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BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

**Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels**

**no. 9
1974
7th year**

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The construction of Europe: balance-sheet and outlook

by Mr François-Xavier ORTOLI, President of the Commission

Address given in Mainz on 13 September 1974
to the Twelfth Annual Congress of the Association of European Journalists

It is a well-known fact there is a Providence for journalists. This Congress is meeting at a time when, despite considerable inertia and heart-searching, a new desire to 'get Europe moving' seems to be emerging. There is reason to believe that the next few weeks will provide an answer to the great question: is Europe going to continue to stagnate or is it going to get off the ground again? Moreover this immediately raises a second question: if Europe gets moving again, on what bases will it do this, and how fast will it go? In other words, if it gets under way again will this new progress be accompanied by innovation, by change in its methods, its responsibilities and its institutions?

Let us not be unfair: Europe has recently begun to advance again. This is clear from its Mediterranean policy, its development and association policies, and the slow but sure resumption of economic and monetary cooperation.

None of these achievements should be underestimated.

Economic and monetary union, based primarily on progressive alignment of currencies, had not only fallen back in recent years; but even the very concept had lost ground. Under the hammer blows of inflation and of international monetary disorder, the doctrine underlying all that has been done since 1970 was shattered and nothing was found to replace it. As a result, and despite all our warnings, the Community marked time for months, although this must be contrasted with the actions undertaken since June—too slowly but nevertheless surely to my mind—on the initiative of the Commission.

Three positive points can be made in this connection.

Firstly, the Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs have adopted the principle of holding monthly meetings. There is nothing spectacular about this, and a procedural decision of this nature does not have any great impact on public opinion, but one thing is certain: if joint action is to be taken in economic matters, there must be a real forum for consultation and decision-making and, even more important, policies and personalities must be in close harmony. This vital condition can now be met.

Secondly, an action programme is being worked out on the basis of the proposals we have put forward in recent months, particularly on 5 June.¹ This is a minimum programme, centred on the possibility of a Community loan. However, at least we have primed the pump again and the Commission, which has been responsible for this timid initial step, will do all it can to ensure that future progress will go further and faster.

Thirdly, it is very important for us to give serious consideration to setting up technical and financial machinery for the implementation of genuine Community solidarity. Hitherto there had been no understanding of the fact that solidarity was both a major political act and an absolute economic necessity. All the speeches made about interdependence had no firm content. In the next few weeks this content should begin to emerge; this is a political fact of really major significance.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2201.

There has been yet another important step forward: Europe is setting up a policy of development aid. There are more and more indications of this: the progress in the Kingston talks with the forty-four African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, the possibility of setting up machinery to stabilize export earnings in the Association setting, Community initiative on the emergency fund to assist the poorest countries, extension of food aid measures, special action in the Sahel, etc.

More than anywhere else it is here that Europe's external vocation is being affirmed and the elaboration of a common development policy today strikes me as being a key-stone. Here we encounter none of the obstacles which the absence of genuine political union puts in the way of integrating foreign policies nor those arising from the links between foreign policy and defence policy.

On the contrary, it is possible, without specific interests separating the Member States, to work together, using economic means and not just diplomacy, to help solve the problems which in my view, along with the re-establishment of economic equilibrium and the establishment of security, are the most important and the most urgent facing the international community.

I cannot therefore stress this point too much. Apart from the economic field, development policy is today a high-priority area of the joint activities undertaken by our Member States in external relations. I hope that this new impulse will take on a concrete form and that in this field the Nine will develop both a doctrinal basis and the common machinery for action which will multiply the results achieved and enable Europe as such to pull its full weight in rescuing the Third World.

So let us not be unfair. But at the same time let us not be blind to reality. It is striking to see how, in the last few months, no decisive step, indeed no step of any importance whatsoever, has been taken to strengthen the Community from within. There lies the truth, and Europe is a prey to doubt.

One response to this situation is to give up the struggle and to let the European venture stagnate, and eventually die. There is no need to take any decisions for this. If we just let matters continue as they are going at present we will achieve it sooner or later and in any case we will kill off any faith in Europe which still remains, and at the same time all creative capacity and dynamism. It would take very little to change the Council of Ministers into a Committee of Ministers, the Commission into a secretariat, the Parliament into a body of technical advisers and the Common Market into a free trade area.

The Commission rejects this hypothesis. No such evolution will happen. Most Europeans and most European politicians do not want it to happen, as can be seen from the initiatives being taken. If it does happen it will be through weakness and not by design. Indeed, there is the will to stop it happening, and this must be strengthened and given practical form.

This was the starting point for the debate which began a few months ago, in a state of confusion, between those in favour of digging in and consolidating past achievements and

those in favour of fleeing forward on the principle that attack is the best means of defence. As is often the case, neither of these two attitudes alone really responds to the needs of the present situation.

Consolidation of what the Community has already achieved is the least we can aim for. However—and this is the essential point—to do this it is not enough to adopt a purely conservative stance, and I do not accept the idea of a temporary standstill. The Customs Union may collapse if certain Member States rely solely on protectionist measures in order to stave off catastrophe. It may collapse if the international economic and monetary situation deteriorates seriously. Here the interests of Europe tally with those of its Member States and of the international economy. Everything therefore demands the establishment of reliable and durable machinery at two levels: the international level, where added strength must be given both to existing institutions and to more flexible forms of cooperation, and the European level.

Obviously we must go further on the European level than on any other in view, not only of the aims we fixed for ourselves when we decided to create Europe, but also of the identity which we wish to achieve for ourselves, and of the economic interdependence which has been created both by law (the Common Market) and by circumstances (our geographical and economic unity) and of the specific interests which we have in common. Furthermore, our energy and commodity requirements mean that an orderly development of international trade is vital for us.

