.

But the situation on the Irish pigmeat market did not require any adjustment of the amounts adopted in June 1974.⁹

Common organization of the market

Cereals and rice

2239. Following the general increase in price levels effective on 7 October 1974,¹⁰ the Commission¹¹ took certain measures for the certificates relating to advance fixing of import levies or export refunds in the cereals and rice sector. In this respect the Regulation aims at neutralizing the effects of the higher threshold price of cereals and rice. Adjustment would lead to a heavier import charge or to bigger refunds, neither of which are justified economically.

Moreover, to enable certain specific export transactions to go through, especially when export levies are involved, the Commission allowed¹² a special validity, longer than normal, for export certificates in the cereal and rice sectors. This had been the governing principle, hitherto, if advance fixing of the export refund was requested, in applying a Commission Regulation of 23 December 1970.¹³

Tobacco

2240. On 15 May 1974,¹⁴ the Commission had set export refunds for four varieties of tobacco from the 1973 crop (Burley I, Kentucky, Nostrano and Beneventano) intended for certain

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1104 and OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974.

² OJ L 270 of 5.10.1974.

³ Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1212.

⁴ OJ L 278 of 15.10.1974.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2239.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2236.

⁷ OJ L 289 of 26.10.1974.

⁸ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2238.

⁹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1104.

¹⁰ OJ L 271 of 5.10.1974.

¹¹ OJ L 279 of 16.10.1974.

¹² OJ L 283 of 29.12.1970.

¹³ Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2229.

non-member countries. Since the Regulation was applied, the scope for export and disposal on the Community market has diminished for the 'Badischer Geudertheimer' variety. The Commission therefore fixed¹ an export refund for this variety for the 1972 and 1973 crops intended for certain non-member countries.

Milk and dairy produce

2241. In view of the possibilities for exporting skim milk powder to certain non-member countries under long-term contracts (more than five months), the Commission, on 14 October,² adopted a Regulation on the sale of skim milk powder to non-member countries. To avoid burdening the Community with the expense of prolonged storage, the Regulation allows exporters to obtain skim milk powder from intervention agencies. Buying must be done in consignments of at least 2 000 tonnes.

The Commission also amended two aid measures in the dairy sector, following the across-the-board price increases decided by the Council on 2 October 1974.³ Private storage aid in respect of Grana Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese was raised⁴ from 3.14 to 3.23 u.a./100 kg, owing to the higher intervention price for this produce from 7 October 1974. Likewise, the increased intervention price of skim milk powder from the same date was a reason for reviewing aid for skim milk and skim milk powder processed into compound animal feeds. Appraisal of the situation according to the criteria set by the Council prompted the Commission⁵ to approve a slight increase in aid, which goes up from 3.11 to 3.20 u.a./100 kg for liquid skim milk, and from 33.50 to 34.50 u.a./100 kg for skim powder.

Beef and veal

2242. As part of the emergency measures adopted by the Council last July on the beef and

veal market, and the consultations with the exporting non-member countries most severely affected by the Community's import ban of 17 July, further developments occurred during October. The situation on this market is not showing any improvement. Prices are some 20% below the guide prices, and the intervention measures are not yielding quick results.

So, while the major exporting countries were being consulted, in order to find an alternative solution to closing the frontiers, the Commission decided on 21 October,⁶ among other measures, to continue, for an indefinite period from 1 November 1974, suspension of the issue of import certificates and advance-fixing certificates in the beef and veal sector. This follows on the Council's suspension,⁷ from 16 July to 31 October 1974, of these certificates for all products in that sector, and for all sources, except for certificates covered by Community tariff quotas (about 34 000 tonnes of deep-frozen meat and 35 000 head of cattle of certain breeds)

2243. As regards the consultations, two meetings were held in October. An informal meeting took place on 15 and 16 October in Washington on 15 and 16 October, on Australia's initiative, to enable the chief exporting and importing countries of beef and veal to exchange views on the medium and long-term problems arising in this sector. Besides the Commission delegates, the meeting was attended by Australia, Argentina, Canada, the United States, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Uruguay. The talks, very much on a general level, were concerned with an analysis of the factors to be considered

¹ OJ L 280 of 17.10.1974.

² OJ L 278 of 15.10.1974.

³ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1104.

⁴ OJ L 289 of 26.10.1974.

⁵ OJ L 281 of 18.10.1974.

⁶ OJ L 285 of 22.10.1974.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2245.

so as to ensure greater stability on the world market. After this informal meeting, the Presidency had, on its own responsibility, drawn up a statement underlining the importance of the problem and the value for the future of continuing the discussions, preferably within the setting of GATT or any other international organization.

2244. The discussions requested by Australia,¹ under Article XXII, paragraph 1, to examine the protective measures taken by the Community in the beef and veal sector, were held in Geneva on 25 October.² Argentina, Brazil, Hungary, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia had all supported Australia's request.

The Australian delegation expressed its satisfaction over the Community's resolve to take part in the discussions. At the close of the meeting, the delegation stated that it noted the Community's intention to hold a series of bilateral discussions starting early in November, with the aim of speeding up the process of reopening the Community beef and veal market. The Australians also said that they did not regard the discussions under Article XXII, paragraph 1 as closed, and that they could be resumed at the end of November, on the strength of the progress made in the bilateral discussions.

2245. The measures adopted by the Commission to deal with the market situation, apart from extending the foregoing suspension of import certificates beyond 31 October,³ bear on the following points under the Regulation provisions concerning intervention in the beef and veal sector.⁴

- Establishment of the method for determining the additional carriage charges borne by the intervention agency, and of the provisions concerning the place where the product is taken over by the agency;

- Adjustment of the take-over date for certain beef and veal held by the intervention agencies (15 September 1974 instead of 1 July 1974);
- Extension until 31 January 1975 of the date when intervention agencies are authorized to process the meat taken over, into preserves;
- Definition of the terms for granting aid, as from 4 November 1974, to private storage, fixed contractually in advance, for certain products stored in the natural state or after boning, over a minimum period of four months, or two months, if the goods are exported.
- Inclusion of certain meat, held by the Danish and Dutch intervention agencies, on the list of products sold at prices fixed contractually in advance (this list is annexed to the Regulation of 10 September 1974).⁵

Lastly, on 31 October the Commission set⁶ the application terms relating to the premium scheme for maintaining the levels of beef livestock, which was adopted by the Council, at its late September meeting, when it decided to raise the common agricultural prices during the 1974-1975 marketing year. The Council Regulation was formally adopted on 2 October 1974.⁷ Those Member States authorized not to apply in their regions (Italy, and France, for Corsica), the premium for switching dairy herds over to meat production are authorized to grant in the regions concerned and in place of the premium 'for orderly marketing',⁸ a single livestock replacement premium of 33 u.a. per cow or heifer held by farms with less than twenty head of cattle, with a maximum of ten cows or heifers

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2314.

² Point 2322.

³ Point 2242.

⁴ OJ L 280 of 17.10.1974, OJ L 287 of 24.10.1974, OJ L 294 of 1.11.1974 and OJ L 299 of 7.11.1974.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2228.

⁶ OJ L 297 of 5.11.1974.

⁷ OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974.

⁸ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2245.

per holding. The recipient undertakes to keep the cows or heifers on the farm for at least seven months. Up to 90% of the premium, payable in two instalments, is borne by the EAGGF.

Pigmeat

2246. On 2 October 1974,¹ the Council amended its Regulation of 20 October 1970² on establishing the Community scale for grading pig carcasses, to give Member States scope to apply other gauging methods and to grade slaughtered pigs weighing less than 50 kg. Major technical advances have been made in the methods for measuring the relation between the fat to lean content of carcasses and in some Member States a relatively large number of porkers are being slaughtered.

Though the price situation of slaughtered pork has made for an increase, in fact a considerable one, compared with the end of the summer, it has meant that private storage aid has had to be retained. The aid was granted from July³ for fresh pigmeat and from 2 September 1974⁴ for processed products such as preserved hams and shoulders. On 11 October,⁵ the Commission extended the granting of private storage aid for dried and smoked hams. Up to the end of October the aid has applied to a total of about 25 000 tonnes of pigmeat.

Furthermore, the situation on the world cereal fodder and pigmeat markets⁶ obliged the Commission to cut export refunds by 20%. At the same time, since imports from certain non-member countries were made at abnormally low prices, it proved necessary to set⁷ special supplementary amounts for these sources.

Eggs and poultry

2247. With regard to the eggs and poultry sector, the pessimistic forecasts concerning cereal

and protein supplies on the world market⁸ obliged the Commission to do away entirely with refunds for poultry and to make heavy cuts in refunds for consumer eggs in shell.

Structural policy

2248. On 21 October⁹ the Council adopted two Decisions concerning the list of less-favoured agricultural regions, in the sense of the Council Directive of 17 April 1972,¹⁰ regarding encouragement to give up farming and the re-allocation of the utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement.

These Decisions which the Council has adopted in the terms of the Commission's Proposal,¹⁰ list these underfavoured regions in Italy and Ireland respectively. For *Italy*, the list includes all regions except Liguria and Lombardy, while for *Ireland* the list includes the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connacht and the counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan.

2249. On 2 October, the Commission issued an Opinion on a draft of implementary provisions, sent in by the *British Government*, in connection with the Council Directive of 17 April 1972⁹ concerning social and economic guidance for persons engaged in agriculture.

¹ OJ L 271 of 5.10.1974.

² OJ L 234 of 23.10.1970.

³ Bull. EC 6-1974, points 2236 and 2249 and OJ L 186 of 10.7.1974.

⁴ OJ L 239 of 31.8.1974.

⁵ OJ L 277 of 12.10.1974.

⁶ OJ L 283 of 19.10.1974.

⁷ OJ L 276 of 11.10.1974.

⁸ OJ L 290 of 29.10.1974.

⁹ Bull. EC 4-1972, Part 1, Chapter I.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2331.

EAGGF

Guarantee Section

2250. On 21 October¹ the Council adopted:

- A Regulation on the Community financing of expenditure deriving from the supply of agricultural products as food aid; but it is stipulated that the EAGGF Guarantee Section will contribute to this outlay, in respect of export refunds;
- A Regulation amending the Regulation of 28 December 1972² concerning the ground rules for financing action by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, particularly in the pigmeat, dehydrated fodder and wine sectors.

Guidance Section

2251. On the same day³ the Council adopted a Regulation concerning aid for 1974 from the EAGGF Guidance Section, on the terms of the Commission's Proposal of 19 July 1974.⁴

Farm accountancy data network

2252. In line with the provisions of the Council Regulation of 23 October 1974⁵ on the gradual increase in the number of returning holdings between 1975 and 1978, the Council set⁶ the number of returning holdings at about 15 800. This 16% increase initiates the development process of the farm accountancy data network as far as 1978. For the next three financial years there are still just over 12 000 accounts to be added to the present accounting sample to reach the final target of 28 000 accounts, required as adequate.

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2253. During its sitting of 14 to 18 October 1974, the European Parliament issued its Op-

nion on a Commission Proposal concerning action to be taken if the pigmeat market falls appreciably. The House passed a Resolution on the EAGGF's second financial report, and gave an Opinion on a Commission Proposal to the Council concerning aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1974. Parliament also expressed its Opinion on Commission Proposals concerning the opening of tariff quotas for agricultural products, i.e., Turkish hazelnuts, Portuguese wines, and raisins.

Industrial and technological policy

Industry

Iron and steel

Development of investments and output potential

2254. At current prices, investment outlay in the iron and steel industry of the enlarged Community has reached 3 038 million u.a. This approximates to the figure recorded in 1972, as indicated by the Commission's survey of 1 January 1974 among producers, the results of which have only just come to hand.

Between now and 1977 the enlarged Community's potential output of *crude steel* should rise from 174 to 206 million tonnes. This would then represent 173 million tonnes from the original six and 33 million from the other three

¹ OJ L 288 of 25.10.1974.

² OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2252.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2242.

⁵ OJ L 279 of 16.10.1974.

members, who were included in the survey for the first time.

In the United Kingdom potential output should expand by about 2.5% per year, a rate much higher than the UK's production growth rate since 1960. New extensions have been decided since the date of the survey. In the six countries, the expansion of output potential should march with the extended development of production since 1960, i.e. about 4.5% per year.

As already shown by the results of the previous survey, *electric steelworks* are fast developing; between 1973 and 1977, their output should go up from 26 to 38 million tonnes per year.

The same phenomenon is also to be seen in the countries outside the Community. This expansion, and the very inelastic supply of scrap metal, are liable to put a constant strain on supply terms.

In metal processing, *continuous casting* should continue to develop: total steel plant capacity should double between now and 1977. It would then reach 50 million tonnes per year, thus enabling more than 20% of steel output to be processed.

Taken as a whole, the results of the present survey confirm that the Community iron and steel industry is continuing to carry out the major programmes decided in 1970 and 1972, plus many projects of smaller proportions. The results also highlight the rapid development of composite works, which reveals a propensity to invest in plant with low specific costs and currently offering prospects of considerable profitability within a relatively short space of time. Nevertheless among the major Community producers as a whole, a certain reserve is evident in their more or less long-term decisions.

Failing initiation of new major programmes, growth in Community output potential could not continue until the end of the decade, at the sustained pace promised for the next three years.

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2255. During the sitting of 14 to 18 October, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Communication of last April from the Commission to the Council,¹ concerning the problems involved in the paper, pulp and board industry.

The ECSC Consultative Committee, meeting in plenary session on 3 and 4 October, gave a favourable Opinion on the implementation of ten technical steel-research projects.

Science, research and development education, scientific and technical information

Science, research and development

Energy research

2256. On 9 and 19 October, the CREST sub-Committee on Energy Research and Development, chaired by Mr De Meester,² held its fourth and fifth meetings. The sub-Committee discussed in detail the Commission's Communication to the Council, entitled 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'³ and adopted an Opinion on it for CREST.

After discussing the results of the work of its *ad hoc* Inventory Group,³ chaired by Mr Bindel, the sub-Committee recommended to CREST that a

¹ Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2247.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 1101 to 1104 and Supplement 5/74 - Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2239 and 7/8-1974, point 2263.

report be made on this matter updated when required. Lastly, the sub-Committee started to vet four comprehensive drafts of projects, which the Commission is proposing to undertake, concerning hydrogen, geothermal energy, solar energy and systems modelling; the discussion will be resumed in November.

Committee on Scientific and Technical Research

2257. The Committee on Scientific and Technical Research (CREST) held its sixth meeting in Brussels on 29 and 30 October, with Mr Schuster in the Chair.

With regard to *energy* research, CREST discussed the Opinion from its sub-Committee on Energy Research and Development¹ concerning the Commission's Communication to the Council, entitled 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'. CREST made a few amendments to the details of the Opinion and decided to send it, in its modified form, to the Commission and Council, in anticipation of the meeting of Energy Ministers scheduled for December 1974. CREST also endorsed the recommendation of its sub-Committee on the drafting of a report about the inventory of relevant Community research projects; the sub-Committee's mandate was approved to examine draft proposals worked out by Commission departments in respect of the four abovementioned sectors of energy research.¹

In the field of *medical* research, CREST approved the conclusions of its Medical Research and Public Health Committee bearing on studies to be initiated in 1974, with the aim of preparing project plans.

CREST also reviewed draft project proposals drawn up by the Commission departments for the *textile* and *informatics* sectors. A favour-

able Opinion was adopted in respect of the former; the Study Group on Informatics was instructed to report in November on the second sector.

At general level, CREST decided on distribution of the report by its Statistics Group, concerning *public financing of research* and development in the Community countries for the period 1969-73.

Lastly, the Committee asked for the Opinion of the Permanent Committee on Agronomic Research (CPRA) on the research proposal made within COST by the Yugoslav Government, concerning cooperation with non-member countries.²

Meeting of Senior Officials on Scientific and Technical Research

2258. The Committee of Senior Officials on Scientific and Technical Research (COST)³ met on 25 October, with Mr Silver in the Chair. The discussions ranged over six particular subjects.

European centre for medium-term weather forecasting (Project 70)—The Committee was pleased to note how far the parliamentary ratification procedures had advanced, in the various countries, on the Agreement to set up the centre, which was signed in October 1973.⁴ It adopted the draft budget submitted by the Interim Policy and Management Committee for the period before the Agreement takes effect. The future centre will be represented as an observer at the 7th Congress of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva.

¹ Point 2256.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2265.

³ Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2246, 4-1974, point 2241 and 7/8-1974, point 2265.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2248.

Electronic traffic aids on major roads (Project 30)—The Committee hoped to get the draft intergovernmental agreement from the *ad hoc* Legal Group by the end of the year.

Forward study of passenger transport between large European conurbations (Project 33)—The Committee noted the delay in the work being carried out, as part of Project 33, by the OECD Committee, and asked it to take energy problems into consideration when compiling its final report.

Setting up of an oceanographical/meteorological buoy network in European waters (Project 43)—The Committee noted the delay in the work of the technical sub-Committee, which is due to the lack of experts and of administrative support. It hoped to see a fresh impetus given to this project by a firmer attitude on the part of the countries involved.

Agricultural research—Having noted the interest shown by the various delegations in the agricultural research proposed by the Yugoslav Delegation, the Committee assigned an *ad hoc* Group to define the objectives of the various projects suggested, to work out estimates on the costs and time required, and to report back in six months.

Cooperation with non-member countries—Mr Silver told the Committee that the Council had endorsed the Opinion from CREST¹ on continuing and amplifying scientific and technical cooperation within COST with non-member countries, on the following general principles:

- (i) the COST Group is to be maintained as a permanent medium for linking, whenever desirable, non-member countries with projects of Community value;
- (ii) the COST Group represents a framework within which planned projects, recognized by the Council as of value to the Community, would be finalized, so as to reach appropriate agreements

between the Community and non-member countries;

(iii) should a proposal by a Member State or non-member country not be acknowledged by the Council, after an Opinion from CREST, as being of value to the Community, then it may be discussed within the COST Group in preparing an intergovernmental agreement;

(iv) this framework is to enable non-member countries to put their proposals to the Community.

All the non-member countries displayed keen interest in their future relations with the Community in this field.

European data-processing network: signature of an Agreement within COST

2259. On behalf of the countries taking part, and Euratom, the Commission signed a contract in Brussels on 17 October with a consortium which will be responsible for setting up a data-processing sub-network, to act as a technical support for communication between the various computers spread throughout the signatory countries.

The Agreement on the European data-processing network (Project 11) had been signed on 23 November 1971, by eight countries (France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia) and Euratom. The aim is to set up a data-processing network between a number of centres handling data. The project is being directed by a Management Committee made up of representatives of the signatories, and by an Executive Bureau. The stewardship of joint funds had been assigned to the Commission.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2264.

Formation of FEICRO

2260. The formative meeting of FEICRO (Federation of European Industrial Cooperative Research Organizations) took place in Cologne on 7 October 1974.

It followed on meetings in 1973 and 1974¹ between the representatives of national cooperative research organizations in seven Member States (Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Netherlands, the United Kingdom) attended by observers from the Commission and Italy.

An Italian organization will join FEICRO as soon as the preliminary stage of its formation has been completed.

The purpose of FEICRO is to promote cooperative industrial research in Europe, to foster collaboration between its members so as to avoid any duplication of effort, and to issue any appropriate opinions which the Commission might require.

Lord Shannon, Director of the CDRA (Committee of Directors of Research Organizations) was appointed Secretary of FEICRO, which is due to meet for the first time in Copenhagen in December.

Multiannual programme

Scientific and Technical Committee

2261. The Scientific and Technical Committee (CST), chaired by Mr Cesoni, met on 4 October.

Most of the discussion centred on controlled thermonuclear fusion, with special reference to the drawing-board work on a major device of the Tokomak type, called JET (Joint European Torus), to the resources required for this oper-

ation between now and end 1975, and to any equipment orders for the project. The Committee endorsed the opinion of the Liaison Committee,² which recommended that the preparatory work for the JET project be put in hand. This work was the subject of a Commission Proposal sent to the Council on 24 October.

Reports have also come into the Committee on the problems of treating radioactive waste and transporting radioactive materials, together with a Commission Communication on nuclear plant safety. These will be considered by the CST which has set its next meeting for 18 December 1974.

Thermonuclear fusion

2262. On 24 October 1974, the Commissioner laid before the Council a Proposal to amend Euratom's five-year (1971-1975) research and education programme in the field of 'controlled nuclear fusion and plasma physics'. The programme was originally adopted on 21 June 1971 and has been amended three times since. The Commission's Proposal would swell the funds in the programme for the JET programme by 2 000 000 u.a. so as to ensure that forward orders, although subject to possible cancellation in 1976, are placed from the first quarter of 1975, which would mean that JET could be built under the next multiannual programme.

Future activities of the Petten Establishment

2263. In preparing fresh research proposals for the future activities of the Petten Establish-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2260 and 5-1974, point 2247.

² Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2235.

nent, two expert groups reviewed the objectives tentatively adopted by the General Consultative Committee.¹

The *ad hoc* Group on *High Temperature Materials*, made up of Community scientific, industrial and government experts, met in Petten on 16 October, with Professor S. Amelinckx in the Chair. The Opinion expressed by the Group emphasizes that the Petten Establishment could very effectively serve as the meeting point of delegates from national industries and laboratories engaged in work on refractory materials (metals, ceramics, and graphite), which suggested a need for a special research programme, to be defined during the first year. Much value was placed on medium and long-term industrial development and on setting up consultation processes with industry and national research centres.

The CCMGP (Advisory Committee on Programme Management) on *Standards and Reference Materials* expressed an opinion on work which could be assigned to Petten, especially in the area of organic products.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (CCMGP)

2264. The CCMGP on *Environmental Research* held its sixth meeting on 3 and 4 October 1974. It went on reviewing proposals from specialist bodies in the Member countries concerning their participation in carrying out indirect projects.² Thirteen proposals received a favourable opinion from the Committee; eight have to do with the harmfulness of lead and five concern the ecological effect of water pollutants. The plans concerning a data bank on pollutant chemicals will be reviewed by the specialized Data-Bank Group of the CCMGP.

2265. The CCMGP on *Standards and Reference Materials* under direct action projects and

on *Materials and Reference Methods* (CBR) under indirect action projects held its fourth meeting on 23 and 24 October 1974. The General Consultative Committee¹ had asked the CCMGP to review the draft proposal which would entrust the Petten Establishment with new activities relating to Standards and Reference Substances, and fitting into the CBR programme. At the end of the proceedings, the Committee adopted an opinion to be sent to the GCC, expressing its support for starting up several of the new activities in the organic products sector.

The CCMGP also issued a favourable opinion on the main lines of a proposal from the Commission departments, concerning anticipated activities and finance under the next three-year programme (1976-1978) for the indirect project, Substances and Reference Methods—Community Bureau of References (CBR). The Committee's fifth meeting was set for 25 and 26 February 1975 in Brussels.

2266. The CCMGP on 'High Flux Reactors' met in Petten on 1 October to review the 1973 activity report concerning the HFR. It was ascertained that the rate of utilization of the HFR throughout 1973 was satisfactory and that the prospects for future utilization were nearing the maximum.

2267. The CCMGP on 'Plutonium and Transplutonium Elements' held its 15th meeting in Karlsruhe on 15 and 16 October. The technical opinion issued by the Committee bears on the current status and the guidelines of a number of projects in hand, and on the resources set aside for the programme in 1973 and 1974. The opinion then recognizes the scientific level of the work carried out at the Institute of Transuranic Elements.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2234.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2266.

Education and training

Training of doctors

2268. On 7 October 1974, the Commission sent the Council a draft Decision on creating an *Advisory Committee for Medical Training*. This is the first move putting into practice the intentions expressed by the Council on 6 June 1974, when it passed a Resolution concerning future work on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications.¹ The Council had said that it wanted this work to be guided by the desire for a flexible and qualitative approach and advocated, among other measures, that Advisory Committees be formed.

The Commission is proposing that the prospective Committee helps to ensure a high level of training for general practitioners and for specialists; the Committee will be required to send its opinions and recommendations to the Commission, on the strength of which the latter could, if need be, put proposals to the Council.

The job of the new Committee would be (i) to ensure the exchange of information on training methods, and on the substance, standard and structure of the theoretical and practical courses provided in the Member States, (ii) to ensure the discussion and consultation required to develop a common concept of the standards to be reached through training and, if need be, of its structure and substance and (iii) to appraise the advances in medicine and education with the aim of improving medical training.

The Committee would be made up equally of practitioners, educators and senior officers of the appropriate authorities, in the Member States, in order to determine the qualifications required to enter the profession.

Meeting of the Education Committee

2269. The first meeting of the Education Committee, set up by the Resolution of the Ministers of Education on 6 June 1974,² was held in Brussels on 18 October, with Recto Guyard, of the French Delegation, in the Chair. The Committee, which numbers representatives from all the Member States and the Commission, will meet once a month from December onwards.

Its activities will consist first of an appraisal of the work already done or under way in a European context, among the Member States and within the Community, taking account also of the work of intergovernmental organizations and secondly of the development of proposals for action in the priority areas identified in the Ministers' Resolution of 6 June 1974.

Scientific and technical information and management of information

2270. After the Commission's Proposal on the first three-year action plan concerning scientific and technical documentation³ and information had been sent to the Council on 20 September 1974,⁴ a meeting was held within the CIDST, to review how, in practice, the probable adoption of the action plan would affect the Committee's work.

Since the CIDST will be required, under the three-year plan, to share in practical administrative assignments falling to the Commission, the Chairman, Mr Giles, called in the Chairmen and

¹ OJ C 98 of 20.8.1974 and Bull. EC 6-1974, point 1204.

² Bull. EC 6-1974, point 1204, OJ C 98 of 20.8.1974.

³ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2236.

⁴ OJ C 126 of 17.10.1974.

Secretaries of the CIDST Working Parties to examine the reorganization and harmonization entailed by the new situation.

Energy policy

Preparing and implementing a Community energy policy

Energy Committee

2271. Chaired by Vice-President Simonet of the Commission, the Energy Committee met on 9 October 1974. It reviewed the OPEC decisions on oil prices, the work being done by the Energy Coordinating Group and the reports on the import estimates and the investment programmes drawn up on the basis of the Regulations of 18 May 1972.¹ The Committee also discussed its working timetable and the procedure to be followed in anticipation of the Council meeting on energy problems at the end of 1974.² The Committee decided to hold further meetings on 4 and 11 November.

The Commission and the Agreement within the Group of Twelve

2272. It could be incompatible with the Community Treaties for a Member State to sign the Agreement made within the Group of Twelve (the Energy Coordinating Group), unless the Community shared in it, or the Member States established a system which respects the provisions of the Treaties. This was the gist of a statement to the press by Vice-President Simonet of the Commission, who was commenting on an Opinion from the latter, in reply to a request from Belgium.

The Commission was not against the Agreement by the Group of Twelve, which would create an International Energy Agency within the OECD. But it did feel that cooperation with the oil-consuming countries ought to run parallel with cooperation with the producing countries, and in line with the activation of Community energy policy.

Mr Simonet indicated that the Commission would submit proposals to the Council for the Community to join the International Energy Agreement.

The Group of Twelve, which includes the chief consumer countries, was formed last February on the initiative of the United States. All the Member States of the Community, except France, belong to it.

Coal

Development of investments and production possibilities

2273. The results of the Commission's survey on 1 January 1974 among the companies covered by the ECSC Treaty (which was carried out for the first time in the three new Member States) indicate that coal output cannot be maintained until 1977 at the same level as 1973 unless the programmes are substantially modified.

The yearly mining potential of the Six which, between 1972 and 1973, dropped from 166 to 155 million tonnes would fall by a further 31 million tonnes between now and 1977, to reach no more than 124 million tonnes. Conversely,

¹ OJ L 120 of 25.5.1972.

² Council Resolution of 19.9.1974: Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1401.

the estimates show an increased potential for the United Kingdom, which should rise from 130 to 140 million tonnes.

The level of investment outlay quoted for all the Community pits is still low, at 340 million u.a. for 1974 as against 289 million u.a. for 1973.

More intensive investments are being contemplated, particularly in the new programme for the British industry. But, failing new decisions to invest, it is to be feared that the Community's extraction potential will decline, in the short-term at least, to a level even further below the figures indicated by the survey.

Regarding the potential of *carbonization*, the annual growth rate anticipated throughout the Community is in the region of 1%. This appears to be low, in view of the 4.2% rate anticipated for the output potential of pig iron and allowing for the halt in the reduction of the coke to ore ratio registered since the end of 1973.

Coal balance sheet for 1974

2274. In consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission, under Articles 19 and 46 of the Paris Treaty, laid before it a new coal balance sheet¹ for the Community, which reviews the market situation and outlook for 1974. This paper, which allows for the changes which have occurred since the Committee's meeting of 15 March 1974,² underlines the fact that the coal situation has appreciably altered owing to developments on the energy market.

Member States' action in favour of the coal industry

2275. In line with the provisions of its Decision of 22 December 1970 relating to the Community scheme of Member States' action in

favour of the coal industry,³ the Commission decided on 16 October 1974 to authorize the Member States' further financial action for the benefit of the coal industry in 1972, and the financial action in 1973. All the above had been dealt with in a Memorandum⁴ submitted to the Council for its opinions, which were forthcoming at the meeting of 15-16 July 1974.

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2276. At its meeting on 3 and 4 October 1974, the ECSC Consultative Committee gave its Opinion⁵ on the Commission's Communication entitled 'Towards a New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community'.⁶

Transport policy

Harmonization

2277. On 3 October the Commission sent the Council an amendment to its Proposal consolidating the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions relating to road transport. Mainly for reasons of road safety, and to avoid distortion of competition conditions, the Commission, acting on a suggestion by the European Parliament, is proposing that the Regulation be applied to wage-earners as well as to the self-employed, and that exemptions in the matter of working hours, service breaks and weekly rest-periods, be kept to the minimum justified by unavoidable technical requirements.

¹ OJ C 141 of 15.11.1974.

² Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2455.

³ OJ L 3 of 5.1.1971.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2250.

⁵ OJ C 133 of 29.10.1974.

⁶ Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.

unctioning of the market

278. On 23 October, the Commission sent the Council a report on certain problems arising at the current stage of negotiations for an agreement on implementing a scheme for the temporary lay-up of vessels assigned to carry goods, and applicable to certain waterways. A proposed Council Decision is attached to the report, which would amend the Directives annexed to the Council Decision of 28 December 1972, concerning opening negotiations for this agreement.

In the report, the Commission advises the Council of the difficulties encountered in the negotiations with Switzerland, for an agreement on implementing a scheme for the temporary lay-up of vessels. The negotiations, actually begun in 1973, have not yet come to a successful conclusion, largely for want of a common position between the Member States' delegations involved in contracting parties to the Rhine and Moselle agreements, with regard to two problems: firstly the concurrent extension of the scheme planned for the Rhine and Moselle, to cover the German and Dutch networks, and secondly, the treatment to be accorded to boats which do not regularly ply the waterways coming under the scheme.

279. The Italian Government conferred with the Commission on the draft of an Italian law bearing on application of the Council Regulations of 28 February 1972¹ establishing common rules for shuttle services, and regular and regular specialized services, performed by buses and coaches between the Member States. The Commission's implementary Regulation of 26 May 1972² was also involved. In a Recommendation of 14 October to the Italian Government,³ the Commission gave a favourable Opinion on the draft, subject to certain amendments.

2280. In compliance with the Council Decision of 21 March 1962, amended by that of 22 November 1973, which set up a prior review and consultation procedure for certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action planned by Member States for transport, the Belgian Government has sent the Commission the text of a draft Royal Decree concerning the introduction of a *forwarding agents' licence*. In an Opinion addressed on 25 October to the Belgian Government,⁴ the Commission notes that the intended provisions fit in with the measures implementing the Belgian law of 26 June 1967, concerning the freight transport agents' code, on which law the Commission had expressed a favourable Opinion on 5 May 1966. It has no objections to make concerning the Belgian draft Royal Decree.

2281. The ECSC-Austria and EEC-Switzerland Transport Committees set up by the Agreements of 28 July 1956 and 26 July 1957 (to establish direct international railway transport rates for coal and steel in transit through Switzerland or Austria) met on 8 and 9 October in Lucerne. Representatives of the new Member States, who have just acceded to these Agreements through additional Protocols signed in Brussels on 10 October 1974, attended for the first time.

Among the items on the agenda, one was of major importance, the *reform of freight rates planned by the Swiss rail companies*, as from 1 January 1975. This should lead to bigger increases in international ECSC tariffs, due to alignment with standard transit tariffs and a narrowing of the differences between those and internal rates. The delegations from the Member States' Governments and the Commission

¹ OJ L 67 of 20.3.1972.

² OJ L 134 of 12.6.1972.

³ OJ L 298 of 6.11.1974.

⁴ OJ L 301 of 9.11.1974.

feel that maintenance of these advantageous differences, together with observance of the non-discrimination rule, constitutes Switzerland's vital concession in the matter of concluding the Agreement.

As a result of a unanimous attitude, defended on economic grounds, those delegations managed to reach a compromise which, except in the case of scrap metal carried in single truckloads or part trainloads, would allow a reduction of Sfr 1 per tonne for all ECSC freight, which tallies roughly with the current reduction. For scrap metal carried in complete trainloads, this reduction was provisionally limited to Sfr 0.40 per tonne, and was justified by the increased transport costs stemming from current problems in the traffic flow towards Italy.

2282. With the aim of preparing a series of practical measures to set up arrangements for an *organization of the transport market*, as referred to in the Communication to the Council of 24 October 1973 on developing the common transport policy,¹ the Commission's departments organized meetings from 21 to 29 October 1974, with representatives of the road and inland waterway carriers. The other business circles concerned will be consulted later.

Transport Advisory Committee

2283. During meetings on 2 and 7 October, the groups of rapporteurs in the Transport Advisory Committee finalized draft Opinions on developing Community action for *coordinating transport infrastructure investments*, and on a contribution from the transport sector to Community *regional development*. The drafts will be vetted by the Committee at its next full meeting.

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¹ Supplement 16/73 - Bull. EC.

3. External relations

Commercial policy

Multilateral negotiations

New Commission Communication to the Council

301. On 23 October the Commission adopted a Communication and submitted it to the Council on 29 October. It elucidates the overall approach of the Community, in anticipation of the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT. This overall concept, which had been created in an initial Commission Communication in April 1973,¹ had been defined by the Council at its meeting of 25 and 26 June 1973.²

The new text is based on the assumption that the United States Congress will soon adopt the Trade Bill, thus vesting the American delegates with the necessary negotiating powers. The Commission's Communication also takes account of developments in the international economic situation since the GATT Ministerial Conference in Tokyo in September 1973,³ and in particular of the immediacy of the export restrictions' problem.

Trade Negotiations Committee

302. In implementation of arrangements made by the Trade Negotiations Committee at its third meeting on 17 and 18 July,⁴ five groups met during October.

Non-Tariff Barriers—On the strength of a working document presented by the Brazilian delegation, the group studied the possibility of applying a differential treatment of subsidies and countervailing duties, in favour of the developing countries.

Sectoral Approach—In the light of proposals from the Canadian delegation in particular, the Group began a discussion of this approach,

which consists of jointly considering the tariff and non-tariff barriers in each sector, and of tackling matters such as tariff escalation with reference to the degree of product processing, and raw material supplies.

Agriculture—The Group did further work on analysis and statistics concerning a number of products (rice, tobacco, vegetable oils) and heard a series of statements on the method of handling health and plant health regulations.

Tropical Products—The Group finished its work on several products and discussed other matters, such as the possibility of making separate tariff classification into a technique to further liberalize trade in tropical products, like fruit.

Safeguard Clause—The Group analysed the multilateral safeguard system and instructed the GATT Secretariat to prepare factual studies on it.

Commercial policy

Preparing and implementing the common commercial policy

Trade agreements: renewals, derogations or authorizations

303. On 2 October 1974,⁵ the Council adopted a Decision authorizing the extension or tacit renewal of a certain number of trade agreements made by Member States with non-member countries (3rd tranche).

¹ Supplement 2/73 - Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2342.

³ Bull. EC 9-1973, points 1101 to 1106.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2301.

⁵ OJ L 276 of 11.10.1974.

Monitoring measures

2304. On 8 October,¹ the Commission decided to discontinue the monitoring of imports of *urea* from Yugoslavia, which it had initiated by the Regulation of 10 August 1971.² The Decision is motivated by developments on the urea market which, for the moment, make it unnecessary for the Community to go on monitoring imports of that product.

But Italy, having warned the Commission of the risks which the imported product still held for her market, advised it that she was continuing to monitor imports at national level³ under Articles 9 and 10 of the Regulation on the common scheme covering imports from non-member countries, which the Council had adopted on 4 June 1974.⁴

Individual measures of commercial policy

Textiles

2305. With a Decision of 15 October 1974, the Council authorized the Commission to embark on negotiations with *India* and *Pakistan* for agreements on the textile trade. The negotiations, conducted under the arrangement concerning the international textile trade, will aim at reaching agreements which will both ease the process of gradual liberalization of the textile trade, and obviate the dangers of disrupting the Community market.

2306. Within the span of the former long-term Agreement on the international cotton textiles trade, the Community had made bilateral agreements on cotton textiles with certain major supplier countries. These had expired at the end of 1973, but their provisions had been kept *de facto* in force, pending the initiation of fresh

negotiations with those countries under the 'all fibres' arrangement.

The provisions of these voluntary restraint Agreements carried ceilings. Following request from the non-member countries involved (*India*, *Pakistan*, *Korea*, *Egypt*) and after conferring with the Member States, the Commission, by its Decision of 11 October 1974,⁵ autonomously raised the ceilings for 1974.

2307. An Agreement between the Community and *Bangladesh* on the jute-product trade was signed on 24 October 1974. It will take effect after the two parties have advised each other that the required procedures have been completed. The Agreement, which will run until 31 December 1975, will replace the earlier Agreement which expired at the end of 1972, and whose provisions have been kept in *de facto* application.

The Agreement covers:

- (i) the granting by the Community of tariff suspensions in respect of imports of jute products within the scheme of generalized preferences;
- (ii) voluntary restraint, at agreed levels, on the part of Bangladesh, in respect of exports of certain jute products;
- (iii) formation of a joint cooperation committee with relatively extensive powers.

2308. Again on 24 October, two Agreements were signed between the EEC and *Bangladesh*

¹ OJ L 274 of 9.10.1974.

² OJ L 181 of 11.8.1971.

³ OJ C 120 of 10.10.1974.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2302 and OJ L 159 of 15.6.1974.

⁵ OJ L 287 of 24.10.1974.

concerning, respectively, cotton and silk fabrics woven on handlooms and handicraft wares.

The Agreements, in which Bangladesh is offering all the guarantees required by the Community regulations in respect of certified craft manufacture, enable her to enjoy exemption from Community import charges on those wares, under tariff quotas, for the products concerned, opened annually, *erga omnes* and autonomously, by the Community.¹

2309. The same day saw two Agreements initialled between the Community and Laos, in respect of the same products, together with an Agreement with Sri Lanka, solely concerned with cotton and silk fabrics woven on handlooms. The Agreements will enable both countries to join the beneficiaries of the relevant Community tariff quotas for 1975.

Steel

2310. On 18 October,² the Commission decided to authorize the United Kingdom to import, free of duty during the fourth quarter of 1974, 50 000 tonnes of coils intended for rerolling. This derogation was granted by the Commission, after a favourable Opinion from the other eight Member States.

Scrap metal

2311. On 3 October 1974, the Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council, decided to authorize West Germany to export, in the last quarter of 1974, 3 000 tonnes of scrap metal to Switzerland (fresh lots of scrap from the processing industry).