Thus, there is no conflict in the monetary and economic field between our action at European level and our international action. Both of these are necessary, and not only the progress of Europe but also our very way of life depends on them. Quite simply, we must clarify in this connection our objectives and the means at our disposal. As I see it:

- (i) International economic and monetary cooperation, in particular with the United States and Japan, must be organized on a systematic basis, but—and this point is of capital importance—Europe, alone or in conjunction with the Member States, must progressively be represented as an entity.
- (ii) Instruments and machinery of a Community nature, that is which are managed by the Community institutions, or, if operating at national level, identical and established by joint decision, must also be created progressively. Consultations or exchanges of views, of which moreover I am in favour, are not sufficient in themselves since they do not measure up to our Community interests or to the profit we must derive from our unity. In spite of the differences of development and position, Europe is indeed a whole with its own peculiar general characteristics, continuing problems which are the same, interests of its own, and it must act as a whole. A great number of actions are possible—from the strengthening of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund, to the harmonization of banking rules via the creation of European machinery to help the recycling of capital (the system of Community loans which we have proposed is an example of this) or the establishment of a European Eximbank.

(iii) Solidarity within Europe must become a reality. I deeply regret that this solidarity is not being manifested loudly and strongly on the occasion of the energy crisis.

We have proposed that this solidarity should be organized with practical means to face up to the economic and monetary problems we are encountering. Its political value is irrefutable. Its economic advantages, for all of us, and not only for the direct beneficiaries, are equally evident. It is therefore possible to prevent serious economic situations obliging a State, in the absence of sufficient support, to resort to protectionism. This is an incentive for the development of courageous policies, because solidarity presupposes serious and convincing efforts to redress a situation, and therefore constitutes an essential component of the machinery in the combat against inflation and recession, which must be the major immediate objective of our Member States and of the Community.

The launching of a common energy policy and the establishment of a regional policy seem to me to be complementary to joint action in the economic and monetary fields.

The energy deficit, and its consequences on the balance of payments, will be the major obstacle weighing on the economic development of Europe and the world in general over the next few years. I have continually said, and will say again, that this obstacle will not be, if not removed, at least lightened, without a courageous and lasting policy. For reasons of economic efficacy, and to ensure for the best—using Europe's combined weight—the defence of our interests in the international debate, we must, in the coming months, define a European energy policy. The Commission has proposed the guidelines of such a policy.

Regional policy is one of the keys of the alignment of our economies. We must not harbour any illusions. For technical and political reasons, it is impractical in the medium term to hope to achieve economic and monetary union, or indeed European Union itself, between partners with excessively divergent levels of development. For technical reasons, as we can clearly see, because different situations lead to different policies, and this is not merely a matter of short-term economic policy. For political reasons, because, among the promises for the future which Europe offers us, we see those of relative equality of well-being and because no deep and close unity will be achieved unless the States of Europe, and the citizens of Europe, feel themselves to be fully part of a sufficiently balanced whole. These are the essential points of a regional policy, a policy which in recent discussions we have too often considered from the narrowest angle, that is the financial aspect.

I must be very definite here: as I see it, in the state of inertia and frustration in which Europe at present finds itself, consolidation and progress go hand in hand. The two are linked at the political, but also at the technical level.

Up to now, it may seem that I have left to one side the political aspect of the problems. This is, however, of paramount importance.

I will tackle it from a general angle without elaborating on the questions raised by the requests for 'renegotiation' presented by the British Government—questions to which I attach the importance you can imagine, starting from my previous reflections on the actions to be undertaken, actions which I have mentioned by way of example, and not as a programme.

First and foremost, to have meaning and scope the relaunching of Europe, at whatever level, and particularly at the political level, will have to be accompanied by concrete decisions, by action 'on the ground' concerning the main problem of the moment for us all, in other words, an effective reaction to the economic and monetary problems facing us.

Finally, cooperation between States does have its usefulness, but it must under no circumstances become the only means, or even the privileged means, of advancing the construction of Europe. I urge everyone to remember this: the construction of Europe has achieved lasting success in only those areas in which there are common policies: the customs union, the commercial policy and also, in spite of present difficulties, the common agricultural policy.

Our institutional machinery enables us to operate a common market and exercise powers proper to Europe. I attribute many of our failures to an exaggerated insistence on intergovernmental solutions where logic and efficiency would demand common instruments. This is a fundamental point in analysis and reflection for the future. I hope it will be considered impassionately without any unwarranted assumption that certain premises are true or implicit taking for granted of what has to be proved on the part both by those who fear any transfer of power and of those who would like such transfers to be very extensive.

This leads me to the institutions or, to be more accurate, to the Executive. Questions are asked about the Executive of the Community, in particular the Commission. It is criticized at times.

Before going into greater detail I wish to say three things, which must be said clearly.

A Community of nine Member States, three of which have recently joined, which works in six languages, on many difficult matters with one Council meeting on foreign affairs per month, is necessarily cumbersome even exceptionally so. Of course, a certain amount of progress can always be made in this field. This is also the case in the Member States, which are not labouring under the same constraints. However, definitive progress would be possible only by means of a much more extensive delegation of responsibilities and decision-making power. This is what I hope for, but we have not yet come that far. We must therefore accept the consequences of a certain situation in Europe which affects structures.

I am not talking here as an advocate defending any cause with any old arguments. As Director-General for the Internal Market in the Commission 15 years ago I proposed loudly and clearly that the most lightly-built administration possible should be set up. As

President I have refused the creation of any posts for the coming year, even secretarial ones except those for absolutely essential technical commitments, for example the language service.

Moreover, if Europe is to grow the necessary power and resources must be transferred to it. When the Commission proposes new projects and requests a larger budget it is fully exercising its European responsibility. If it is decided to extend the research policy at European level money is needed. This must be estimated as accurately as possible, but it is none the less essential. If the Yaoundé Association is extended money will be needed. If a regional fund is created money will be needed. Let us therefore have no recriminations and counter-recriminations over imaginary issues. There can be no policy without the necessary resources to apply it.

Finally, I must recall that the little which has been done over the last few months has been done essentially at the initiative or by a decision of the Commission. This even includes the improvement of Council procedures which we proposed together with President Scheel, the progress, even as regards procedure, in the economic and monetary field, and the revision of the Italian agricultural measures after the Council had been unable to reach any solution.