Development and cooperation

Development and cooperation policy

Commission Communication to the Council

2312. On 30 October, the Commission adopted a Memorandum to the Council entitled: 'Development aid: a fresco of Community Policy in the near future'. This paper was compiled in compliance with a request from the Council (consisting of the Ministers responsible for cooperation) at its session of 16 July 1974. It is part of work being done to implement the Resolution passed by the Council on the same day, concerning Community financial and technical assistance to non-associated developing countries.³

The Commission's Memorandum covers a number of considerations on what the Community's cooperation policy, both within and outside the Associations, should be in the years ahead, in view of the present and foreseeable world economic context. The paper begins with an examination of how under-development situations differ and concludes in favour of combining the various instruments of cooperation (commercial, financial, industrial, etc.), which the Community should apply, in conjunction with the Member States, to provide an adequate response to these situations. The document ends with a number of additional remarks on the actual financial and technical cooperation offered by the Community outside the Associations.

¹ OJ L 365 of 31.12.1973.

² OJ L 299 of 7.11.1974.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 1222.

Food aid

2313. The Council approved emergency action for the benefit of the stricken population of *Honduras*. It involves an air-lift of 90 tonnes of skim milk powder¹ and financial aid of 300 000 u.a. for buying and distributing medicines, clothing, temporary accommodation, etc. The aid will be distributed through the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO).

2314. In a Communication to the Council, the Commission proposed a food aid project for *India*, covering 300 000 tonnes of cereals, half of which is to come from the Community and half to be provided by individual countries. Another Communication to the Council concerns the 1975 interim programme of Community food aid for the *Sahel* countries and *Ethiopia*.

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2315. During the sitting of 14 to 18 October, the *European Parliament* issued its Opinion on Commission Proposals and Communications on the application, for 1975, of generalized preferences in favour of certain exports from the developing countries.

made on behalf of the Community to the United Nations Secretary-General by the French Ambassador, as representative of the country holding the Presidency of the Council.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

World Food Conference

2317. Highlighting, during its session of 1 October, the importance of the World Food Conference, to be held in Rome from 5 to 1 November 1974, and stressing the Community's resolve to give a positive impetus to the work of this Conference, the *Council of the European Community* released a general guideline on the position to be taken at the Conference by the Community and its Member States. This position will be more sharply defined as the Community's work proceeds, during on-the-spot coordination meetings.

2318. The third session of the *Preparatory Committee for the World Food Conference* took place from 23 September to 4 October 1974. In anticipation of the Conference, recommendations were drawn up on relaying the results implementing the conclusions and deciding on a action programme.

FAO Regional Conference for Europe

2319. The ninth FAO Regional Conference for Europe was held in Lausanne from 7 to 1 October 1974. The discussions bore mainly on the objectives of production policy and on the

¹ OJ L 265 of 2.10.1974.

² Points 1101 to 1105.

use of land in Europe. The delegates considered that, since the world food situation had radically changed, the European countries should strive to boost their agricultural output.

The Conference also found that European production policies in agriculture often suffered from a certain lack of flexibility, which, coupled with production hazards, made it difficult to adjust supply to demand. On this point, the Commission representative stressed the value of improving farm structures, so as to make the supply control machinery more effective and more flexible.

Commodities Committee

2320. The FAO Commodities Committee held its 49th meeting in Rome from 14 to 25 October. The Committee, which elected Mr G.H. Janton (France) as its Chairman, reviewed the world food situation and the problems peculiar to certain commodities, on the strength of the paper 'The Existing Situation of and Prospects for Primary Products', prepared by the FAO Secretariat.

During the debate, some delegations (Argentina, Hungary, Australia and Yugoslavia) deplored the EEC decision to place temporary restrictions on meat imports. The Community representative recalled the circumstances behind the adoption of such measures, and emphasized that all steps would be taken to rescind them as soon as possible.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GATT Council

2321. The Council of GATT representatives met on 21 October and reviewed several matters directly affecting the Community.

Italian import deposits: in adopting the report of the working party assigned to study the measures brought in by the Italian Government (which have assumed a Community character by virtue of Article 108 of the Treaty of Rome) the Council considered that the deposit on imports was no more restrictive than measures which can be applied in compliance with Article XII of the General Agreement.

EEC-Finland Agreement and EEC-Turkey Association: The Council adopted the reports on both these trade arrangements. As usual, there were no unanimous conclusions as to the conformity of these Agreements with the provisions of the General Agreement.

Treaty creating the Caribbean Common Market: When the Treaty was put before the Council, the Community representative, in accordance with established tenets, expressed the Community's understanding for this move towards regional integration.

The Council was also advised of the progress of unofficial discussions, still under way, concerning the Director-General's plan to set up a GATT 'management group'.

Lastly, during the meeting, the Australian delegation criticized the Japanese Government for introducing an embargo on beef and veal imports and for not advising the contracting parties. The Brazilian delegation also had complaints, sharp at times, about the countervailing duties imposed by the US authorities on Brazilian footwear exports.

Discussions on beef and veal

2322. The discussions requested by Australia,¹ under Article XXII, paragraph 1, to examine the

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2314.

protective measures taken by the Community in the beef and veal sector, were held in Geneva on 25 October.¹

Organization of the Arab Oil-Exporting Countries

2323. Invited by Vice-President Simonet of the Commission, Dr Ali Attiga, the Secretary-General of OPEC, and three of his colleagues, visited the Commission on 7 October.

Dr Attiga was received by Mr Simonet and Mr Cheysson, responsible respectively for energy policy, and cooperation and development, who defined the Community's objectives and resources in those areas. Dr Attiga gave details on the operations and industrial and financial plans of his organization.

After the talks, the aim of which was better reciprocal information, it was decided that both organizations would in future develop regular links in order to exchange technical data at their disposal on the activities of the two institutions.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

2324. The Community took part in negotiating the arrangement concerning export credits in connection with earth stations for telecommunications satellites, which was adopted by the OECD Council's Resolution of 27 June 1974. The Commission laid a proposed Decision before the Council of the Communities on finalizing the arrangement, and adopting measures for its application by the Member States.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

Association Council

2325. On 14 October 1974, the Association Council held its 20th meeting, at Ministerial level, with the French Foreign Minister, Mr J Sauvagnargues, the officiating President of the Council, in the Chair. The Turkish Delegation was led by Mr T. Günes, Turkey's Foreign Minister. The Commission was represented by Sir Christopher Soames.

The meeting enabled the Association Council to discuss in general terms the state of the Association, and to appraise developments since the last meeting in Ankara in June 1973.

It was found that trade had developed satisfactorily, since the Association came into being, and that it had become even more active in 1974. But the Turkish Delegation reiterated its misgivings over the 'erosion' of the preference margins which Turkey enjoys on Community markets, and hoped that Turkey and the Community would combine their efforts to come up with a Community solution to the problem. The EEC delegation indicated that it was hoping to offer Turkey firm proposals concerning agriculture, which would take account of the formulae adopted as part of the 'global Mediterranean approach' and of Turkey's own particular situation, as soon as solutions had been finalized within the scope of that approach.

The Association Council also noted the satisfactory development of financial cooperation between the Community and Turkey.

¹ Point 2244.

Regarding the social security system to be applied to Turkish workers in the Community (Article 39 of the Additional Protocol) and Turkey's retention of a number of fiscal rights under Article 56 of the same Protocol, the Association Council instructed the Association Committee to carry on with its review of both matters.

Lastly, the Community delegation voiced the firm hope that, when operation of the Agreement permitted the expectation of full acceptance by Turkey, of the obligations deriving from the Treaty of Rome, the Community and Turkey, after examining, as provided under Article 28 of the Ankara Agreement, the possibility of Turkey joining the EEC, would find that Turkey was ready to take its rightful place within the Community.

Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee

2326. The Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee, chaired by Mr Fellermaier and Mr K. Inan, held its 18th meeting in Istanbul, from 6 to 11 October. The Council and Commission of the EEC were represented by Mr B. Destremau and Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, and the Turkish Government by the Foreign Minister, Mr T. Günes.

During the discussions, the members of the Joint Committee stressed, *inter alia*, that closer collaboration should be developed, within the Association Council, between the Community, its member countries and Turkey, in the quest for a solution to international problems. They affirmed their intention to work for the restoration of a lasting peace in Cyprus. In this spirit, the Joint Committee approved a Resolution asking the Association Council to review the scope, for Turkey, to help in establishing a Community position *vis-à-vis* world problems, and to relieve the hardships of both Cypriot communities, in order to prepare the way for lasting peace on the island.

In a second Recommendation, the Joint Committee asked that all avenues be explored to intensify and diversify trade even more, between the EEC and Turkey, and to strengthen the current consultation procedure between the two parties.

The Joint Commission also asked the Association Council to initiate without delay preparations to establish the free movement of workers, to be achieved gradually from 1976 onwards.

Tunisia

2327. *Negotiations between the Community and Tunisia for a new broader based agreement* continued in Brussels on 29 and 30 October 1974.

The talks revealed that the delegations held similar views on many features of the new agreement, which will provide a basis for long-term cooperation between the Community and Tunisia in many fields. Although the Tunisian Delegation recognized that the Community had gone a long way towards improving its offer on the agricultural side, it urged the Community to reconsider its position on a number of products of special interest to Tunisian exporters. It also asked for a re-examination of a number of provisions on financial cooperation, and of the whole question of the movement of workers.

The two delegations agreed that further discussions should be based on a draft text of the agreement. A special working party would be asked to prepare a text. They made arrangements to resume their work early in December.

Israel

2328. The *negotiations, for a new more broadly-based agreement*, between an Israeli Delegation and a delegation representing the Community continued in Brussels on 3 and 4 October 1974.

The joint communiqué, issued after the talks, indicated that the two delegations thoroughly examined the different aspects of the proposed agreement, and explained in detail their respective positions, in the light of the aim of establishing a free-trade area, and broadening cooperation between Israel and the Community.

The negotiations revealed a complete convergence of views on many points. The two delegations agreed to give further thought to certain pending questions, and noted that the differences between their positions had narrowed to the point where they could now continue their work on the basis of a draft agreement. To this end, they decided to set up a working party to draft this text.

Yugoslavia

2329. Dr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for social affairs, paid a visit to Yugoslavia (from 9 to 13 October) at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

The problems of Yugoslav migrant workers are among those being reviewed by Dr Hillery, in the preparation of a Migrant Workers' Programme for the Communities. His visit provided an opportunity to obtain an assessment of the position of migrant workers in the Communities, from members of the Yugoslav Government. Meetings with trade union leaders and a tour of a factory gave Dr Hillery an on-the-spot view of Yugoslav experience of self-management techniques in industry.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Negotiations

2330. Under the political impetus of the Kingston Conference,¹ the work in connection with

the negotiations between the Community and the ACP countries went ahead at a faster pace at expert and ambassadorial level, both internally (on each side) and at the joint meetings.

The four sub-committees of ambassadors and plenipotentiaries made substantial headway in their respective areas. As regards trade (particularly the general system and the promotion of trade), financial and technical cooperation, and industrial cooperation, discussions are taking place on the basis of preliminary draft texts of agreements common to the Community and the ACP. With regard to the system of stabilizing export receipts, the debates are focusing on operating methods and the products which can be covered by the system. Apart from this, a number of unsettled questions in various areas are also under further study with the aim of reconciling positions.

Internally, the Community is reviewing the questions still pending, which range from legal issues in those various areas, to questions which have still to be tackled during the negotiations proper.

At its meeting of 15 October 1974, the Council adopted a set of additional Directives concerning the institutions of the future Convention, which may shortly be dealt with in the context of the negotiations. At its own level, the Committee of Permanent Representatives was authorized to take decisions on a number of problems which have been under discussion for several months within the Community.

Lastly, the Council confirmed the Community's resolve to wind up the negotiations within the scheduled deadlines. The Council instructed its President to contact the Presidency of the ACP States, with a view to holding an EEC-ACP Ministers Conference, which could assemble in Brussels as soon as possible after the Council's meeting of 12 November 1974.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 2332 to 2338.

Yaoundé Convention

EEC-AASM Parliamentary Association Conference

2331. The *Joint Committee* of the Parliamentary Association Conference, chaired by Mr Kasongo Mukundji (Zaire), met in Morne (Mauritius) from 23 to 25 October 1974. The spokesman for the Commission was Dr Hillery, with Mr Destremau the French State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking for the Council. The associateable countries, which had all been invited to take part as observers, did not send any representatives.

The Joint Committee discussed the problems raised by the renewal and enlargement of the Association; it adopted the drafts of Mr Satcam Boolell's reports on the tenth Activity Report of the Association Council, and Mr Mounthault's drafts on the administrative accounts for the financial year 1975; the EEC's food aid policy was also discussed, with special reference to the AASM.

Because of its importance in the economy of Mauritius, sugar was prominent among the main topics discussed. In answer to the apprehensions of the Mauritian delegates over the latest decisions of the EEC Council concerning sugar, the Community representatives provided certain explanations and reassurances. They stressed in particular that the decisions in no way prejudged the final solution to be adopted regarding Commonwealth sugar, and would enable a satisfactory solution to be sought within the Community to one of the crucial issues of the negotiations.

The representatives of the African countries also expressed their concern over the volume of future financial aid (US \$3 000 million) offered by the EEC at Kingston, which they consider to be too little. Some of the European delegates,

who also regarded this figure as inadequate, highlighted the need to associate the oil-producing countries with the Community's efforts, thus reinforcing the solidarity established between Europe and the associated countries, by a solidarity between the Third World and Fourth World, namely the most needy.

Regarding the 'institutional' facet, the Joint Committee came out in favour of retaining it; in its final declaration, unanimously approved, it used the words 'Conference representing the peoples of the Community and the associated countries, made up on a basis of equal representation'.

The Joint Committee also expressed its concern over the legal vacuum which might occur when the Yaoundé Convention expires on 31 January 1975. The Council and Commission representatives gave assurances in this connection, and the Commission is to lay Proposals before the Council, in good time, with a view to finding an appropriate solution.

Finally, in a separate statement, the Committee expressed the hope that during the negotiations, satisfactory solutions would be found for Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho (countries which have links with the Union of South Africa), and that the African countries who have gained, or are about to gain their independence from Portugal, be allowed to join the contracting parties in the next Convention. A simplified accession procedure should also be offered to Namibia (South West Africa).

The Joint Committee agreed to hold the Parliamentary Association Conference in Abidjan from 27 to 29 January 1975; before it takes place, the Joint Committee will meet from 22 to 24 January.

European Development Fund

New financing Decisions

2332. Following the favourable Opinion of the EDF Committee, the Commission on 4 October 1974¹ approved five new financing Decisions in respect of non-repayable grants from the 3rd EDF, for a total of 10 656 000 u.a.

The decisions relate to four investment projects and a block credit for technical cooperation measures.

In the *Senegal* it is planned to build primary schools for a cost of 1 500 000 u.a., which will provide improved schooling for about 10 000 children.

The *Ivory Coast* will build and equip the Korhogo Hospital Centre in the north. The project will cost 3 781 000 u.a. The Centre will have 420 beds and serve a population of 250 000, including those living in the surrounding districts.

In *Togoland*, selected palm plantations in the Agou area will be expanded. The project will cost 1 368 000 u.a. and involves laying-out 700 hectares of industrial plantations of selected oil palms at Agou in the Plateaux region, together with an operation to adapt upkeep methods for a 3 000 hectare plantation which was financed by the EDF in 1969.

Burundi will finance an interim stage in the development of the Imbo. The project will cost 1 007 000 u.a. and involves further work on hydro-agricultural plans in the Ruzizi valley, which was financed from the 2nd EDF. The aim of the new phase is to make optimum use of the development scheme by modifying and expanding the various areas under cultivation, and extending a coffee plantation by 135 hectares.

The Associated African States, Madagascar and Mauritius and the Overseas Countries and Territories associated with the EEC will benefit from a block commitment of 3 000 000 u.a. intended to finance, by the crash procedure, studies and technical cooperation projects connected with investments, general technical cooperation projects and other studies and projects related to aid for marketing and promoting the sales of AASM products.

Following these decisions, the total commitments under the 3rd EDF now amount to 775 693 000 u.a. for 280 financing Decisions since the 3rd EDF came into operation.

Non-member countries

Industrialized countries

United States

2333. Mr L.A. Fox, Assistant Under-Secretary at the United States Department of Commerce, visited the Commission's departments on 15 and 16 October for preparatory talks in connection with the top-level meetings scheduled for 5 and 6 December in Washington. He was accompanied by a group of officials from several other United States Government departments.

The talks bore on industrial policy, state purchasing, harmonization of laws governing companies, the industrial side of regional policy, and standardization.

¹ OJ C 128 of 19.10.1974.

Canada

2334. Canada's Prime Minister, Mr *Pierre Elliott Trudeau*, visited the Commission on 24 October 1974. He was received by President Ortoli, Sir Christopher Soames and Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents, and Mr Spinelli, and Mr Thomson, Members.

Mr Trudeau and the Members of the Commission discussed domestic and foreign problems, especially matters affecting trade, energy and investments.

On behalf of the Canadian Government, the Prime Minister said he hoped to see the relations and traditional links forged by Canada with the Member States become closer. The Commission replied that it shared his wishes and that it was determined to work towards developing and strengthening relations with Canada.

The Commission advised Mr Trudeau of its plans to establish a delegation in Ottawa some time next year.

Japan and Sweden

2335. As part of the contacts made by the ECSC High Authority with certain non-member countries, two meetings were held in Brussels in October 1974; namely, the 19th meeting of the Commission (ECSC)—Japan Group, on 10 and 11 October, and the 13th meeting of the Commission (ECSC)—Sweden Group, on 23 and 24 October.

Both meetings saw searching discussions and exchanges on current general economic trends and on developments, against that background, in the iron and steel sector. The talks also took in the problems of investments, protection of the environment and, especially, raw material supplies, a crucial issue for all concerned.

Developing countries of Asia and Latin America**Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka**

2336. On 15 October 1974, the Council of the Communities adopted three Decisions authorizing the Commission to open *negotiations* with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (Ceylon), respectively, for *non-preferential five-year trade cooperation agreements*.

The agreements contemplated are to be on the same basis as the commercial cooperation Agreement with India, with the understanding that each agreement to be negotiated will be tailored to the economic situation and specific problems of the country in question.

Mexico

2337. On 10 October the Commission sent the Council a Recommendation on opening *negotiations* with Mexico, for an agreement between that country and the Community.

The Recommendation follows a request to the Commission in April 1973 from the President of Mexico, and the exploratory talks which later took place.¹

Latin American countries belonging to the CECLA

2338. On 17 and 18 October, the Commission arranged a meeting of *trade promotion experts* from the Latin American countries belonging to the Special Commission for Latin American Coordination (CECLA), with the

¹ Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2325 and 6-1974, point 2352.

Member States of the Community, which was attended by representatives of the Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC), the Junta of the Andean Group, the Secretariat of the Central American Common Market, and observers from both the International Export Promotion Centre (CIPE) and the Instituto Italo-Latino Americano (IIIA).

The main purpose of the meeting was to appraise the structures and resources available, in various quarters, for promoting Latin-American exports to the EEC; to analyse existing problems in this sector; and put forward possible solutions. On this basis, the session fitted in with the work now going on in anticipation of the fifth meeting between the Community and Latin America.¹ It also enabled the Commission's departments to show their visitors the initial implementary drafts, relating to the Latin American countries, of the Council Resolution of 30 April 1974 on boosting the exports of the developing countries, and to discuss relevant technical matters for the first time.

State-trading countries

2339. On the basis of its deliberations of 7 May¹ and 17 September 1974,² the Council, during the session of 15 October, held a searching debate on the *outline of an agreement* which might be offered to State-trading countries. Broad agreement was reached on most of the questions still outstanding, and the Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to finalize the definitive version of the text, which the Council was then able to approve early in November.

On 15 October, the Council agreed that the outline³ would be forwarded by the Commission, under its common commercial policy responsibilities, to the diplomatic missions of the State-trading countries concerned.

Diplomatic relations of the Communities

2340. On 14 October 1974,⁴ the President of the Council and the President of the Commission of the European Communities received H.E. Ambassador Arnaldo Vasconcellos, who presented his letters of credence in his capacity of Head of the *Brazil Mission* to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). The new ambassador succeeds Mr Antonio Corrêa de Lago who has been assigned to another post.

H.E. Ambassador Nestor Kombot-Naguemon, the new representative of the *Central African Republic* to the EEC, took up his post on 31 October. He succeeds Mr Clément Sévot. The Council and Commission had officially acknowledged the new ambassador's appointment on 26 June.

On 31 October, the Council and Commission officially acknowledged the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Stéphane Stathatos as Greece's permanent representative to the EEC. The new ambassador succeeds Mr Byron Theodoropoulos, who has been assigned to other duties.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2330.

² Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2301.

³ A Chapter in Part 1 of the next number of the Bulletin will deal in detail with this text, together with the autonomous quota system to be applied by the Community as from 1 January 1975.

⁴ OJ C 133 of 29.10.1974.

4. Institutions and organs of the Communities

European Parliament

European Parliament

Part-session from 14 to 18 October in Strasbourg

2401. In a general debate on the Community's political situation and future, Parliament resumed the dialogue with the President-in-Office of the Council. In an interim report the House set out its own ideas on the European Union to be accomplished by 1980. The 1975 budget, which the House took through its first reading, signals a new phase in that, for the first time, the Community budget will be financed from own resources. It is also the first time that Parliament will have the last word on part of the expenditure. In the economic debate on the Commission's Annual Report, the House took up the crucial issues of the inflationary price rise and the danger of an economic recession.¹

Situation of the Community (16 and 17 October)

2402. In a political debate Parliament dealt with the report by the President of the Foreign Ministers' Conference concerning political cooperation; with the statements of the officiating Council President and the President of the Commission, on the Community's political situation; and with the interim report by Mr Bertrand (C-D/B) on European union.

In his statement, made in the dual capacity of officiating President of the Council and President of the Member States' Foreign Ministers' Conference, Mr Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, emphasized that he did not intend to treat political cooperation and the Community as separate entities.

The Foreign Minister spoke first of the problems threatening the existence of the Commun-

ity. He mentioned, in particular, the worsening international economic situation, the unreliable raw material supply and high cost of energy, as well as the imbalance of international capital movements. The Community had so far not hit upon any common measures to weather the crisis. In fact even the CAP, up to now the sturdiest prop of Community policy, seemed to be wobbling at the base.

Lack of confidence in a united Europe had set off tendencies among some of the partners, which had a negative effect on overall cohesion (the demand for negotiation of accession terms; the quest for other solidarities, deemed more effective). Nevertheless heartening progress could be registered. The regular review of Member States' economic and financial situations by the Council of Finance Ministers, and the Council's Decision of 17 September to lay down guidelines by the end of 1975 for a common energy policy.

Mr Sauvagnargues admitted that all this still fell short of immediate requirements. In the energy sector, Europe needed more than guidelines. She had to have a common stance towards the outside world and should become a focus of economic and monetary security in an unstable world.

¹ The report on this sitting of Parliament was prepared from the German edition of 'Informations' published by Parliament's General Secretariat.

The Political Group and nationality of members speaking in the debates are indicated in brackets after their names and abbreviated as follows: C-D = Christian Democrats, S = Socialist Group, L = Liberal and Allied Group, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communist and Allied Groups (SF, Ind. Sin.); B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, G = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament during the sitting of 14-18 October are reproduced in OJ C 140 of 13.11.1974, and verbatim reports of the sitting in OJ Annex 182.

The Council President saw hope in the fact that the crisis was a challenge to Member States, notwithstanding all the difficulties, to prove their European solidarity within the framework already existing. In spite of everything the Community had become a magnet for many countries.

President *Ortoli* of the Commission substantially endorsed what he called this 'semi-rosy', 'semi-sombre' analysis. Two things justified a certain confidence in the future: the now regular meetings of the Ministers responsible for finance and economy, and the constructive dialogue with the Association partners. Europe's most urgent tasks today lay in the social sphere, and in the areas of economic and monetary policy. But the Community's current decision-making processes were utterly inadequate to solve the massive problems ahead.

The decision-making processes were not inadequate because they were in inappropriate principle. Europe was losing strength because Community concepts were gradually being superseded by the concept of cooperation, and because the required decisions at Community level were not being taken swiftly or resolutely enough. One solution, in Mr *Ortoli*'s view, would be for the Council of the Communities to turn more and more into a real government. The role of the Council President should also be strengthened. But before the decision-making processes could be improved, there had to be agreement as to the structure of the Europe to be built.

Mr *Ortoli* summed up his analysis by saying that some further development could be claimed but that a more precise work schedule would have to be drawn up. Here he referred to the significance of the regional policy, since the Community, which was primarily an economic community, must above all create an internal socio-economic balance.

The speakers for the various political groups were outspoken in their disappointment over the Council President's statement.

The Chairman of the Political Committee, Mr *Giraudo* (C-D/I) contended that there were no appreciable successful results to report. If anything, successful results were the exception and heavy weather was the rule. Moreover the 'artificial' separation between the Community and political cooperation could not be maintained in future.

For the Socialist Group, Mr *Patijn* (NL) expressed his disappointment at the impotence revealed in the Council President's speech. Community development was apparently proceeding along two routes, with political cooperation travelling on a 'motorway' and the Community trundling along a 'country lane'. Instead of solving the burning issues of structural unemployment, and relations with the developing countries, they were reverting to the secret diplomacy of bygone days. The Socialists did not want a Europe at any price, but a Europe which solved problems.

Speaking for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Lücker* (G) joined Mr *Patijn* in forcefully rebutting the Council President's statements, but agreed with Mr *Ortoli*. His expectations of a genuine political discussion with the Council President had been baulked. He asked Mr *Ortoli* for clearer evidence to justify his more optimistic outlook. Mr *Lücker* called for solidarity, and above all, for discipline in applying agreements reached.

For the Liberal and Allied Group, Lord *Gladwyn* (UK) said that it was not clear from the Council President's remarks how the existing problems were to be solved.

On behalf of the European Conservatives, Mr *Kirk* (UK) asked the Council President for more explicit indications of how he saw the next step towards European union; generalities were not enough.

The spokesman of the EPD Group, Mr *Bourges* (F) said the most urgent tasks were the solution of the energy problem and the preservation and further development of the CAP. He objected to pure pragmatism taking over from the Community ideal.

For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Amendola* (I) said that he was just as disappointed, bitter and alarmed as the previous speakers, but was nevertheless astonished at their dismay, since neither Council nor Commission had ever stated anything radically different. No other results could be expected from the Community in its existing form; it had lost credibility. He was against more powers for the Council, the controlling organ of what he called an undemocratic Community. Even the majority rule was only meaningful in a legitimate, democratic body, which expressed the will of the people.

General approval greeted the statement of the Dutch State Secretary, Mr *Brinkhorst* who said that his Government regarded the Treaties of Rome as the source of its European policy, the aims of which were to democratize the institutions and integrate them more closely.

Mr *Sauvagnargues* replied to the criticisms by asserting that he regarded the dialogue with the representatives of the European nations as fundamental, since Europe's problems were too serious to be left to the experts alone. The fact that he himself was an ex-diplomat did not preclude a European persuasion. In his capacity as France's Foreign Minister he could confirm that his Government would continue to pursue the objectives of the Paris Summit Conference (European Union) and the Copenhagen Summit (European Identity). But he had to concede that application of the unanimity rule had led to Community paralysis; so remedies were being considered. In foreign policy cooperation, it was a sign of progress that on a number of issues, for instance Greece and Portugal, Mem-

ber States were presenting common viewpoints. His Government was conscious of the need to link foreign policy cooperation and Community activity.

European union

2403. In its Resolution, the European Parliament urged that the objective of European union by 1980 as set by the Paris Summit Conference in October 1972 be achieved, and presented its own views.

In his verbal substantiation, the rapporteur, Mr *Bertrand* (C-D/B) said that European union was by no means a Utopia; it was the logical outcome of a series of decisions already taken, although to all appearances some of the Treaty partners would rather overlook them in face of the acute problems of the energy crisis, and inflation.

He asked the Commission and Council how public opinion would react if by mid-1975 no common viewpoint on European union was forthcoming from the Community institutions. He described the questionnaire¹ sent by the Council to the Member States as rather meaningless, since the governments should say 'where they stood in relation to what they themselves had decided', at the Paris Summit Conference itself.

Mr *Bertrand* called for a change in institutional structure to overcome the Community crisis. The countries, especially those in the Mediterranean area, who were waiting to join a united Europe should not be disappointed.

The Council President, Mr *Sauvagnargues*, rebutted Parliament's criticisms. He held that it was in any case too early to initiate a dialogue straight away between the Council and Parlia-

¹ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2507.

ment on European Union. All the institutions had first to prepare their viewpoints separately. The Council had yet to adopt a position, and was still awaiting the results of the questionnaire sent to governments. But he had done his part to initiate the desired 'transformation of Member States' overall relations' on a practical basis (intervention in the Cyprus conflict, initiation of the Euro-Arab dialogue, the Palestinian question).

The Resolution was passed after a total of fifteen amendments had been considered, six of which were incorporated into the Resolution.

The Socialist Group did not take part in the debate, and before the House divided, asked for the whole matter to be referred to the responsible Committee because, as Mr *Faure* (F) put it, the Utopia outlined in the report appeared to be divorced from political reality. In the division, the Group duly abstained, since the report, as Mr *Fellemaier* (G) said, offered no solution to the immediate crucial issues, but only for the post-1980 period. The Danish Socialists voted against, for reasons of principle.

Draft of the 1975 Community budget (16 October)

2404. On the basis of the Commission's preliminary draft, Parliament held its first debate on the Council's draft budget. At this stage of budgetary procedure, Parliament can, up to a point, make corrections or propose modifications in respect of expenditure which does not necessarily result from the Treaty, or from acts adopted in accordance with the Treaty, 'non-compulsory' expenditure. In November the House will vote on the 1975 draft budget. The draft approved by Parliament will then go back to the Council.

In December the House will again deal with the draft budget as amended, if need be, by the

Council. It will then have the final say on non-compulsory expenditure. The final decision on 'compulsory' expenditure (for example, expenditure within the CAP, the European Social Fund, development aid, etc.) lies with the Council.

From 1 January budget the Community budget will be totally financed from own resources. The appropriations of the draft budget are 13.7% higher than the approved appropriations for the 1974 financial year. They amount to a total of 5 775 thousand million u.a. The largest slice of this expenditure, i.e., 4.3 thousand million u.a. has been set aside for agriculture. The remainder breaks down over the main areas of Community policy, as follows: social policy 339 million u.a., research and technology 124 million u.a., cooperation with the developing countries, 230 million u.a.

Mr *Poncelet* presented the draft in his capacity as officiating President of the Council, and explained his reasons for deviating from the Commission's preliminary draft: the Council could not at this juncture include in the budget expenditure against projects on which no political decisions had been taken. He had therefore been unable to endorse the Commission's expenditure proposals concerning the inclusion of a budget entry for the prospective Regional fund, and inclusion of the European Development Fund in the Community budget.

Besides, the Council had wished to assist the economy drive at Community level, which must be reflected in all public budgets. In respect of the Social Fund, the Council had not regarded some of the Commission's proposed measures as priorities, and had trimmed the appropriations accordingly. The appropriations approved by the Council for research and technology were adequate to enable the Joint Research Centre to work throughout 1975 on the basis of the activity programme prepared for it.

The Council President confirmed that he was prepared to comply with the political obligations expressed in the Commission's appropriation items, by announcing that the Council would promptly approve the subsequently required appropriations by way of additional budgets. All in all, the Council had endeavoured to place adequate funds at the disposal of the Community institutions so that they could carry out their tasks, whilst at the same time, taking steps to counter inflationary trends.

The Council President's remarks came under heavy fire. Mr *Spénale* (S/F) and Mr *Aigner* (C-D/G), Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, forcefully opposed the Council's plan to present several additional budgets. Such proceedings gave the House no guarantee whatsoever that its budgetary powers were safeguarded. Mr Aigner called the draft a 'budget completely anaesthetizing the Community'; putting the Community on the 'pilot light' was tantamount to signing its death warrant. This was not thrift, but simply curtailing Community development. Even the growth rates of national budgets, despite short-term economic difficulties, far exceeded the gross national product.

Mr *Spénale* said it was disappointing that the appropriations for the Regional Fund, which in 1974 had already been included as indicators, should again be written in by the Council as 'token entries'. This clearly revealed the Council's inability to take decisions. In respect of the current budgetary procedure he said that the House was by no means a fully-fledged partner of the Council, since equal rights would mean equal authority.

The spokesman for the European Conservatives, Mr *Kirk* (UK) endorsed the criticisms of the two previous speakers. For the EPD Group, Mr *de la Malène* (F) took a rather more optimistic line and described the current budget procedure as a

significant achievement and a step towards acquiring legislative powers.

Speaking for the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Fabbrini* (I) objected to turning the EEC budget into a kind of register, in which expenditure was merely entered up. A budget must also offer a preview of future policy.

Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission pointed out that austerity had been the order of the day in drawing up the preliminary draft. As a case in point, this had enabled the administrative expenditure originally proposed to be cut by some 80 000 000 u.a. He welcomed the tendency in principle towards greater expenditure, in which Parliament would have the final say, but qualified this by saying that major categories of expenditure had not yet been classified as either 'compulsory' or 'non-compulsory', which cramped Parliament's budgetary authority.

He particularly regretted that the Council had not adhered to the principle, which the Commission had followed when preparing the preliminary draft, of keeping additional budgets only for emergencies.

Economic policy

Annual report on the economic situation in the Community
(15 October)

2405. In its Resolution the House approved the analysis in the Commission's draft report,¹ but with qualifications in respect of the scope for forecasting in the present short-term situation.

The battle against rising prices, and the prevention of a serious economic recession now had to be the twin priority objectives of economic

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2203.

policy. In countries with relatively low rates of inflation, they should be pursued through a temperate and selective expansionary policy, and in the other Community countries through action to hold back rising prices. Regrettably, most Member States had not followed the Council's December 1972 guidelines for cutting back growth rate of money in circulation.

The House again called on the Member States to dispense with measures which might hinder the free movement of goods and labour within the Community, or hamper trade with non-member countries.

The House supported the introduction of a Community loan mechanism on the international capital market; the beneficiaries would of course have to comply with the economic policy directions of the Community institutions. The CAP should be gradually integrated into the market economy, thus guaranteeing minimum incomes on the land.

In his comments, the rapporteur, Mr *Bousch* (EPD/F) in the main endorsed the Commission's analysis, and asked the Council to transmit his Committee's recommendations in the Resolution to the Council.

Except for the Communist and Allied Group, all the Group spokesmen agreed with the Commission and rapporteur's analysis. For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Artzinger* (G) shared the Commission's subdued optimism. At all events the recommended selective expansion policy was definitely not to be taken as the 'all-clear for a reboost'; stability was the need of the moment. Turning to the problem of oil prices, he said that lower prices could be gained only through negotiations, which moreover was also in the interests of the oil-producing countries. Trying 'to save one's own skin' where energy was concerned was a forlorn hope.

The spokesman of the Socialist Group, Mr *Lange* (G) said he hoped that the discernible

thinking among the Member States and other industrial nations would turn into political resolve. Since social considerations had to be reckoned with in the short-term measures to protect purchasing power, selective action had been proposed. In this connection Mr *Lange* regretted that the European Fund for Monetary Policy Cooperation had not so far been put into working trim. On the question of raw material supply, he also advocated negotiations with the producer-countries in order, as he put it, 'to bring them to economic reason'; for a world syndicate like that of the oil-exporting countries was a disaster for world economic trade.

On behalf of his Group, Mr *Hougaard* (L/B) declared that in a regressive economic development, the blunders of the past and the delays over the construction of Europe would cost us dear. If Euratom had not been allowed to waste away, the Community might now be further ahead with its energy supply.

For the European Conservatives, Sir *Brandon Rhys-Williams* (UK) said that the surpluses in the balances of payments of the oil-producing countries and the resulting imbalance could not be rectified overnight. Neither could he see any solution in Community loans as recommended in the Resolution.

Speaking for his Group, Mr *Cousté* (EPD/F) objected to putting 'crisis' labels on the problems, which the Community now had to solve; he believed in the future of the Community. It was vitally important for economic union that Member States' budget policies be coordinated.

For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Leonardi* (I) rejected the Resolution motion, since the Commission's recommendations had certainly not been applied. It was unlikely that a convergent economic policy could be worked out on the strength of more and more disparate data in the short-term forecasts from national sources. In a situation like that, convergence could

only be gained through alignment with the strongest country, which in the last analysis only widened the disparities. His Group could only support a short-term economic policy which protected low incomes and was structurally orientated.

Vice-President *Haferkamp* of the Commission said that the time when we had grown accustomed to being liberal with raw materials was over. It was now a question of redistributing goods and wealth between the different groups and countries, which could be effected only with the cooperation of everyone involved. The crux of the current economic problems was that to pay for oil, more goods and services had to be produced. At the same time investment must be boosted with the aim of creating a more reliable energy supply or new jobs. Here the social and political consequences were emerging clearly. In view of the different situations of the Member States, sacrifices would have to be made in a fair way.

The Community's only chance lay in solidarity among her partners and solidarity with others. It was, however, too early to completely reinstate the monetary snake and draw up precise 'timetables' for economic and monetary union, as long as inflation rates diverged so widely.

Community loans (18 October)

2406. After a brief debate under urgent procedure, Parliament passed a Resolution supporting the Commission's Proposal for a Regulation on Community loans¹ and urging the Council to take a positive decision without delay.

The rapporteur, Mr *Lange* (S/G) pointed out that funds were involved here which stemmed from oil transactions with oil-producing countries, and which should be reutilized in such a

way as to benefit the consumer countries. He regarded the issue of such loans as the starting off point for closer harmonization of economic policy. The beneficiaries would naturally have to comply with the terms imposed on them by unanimous Council decision.

Vice-President *Haferkamp* of the Commission described the Community loan as an 'instrument of Community solidarity' which was coupled with the demand on every single State to comply with a certain Community discipline.

Competition policy (18 October)

2407. In its Resolution on the Commission's *Third Report on Competition Policy*, Parliament recommended that competition policy and consumer protection be more closely coordinated, and welcomed the fact that the Commission was trying to draw up ground rules for appraising marketing systems. In the long-term, there was a need for binding procedural rules on cooperation between Member States, competition control bodies and Community authorities. The House also called for a clear-cut policy on licence contracts, patents and technical 'know-how'. The Commission was urged to promote the development of a Community system for national aid measures and to compile a summary of national aids granted in individual countries.

Mr *Borschette* of the Commission applauded Parliament's support for the Commission's competition policy, the more so that in this area the Commission was vested with powers of decision and was thereby subject only to the control of the European Parliament. With regard to the relationship between national and Community competition policy, he declared that, in its case

¹ Points 1201 to 1203.

law, the European Court of Justice had confirmed that Community law took precedence over Member States' legislation. We now needed to avoid disparities in applying national and Community competition rules.

Freedom of establishment

Life insurance (17 October)

2408. Parliament approved in principle the Commission's two proposed Directives for co-ordinating legal and administrative provisions on access to and performance of the activity of direct insurance (life) and on lifting the restrictions on the freedom of establishment in this sector.¹

The House held that introduction of the separate branches principle offered the most effective protection for people who had taken out life assurance. The principle means that life assurance and indemnity insurance activities had to be performed by different legal persons. This ensured that when losses occurred in the indemnity branch, the person with life assurance did not suffer.

According to the Commission's Proposal, the principle was to apply only to companies formed after the Directive came into force. Existing companies operating in life and property insurance were to be allowed to carry on doing so, provided they kept separate administrative and accounting operations for each activity, and above all if there were separate guarantees covering the liabilities contracted in either.

The House held that this was an acceptable compromise solution, but pointed out that such separate activity was not to be jeopardized in practice by multibranch companies.