And if the Commission's proposal had been adopted—even after amending them—how many important decisions could have been taken!

However, the question of the responsibility of the institutions in the Community's difficulties should not be examined from the narrow point of view of the degree of efficiency of the Commission and the Council and the cumbrousness or inertia of one or other of these bodies.

In reality we have been stumbling over the same obstacles for a number of years, and more resoundingly in the periods of difficulty:

- (i) the ever more marked refusal to embark on common policies and transfer powers, with the result that everything is handled by *ad hoc* decisions taken one by one outside any rigorous framework and under the influence of circumstances or moods without the constraint of any clear authority, which must be exercised whether we like it or not;
- (ii) the blocking of the decision-making machinery, since the principle of unanimity, even if it is not invoked, in fact governs all Community action, even down to the smallest details;
- (iii) finally, a certain amount of disagreement on the objectives to be pursued, which, in spite of the decisions of principle taken at the Summit Conferences has helped to prevent any development of new large-scale actions.

From the institutional point of view, basic questions therefore arise the solution of which calls for a serious discussion which I hope will finally be initiated in one way or another.

In this connection the desire to strengthen the powers of the Council of Ministers over those of the Commission would not only be contrary to the balance established by the Treaty of Rome but also impracticable and even dangerous.

In the first place which of the Commission's powers could be transferred to the Council? The power to make proposals? This privilege to 'make proposals' within the meaning of the Treaty of Rome is not the power of initiative. Neither the Treaty nor Community practice have deprived the Member States of the power of initiative, political initiative and also the power to amend Commission proposals. The power of decision? It is the Council which holds this or at least the Commission has it only on rare occasions. When it does have it, I believe it exercises it quite well. One example is the recent case involving the exceptional Italian measures: the only results here were achieved by the Commission making use, after excellent work with the Italian Government, of the power of decision which fell to it as the Council had not been able to decide. The power of administration? This is not what is being discussed. A Council of Ministers cannot administrate. In any case I do not believe that anyone contests this.

Finally, let us not forget one of the tasks of the Commission, which is at the heart of our political and institutional set-up. The Commission and the responsibilities conferred upon it by the Treaty provide a guarantee against the imbalances which could one day arise as a result of the varying importance of our Member States and special affinities which could grow up among them. In a consideration of Europe this factor must never be lost sight of.

Finally, as far as the Council itself is concerned, I would say quite briefly that the shortcomings in its functioning are no secret for anyone even if it has recently adopted certain measures to improve matters.

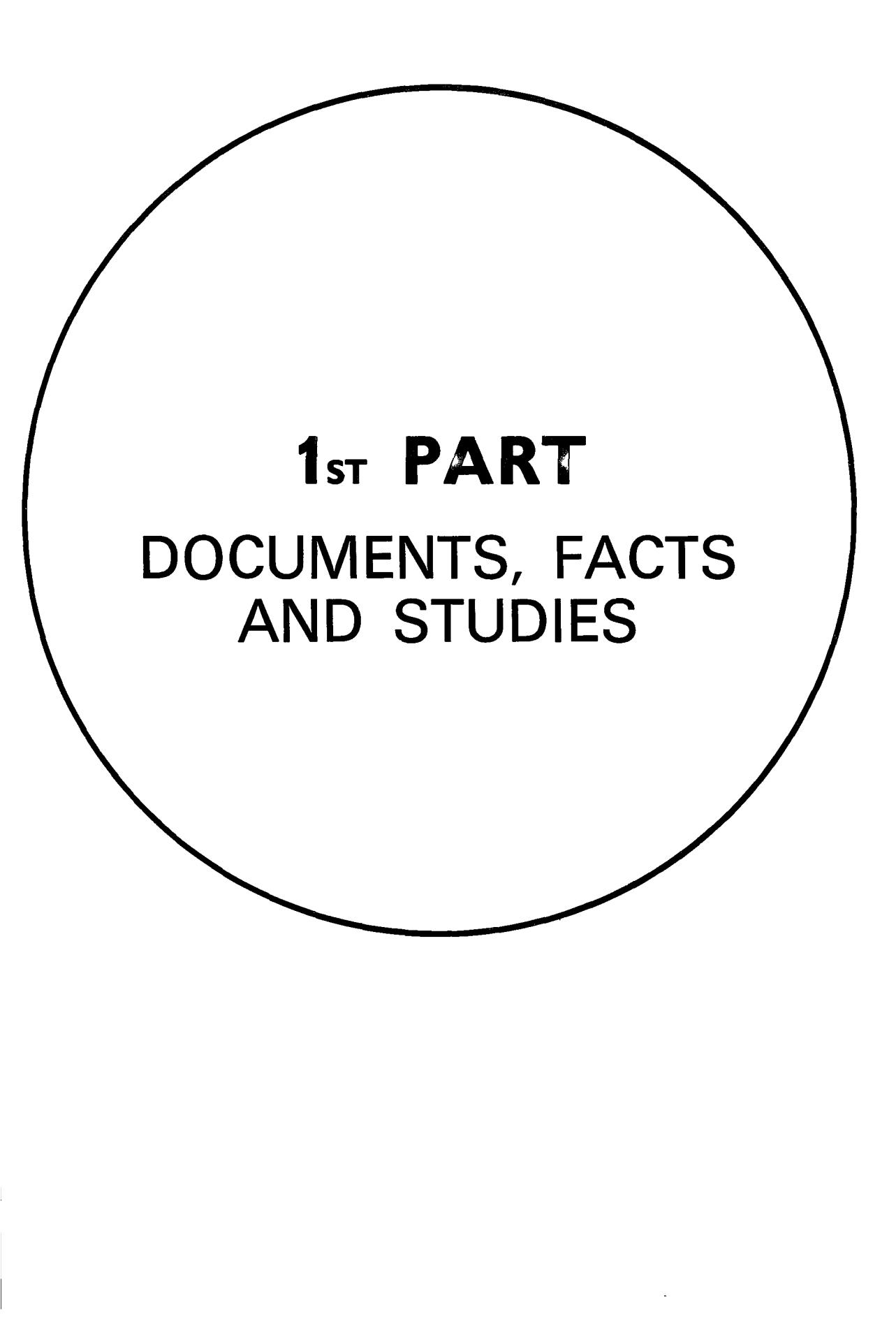
A new balance between the institutions is not the answer. All the institutions must be strengthened, all the institutions must be made to function normally and healthily once more, and the adjustments dictated by experience must be made.