Agriculture

Lower prices for pigmeat (14 October)

2409. In its Resolution Parliament approved the Commission's Proposals on the measures to be adopted in the event of a substantial fall in prices in the pigmeat sector. The House felt that a thorough investigation needed to be made of market practices in the pigmeat sector, including the development of a more comprehensive statistical basis to obviate market crises in future. The House also called for comprehensive statistics which would facilitate the early diagnosis of market disorders. Member States were urged to improve their marketing systems.

On behalf of her Group, Mrs Orth (S/G) rejected the Commission's Proposal; she did not think it right to give the Commission *carte blanche*. She remained sceptical even of Commissioner Lardinois' assurances to the House that the Commission would not intervene unless the basic price fell below 80%. The Socialist Group could approve a new regulation only if there was a guarantee that the most needy would benefit from it.

Farm prices (16 October)

2410. Replying to the Question from Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (C/UK) to the Council about the effort to get agreement on raising farm prices, Mr Destremau, the officiating President of the Council, said that on 2 October the Council had confirmed its agreement in principle, of 20 September, and had passed a Regulation providing for a 5% rise in farm prices on 7 October 1974 for the 1974/75 marketing year. The problems of the beef and veal, and

¹ Bull. EC 12-1973, points 2126 to 2128 and 1-1974, points 2119 and 2120.

pigmeat sectors still had to be examined. The transitional regulations so far agreed were far from satisfactory.

Industrial policy

Paper and Board Production (15 October)

2411. In its Resolution Parliament welcomed the Commission's Communication on the problems in halfstuff, paper and board production. It did not contain any firm practical directions, but simply a non-committal outline of a common policy for raw material supply, combating pollution of the environment, restructurization, research, and trade policy. The House felt that ensuring raw material supplies was the most pressing problem. An active trade and research policy should consolidate the long-term aid for afforestation, as proposed by the Commission. The House regretted that it had yet to see a Proposal for combating environmental pollution.

The rapporteur, Mr Nørgaard (S/DK) referred to the Community's growing dependence on imports, since its own industry could not keep pace with increased consumption of paper and board. He also spoke of the urgent need to protect the environment in a sector which was accountable for 20% of Community water pollution. Another speaker, Mr Normanton (C/GB) recommended more efficient collection and more effective use of waste paper, and that other material, such as straw, should be used besides timber and waste in making paper. Moreover every paper shortage threatened the existence of a free press.

Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission responsible for industrial policy, made it clear that over the next few years Community paper production was more likely to decline, and that specializa-

tion would come in to some extent. A bigger proportion of the demand would have to be produced outside the Community. In a comprehensive economic concept, guidelines would have to be worked out for possible restructurization measures, to determine which industries ought to be developed and which not. This meant that the Community's means of action had to be amplified or existing means, such as the European Investment Bank, amplified.

Foreign relations

Portugal's relationship to the Community (17 October)

2912. On behalf of the Socialist Group, Mr Corona (I) had asked the Commission what practical steps it had taken, since the fall of the totalitarian regime, to strengthen relations between the Community and Portugal; what it was doing to help the Portuguese Government to solve the country's economic problems and in so doing promote Portugal's democratic development; and whether it could propose, as crash measures, any improvements to the existing Trade Agreement, which would be to Portugal's benefit.

Mr Della Briotta (S/I), who gave the reasons for his question, pointed out that since the dictatorship had fallen, and as result of her decolonisation policy, Portugal had run into serious economic and political problems and now needed, and deserved, the Community's support.

He asked whether, after free elections, Portugal should not be offered Association, with the aim of eventual full Community membership.

For the Commission, Sir Christopher Soames replied that Portugal's internal political situation

was still unclear, and therefore some caution was in order, although he was personally convinced that Portugal would develop democratically. During their talks with the Commission, her political leaders had not yet intimated any specific wishes in respect of relations with the Community, so the Community was also unable to commit itself in practical terms. The existing Trade Agreement, which ensured duty exemption for Portuguese farm products, was bringing Portugal closer to the Community; the rest would have to be carefully considered.

The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bertrand* (B) announced that, when elections had been held in Portugal, his Group would ask the Commission to prepare a study on how the Agreement might be amplified. It would be a good thing to tell the Portuguese about this straightforwardly, so as to give them more confidence in democratic development.

For the Socialists, Mr *Lange* (G) wanted to see prompt economic aid granted to Portugal. The Trade Agreement must also be exploited more firmly, to Portugal's advantage. Mr Lange recommended that more encouragement be given to the vocational training of the many Portuguese migrants working in the Community, and to fostering certain schemes in the industrial sector. If Portugal was helped towards democratic development in this way, unwelcome developments could be avoided.

Speaking for the European Conservatives, Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (UK) sustained the cautious note sounded by Sir Christopher Soames.

Relations with Oceania and South-East Asia (16 October)

2413. To the Question from Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, UK) about the Commission's

plans to develop relations with Oceania and South-East Asia, Vice-President Sir *Christopher Soames* replied that during his latest tour of South-East Asia, he had succeeded in agreeing on a number of modest advances towards more active relations between the Community and the countries he had visited. In Canberra and Wellington, he had arranged for regular consultations, on the lines of the talks with the USA, Canada and Japan.

He had also agreed with the Association of South-East Asian States (ASEAN) to set up a joint study group. The scheme of generalized preferences was regarded as a step towards solving the problems facing those countries, as a result of the enlargement.

Invitation of the Comecon Secretary-General to the President of the Commission (16 October)

2414. To the Question put to the Commission by Mr *Patijn* (S/NL) on the nature of the Comecon Secretary-General's invitation to the President of the Commission and on the content of the Commission's answer, Vice-President Sir *Christopher Soames* replied that President *Ortoli* had received an invitation from Mr *Fadeyev*, to discuss ways and means of forging links between the Comecon and the Community. The Commission was now examining the details of an answer, which at any rate would be positive.

The question of bilateral agreements had to be considered separately, since this involved relations with individual East European States. Contacts between the Community and the Comecon turned on the issues which fell within the province of both organizations as such.

Development policy

Community participation in the United Nations emergency action for the benefit of the developing countries hardest hit by the recent movements in international prices
 (17 October)

2415. Two Questions were tabled concerning aid for the most impoverished developing countries:

Mr Blumenfeld, Mr Härschel, Mr Jahn, Mr Klepsch and Mr Schwörer of the Christian Democrat Group asked the Commission for its estimate of the major contribution, agreed by the EEC Foreign Ministers on 25 June 1974, to the UN Aid Fund for developing countries lacking raw materials; what contributions were expected from the oil-producing countries, the Soviet Union and the United States; how the funds were to be allocated to the beneficiaries; and whether there was any question of a commitment to further payments.

The Committee on Cooperation and Development asked the Commission what measures the Community had so far adopted, especially in respect of Parliament's Resolution of 12 July 1974, to implement the Decision on Community participation in the United Nations emergency action.

Replying for the Commission, Mr Cheysson explained that, in the initial stage, aid was intended for countries with an annual per capita income of less than US \$160. The Community would initially contribute a sum of US \$150 000 000 which would be channelled to three Asian, eight to ten African and two Latin American countries. With the contributions from other countries US \$1.1 thousand million was now available. More industrial countries had promised aid, which would swell the total by US \$350 000 000.

Among the oil-producing countries who had so far contributed, Venezuela had given US \$100 000 000, Algeria 20 000 000, Iran 20 000 000 and Saudi-Arabia 30 000 000. But none of the East European countries or the Soviet Union had yet contributed anything.

Generalized preferences

2416. In its Resolution on the Commission's Proposals and Communications concerning the grant of generalized preferences for semi-finished and finished products from the developing countries, Parliament found that the policy of generalized preferences was tending more and more to be a decisive factor in cooperation with developing countries. But it should not bring in its train any deterioration of Member States' balances of payments. The House welcomed the proposed improvements for 1975.

Parliament called for a revision of the criteria for according the status of a 'developing country' and deplored the lack of statistics to assess the effects on trade of preferences. Apart from the above observations the Commission's Proposals were approved.

Condition of origin (16 October)

2417. Mr Normanton (C/UK) asked the Council about the decisions of the Kingston Conference of Ministers on the question of determining the conditions of origin for textile products.

The officiating President of the Council, Mr Destremau replied that at the Conference of 25 and 26 July in Kingston, attended by representatives from the Community and the ACP countries, it had been decided to allow for exceptions to the principle of altering tariff headings, which is decisive in determining origin, since in certain cases the Community had to take protective

measures. But these exceptions would impede the market access for products from the developing countries. Consideration had therefore been given to using the VAT amount in the exporting country as the basis of determining origin, where no change in the tariff heading of a product was made, although it had undergone processing.

Miscellaneous

Extradition of the war criminal, Barbie (15 October)

2418. In a Resolution motion, the Committee on Legal Affairs urged Parliament to support the petition of Virgile Barel, A French subject, concerning the extradition to France of the Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie. In his absence, Barbie the former Gestapo chief in Lyons, had in 1952 been condemned to death in France. He was accused of being responsible for the deaths and deportation of several thousand Frenchmen.

In its Resolution, passed unanimously under urgent procedure, Parliament appealed to all the authorities concerned, in Europe and Latin America, where Barbie is now living, to facilitate his extradition to the French authorities.

Several French MPs from different Groups emphasized that public opinion in France attached the utmost importance to the case. A Community extradition motion would not be lost upon the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay.

East German refugees, and escape agents (16 October)

2419. Mr Blumenfeld (C-D/G) asked whether the Council could confirm whether, at the negotiations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, regarding the free movement of individuals, information etc. in Europe,

emphasis had been laid on the continual interference with, and arrest and conviction of people trying to leave the Democratic Republic, as well as of so-called escape agents.

The officiating President of the Council, Mr Destremau, replied that this matter was part of the problem of freedom of movement for individuals and respect of human rights, the focal point of the Conference. For the moment no agreement had been reached, and because of this the Conference had not yet come to a positive conclusion. The Community would take a very strong line in further negotiations, and would insist on appropriate guarantees as a prerequisite for everything else.

Council

2420. During October the Council held five sessions, which dealt with general matters, agriculture, economic and financial affairs, and cooperation and development.

306th Session—General matters and agriculture (Luxembourg, 2 October 1974)

2421. *President:* Mr Sauvagnargues, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Mr Lardinois, Mr Borschette, Mr Thomson, Members.

Members States' governments were represented by: Mr Van Elslande, Foreign Minister, Mr Lavens, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr Guldberg, Foreign Minister, Mr Kofod, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Denmark); Mr Genscher, Foreign Minister, Mr Ertl, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Wischnewski, Minister of State

at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Rohr*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Sauvagnargues*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Bonnet*, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Fitzgerald*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Bisaglia*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Pedini*, Under-State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr *Salvatore*, Under-State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Hamilius*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Berchem*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stee*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr *Brinkhorst*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Callaghan*, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr *Pearl*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

This special session of the Council had been necessitated by the German Government's refusal to conform the agreement of principle reached on 20 September by the Council of Agricultural Ministers, in respect of the measures to deal with the short-term economic situation in agriculture. At this joint session of the Foreign Ministers and Ministers of Agriculture, the Council confirmed its agreement of principle of 20 September, and adopted the nine Regulations and the Directive giving the political agreement a legal form, the date of application having been set for 7 October. The Council and Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council passed a Resolution, regarding the account to be taken of current price increases in the price decisions to be adopted for 1975/76, as well as on national aid measures for agriculture and an interim CAP report.¹

307th Session—Cooperation and development (Luxembourg, 3 October 1974)

2422. President: Mr *Abelin*, French Minister for Cooperation.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Mr *Cheysson*, Mr *Borschette*, Members.

Members States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van der Meulen*, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Ersbøll*, Permanent Representative (Denmark); Mr *Brück*, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Cooperation (Germany); Mr *Abelin*, Minister for Cooperation (France); Mr *Cluskey*, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Health and Social Security (Ireland); Mr *Pedini*, Under-State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Berchem*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Brinkhorst*, State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Palliser*, Permanent Representative (United Kingdom).

The Council resumed its deliberations concerning Community participation in the emergency operations for the benefit of the countries hardest hit by the rise in international prices, which had been decided on by the 6th Special Meeting of the United Nations. As part of the global offer by the Community, in the letter from the officiating President of the Council to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Council decided to make an initial immediate Community contribution of US \$150 000 000, of which US \$30 000 000 will be paid into the United Nations special account and US \$120 000 000 will be allotted directly by the Community to the hardest hit countries, under the United Nations emergency operation.

308th Session—General matters (Luxembourg, 15 October 1974)

2423. President: Mr *Sauvagnargues*, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, points 1101 to 1106.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Sir Christopher Soames, Dr Hillery, Vice-Presidents, Mr Cheysson, Mr Spinelli, Mr Borschette, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Van Elslande, Foreign Minister (Belgium); Mr Guldberg, Foreign Minister, Mr Christensen, State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr Genscher, Foreign Minister, Mr Wischnewski, Minister of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr Schlecht, State Secretary at the Ministry for Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr Sauvagnargues, Foreign Minister, Mr Destremau, State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr Segard, State Secretary for Foreign Trade (France); Mr Fitzgerald, Foreign Minister, Mr Keating, Minister for Industry and Commerce (Ireland); Mr Pedini, Under-State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Thorn, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr Van der Stoel, Foreign Minister, Mr Brinkhorst, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Hattersley, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom).

Energy: The Council got down to a discussion, in very general terms, of certain problems connected with concluding the agreement resulting from the work of the Coordination Group, formed by the Washington Energy Conference.

Negotiations with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka: The Council adopted three decisions authorizing the Commission to open negotiations with each of these three countries for a Trade Cooperation Agreement.

Preparations for the World Food Conference: The Council set out a general guideline for the approach to be adopted by the Community and its Member States towards the World Food Conference to be held in Rome from 5 to 16

November 1974. It was understood that this attitude would be clarified at on-the-spot coordination meetings, and would depend on developments at the conference.

Relations with State-trading countries: The Council dealt in detail with the draft agreement which might be offered to State-trading countries. It succeeded in reaching broad agreement on most of the outstanding points. The final text of the draft will be approved through the written procedure. It was agreed that under its responsibilities in respect of common commercial policy, the Commission will transmit the draft agreement to the diplomatic missions of the State-trading countries concerned, in Brussels.

Relations with Canada: The Council considered the question of tightening the links between the Community and Canada and defined the approach to be taken by the Member States and the Commission when the Canadian Prime Minister visits the Community.

Negotiations with the ACP: Besides the additional mandate relating to the institutions of the new association, and the letter to the European Investment Bank, concerning the sums which it might contribute from its own resources towards financial cooperation, the Council, having heard a statement by the Commission representative on the development and prospects of the negotiations with the ACP, with special reference to the timetable planned, stressed its determination to wind up the negotiations within the scheduled deadlines. It was therefore agreed that the President would get in touch with the President of the ACP Group, with the aim of calling a Conference of Ministers in Brussels for November.

Voluntary restraint agreements in textiles: The Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations for bilateral agreements with India and Pakistan, which should include voluntary restraint commitments in respect of exports of certain textile products.

309th Session—Agriculture
(Luxembourg, 21 and 22 October 1974)

2424. *President:* Mr Bonnet, French Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr Lardinois, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Lavens, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr Kofoed, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Denmark); Mr Ertl, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Rohr, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (Germany). Mr Bonnet, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr Clinton, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr Bisaglia, Minister of Agriculture (Italy); Mr Hamilius, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Berchem, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr Van Der Stee, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Netherlands); Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

Sugar policy: The Council carried out a searching review of the basic factors involved in the new common organization of the market in the sugar sector, and succeeded in reaching agreement on this issue.¹

Conversion rate for the green lira: On the strength of a Commission Proposal, which took account of the lira's development on the exchange markets, and to avoid reinstating compensatory amounts in trade with Italy, the Council set a new rate for the green lira, which amounts to a devaluation of roughly 4%.

The situation on the cereal and soya market was also considered, together with the supply of beef and veal preserves, as food aid.

310th Session—Economic and financial affairs
(Luxembourg, 21 October 1974)

2425. *President:* Mr Fourcade, French Minister of Finance and Economy.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr De Clercq, Finance Minister, Mr Vandepitte, Governor of the National Bank (Belgium); Mr Nyboe Andersen, Minister for Economic Affairs and Commerce, Mr Hansen, State Secretary at the Ministry for Economic Affairs, Mr Hoffmeyer, Governor of the National Bank (Denmark); Mr Apel, Finance Minister, Mr Schlecht, State Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mr Klasen, President of the Bundesbank (Germany); Mr Fourcade, Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, Mr Clappier, Governor of the Bank of France (France); Mr Dillon, Permanent Representative, Mr Whittaker, Governor of the Central Bank (Ireland); Mr Colombo, Minister of the Treasury (Italy); Mr Vouël, Finance Minister (Luxembourg); Mr Duisenberg, Finance Minister, Mr Zijlstra, Governor of the Netherland Bank (Netherlands); Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England (United Kingdom).

Community Loans: At this meeting the Council adopted a Regulation concerning Community loans.²

Commission

Activities

2426. The Commission held five meetings in October, which were mainly concerned with preparations for the meeting of Heads of State or Government, work on floating Community loans, and agricultural policy.

¹ Points 2229 to 2231.

² For details, see points 1201 to 1203 and 2201.

Summit conference: A major part of the Commission's activity was given over to preparations for the next meeting of Heads of State or Government, and to developing its contribution to the preparatory work. The Memorandum, presented by the Commission, highlights inflation, the energy problem, social policy and regional policy.

Economic policy: After lengthy preparations within the Monetary Committee and the Central Banks' Governors Committee, the Commission approved a proposed Regulation on *Community loans*. It also adopted a Communication to the Council covering *an inventory of the Community's economic and financial situation since the enlargement and a survey of future prospects*.¹

Agricultural policy: Much of the Commission's meetings of 30 September and 2 October was taken up with *preparations for the special meeting of the Council of Ministers of Agriculture*.² The Commission also got down to an initial discussion on finalizing its *work programme for agriculture*, especially with regard to preparing the *stocktaking on the results of the CAP*, which the Council asked for on 2 October.² Consideration was also given to the Community's *sugar policy*.³

External relations: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on concluding *trade agreements with Eastern countries*. A Recommendation was also approved in respect of making a *trade agreement with Mexico*.⁴ A Communication to the Council was adopted in connection with the forthcoming *multilateral trade negotiations within GATT*.

This document develops and elucidates the guidelines adopted by the Community in its 'overall conception of the negotiations', with special reference to agriculture.⁵

Development aid: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council, entitled, 'Development aid—a "fresco" of Community action

for the near future' which represents a global view of future Community action in this field.⁶

Raw material supply: The Commission took note of the work done by the Working Party on the Community's raw material supply⁷ and adopted additional Directives with the aim of drawing up a Communication to the Council.

Court of Justice

Election of Presidents, Judges and Advocates-General

2427. At its meeting of 8 October 1974, the Court of Justice elected for a one-year period beginning 7 October 1974:⁸

Judge C. Ó Dálaigh as President of the First Chamber and

Judge A.J. Mackenzie Stuart as President of the Second Chamber.

The composition of the Court is as follows:

First Chamber:

C. O Dálaigh, President

A. Donner, R. Monaco, J. Mertens de Wilmars, Judges

J.P. Warner and G. Reischl, Advocates-General.

Second Chamber:

Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President

P. Pescatore, H. Kutscher, M. Sørensen, Judges

A. Trabucchi and H. Mayras, Advocates-General.

¹ Point 2502.

² Point 2421.

³ Points 2229 to 2231.

⁴ Point 2337.

⁵ Point 2301.

⁶ Point 2312.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2432.

⁸ OJ C 133 of 29.10.1974.

New Cases

Case 73/74—(1) Groupement des fabricants de papiers peints de Belgique, Brussels, (2) SC Usines Peters-Lacroi SA, Brussels' (3) Les Papeteries de Genval SA, Genval, (4) Ets. Vanderborght Frères SA, Brussels, and (5) Papiers Peints Brepols SA, Turnhout v the Commission

2428. On 23 July 1974, the Commission had adopted a Decision based on Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, banning the existing restrictive agreement between the abovementioned plaintiffs, in respect of conditions of sale for wallpapers, and the combined boycott of a wallpaper dealer.¹ The plaintiffs have since applied to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Decision and fines imposed by the Commission, and for reimbursement of any sums paid as fines in enforcement of the said Decision.

Case 74/74—Comptoir national technique agricole SA, Paris v the Commission

2429. On 1 October the Court of Justice received a request for damages, on the strength of the second paragraph of Article 215 of the EEC Treaty, as redress for injury caused to the plaintiff by the Commission's adoption of Regulation 189/72, abolishing the compensatory amounts applicable in the oils and fats sector, following the temporary widening of certain Member States' currency fluctuation bands,² and because no temporary measures had been instituted for the transactions open at the time.

Case 75/74—Commission official v the Commission

2430. A Commission official applied to the Court on 3 October 1974 for an annulment of the Commission's implied Decision rejecting the plaintiff's claim of 6 March 1974 for payment of expatriation allowance.

Case 76/74—Firma Van Olffen BV, Hattem v the Commission

2431. On 24 July 1974, the Commission had adopted a Decision, on the basis of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, banning an agreement to segregate the Benelux market according to trademark law, which the plaintiff had made with a Belgian firm, in respect of the egg-based liqueur made and sold under the mark 'Advocaat Zwarte Kip'.¹ On 11 October 1974 the Court of Justice received an appeal to quash this Decision.

Case 78/74—Firme Deuka Deutsche Kraftfutter GmbH G.J. Stolp, Düsseldorf, v Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2432. In a legal action over the defendant's refusal to grant supplementary denaturing premiums for certain varieties of soft wheat, the Hessischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof filed a request with the Court on 17 October 1974, for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation 849/70 amending Regulations 1403/69 and 1404/69, relating to the denaturing of soft wheat.³

Cases 81-88/74—Commission officials v the Commission

2433. Eight Commission officials lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to annul Decisions by the Commission concerning the appointment of certain temporary staff on the basis of Article 29, paragraph 2 of the Staff Regulations.

¹ OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.

² OJ L 24 of 28.1.1972.

³ OJ L 180 of 22.7.1969.

Judgments

Joint Cases 112, 144 and 145/73—Commission officials v the Commission

2434. Three officials had lodged appeals against the Commission in order to cancel internal competition procedures.

In a judgment of 9 October 1974, the Court rejected the appeals.

Case 174/73—Commission v Italy

2435. On 17 October 1973, the Commission had lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to the effect that, in not having adopted the required provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action, Italy had failed to discharge her obligations under Article 18 of Regulation 543/69 concerning the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport.¹

Since the Italian Government has since terminated this breach of the Regulation by approving a law implementing it, the Commission advised the Court that it was dropping the case. In a judgment of 1 October 1974, the Court therefore struck it from the record.

Case 190/73—Officier van Justitie in het Arrondissement Haarlem v Mr Johannes W.J. van Haaster, Hillegom

2436. Dealing with a legal action over the Dutch regulation of 1971 concerning the cultivation of hyacinths, the Arrondissementsrechtbank of Haarlem had asked the Court, on 17 December 1973, for a preliminary ruling on whether such a regulation was compatible with Article 10 of Regulation 234/68, establishing a common organization of the markets in the live plants and flower sector.²

In its judgment of 30 October, the Court ruled that Article 10 of that Regulation, interpreted against the background of all the provisions bearing on a common organization of the market in the live plants and flower sector, precludes the existence of any national scheme aimed at quantitative restrictions on the cultivation of a product coming under the common organization of the market.

Case 14/74—Firma Norddeutsches Vieh- und Fleischkontor GmbH, Hamburg v Haupzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2437. On 1 March 1974, the Hamburg Finanzgericht had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether a refund in respect of export to a non-member country could also be granted for pigmeat, originating in the Democratic Republic of Germany, brought into the Federal Republic of Germany under the internal German trade system and then re-exported to a non-member country.

In its judgment of 2 October 1974, the Court gave a negative reply, in interpreting (a) Article 6, paragraph 1, and Article 7 of Regulation 177/67 which lays down, for the pigmeat sector, the general rules for granting export refunds, and the criteria for setting the amounts,³ and (b) Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2(d) of Regulation 802/68, concerning the common definition of the concept of origin of goods,⁴ combined with the 'Protocol on German Internal Trade and connected problems', annexed to the EEC Treaty.

The Court ruled that in no case were such products of Community origin and that they

¹ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

² OJ L 55 of 2.3.1968.

³ OJ 130 of 28.6.1967.

⁴ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

therefore could not enjoy the price guarantees provided within the framework of the common agricultural policy.

Case 15/74—(1) Centrafarm BV, Rotterdam, and (2) Mr Adriaan de Peijper, Nieuwerkerk v Sterling Drug Inc., New York

Case 16/74—(1) Centrafarm BV, Rotterdam, and (2) Mr Adriaan de Peijper, Nieuwerkerk v Winthrop BV, Haarlem

2438. The Hoge Raad of the Netherlands, having received complaints about breaches of Dutch patent law (manufacture by a pharmaceuticals company of a preparation covered by a patent held by another firm), had asked the Court of Justice on 4 March 1974 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation (a) of Community rules concerning the free movement of goods, combined with Article 42 of the Act of Accession and (b) of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgments of 31 October 1974, the Court, in respect of patent law, confirmed the idea which it had expounded earlier with regard to royalties and trademark law. It ruled that use, by the patentee, of the right conferred on him by the law of a Member State, to block the marketing, in that State, of a product protected by the patent and placed on the market in another Member State, by that patentee or with his consent, was incompatible with the Treaty rules on the free movement of goods within the Common Market. The Court specified in this context that it was immaterial whether the patentee and the companies to which he had granted licences did or did not belong to the same group, or whether price variations between Member States could be justified by action taken by the public authorities.

Case 17/74—Members of the Transocean Marine Paint Association v the Commission

2439. On 21 December 1973, the Commission had adopted a Decision in respect of the Transocean Marine Paint Association, concerning the procedure for implementing the first subparagraph of Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty.¹

Some members of the Association appealed to the Court to quash the Decision, in so far as it compels the plaintiffs to inform the Commission (a) of all financial participation and personal ties, deriving from the appointment of members of their respective management boards, between a member of the Association and any other company in the paint sector and (b) of all changes in existing participation or personal ties.

In its judgment of 23 October 1974, the Court of Justice upheld the appeal.

Case 18/74—Syndicat général du personnel des organismes européens, Luxembourg v the Commission

2440. The Syndicat général du personnel des organismes européens in Luxembourg had lodged an appeal with the Court to annul the Commission's implied Decision rejecting the complaint lodged on 19 October 1973 against the Commission's Decision of 21 September 1973, concerning deductions from the salaries of officials and other staff, who had taken part in the strikes of November and December 1972.

In its judgment of 8 October 1974, the Court rejected the appeal as inadmissible.

Case 24/74—Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie de Paris, Paris v Miss Giuseppina Biason, Pordenone

2441. On 20 March 1974, the Paris Appeal Court had filed a request with the Court of

¹ OJ L 19 of 23.1.1974.

Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether a person of Italian nationality, holding an invalidity and sickness pension obtained through a wage-earning occupation in one Member State only, in this case France, where she was living, and who on account of the said pension was benefiting from an additional allowance from the Fonds national de solidarité, could also (a) take advantage, in Italy, of the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1(b) of Regulation 3, on the social security scheme for migrant workers¹ in force at the time, for the period 1 April 1972 to 1 October 1972, during which she had moved her domicile to Italy, and (b) continue to collect the additional allowance on top of the invalidity pension.

In its judgment of 9 October 1974, the Court ruled that an insured person, holding a sickness insurance invalidity pension on the terms described above, retained such benefit on moving domicile into the territory of another Member State, in so far as such allowance was covered by Regulation 3, and that this held even if the additional allowance was reserved by national law only for persons residing within the national territory.

Case 25/74—Firma Günter Henck, Hamburg v Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2442. On 21 March 1974, the Bundesfinanzhof, in receipt of a complaint about an export refund in respect of gluten, had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling concerning taking account, when computing the refund, of the production refund for maize-based starch imported for the manufacture of gluten.

In its judgment of 10 October 1974, the Court held that in the system of the common organization of the cereal markets under Regulation 19,² Article 18 of Regulation 141/64 concerning the system for products processed from cereals and

rice,³ combined with Article 3(b) of Regulation 163/64 concerning the effect on the scheme for starches, gluten and glucose⁴ of granting a production refund, was to be interpreted as meaning that the amount of the export refund on one of the processed products referred to in those Regulations must be reduced by the amount of the production refund granted on the date when the exporting Member States exported the basic product used in calculating the refund.

Case 27/74—Firma Demag AG, Duisburg v Finanzamt Duisburg-South

2443. On 19 April 1974, the Dusseldorf Finanzgericht had filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether the introduction in Germany of an exceptional turnover tax on exports of industrial products to other Member States of the Community, possibly in breach of Article 12 of the EEC Treaty as a charge of equivalent effect to customs duty, could not be justified, either by Article 107, or by Article 109(1), or again by Articles 2 and 3(g) of the EEC Treaty, since the introduction of the said tax obviated a monetary revaluation.

In its judgment of 22 October, the Court ruled that a tax which made exports of industrial products to other Member States indiscriminately liable to a financial charge by partially abolishing exemption from internal taxation, and which was consequently tightly interlocked with internal turnover tax legislation, bore the characteristics of internal taxation within the meaning of Article 95 et seq. of the EEC Treaty, and so did not amount to a charge of equivalent effect to a customs duty, within the meaning of Article 12 of the EEC Treaty.

¹ OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

² OJ 30 of 20.4.1962.

³ OJ 169 of 27.10.1964.

⁴ OJ 173 of 31.10.1964.

Case 71/74 R, Case 71/74 RR—(1) Nederlandse Vereniging voor de Fruit- en Groentenimporthandel, The Hague, and (2) Nederlandse Bond van Grossiers in Zuidvruchten en ander geimporteerd Fruit ‘Frubo’, The Hague v the Commission

2444. On 23 September 1974, the Court of Justice had received two requests for interim measures, filed on the basis of Articles 185 and 186 of the EEC Treaty. One asked for a stay of enforcement of the Commission’s Decision until the Court had given its judgment on the main action, and the other requested a stay before the Court ruled on the first request.

By its order of 15 October, the Court granted the stay, on the understanding that the clauses, on the basis of which fines can be imposed on the members of the restrictive agreement, did not apply during the stay.

Economic and Social Committee

123rd Plenary Session

2445. After its renewal,¹ the Economic and Social Committee held the *formative meeting* of its fifth four-year term, in Brussels, from 7 to 9 October. The meeting was chaired by Mr Giustiniani (Employers’ group, Italy) and attended by Mrs Giroud, French State Secretary for the status of women, as officiating President of the Council, and by Dr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission.

The Committee elected its Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Bureau. It also formed its nine sections. The Employers’, Workers’ and General Interests groups also elected their Chairmen. Mr Henri Canonge (General Interests,

France) was elected Chairman of the Committee. Mr Canonge is Director-General of the Confédération nationale de la mutualité, de la coopération et du crédit agricole, and has been a member of the Committee since it was formed in 1958. He succeeds Mr Lappas, who has held the post since 1972. The Vice-Chairmen elected are Mr Louis Ameye (Employers, France), President of the Belgian Glass Industry Federation and Mr John Francis Carroll, (Workers, Ireland) Vice-President of the Irish Transport and General Workers’ Union.

The new Bureau of the ESC is made up of the following: Mrs Baduel Glorioso (Workers, Italy), Mr Berns (General Interests, Luxembourg), Mr De Bruyn (General Interests, Belgium), Mr Delourme (Workers, Belgium) Mrs Evans (General Interests, United Kingdom), Mr Friedrichs (Workers, Germany), Mr van Greunsven (Workers, Netherlands), Mr Hennig (General Interests, Germany), Mr Henniker-Heaton (Employers, United Kingdom), Mr Hipp (Employers, Germany), Mr Jonker (Employers, Netherlands), Mr Masprone (Employers, Italy), Mr T. Nielsen (Workers, Denmark), Mr O’Keefe (General Interests, Ireland), Mr Purpura (General Interests, Italy), Mr Renaud (Employers, France), Mr Rømer (Employers, Denmark), Mr Soulat (Workers, France).

The following were elected Group Chairmen: Employers: Mr Précigout (France); Workers: Mr Debuinne (Belgium); General Interests: Mr Peel (United Kingdom).

*Address by Mr Canonge,
the new Chairman*

2446. Mr Henri Canonge, the new Chairman, in his opening speech, stressed the need to follow up the initiative taken by Mr A. Lappas, the outgoing Chairman, and work for closer links

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2441.

between the Economic and Social Committee and the other Community institutions. Relations with the European Parliament, in particular, needed strengthening.

'This is a very important issue which is made more complicated by a certain lack of understanding and unwarranted fears. The Committee has repeatedly and formally stated that Parliament is the supreme body in a democratic system, and must be granted its full responsibilities as the direct representative of the people. In other words, we do not wish to establish links with the Parliament in order to encroach on its prestige or function in any way whatsoever. But the Committee thinks that its viewpoints and opinions should be expressed and taken into consideration, given the complexity of modern economic, social and even technological issues, and the aspirations of the various occupational and social groups which it represents.'

In conclusion, the Chairman emphasized that the Community was going through a particularly critical period which was jeopardizing world equilibrium. 'Of course, it is up to the political authorities to shoulder their full share of responsibility at this critical juncture. The Committee has no intention of usurping their place, but it can and must play its part in restoring to Europe its cohesion and vitality, which is essential to world equilibrium.'

124th Plenary Session

The 124th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities was held in Brussels on 18 October 1974 under the chairmanship of Mr Canonge, Chairman of the Committee.

Opinion

2447. This session was chiefly devoted to a wide-ranging debate on the *Annual Report on*

the Economic Situation in the Community. The main point to be made was that the fight against inflation must be the number one priority of economic policy in the Community. On this point the Committee endorsed the Commission's Annual Report on the economic situation.

It was pointed out, however, that, in deciding what action to take, the Member States must attempt to ensure that the level of employment was maintained and at all events take steps to cushion the social effects of unemployment.

The majority of the speakers considered the Commission's forecasts for 1975 of approximately 3.5% growth in real gross domestic product and stable employment levels to be over-optimistic.

Community contingency plans had to be prepared in case the economic and employment situation did not develop in accordance with the Commission's forecasts.

It appeared that stabilization and continued growth of the world economy could only be achieved on the basis of close international cooperation. Measures taken in isolation by individual States would merely complicate the situation.

Some members of the Committee criticized the Commission for simply calling on the Member States to show solidarity, without indicating the areas where it was vital for the Community to act in concert. It was stressed that the European Community should, as a matter of urgency, act together in order to work out a strategy on energy, define in greater detail the energy savings that could be made, arrange mutual financial assistance at Community level on the basis of a medium-term loan, and achieve closer coordination of credit policies and interest rates. Lastly, regret was expressed that the Commission had too little to say in its Report on the relationship between employment and the structure of prices and incomes.

All these points needed to be discussed in depth by the representatives of the various economic and social interests. The Committee felt that the tight deadline set by the Council made it impossible to deliver a comprehensive Opinion on the economic situation in the Community. The Committee, therefore, decided to continue its examination of this matter and reserved the right to send a detailed Opinion to the Commission and the Council in the near future.

ECSC Consultative Committee

166th Meeting

2448. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 166th meeting in Ajaccio on 3 and 4 October, with Mr Arnaud in the Chair.

Mr Spinelli of the Commission made a statement on the general situation of the Community. After reviewing sectors where development has run into difficulties, which are to some extent holding up any real progress, Mr Spinelli concluded that there could be no genuine recovery unless the Community possessed the political machinery giving expression to the European will, and enabling it to take practical shape.

The Committee vetted the research projects referred to it for Opinions (eleven technical research projects in the steel sector, third research programme on 'Ergonomics and Rehabilitation', additional programme on 'Underground Fires and Heatings').

The Committee gave a favourable Opinion on all the projects, except for one on technical steel research, which is to be carried out by a Yugoslav institute. The Commission was requested not to take a decision on this project, until the Committee had had a chance to reconsider it at its next meeting, on 6 December 1974.

The Committee also unanimously adopted its Opinion on the Commission's Communication entitled, 'Towards a New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community'. It thereby approved the long-term objective for Community coal, set by the Commission, and asked the latter to present a comprehensive paper as soon as possible, on the measures to be taken to carry out the forthcoming objectives.

The last point on the agenda concerned a new paper from the Commission on the 1974 outlook for the coal market. The paper takes account of the changes which have occurred since the Committee discussed the 1974 programme and estimates for coal.¹ Although coal is becoming more competitive as a result of the higher prices for oil, Community coal output for 1974 will run to 225-230 million tonnes, which, compared with 1973, is a decline. Since demand is estimated at 285 million tonnes, the 1974 balance sheet shows a deficit in output, to be made up out of stocks, or by falling back more heavily on imports.

European Investment Bank

Loans issued

2449. The EIB has signed a contract for the issue of bonds for Lfrs 400 million.

The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks and offered to the public at par in Luxembourg. They bear interest at a nominal rate of 10%, payable yearly, and have a maximum duration of 7 years. They will be redeemed at par in three annual instal-

¹ Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2455.

ments which become due on 15 November of each year from 1979 to 1981.

Application has been made to quote the bonds on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Loans granted

Denmark

2450. Following up its financing operations for the increase and diversification of EEC energy supplies, the EIB has granted a loan of Dkr 55.3 million (7.29 million u.a.) to a Danish-based company towards the purchase and conversion of a ship to be used for offshore oil drilling.

The loan, which is for 12 years and carries an interest rate of 10.5%, has been made to Atwood Lauritzen Offshore Drilling K/S, a joint subsidiary of the Lauritzen Group of Copenhagen and Atwood Oceanics Inc. of Houston, Texas.

The money will be used for conversion of the M/S Silver City, an ore freighter built in 1957, into a specialized drillship capable of operating in waters up to 300 m deep and drilling wells to a depth of 6 000 m. The hull will be strengthened to permit operations in the Arctic and the vessel should be ready for service in the second half of 1975.

This new project is important in two respects: firstly, the EEC's clear interest in speeding up exploration in areas such as the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Mediterranean and perhaps, in due course, the west coast of Greenland, and secondly, the opportunity offered for greater European involvement in developing the latest techniques.

France

2451. The EIB has granted a loan for the equivalent of FF 25 million (4.1 million u.a.) to

Société des Mines et Fonderies de Zinc de la Vieille Montagne, Angleur (Belgium).

The loan is for a term of 12 years and bears an interest rate of 10.5%. It is intended for the construction of a zinc ore desulphurizing factory in the port area of Calais. The cost of fixed investments will be in the region of FF 100 million and the new plant is expected to come on stream by the end of 1975.

Italy

2452. Three loans to a total value of Lit 37 000 million (48.5 million u.a.), lasting for 12 years and carrying an interest rate of 10.5%, have been granted to 'ENEL—Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica', Rome, to help finance the following projects:

(i) Erection of two heavy-load, high tension power lines which will link the thermal power station under construction at Rossano Calabro in the province of Cosenza, Calabria, with the grid connections at Montecorvino in the province of Salerno, Campania.

(ii) These two lines will extend into Calabria the Italian 380 kV transmission network, which is already being developed to link the chief areas of electricity consumption in mainland Mezzogiorno (in particular Calabria) with the major power stations.

A new hydro-electric scheme to exploit the Alli and Simeri river basins on the southern slopes of the Massif de la Sila.

(iii) Expansion and renovation of an existing hydro-electric scheme in the Neto and Tacina river basins, on the eastern slope of the Massif de la Sila.

These last two projects, situated in the province of Catanzaro, Calabria, are part of a whole programme of works designed to improve the economic exploitation of the water resources of

the Massif de la Sila, and for other uses apart from electricity. This programme, to include four power stations and a headwater reservoir, will not only provide electricity for peak demand, but also resources for irrigation. Hence the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno is also helping to finance the works.