Political recognition that the Community is the pivot of the development of Europe, a return to effective decision-making procedures, acceptance of delegation of responsibility where this is necessary to attain the desired objective, all of these are essential to a happier Europe.

Experience has shown us that our institutions can be complemented in two ways: firstly, the role of the European Parliament can be strengthened, and I would say here that the decision to strengthen its budgetary powers is only a first step in this direction; secondly, our leaders can provide an impetus which, when it comes to important political decisions, cannot be provided by the routine, if active, functioning of our institutions. I am therefore very pleased indeed that our Heads of State or Government are taking a personal interest in Europe. A place must be found for this interest, both in spirit and in practice, within our institutional system if we are to avoid the dangers I mentioned earlier. We must be vigilant, we must guard against any distortion of our system but we must also welcome high-level political activity which is in the interests of Europe.

Make no mistake about the implications of these remarks. They are not intended to be conservative. The move towards European Union and the realization of European Union will mean a drastic change in the role of the institutions: Parliament, Council, Commission. The transformation must be well thought out. It must be part of an overall plan for decisive progress. It must be a factor in the far-reaching ambitious change in the blueprint for Europe. We must prepare our plans carefully. It is good that Europe's leading politicians feel that the future of Europe must be discussed and I trust that they will make rapid progress. My own ideas on the subject can wait. But it seems to me that the prospect of such a change, which may materialize sooner than would have been thought possible up to quite recently, is already conclusive.

Let us hope that the men determined to build Europe, the men who are now the leaders of our States, the Commission, indeed every responsible European will, in the months ahead, help to give greater force to the Community in its present form and to prepare for the ultimate objective, the future of a truly united Europe.



1ST PART

**DOCUMENTS, FACTS
AND STUDIES**

1. Agricultural policy—Focus of Community debate

Agriculture

1101. After a month of intensive discussion, marked both by progress and setbacks, the Member States' Foreign Ministers and Ministers of Agriculture reached agreement on the steps to be taken to deal with the present short-term economic situation in agriculture.

The agreement, which did not materialize until 2 October, is to be seen against the background of dissatisfaction on the land, produced by the economic situation already mentioned, and given expression in most Community countries by farmers' demonstrations. The terms of the agreement also mirror the varied apprehensions of Member States over developments in the CAP, seen against the general economic situation.

The measures adopted consist mainly of an increase of 5% in common prices, a 'devaluation' of the British and Irish 'green' pounds to different rates, and a package of decisions, either on bringing forward the dates of certain agricultural marketing years, or on the method of computing common farm prices for the forthcoming marketing year.

The fresh element in the decisions however, is the fact that the Council asked the Commission to present at the earliest opportunity a complete summary of all aid and subsidies now in operation in Member States, and to take stock of the CAP, with special reference to the objectives of Article 399 of the EEC Treaty. This stocktaking, and any relevant proposals, where appropriate, by the Commission, will then be discussed in detail by the Council and the European Parliament.

The Council discussions were arduous, and for the first time in the history of farm price fixing, the 'ad referendum' procedure was used, and was something more than a mere formality.

Grounds for the action taken

1102. The measures adopted stem from developments on the agricultural markets and from

the uneven impact of inflation in the Member States.

Developments on the main agricultural markets — It is the *beef and veal* market which is causing most concern. Following the shortage at the end of 1972, producers, encouraged by the authorities concerned, boosted their output, which came on the market in quantity. This output could not be adequately stored to maintain prices, since the cold-storage depots were already holding meat which had had to be imported to meet the temporary deficit, and counter any rise in domestic prices. All this led to a considerable fall in prices, which hit breeders all the harder since prices for animal feeds had shot up.

A similar picture developed on the *pigmeat* market, where the peak phase of the production cycle, coinciding with the massive influx on to the beef and veal market, meant that pork could not take the place of beef in the housewife's shopping basket.

It was almost the same story with *wine*: the heavy 1974 output could not have been stored in vats still full of the 1973 harvest, unless urgent measures had been applied in time.

The *cereal, rice* and *sugar* markets are in a very different position. World prices for those products in 1974 are still at levels above those of the Community. So it would have been easy to meet the demands for higher incomes from the European producers by authorizing them to sell their produce on markets outside the Community. But with the dual aim of resisting inflation and of ensuring supplies, such authorizations were not forthcoming, and where Durum wheat was concerned, were actually refused.

Accelerating rates of inflation — Inflation in its present form is largely of the cost push type, and, on this score, farmers have been particularly hard hit by the higher prices of motor and other fuels, fertilizers and animal feeds, all production factors which hinge to a great extent on imports

from outside the Community. But the impact varied from country to country. In the first two quarters of 1974, the price of fertilizers went up by 18% in Germany and 30% in France; the prices of motor and other fuels rose by 7% in Germany and 35% in France. Consequently, agriculture presents a very different picture from one Community country to another, and the positions taken by the parties involved were therefore widely at variance.

Whatever the differences in assessing the situation, the drop in prices on certain markets and the rise in production costs have led to an appreciable fall in farm incomes, which is why the Council was obliged to meet from 17 to 20 September to deal with the short-term economic situation in agriculture.

The position of those involved

1103. Prodded by their members, *farming organizations* felt that they had to focus the attention of the political authorities on the agricultural predicament, and came to the conclusion that it was necessary to raise farm prices by a minimum average of 8%.

Aware of the serious drawbacks, in connection with contracts and consignments already delivered, which can arise from changing prices during a marketing year, the *Commission* which had initially refused to revise the common farm prices, agreed, in face of the worsening economic situation, to propose a series of measures comprising monetary and structural action, in addition to a 4% linear increase in farm prices.¹

These 'particular measures to deal with the current short-term economic situation in agriculture' were the subject of a Communication adopted by the Commission on 30 August.¹ The Council, meeting on 3 September, recognized how serious the position was and after examining the Communication, took note of the Commission's intention to present formal pro-

posals at the earliest opportunity.¹ On 6 September, these proposals were adopted by the Commission and sent to the Council.²

On 16 September, the *European Parliament*, at a special sitting, issued a favourable Opinion on the Commission's Proposals but felt that a rise of 6%, instead of 4%, was required to deal with the present situation and that the Irish pound should be 'devalued' more substantially.³

After tough negotiations, the *Council*, meeting from 17 to 20 September, came up with a compromise which the German Government could only accept 'ad referendum'. The compromise was based on a 5% increase in common prices, 'devaluation' of the British and Irish pounds, and certain improvements in the organization of agricultural markets. The Council also took note of a statement by the Commission representative confirming that the Commission was planning a stocktaking of the results of the CAP, with an eye to further work in this field.

On 25 September, the *German Government*, while affirming that it stood by the CAP, announced that it could not accept a 4% increase unless the planned price rises were taken into account at the next general discussion of farm prices, that it might accept a 5% increase if the Member States granting these gave up direct national aids and if an overall stocktaking of the CAP was undertaken.

The situation was apparently due, in part, to some misunderstanding, and in point of fact, the Council meeting of 2 October soon managed to reach a compromise acceptable to all.

The Council's final Decisions

1104. The main points of the Decisions are as follows:

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 2234 and 2235.

² OJ C 107 of 17.9.1974.

³ OJ C 118 of 3.10.1974.

Price and market policy

(i) Common farm prices¹ have been raised by 5% across the board; this increase does not cover the premiums or monthly rises; but it does apply to the amounts per head of cattle, and to the ceilings of premiums for the orderly marketing of certain mature cattle for slaughter.² This Decision takes effect from 6 October 1974, except in the case of wine, where it applies from 16 December 1974.

(ii) Certain marketing-year opening dates have been brought forward; for pigmeat, the year will start on 1 October 1974 instead of 1 November; the date for dairy products has been brought forward from 1 April 1975 to 1 February 1975 and for beef and veal from 1 April 1975 to 1 March 1975.

(iii) Wine: the Council prolonged the period for distilling operations until 15 November 1974, and increased the aid for distilling table wines by 0.05 u.a. by strength/hl, for operations after 7 October 1974.

(iv) Method of computing farm prices for the 1975/76 marketing year: the Council approved the Commission's plan to base its price Proposals for the above marketing year on the trend of production costs over 1973 and 1974, taking account of price decisions already made for 1974/75 and of other factors, such as the income picture and the situation of farming markets, and the general economy.³

Monetary measures

(i) The Council decided to waive the principle of abatement compensatory amounts, but with the reservation that, on a proposal from the Commission, it might partially or completely reinstate it.

The representative rates of the British and Irish pounds, adopted for the acts of the CAP, have been adjusted. The representative rate for the British pound now equals 2.0053 u.a. (instead of

2.1644 u.a.) and the Irish pound is equal to 1.9485 u.a. (instead of 2.1644 u.a.). Moreover, until 28 February 1975, the compensatory amounts for Irish exports of beef and veal sector products to third countries will be cut by one point.

(ii) The Council took note of the Commission's plan to terminate the deposit scheme for Italian imports,⁴ in connection with most of the agricultural and fishery products still covered by the scheme.

Other measures

(i) The Council decided to raise to 6% the rate of interest allowance on loans granted to farmers wishing to modernize their holdings, under the 1972 Directives on implementing a common socio-structural policy.

(ii) The Council agreed that it would promptly resume its consideration, based on the Commission's Proposal of 10 June 1971, of joint action with regard to producer groups and their associations.⁵

The Commission was asked, in line with its statement of intent⁶ reiterated in its Memorandum on improvements to the CAP, to present a Proposal, in the coming weeks, on joint action to improve market and process farm products.

(iii) Council and the Member States' Government Representatives declared that they would see that the aid rules of the EEC Treaty were strictly adhered to, and that they would send in a complete summary of 1974 aid by the end of the year. Finally, they asked the Commission to carry out a complete stocktaking of the CAP by 1 March 1975, in relation to its overall objectives.³

¹ Point 1106, OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974 and L 270 of 5.10.1974.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 2242 and 2241.

³ Point 1105.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 1407.

⁵ Bull. EC 7-1971, Part 1, Chapter IV and OJ C 75 of 26.7.1971.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1973, point 1105.

1105. On 2 October, the Council and the Member States' Government Representatives, meeting within the Council, passed the following Resolution on the last two points, and on the price decisions to be taken:

I. Taking into account the current price increases in the decisions to be taken on prices for 1975/1976

The Council approves the Commission's intention to base its price proposals for the 1975/1976 marketing year on the trends in production costs in 1973 and 1974, whilst taking account of the effect of previous price decisions for the 1974/1975 marketing year and other factors, such as incomes, agricultural markets and the economic situation in general.

II. National measures for aid to agriculture

(a) The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States undertake to ensure that the rules of the EEC Treaty regarding aid (Articles

92 and 93) shall be strictly observed in respect of both existing and future aid measures.

(b) The Governments of the Member States shall forward a complete record of all aids existing in 1974 by 1 January 1975.

III. Taking stock of the Common Agricultural Policy

The Council invites the Commission to examine all the data made available to it and to draw up for the Council meeting in late February 1975 a full stocktaking of the Common Agricultural Policy, with particular reference to the objectives of Article 39 of the EEC Treaty. This stocktaking, together with any conclusions which the Commission may draw from it, will be debated in full in the Council and the European Parliament.'