With these three loans the EIB is consolidating its aid to the Italian electricity industry, to which it has already granted five loans totalling 57 million u.a. between 1959 and 1966.

A loan, equivalent to Lit 15 250 million (20 million u.a.) has been granted to 'IMI—Istituto Mobiliare Italiano', Rome, to help finance a programme of works by 'SIP—Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico', Turin, designed to increase capacity of the telephone system in Apulia.

This project, to be carried out in 1974/75, will enable expansion of the network to serve an extra 57 000 subscribers in the region concerned. It follows a similar development programme for the Apulia telephone network, completed last year, which the Bank also helped finance with a loan of Lit 11 250 million.

Including the present project, the EIB has granted to SIP, directly or indirectly, 12 loans totalling 263 million u.a.

United Kingdom

2453. The EIB has granted a loan equivalent to £7 million (13.4 million u.a.) to Kent and Essex County Councils to assist with the financing of a second tunnel under the Thames, at present being built alongside the existing tunnel at Dartford. This loan, which is for 10 years at a rate of 10.5%, is the first to be granted by the EIB to a local authority in the United Kingdom.

The existing tunnel, which was opened in 1963, carries one lane of traffic in each direction and is

rapidly approaching saturation point. The second tunnel, the cost of which is estimated at £20 million, will relieve this congestion. The new tunnel is due to open in the spring of 1977.

The twin tunnels will thereafter become of much greater importance as a key element in the London Outer Orbital Motorway system, by which traffic from the Channel ports, and in due course from the Channel Tunnel, will be enabled to reach points north and east of London entirely on motorway routes without passing through the Greater London conurbation.

Financing Community activities

Draft general budget for 1975

2454. The draft of the 1975 budget, drawn up by the Council on 23 September¹ was sent to the European Parliament on 4 October 1974. In addition to the amounts written into the draft,¹ the Council forwarded to Parliament an amending letter to cover the extra expenditure for 1975 deriving from the Council's Decision of 2 October 1974 concerning agricultural prices.²

The increases concern:

— Chapter 29 (flat-rate reimbursement to Member States of charges incurred in collecting own resources)	8 151 052 u.a.
— Headings 6 and 7 (EAGGF, guarantee)	+ 208 375 000 u.a.
Additional Total	= 216 526 052 u.a.

This brings the total draft general budget of the Communities for 1975, laid before Parliament, to 5 775 335 773 u.a.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2445.

² Bull. EC 9-1974, points 1101 to 1106.

Financing Community activities

2455. The breakdown by major category is as under:

Commission

in u.a.

Operational appropriations	289 312 400 ¹	= 5 %
Intervention appropriations (including 4 307 805 250 u.a. for agriculture)	5 000 657 240	= 86.59%
Contingency reserve	3 500 000	= 0.06%
Reimbursement to Member States of 10% of amounts remitted as own resources	386 234 469	= 6.69%

Commission Total 5 679 704 469 = 98.34%

Other institutions 95 631 304 = 1.66%

Grand Total 5 775 335 773 = 100%

The 1975 draft budget expenditure is financed by the following receipts:

Own resources² 3 862 348 291 = 66.88%

Member States' contributions 1 856 032 696 = 32.14%

Miscellaneous receipts 56 954 786 = 0.98%

Total 5 775 335 773 = 100%

During its sitting of 16 October 1974, the European Parliament held an initial discussion on the draft general budget presented by the officiating President of the Council.³

Amending operational ECSC budget for 1974

2456. At its meeting of 30 October, the Commission adopted the amending operational ECSC

Financing Community activities

budget for the financial year 1974. The plus-value of resources amounting to 5.69 million u.a., due to the exceptional situation stemming in 1974 from the considerable rise in interest rates, was posted to:

— interest rate allowances (Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty) as provided for in the initial operational budget (3.69 million u.a.);

— research, mainly in the field of extraction and upgrading of coal, in line with the new Community energy policy (2 million u.a.).

Setting the ECSC levy rates and drawing up the ECSC operational budget for the financial year 1975

2457. At the same meeting on 30 October, the Commission adopted the draft ECSC operational budget for 1975 based on a levy rate of 0.29%. It approved a Communication to the Parliament, which is to give its Opinion during the December part-session. The Consultative Committee was also advised. Following Parliament's Opinion, the Commission will finally adopt the levy rate and the ECSC operational budget for 1975.

Own resources

2458. At the end of the first year of inspecting own resources, it seems appropriate to summarize the Commission departments' participation in national inspections under Article 14 of the Council Regulation of 2 January 1971.⁴

¹ Including the financial costs of opening the Athens Office, see Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2245, Table 1.

² In place of the receipts from VAT, since standardization of the VAT basis could not be completed by 1 January 1975; see Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2487.

³ Point 2404.

⁴ OJ L 3 of 5.1.1971.

Apart from the prior contacts which the Commission departments had with the national authorities, when an annual control programme was drawn up, the Commission, by 31 October 1974, had participated in fourteen of the twenty-two visits scheduled within the programme.

The programme provides for spot checks to facilitate inspection, for one and the same year and one and the same country, of each type of own resources allocated to the Communities, bearing in mind that the inspections must apply to the whole territory of each country.

Of the 22 inspection visits scheduled, ten bear on customs duties, eight concern levies and four deal with both resources simultaneously. The sugar contributions were inspected during visits devoted to agricultural levies.

The results of the inspections will be communicated to the Advisory Committee on the Communities' Own Resources, in compliance with Article 6 of the Council Regulation of 21 January 1974¹ and with Article 5 of the same Regulation, which sets the terms of reference for the communications.

Financial control

2459. The *Special Committee of Inquiry* for the EAGGF Guarantee Section (dairy produce sector) set up by the Commission on 3 October 1973, under the new framework of financial control,² submitted its report.

The Special Committee, chaired by the Commission's Financial Controller, and made up of nine senior national civil servants and nine senior Commission officials, was mainly engaged in investigating frauds known to be going on; finding loopholes in Community regulations and in their implementation by national authorities, especially loopholes which could be a source of fraud and irregularities; looking for possibilities

of malfeasance in the use of public funds, and proposing effective action to eliminate the possibility of frauds and malfeasance in future.

On 23 October 1974, the Commission decided to send the Special Committee's report to the Parliament, the Council and the Audit Board.

The chief topics of the report are: improvements to the Community's system of regulations, peculiar to the sector under review; the possibility of administering the EAGGF Guarantee Section by data-processing methods; improvements to inspection procedures; strengthening cooperation between national services and the Commission departments; tightening up the system of penalties for infringements and improving the scope for recovery of aid paid in error.

With regard to the last matter, the Council and the Conference of Ministers of Justice received a report from the Commission on strengthening cooperation to penalize offences against Community economic law.

A study was also made to examine the scope for improving the administration and control of interventions under the EAGGF Guarantee Section by means of data-processing systems.

ECSC loans

2460. In October 1974, the Commission carried out two loan transactions:

- (i) a private placement of Sfrs 20 000 000 for a term of five years;
- (ii) a bond issue of Lfrs 400 000 000, offered to the public at an issue price of 99.50% by a consortium of Luxembourg banks. The loan matures over seven years and will bear interest at 10% per annum.

¹ OJ L 20 of 24.1.1974.

² 7th General Report, point 66.

5. Institutional questions—European policy

Financing Community activities

Following these transactions, the sum total of loans contracted by the ECSC, since its inception, now amounts to the equivalent value of 1 801.3 million u.a.

A new meeting of Heads of State or Government

2501. A new meeting of Heads of State or Government is to be held in Paris on 9 and 10 December 1974. On 24 October, the President of France, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, sent formal invitations to the Heads of Government of the other Member States.

After the 'working dinner' of the Heads of Government in Paris on 14 September 1974,¹ which had been followed by a Foreign Ministers' working dinner on 16 September, the nine Foreign Ministers and the President of the Commission held a fresh meeting, devoted to preparations for the forthcoming 'summit' in Luxembourg on 15 October.

The meeting saw the adoption of the matters to be dealt with by the Heads of Government. These include institutional questions, and the following two problem areas:

- (i) the battle against inflation, the problem of employment, regional policy;
- (ii) energy policy.

The Foreign Ministers assigned an *ad hoc* group to carry on with the preparations. The group, made up of government and Commission representatives is meeting in Paris and Brussels.

It began work towards the end of October. At the Paris meetings, the group (then mainly composed of the political directors of each Member State) studied the institutional questions on the basis of a Memorandum presented by the French Presidency, at the Foreign Ministers' meeting of 15 October. At its Brussels meetings, the group (then consisting mainly of the Permanent Representatives to the European Communities) tackled the basic issues.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2501.

A preliminary report by the *ad hoc* group will be prepared, for a new meeting of the Foreign Ministers, arranged for 11 November 1974.

Inventory of the Community's financial and economic situation since the enlargement

2502. On 25 October 1974, the Commission submitted a Communication to the Council, entitled 'Inventory of the Community's Financial and Economic Situation since the Enlargement, and Survey of Future Development'.¹ This paper was drawn up in response to a request by the Council at its session of 4 June 1974. In carrying out this assignment the Commission endeavoured to present therein an economic analysis of the lessons to be learnt from the first two years of the enlarged Community, and of anticipated future development. On the strength of its analysis, the Commission is appraising the foreseeable effects of existing budgetary arrangements.

Budgetary powers of the European Parliament

2503. On 14 October 1974, a second meeting took place, in Luxembourg, between the Council and a delegation from the European Parliament² concerning the Council's³ joint attitude towards strengthening Parliament's budgetary powers.

The discussions enabled the positions of the two bodies to be aligned on several points. The main outstanding differences concern the rule of the 'reversed majority', the procedure for adopting financial Regulations and the terms of the concertation procedure.

Political cooperation

2504. Speaking in the European Parliament during the sitting of 16 October, the Chairman

of The Political Cooperation Group, Mr Jean Sauvagnargues, France's Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented the annual communication on political cooperation:

'As officiating Chairman and in accordance with the provisions of the Copenhagen report, I have to report to you today on the progress made over the past year in the sphere of political cooperation. Serious economic problems have been assailing our Community for a year now, and have led to an attitude of "every man for himself". But seen against this background, the steady development of political concertation, the agreement on consultation, the adoption of common positions on Mediterranean problems, the Euro-Arab dialogue and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are all practical, though admittedly limited achievements.'

Let me remind you first, that in the paper on European identity, approved on 15 December last by the Heads of State or Government, the Nine expressed their resolve to advance towards unity. The text highlights the rights and responsibilities of our Community. It clearly defines the way in which European identity can be asserted in relation to the world. The structures and procedures selected during the negotiations which brought together the Nine, as a body, and the non-member countries, must lead to congenial and constructive relationships, while ensuring that the individual character of the European entity is respected.

This attitude of mind applies, in particular, to the dialogue between *Europe and the United States*. Initially the Nine considered a declar-

¹ The entire text of the Communication will be published as a Supplement to the Bulletin.

² The Council and a Parliamentary delegation had already met on 25 June 1975, see Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2502.

³ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2501.

ation of Euro-American principles, distinct from that envisaged in connection with the Atlantic Alliance, and specifying, *inter alia*, the methods of consultation proposed between our American friends and ourselves. From the discussions after the European draft had been submitted, it transpired that the operation raised more problems than it solved, and gave a slightly artificial air to the question of consultation. This was acknowledged by the Ministers on 20 April, at an informal meeting in Gymnich, who agreed that a pragmatic formula was needed, which was then finalized and approved by my colleagues and myself on 10 June in Bonn. This gentleman's agreement stipulates that nothing be agreed in writing, and that prior approval by the Nine which will deal with each case on its merits, is required for any consultation procedure. With approval secured, it is up to the Presidency to proceed with the consultation. This formula, which has since actually been applied, notably during the Cyprus crisis, is giving complete satisfaction to both parties.

Our actions in respect of the Arab world have been governed by the same concern to ensure congenial relations with non-member countries, while preserving the distinctive character of our own group, and it has enabled us to allay the fears which our actions at first aroused. The Nine have clearly indicated that the main aim of their *dialogue with the Arab world* is to develop fruitful economic and technical cooperation between the two groups. We said, and I reiterated this in July to my Arab colleagues, that the dialogue neither bore on oil nor was concerned with the question of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

It was originally prepared by experts as early as February/March. On 10 June, the Ministers, meeting in Bonn, decided to initiate it officially by forwarding an *aide-mémoire* to the twenty Member States of the Arab League. Since these preliminary contacts proved very fruitful, we

were able to hold an initial exploratory meeting in Paris on 31 July between the Foreign Minister of Kuwait, then President of the Council of the Arab League, Mr Ryad, Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr Ortoli and myself.

At the end of this first meeting, it was agreed to set up a General Commission, in which all the Member States would be represented. It will be for the Arabs to establish their own representation, since the League has allowed the Arab States to decide whether they join the General Commission. The latter will explore the various avenues of intended cooperation, submit specific projects and form working parties for each particular area of cooperation.

The procedure adopted thus bears out the concerns of the Nine to go ahead with establishing a comprehensive cooperation policy. But harmonious development of Euro-Arab cooperation would obviously help to stabilize the political situation in the Near East; a fresh increase in the price of oil would also clearly have serious consequences, which could compromise the scope of our cooperative venture.

Without impairing the work of negotiation undertaken in other theatres, the action of the Nine is therefore intended to help towards a more stable balance in the Near East and the Mediterranean.

The joint action by the Nine in the *Cyprus crisis* was a response to the same concern. As early as 17 June, we reiterated, in an appeal mainly to the Athens junta, that we set great store by the independence of Cyprus. On behalf of the Nine, the Presidency on 20 July acted in Athens and Ankara in support of the British move for urgent talks between the guaranteeing powers, by urging that the governments concerned do their utmost to avoid making the situation more serious. Finally, the Nine declared themselves in favour of restoring constitutional order to Cyprus.

On the night of 13 August, just before the second Turkish operation, a formal appeal was sent to Athens and Ankara calling upon them to continue negotiations, and reminding them of the responsibilities incurred in the eyes of the Community, by either side taking military action. On 1 September, representations were made in Ankara expressing the fear that a new international refugee problem might arise in Cyprus. This fear was voiced again in a press release at the end of the Ministers' meeting on 16 September. Thus Europe swiftly made herself heard during a conflict whose lasting and satisfactory solution is of paramount importance to her.

At their meeting on 16 September, the Nine were glad to record the restoration in Greece of personal and political freedom. They warmly welcome the efforts made in this direction by Mr Karamanlis and his Government.

The Nine feel that the clear determination of the Greek Government to swiftly complete the process of democratization now initiated, the first steps taken towards this goal and especially restoration of the democratic constitution of 1952 will all enable Greece to regain her place as soon as possible in democratic Europe, and particularly within the Council of Europe. For their part, the Nine have asked the appropriate authorities of the Council of Europe to take the necessary action to attain that objective.

They have also kept a sympathetic watch on the process of decolonization in the Portuguese overseas territories, and are closely observing developments in Portugal itself.

The work of political cooperation, in connection with the *Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*, has continued at a steady and sustained pace.

The Nine consider that all the texts on the subjects covered in the final Helsinki recommendations must be taken through a first reading, so

as to induce the States taking part to adopt a position on all the Western proposals. With this idea in mind, the delegations of the Nine put forward several procedural proposals when the negotiations resumed in September. If adopted, these would help the progress of the Conference. Again to speed up the proceedings, the Nine drew up streamlined texts on matters still outstanding.

All in all, the past year has been an intensely active one for political cooperation. Many more meetings at ministerial or expert level took place than were anticipated by the texts inspiring this activity. Generally speaking, the flexibility of the current machinery may be said to have proved its effectiveness.'

Euro-Arab dialogue

2505. The *European Coordination Group*, made up of representatives of the Nine, and of the Commission, met in Paris on 17 and 28 October.

In the preparations for the Euro-Arab dialogue, and in connection with the first meeting of the General Commission, scheduled for November in Paris, the European and Arab Presidencies had several talks in Cairo, mostly on 20 October. At the meeting, the European delegation, made up of representatives from the French Presidency and the Commission, was led by Mr Jacques Tiné, diplomatic adviser to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Arab delegation was headed by Mr Mohamed Sabrah, Lebanon's Ambassador in Cairo, since the Lebanon holds the Presidency of the current session of the Arab League.

Annex

From now on, any changes in the Commission's organization chart will be announced by way of updating the *Directory of the Commission of the European Communities*, August 1974 edition, and will be published as an Annex to the Bulletin, to supersede the pages of the Directory referring to the administrative units concerned.

THE COMMISSION

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40
Telex 21 877 - Brussels

President

Chef de cabinet
Chief Adviser
Deputy Chef de cabinet
Adviser

François-Xavier ORTOLI

Philippe de MARGERIE
Jean DEGIMBE
Denis GAUTIER SAUVAGNAC
Alain ETIENNE

Vice-President

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet
Adviser

Wilhelm HAFERKAMP

Franz FROSCHMAIER
Hans BECK
Manfred WEGNER

Vice-President

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

Carlo SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA

Giuseppe JACOANGELI
Armando TOLEDANO-LAREDO

Vice-President

Chef de cabinet
Adviser

Sir Christopher SOAMES

David HANNAY
Uwe KITZINGER

Vice-President

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

Patrick John HILLERY

Edwin FITZGIBBON
William Neville KEERY

Vice-President

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

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Michel VANDEN ABELE

Member

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

Altiero SPINELLI

Riccardo PERISSICH
Gianfranco ROCCA

Member

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet
Adviser

Albert BORSCHETTE

Robert SUNNEN
...
Henri ENTRINGER

Member

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

Ralf DAHRENDORF

Hans GLÄSNER
Horst KRENZLER

Member

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

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J. Gwyn MORGAN
Michael JENKINS

Member

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

Petrus Josephus LARDINOIS

Hans WIJNMAALEN
Robert COHEN

Member

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet
Adviser

Finn Olav GUNDELACH

Niels Helveg PETERSEN
Birgen DAN NIELSEN
Arne LARSEN

Member

Chef de cabinet
Deputy Chef de cabinet

Claude CHEYSSON

Jacques Alain de SEDOUY
Philippe SOUBESTRE

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL OF THE COMMISSION

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40

Secretary-General	Emile NOËL
Deputy Secretary-General	Klaus MEYER
Deputy Secretary-General	Christopher AUDLAND
Chief Adviser	Henri ETIENNE
Chief Adviser	Umberto STEFANI
Advisers	Alex HOVEN
	...

Administrative unit	Head
1. Registry	Frans DE KOSTER
2. Secretariat of group meetings and meetings of Chefs de cabinet	Rodolphe GACHOT
3. Official Journal and official relations with Member States	Jacobus Nicolaas STEMPPELS
4. Internal coordination	Aneurin Rhys HUGHES
5. Relations with the Council (I)	Henri ETIENNE Chief Adviser
6. Relations with the Council (II)	Umberto STEFANI Chief Adviser
7. Liaison with the European Parliament	Jean-Joseph SCHWED
8. General Report and other periodical reports	Ivo DUBOIS
9. Secretariat of the ECSC Consultative Committee	Léon MOURET

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SPOKESMAN'S GROUP

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40

Spokesman

Beniamino OLIVI

Deputy Spokesman

Manuel SANTARELLI

Assistant to Spokesman

Paul CERF

Members

Joseph CARROLL

Hubert FERRATON

Ian FLINTOFF

Liselotte KLEIN

Jens LUND

Martin VASEY

Marcell VON DONAT

...

...

...

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Revised October 1974

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Centre Louvigny, Luxembourg	Tel. 288 31
European Centre, Luxembourg-Kirchberg	Tel. 479 41 Telex 423 COMEUR
Brussels Liaison Office Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels	Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40
Director-General	Jacques MAYER
Adviser	George William CLARKE
Assistant to Director-General	Egide HENTGEN

Administrative unit	Head
---------------------	------

DIRECTORATE A

STATISTICAL METHODS AND PROCESSING OF DATA

1. Automatic data processing
2. Methods and technical assistance
3. Rapid information, economic trends and information on non-member countries

Guy BERTAUD

Marcel MESNAGE

...