1106. Following the Decisions taken by the Council, the common prices and the differentiated prices and amounts for the new Member States are as under:

Common prices

| Product | Type of price or amount | Amounts |
|--------------|---|---|
| Durum wheat | Target price Single intervention price Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer | 191.97 u.a./tonne 175.17 u.a./tonne 205.17 u.a./tonne |
| Common wheat | Target price Basic intervention price | 127.93 u.a./tonne 115.53 u.a./tonne |
| Barley | Target price Single intervention price | 116.08 u.a./tonne 101.43 u.a./tonne |
| Rye | Target price Single intervention price | 124.99 u.a./tonne 106.93 u.a./tonne |

| Product | Type of price or amount | Amounts |
|--|--|---|
| Maize | Target price Single intervention price | 114.92 u.a./tonne 94.03 u.a./tonne |
| Rice | Target price of husked rice Intervention price of paddy rice | 23.73 u.a./100 kg 14.34 u.a./100 kg |
| Sugar | Minimum price for beet Target price for white sugar Intervention price for white sugar | 19.78 u.a./tonne 27.88 u.a./100 kg 26.48 u.a./100 kg |
| Olive oil ¹ | Production target price Market target price Intervention price | 144.03 u.a./100 kg 101.86 u.a./100 kg 94.61 u.a./100 kg |
| Oilseeds ² | Target price — Colza and rape seed — Sunflower seeds Basic intervention price — Colza and rape seed — Sunflower seeds | 23.00 u.a./100 kg 23.67 u.a./100 kg 22.33 u.a./100 kg 22.98 u.a./100 kg |
| Dehydrated fodders | Standard subsidy | 6.30 u.a./tonne |
| Cotton seeds | Standard aid | 87.78 u.a./ha |
| Flax and hemp | Standard aid — Flax — Hemp | 168.00 u.a./ha 141.75 u.a./ha |
| Table wine: ¹ type R I type R II type R III type A I type A II type A III | Guide price (strength/hl or according to type) | 1.70 u.a. by strength/hl 1.66 u.a. by strength/hl 26.58 u.a./hl 1.60 u.a. by strength/hl 35.43 u.a./hl 40.45 u.a./hl |
| Fruit and vegetables | Basic price Purchase price | 3 |
| Raw tobacco | Norm price Intervention price | 4 |
| Seeds | Aid: — textile flax — graminaceous — vegetable | 10.50 u.a./100 kg 10.50 to 31.50 u.a./100 kg 6.30 to 21.00 u.a./100 kg |

| Product | Type of price or amount | Amounts |
|---------------|---|--|
| Milk | Target price of milk Intervention price — butter — skim milk powder ⁵ — cheese — Grana-Padano 30-60 days — Grana-Padano 6 months — Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months | 14.08 u.a./100 kg 183.58 u.a./100 kg 82.74 u.a./100 kg 183.10 u.a./100 kg 214.60 u.a./100 kg 231.60 u.a./100 kg |
| Beef and veal | Guide price for mature cattle Guide price for calves | 101.33 u.a./100 kg live weight 118.65 u.a./100 kg live weight |
| Pigmeat | Basic price | 97.65 u.a./100 kg dead weight |
| Silkworms | Subsidy per box of silkworm eggs | 33.18 u.a./box |
| Fisheries | Community production, or intervention guide price | ⁶ |

Various prices and amounts for the new Member States

| Product | Member State | Type of amount | Amount |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| Flax | United Kingdom | Subsidy | 96.60 u.a./ha |
| Butter | United Kingdom Denmark ⁷ Ireland | Intervention price | 108.95 u.a./100 kg 179.81 u.a./100 kg 170.43 u.a./100 kg |
| Beef and veal | United Kingdom and Ireland | — Guide price for mature cattle — Guide price for calves | 86.10 u.a./100 kg live weight 100.80 u.a./100 kg live weight |

¹ Application of the 5% increase from the start of the 1974/75 marketing year; i.e., 1 November 1974 for olive oil, 16 December 1974 for wine, and, anticipating, 7 October 1974 for pigmeat.

² The level of the first norm price set by the Council for soya beans (23.31 u.a./100 kg) is 5% higher than the level proposed by the Commission. It will apply from 1 November 1974, the start of the marketing year.

³ Products in Annex II to Council Regulation 1035/72: cauliflowers, tomatoes, sweet oranges, mandarines, lemons, dessert grapes, apples (other than cider apples) pears (other than perry pears), peaches (excluding nectarines and brugnons): general increase 5%.

⁴ Average increase of 5% for the various tobacco varieties of the 1974 crop.

⁵ From 7 October 1974 the purchase price of skim milk powder no longer carries a negative corrective factor of 2 u.a./100 kg for Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

⁶ Different type of price according to product: general rise 5%.

⁷ Common level of price of butter applies to Denmark from now until 1 January 1975. Between now and 1 January 1975 the common price level for butter will become applicable to Denmark.

2. The Community and Comecon

Community — Comecon

1201. The President of the Commission received a letter dated 16 September from Mr Fadeyev, Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), containing an invitation to Moscow for the purpose of making contact with the Council.

The CMEA (better known by the name of Comecon) is an inter-State organization embracing the East European State-trading countries (except for Yugoslavia which has only observer status), the Soviet Union, Mongolia and Cuba. Its main activities centre on economic collaboration between its members, which also covers the coordination of national plans (including those concerning trade) and a whole series of cooperation projects to do with production, infrastructure, the organization of legal bases and standards, and scientific and technical research. In relations with third countries, Comecon's activities have so far been on a very small scale, although it maintains relations with certain international economic bodies.

Since the inception of the European Community, the member countries of Comecon, for basically political reasons, have been unwilling to recognize formally the EEC's existence, or to establish official relations with it. Nevertheless, unofficial contacts have regularly been made between Commission departments and representatives of the State-trading countries, and although these contacts have, *inter alia*, developed into technical arrangements with certain countries concerning agricultural products, they have not given any formal character to relations with them.

A certain number of Eastern countries have nevertheless negotiated agreements with the Community within the framework of GATT. Thus the accession protocols for Poland, Hungary and Romania were negotiated by the Commission on behalf of the Community, and it is a party to those protocols. The same happened at the time of the Kennedy Round.

In August 1973, Mr Fadeyev, who met Mr Nørgaard while the latter was President of the Council of the Communities, suggested that contacts be arranged between his organization and the EEC. In September 1973, the Danish President of the Council informed Mr Fadeyev, on behalf of the Community, that the latter had taken note of his suggestion, and that if Comecon wished to approach the Community, the Commission was prepared to receive any relevant communication.

Since statements by certain representatives of countries belonging to Comecon had given the impression, early this year, that they were still awaiting a Community response to Mr Fadeyev's approach, the Council of the Communities decided last May, to reiterate its positive attitude towards Mr Fadeyev's proposal. As Germany was then holding the Council Presidency, it briefed the Federal German Ambassador in Moscow to confirm once again to Mr Fadeyev that the Commission was open to any contact; the letter which Mr Ortoli has just received from Mr Fadeyev is the direct outcome of the German Ambassador's action.

Considering the earlier attitude of certain Comecon countries towards the EEC, Mr Fadeyev's message can be regarded as an event of great significance for the development of a dialogue with those countries. Since the Commission had already intimated that it was ready for any contacts with Comecon, exploratory talks may well be expected to begin in the coming months, with the aim of defining the areas, under their respective authority, in which both organizations might find common interests which lead to possible collaboration.

3. Monetary action

Monetary action

A Communication by the President of the Council

1301. At the Council session in Brussels on 16 September 1974, on economic and financial affairs, the officiating President of the Council, Mr Jean-Pierre Fourcade, French Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, presented a Communication on new initiatives in the European monetary field. The complete text, which immediately resulted in the Council's¹ adopting a preliminary position, is reproduced below:

1302. 'Over the last year the world economic situation has steadily deteriorated. General inflation, and the degree of imbalance in the balance of payments position resulting from higher prices for raw materials and oil products, are factors giving cause for grave concern. These phenomena are not to be considered merely in isolation, but with regard to their potential effects on world economic development in the future.

These are already signs all around us, signs of mounting alarm over the rate of investment and the level of employment, while confidence in financial mechanisms has also been shaken. Europe must react to all this. The very future of the Community and the clear interests of each one of its members are at stake. It is no time to seek excuses, or alibis for doing nothing, in face of the undoubtedly real difficulties now besetting us. Prompt action is the answer. We must strengthen intra-Community financial mechanisms, by adapting them, and at the same time assign Europe its true role in the restoration of the world economy and of the international monetary system.

It is in this spirit that the Presidency Communication suggests certain specific lines of action. There is no longer any point in constructing technically perfect models. We must come up with the solutions best suited to the problems facing us. The action which follows is therefore inspired by a concern for effectiveness and realism. It allows for the basic interests of each member country of the Community and could, in view of the urgency, be put in hand between now and the end of the year.

This action involves:

- (i) issuing a Community loan;
- (ii) the units of account and loan units used by the Community;
- (iii) adaptation of the intra-Community exchange mechanism;
- (iv) coordinated action on Euro-markets.

Issuing a Community loan

In view of its weight in the world economy and in the operations of the international money market, the Community must play an active part in recycling capital, which appears to be one of the most pressing needs in maintaining an adequate growth rate.

Last July, the Council of the European Communities decided in principle to issue a Community loan. We should now work out the technical details of this operation so that it can be launched by the end of the year.

The main features of this issue should be:

- (i) an amount of at least two thousand million units of account;
- (ii) a five to ten year term;

¹ Point 2201.

(iii) direct placement with the oil-producing countries, rather than an issue on the international market, which, as matters stand, seems inappropriate.

The loan, which should not rule out other transactions at a later date, would be issued by the Community as such, whose own resources offer an adequate guarantee to subscribers.

Furthermore, the European Investment Bank should go on diversifying its resources by promptly issuing one to five year bonds in oil-producing countries, while ensuring them adequate liquidity.

Again, the terms of the loans will have to be sufficiently attractive and yet reflect European solidarity and personality. This allows us to anticipate new European assets, which for that matter are palpably needed on a broader front.

Units of account and loan units used by the Community

As matters stand, with all-round floating of currencies and a meaningless official price for gold, we should be making a complete reassessment of the units of account used by the Community. Here we need to find a unit of account more closely tailored to the monetary situation today and to the Community's requirements.

Moreover, in the near future it would be useful to possess a Community loan unit. To achieve this in practice, it seems fitting to define a specific unit from a "basket" of the various European currencies.

Here, two problems arise:

(i) *the weighting of currencies*: this could be worked out from the allocation of quotas in short-term monetary support, with, if need be, adjustments where appropriate;¹

(ii) *the conditions under which the unit value would vary*: it would seem neither realistic nor expedient to fix the various constituent currencies, permanently, at their initial proportions in the "basket". Adjustments would be made from time to time to allow for significant variations in the value of each currency (over a given threshold, to be determined). Until a unit of account adapted to all Community purposes has been defined, the foregoing loan unit could serve as the European Monetary Unit of Account (EMUA) in operating the intra-Community exchange mechanism.

Adaptation of the intra-Community exchange mechanism

The European joint float has in practice displayed a certain inflexibility, which eliminates any prospect of its being observed, in the short-term, by all Member States. Whilst those countries, in a position to do so would be allowed to remain within the machinery of the Basle Agreement, the point is to provide a "welcoming mat" for all the other Member States, which could gradually draw them towards the original European model.

With this in mind, we should:

- (i) provide a "Community level" for the dollar, which could be adjusted after discussion between the central banks;
- (ii) allow the European currencies to fluctuate according to reference rates, which, in turn, could be adjusted; the system could include

¹ German Mark: 22%
Pound Sterling: 22%
French franc: 22%
Lira: 14.7%
Belgian franc: 7.4%
Guilder: 7.4%
Danish crown: 3.3%
Irish pound: 1.2%.

Monetary action

Monetary action

temporary suspension and Community control mechanisms, where required by the market;

(iii) define the fluctuation margin of each currency, not in terms of a maximum variation between two currencies, but in relation to its value expressed in European monetary units of account, as defined above; the margins defined could be frequently reviewed;

(iv) diversify the intervention and settlement methods applied by the central banks.