Eric Lewis SNOWDON

DIRECTORATE B

GENERAL STATISTICS AND NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

1. Sectoral accounts and supplementary systems
2. Financial statistics and accounts and balance of payments
3. Transactions in goods and services and fixed capital statistics
4. Regional statistics and accounts
5. Environment statistics

Vittorio PARETTI

Jean PETRE

Piero ERBA

Hugo KRIJNSE LOCKER

Raymond SALVAT

Alberto DE MICHELIS

DIRECTORATE C

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

1. Household surveys and employment
2. Wages and incomes
3. Social accounts and indicators and health statistics
4. Research, science and education statistics

David HARRIS

Wil van der WEERDEN
Joseph NOLS
Joachim WEDEL
Hildegard FUERST

DIRECTORATE D

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES STATISTICS

1. Agricultural accounts and agrarian structure
2. Agricultural balance sheets and products

Stephanus LOUWES

Helmut SCHUMACHER
Günther THIEDE

DIRECTORATE E

ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS

1. Energy
2. Iron and steel
3. Industrial structure and the metalworking, chemicals and building industries
4. Industrial trends, production and consumer goods industries

Fritz GROTIUS

Jean DARRAGON
Jacques CHARRAYRE

Victor SCHETGEN
Mattheus BURGER

DIRECTORATE F

TRADE, TRANSPORT AND SERVICES STATISTICS

1. External trade
2. Transport, communications and tourism
3. Internal trade
4. Services

Silvio RONCHETTI

Rolf SANNWALD
Hans Georg BAGGENDORFF
Richard KUHNER
Cleto SIMEONI

Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in the United States

Washington

2100 M Street N.W. (suite n° 707)
Washington D.C. 20037
Tel. (202) 872-8350
Telex 248455 COME UR

Jens Otto KRAG
Head of Delegation

Information Service:

2100 M Street N.W. (suite n° 707)
Washington D.C. 20037
Tel. (202) 872-8350
Telex 248455 COME UR

Curt HEIDENREICH
Deputy Head of Delegation
Chief Adviser
Jean-Pierre LENG
Adviseur (commercial)
André LOUW
Adviser (financial and monetary)

New York Office:

277, Park Avenue
New York 10017
Tel. (212) 371 3804
Telex 01-2396 EURCOM

Andrew Armstrong MULLIGAN
Adviser, Head of Information Department

Adolfo COMBA
Adviser, Head of Office

Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities for Latin America

Santiago

Edif. Torres de Tajamar, Torre A,
Apt. 404
Avda Providencia 1072
Postal address: Casilla 10094
Tel. 250555
Telex 344 COMEUROP SGO

Wolfgang RENNER
Head of Delegation

Montevideo

Calle Bartolome Mitré 1337
Montevideo
Postal address: Casilla 641
Tel. 984242
Telex 779 COMEUR UY

Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in Japan

Tokyo

Kowa 25 Building
8-7 Sanban-Cho
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo 102
Tel. 239 04 41
Telex 28567 COMEUTOK

Wolfgang ERNST
Head of Delegation

Deputy Head with responsibility
for information matters

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL IV
COMPETITION**

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40

Director-General

Willy SCHLIEDER

Assistant to Director-General

Peter DUESBERG

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

GENERAL COMPETITION POLICY

Vincent GROGAN

1. Competition policy and general affairs
2. Rules and matters of principle
3. Economic matters

John DALTRUP

Paul M. SCHMITT

Remo LINDA

DIRECTORATE B

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES AND DOMINANT POSITIONS

Dennis THOMPSON

Advisers

Jean DUBOIS
Conor Patrick MAGUIRE
Roland MUSSARD
Marco PICCAROLO
Henk WITLOX

DIRECTORATE C

CORPORATE COMBINATIONS, RULES OF COMPETITION, ECSC TREATY, INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

Jean VERGES

1. Energy and transport
2. Corporate combinations and steel
3. Industrial property rights

Brian BATTERSBY

Erich SCHMITZ

Hartmut JOHANNES

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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL V SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels
29, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40
Tel. 292 41

Director-General

Michael SHANKS

Deputy Director-General (with special responsibility for
employment policy and the European Social Fund)

Raymond RIFFLET

Assistant to Director-General

Carlo SAVOINI

Administrative unit

Head

BRUSSELS

Attached to Director-General

Reports, analyses and social aspects of Community policies

Detlef FEHRS

Attached to Deputy Director-General

Preparatory work for intervention measures (Studies and
pilot schemes)

Ezio TOFFANIN
Chief Adviser

DIRECTORATE A

EMPLOYMENT POLICY

1. General matters
2. Employment: Analysis and national policies
3. Employment: Synthesis and Community actions
4. Analysis of effectiveness of aids

Roland TAVITIAN

Pierre WATHELET

Luciano BARONCELLI

George WEDELL

John W. MORLEY

DIRECTORATE B

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

(Operations)

1. Operations under Article 4 of the European Social Fund and Article 56 ECSC (readaptation and social aspects of ECSC conversion)

Wolfgang STABENOW

Paulus de BOER

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL VI
AGRICULTURE**

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40
Telex Brussels 22037 AGREC

Director-General

Deputy Director-General (with special responsibility for Directorate A)

Deputy Director-General (with special responsibility for Directorates B, C and D)

Deputy Director-General (with special responsibility for Directorates E, F and G)

Assistants to Director-General

Louis-Georges RABOT

Adolfo PIZZUTI

Michael FRANKLIN

Helmut VON VERSCHUER

Heinz BRUNS
Michel-Jean JACQUOT

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural affairs affecting relations with non-member countries
2. Agricultural affairs affecting accession and association agreements
3. International organizations dealing with agriculture
4. International agreements and conventions concerning agriculture

Pierre MALVÉ

Horst MARMULLA

Franco MILANO

Livio MARINUCCI

John EATON

DIRECTORATE B

ORGANIZATION OF MARKETS IN CROP PRODUCTS

1. Cereals and derived products
2. Sugar
3. Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, fats and textile plants

Hans-Helmut WÄCHTER

Raymond LEONDURAND

Dieter GRUPE

Giampiero SCHIRATTI

DIRECTORATE G

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

1. Agricultural prices and incomes policy and general economic questions affecting agriculture
2. Statistics, balance sheets; general studies
3. Analysis of the situation of agricultural holdings
4. Agricultural market intelligence and data processing

Peter PARKHOUSE

Adrien RIES
Chief Adviser

Ejner STENDEVAD

Claude BAILLET

Klaus FUELSTER

Administrative units attached to Director-General

Relations with nongovernmental organizations

Pierre PIGNOT

DIRECTORATE H

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

1. Matters affecting all products
2. Harmonization of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to veterinary matters and zootechnics
3. Harmonization of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to crop and food products
4. Periodic agricultural instruments

Maurice BARTHELEMY

Cornelis VAN OEVEREN

Hans Jørgen BENDIXEN

Rudolf GRAEBER

...

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL VII
TRANSPORT**

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40

Director-General

Raymond LE GOY

Deputy Director-General

Gérard WISSELS

Assistant to Director-General

Jean-Paul JACQUEMIN

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

**GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON
TRANSPORT POLICY AND COORDINATION
WITH THE OTHER POLICIES**

1. General objectives and programme; relations with international organizations
2. Relations with nongovernmental organizations; economic studies; information
3. New aspects of transport in relation to other policies
4. Harmonization of social legislation

Jürgen ERDMENGER

Jacques d'ELBREIL

Niels Henrik SLIBEN

Edward John David PEARSON

Pierre SETON

DIRECTORATE B

**ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANSPORT MARKET
AND AIR AND SEA TRANSPORT**

1. Access to the market
2. Transport rates and conditions
3. Competition and special tariff measures
4. Air and sea transport; ports

Francesco VENTRELLA

Paul GRAFF

Veit SCHMITT

Kevin LEYDON

Enrico VITTORELLI

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LUXEMBOURG

Director	Walter VERHEYDEN
Assistant	Georges WEYRICH
1. Personnel	Jan SCHWERING
2. Administration	Joseph FORSTER
3. Management of funds, buildings, procurement	René KREINS
4. Computer Centre	Elio BEVERE
5. Medium- and long-term translation service	Joachim BACHRACH

ISPRA

Attached to Director-General

Medical Service

Dr Claude VIGAN

Luxembourg

European Centre
Luxembourg - Grand-Duché
Tel. 479 41
Telex 423/446 COMEUR

Henri GUILLAUME

Paris

61, rue des Belles-Feuilles
75782 Paris CEDEX 16 - France
Tel. 553 53 26
Telex Paris 20806 COME UR

François FONTAINE

Rome

Via Poli, 29
00187 Roma - Italia
Tel. 68 97 22
Telex 61184 CECA

Gianfranco GIRO

2. Non-member countries

UNITED STATES

Washington
2100, M Street, NW
Suite 707
Washington, DC 20037 - USA
Tel. (202) 872-8350
Telex 248455 COME UR

Andrew Armstrong MULLIGAN

New York (Suboffice attached to Washington Office)

Adolfo COMBA

277, Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017 - USA
Tel. (212) 371-3804
Telex 01-2396 EURCOM

JAPAN

Tokyo

Kowa 25 Building
8-7 Sanban-Cho
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo 102
Tel. 239 04 41
Telex 28567 COMEUTOK

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL XIII
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

29, rue Aldringen - Luxembourg

Tel. 292 41
Telex 752 EURODOC

Brussels Liaison Office
Rond-Point Schuman 6, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40

Director-General

Raymond APPLEYARD

Adviser (with special responsibility for liaison with other
Commission departments)

André MAUPERON

Assistant to Director-General

Anthony DUNNING

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

**TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL
PROPERTY QUESTIONS**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Agreements and contracts | Jacques LANNOY |
| 2. Patents | Leonardus VAN HEGELSON |
| 3. Dissemination of research results | Hermann KRONZ |
| 4. Transfer of technology | John Michel GIBB |
| | Bruce Bailey GOODMAN |

DIRECTORATE B

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Information technology | Georges Jory ANDERLA |
| 2. Committee for Scientific and Technical Information
and Documentation (CIDST) | Léon ROLLING |
| 3. Analysis and programming unit | Horst STEINFORT |
| 4. Information systems | Jean PIETTE |
| | Carl VERNIMB |

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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL XIX BUDGETS

Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Brussels

Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40

Director-General

Jozef VAN GRONSVELD

Assistant to Director-General

Roland JUIF

Administrative unit

Head

Attached to Director-General

Methods, analyses and programmes

Peter MÖCKEL

DIRECTORATE A

BUDGETS

Daniel STRASSER

1. General budget
2. Operational budget
3. ECSC, research and readaptation
4. General matters

Aldo PERRON

Ernst Wolfgang SCHAEFER

David WYLLIE

Jean LEBRUN

DIRECTORATE B

OWN RESOURCES, ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

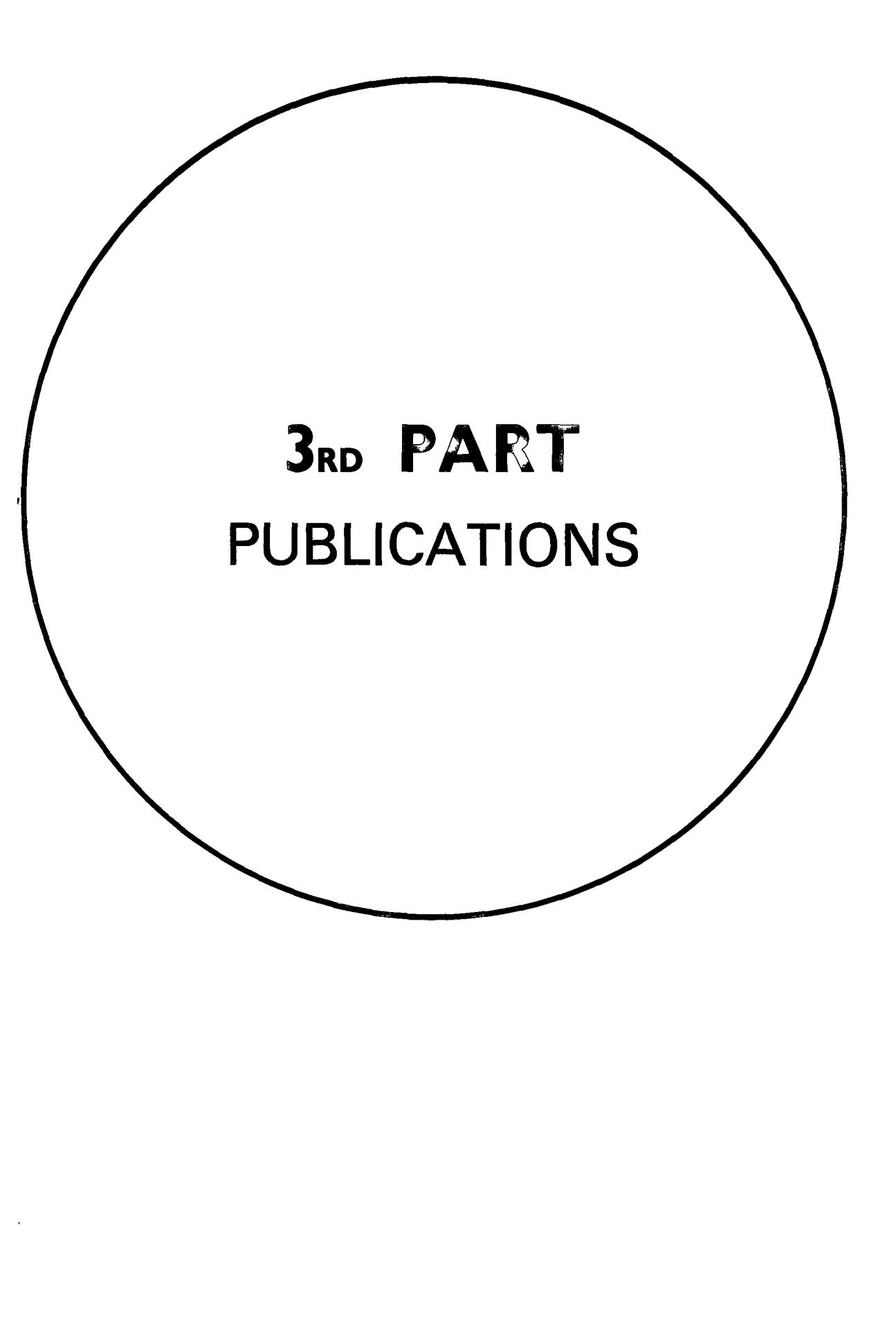
Harry Charles SALTER

1. Own resources and finance
2. Accounting, financial management and information

Francesco VICARIO

Patrick EVERARD





**3_{RD} PART
PUBLICATIONS**

Published in the Official Journal

Published in the Official Journal

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during October 1974.

European Parliament

1974-1975 Session

Report of Proceedings of 16 September 1974
Annex 180, September 1974

*Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday,
16 September 1974*
C 118, 3.10.1974

Opinion on the proposals for:

- (i) a Regulation amending the prices applicable in agriculture for the 1974/75 marketing year
- (ii) a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 974/71 on certain measures of conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States
- (iii) a Regulation fixing a new representative exchange rate to be applied in agriculture for the pound sterling and the Irish pound
- (iv) a Decision on the level of interest payment provided for in Article 8(2) of the Council Directive 72/159/EEC of 17 April 1972
- (v) a Regulation fixing the norm price for soya beans for the 1974/75 marketing year

*Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday,
24 September 1974*
C 118, 3.10.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive concerning forestry measures

*Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday,
25 September 1974*
C 127, 18.10.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for certain eels falling within subheading ex 03.01 A II of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation altering the intervals at which the standard values are fixed to be used in calculating financial compensation in respect of fishery products

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 2108/70 of 20 October 1970 determining the Community scale for grading pig carcasses

Opinion on the proposals for:

- I. a Regulation on the financing of the beef and veal publicity campaign
- II. a Regulation on the financing of the system of premiums for the orderly marketing of certain adult bovine animals for slaughter
- III. a Regulation on the financing of advertising and publicity campaigns designed to promote the consumption of meat

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in sugar

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1351/73 as regards the basic price of the standard quality for pig carcasses

Resolution on the internal rules of procedure for consideration of the draft general budget of the Communities for the 1975 financial year

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the establishment of a European Vocational Training Centre

Resolution on the principles of the common transport policy embodying the Opinion on the communication from the Commission to the Council on the development of the common transport policy

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive amending the Council Directive of 15 February 1971 on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat

Resolution on the communication and the two recommendations from the Commission concerning the prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources

Oral Question with debate by Mr Durieux, on behalf of the Liberal and Allies Group, to the Commission: Contacts between the EEC and the Arab countries

Oral Question with debate by Mr Hougardy, on behalf of the Liberal and Allies Group, to the Commission: Energy research programme

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the driver-perceived noise level of agricultural or forestry tractors fitted with wheels

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 974/71 on certain measures of conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 26 September 1974
C 127, 18.10.1974

Question Time

Questions to the Council of the European Communities:

1 by Mr Jahn: CSCE negotiations
3 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: European Security Conference

5 by Lord O'Hagan: Regional Development Fund

Questions to the Commission of the European Communities:

7 by Mr Premoli: Harmonization of nuclear plant safety standards

8 by Mr Deschamps: Financial aid to the countries of the Sahel

11 by Mr Durieux: Cheese products

Oral Question with debate by Messrs. Jahn, Kirk, Aigner, Klepsch, Alfred Bertrand, Lücker and Schuijt to the Council: Association with Cyprus

Oral Question with debate by Messrs. Jahn, Kirk, Aigner, Klepsch, Alfred Bertrand, Lücker and Schuijt to the Commission: Association with Cyprus

Oral Question with debate by Messrs. Amendola, Ansart, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Messrs. Lemoine and Bordu to the Council: Initiative to safeguard the independence and freedom of Cyprus

Resolution on the present economic situation as regards European agriculture

Resolution on the association between the EEC and Greece

Oral Question with debate by Messrs. Amendola, Ansart, Marras and Mrs Goutmann, on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group, to the Council: Tripartite conference on the impact of the energy crisis on the employment situation

Oral Question with debate by Mr Alfred Bertrand, on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, to the Commission: Current employment situation in the Community

Written questions with Replies

Written Question 141/73 by Mr Premoli to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Protection of the appellation 'Grappa'
C 121, 11.10.1974

Written Question 141/74 by Mr Thornley to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Situation of migrant workers within the EEC
C 121, 11.10.1974

Written Question 158/74 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Butter frauds involving lorries with false floors
C 121, 11.10.1974

Written Question 205/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Protection of the established rights of employees in the case of concentrations, mergers and transfers
C 121, 11.10.1974

Written Question 212/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Salmon fishing
C 121, 11.10.1974

Written Question 213/74 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC

Subject: The health hazard posed by formamide in felt-tipped pens
C 121, 11.10.1974

Written Question 218/74 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Hydrogen as supplementary fuel for spark-ignition engines
C 121, 11.10.1974

Written Question 219/74 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Threat to fish reserves posed by underwater fishing
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6484 (4) <i>Rapport annuel 1973.</i> (1974). pag. diff. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)	Gratis	Répertoire des dispositions législatives et réglementaires arrêtées dans les États membres des Communautés en application des actes arrêtés par les Communautés
6484 (5) <i>Relazione annuale 1973.</i> (1974). pag. diff. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)	Gratis	Repertorio delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari adottate negli Stati membri delle Comunità europee in applicazione degli atti adottati dalle Comunità
6484 (6) <i>Jaarverslag 1973.</i> (1974). pag. diff. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)	Gratis	Overzicht van de in de Lid-Staten der Europese Gemeen- schappen, in uitvoering van de besluiten der Gemeen- schappen, vastgestelde wettelijke en bestuursrechtelijke bepalingen. (bimensuel) (Mult.)
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