The smooth working of all these arrangements hinges on close and regular consultation between the central banks. The banks will be responsible for this consultation, while respecting the obligations of secrecy, particularly when determining the permitted margins of fluctuation and the Community level of the dollar.

Finally, this system assumes that intra-Community credit mechanisms will be consolidated. Short-term monetary support should be considerably increased (to about 10 000 million u.a.) as well as medium-term financial aid.

In the longer term, the European Monetary Cooperation Fund could be vested with its own means of intervention.

Coordinated Action on Euro-markets

The volume of capital movements in the wake of imbalances in world payments necessitates a more energetic and better coordinated stance by European monetary authorities.

This means:

(i) harmonizing national currency regulations with regard to outside countries;

(ii) finding ways of supervising banking operations on Euro-currency markets; detailed rules could be laid down at Community level (for instance on liabilities/own funds ratios);

(iii) a concerted approach by central banks to problems or incidents which might impinge on the operation of these markets.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers feels that, in the circumstances, the four practical moves described above could be studied forthwith by the Commission, so as to lead as soon as possible to proposals for decisions, to be laid before an early meeting of the Council of Ministers. The Governor's Committee and the Monetary Committee, in which the French delegation is about to present technical memoranda, should of course be asked for opinions and reports.'

4. Community energy policy

Energy guidelines

Defining the main guidelines

1401. New ground was broken in preparing a Community energy policy when the Council of the European Communities, on 17 September 1974, passed a Resolution defining the main lines of this policy.

The Council's approval of the text, which, owing to reservations expressed by one of the Member States, had not been possible last July, fits in with the work undertaken to establish a Community policy in this area.

Over recent years the Commission has put a number of Communications on the subject before the Council: 'First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy' in December 1968, 'Necessary Progress in the Community Energy Policy'² in October 1972, 'Guidelines and Priority Action under the Community Energy Policy'³ in April 1973 and 'Towards a New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community'⁴ in May 1974. The Paris Summit Conference in October 1972 and the Copenhagen Summit in December 1973 also stressed the need for a Community policy, but not much headway had hitherto been made towards the adoption of such a policy.

1402. There follows the complete text of the Resolution passed on 17 September by the Council.

'The Council, having taken note of the Communication from the Commission, dated 5 June 1974, "Towards a New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community":

1. Recognizes that this Communication is part of the process of formulating a Community energy policy designed—as was emphasized by the Heads of State or Government in October 1972 in Paris—to guarantee "safe and lasting supplies under satisfactory economic conditions";

2. Emphasizes—as was acknowledged by the Heads of State or Government in December 1973 in Copenhagen—that there is an urgent need for a Community energy policy due to the new factors obtaining on the world energy market;
3. Affirms its political will to draw up and implement a Community energy policy. This means preparing joint target figures constituting guidelines for national policies and, at the same time, major indicators for Community energy producers and consumers;
4. Emphasizes that this Community energy policy implies close coordination of the positions of the Member States of the Community which will enable it progressively to express a common viewpoint on energy problems *vis-à-vis* the outside world;
5. Confirms that the world-wide aspects of energy problems necessitate cooperation among the consumer countries and between them and producer countries, in which the Community as such and the Member States intend to participate;
6. Adopts the following guidelines:
 - (a) Concerning energy demand: reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives;
 - (b) Concerning energy supply: improving security, under the most satisfactory economic conditions possible, by means of the following:
 - (i) development of nuclear power production,

¹ Supplement to the Bull. EC 12-1968.

² Supplement 11/72 - Bull. EC.

³ Supplement 6/73 - Bull. EC.

⁴ Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.

- (ii) using the hydrocarbon and solid fuel resources in the Community,
 - (iii) diversified and reliable external supplies,
 - (iv) a research and technological development effort ensuring the required development of the various energy sources;
- (c) Consideration should be given to problems of environmental protection, in particular by respecting the guidelines laid down in the relevant national or Community programmes, in the spheres of both production and consumption of energy;

7. Decides to hold a meeting on energy problems before the end of 1974 at which it will state its position on:

- (i) the target figures for Community energy production and consumption until 1985,
- (ii) the guidelines and action necessary to develop each energy source and the conditions for orderly functioning of the common market for energy.

To this end, the Council requests the Permanent Representatives Committee, after due consideration of the opinions of the Energy Committee, to prepare for Council discussion of these two series of questions, *inter alia* by examining, in the light of the prospects for the Member States in this field, the consistency and feasibility of the target figures proposed by the Commission, and also their financial and budgetary implications;

8. Agrees to examine, also before the end of 1974, the steps which the Community could take in order to ensure the development of new technologies in the field of energy;

9. Requests that the Member States take account of the Community target figures to be adopted by the Council when defining their national supply policy;

- 10. Instructs the Energy Committee to review regularly the Community target figures adopted and national prospects, in order to check their consistency and feasibility. The Commission will report every six months and the Council will periodically discuss the progress made in the realization of the Community objectives, and in particular the measures taken at Community and national level.'

5. UN emergency operation for the benefit of the developing countries

Operation: developing countries

Community participation in the UN emergency operation for the benefit of the developing countries

1501. The Community has decided to make an immediate contribution of US \$150000000 to the emergency operation in favour of the developing countries hardest hit by the rise in international prices. This is the first instalment of a contribution which could amount to US \$500000000. The final amount of the Community's share will be determined at the latest by the end of January 1975, in the light of information as to the participation of the other potential donor countries: the members of OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum-Exporting Countries), the USA and other industrialized nations.

Thus an important initiative on the part of the Commission put to the Council on 21 March 1974,¹ has, partially at least, taken practical shape. This Community action in favour of the developing countries hardest hit by recent international price movements, which is to fit into the broader span of concerted action by the rich nations to help the poorest, has been taken up by the United Nations. The 6th General Meeting of the United Nations Organization on raw materials and development,² held in New York from 9 April to 2 May 1974, determined on special emergency measures for the developing countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis, and included them in its Action Programme, adopted at the end of the proceedings.

The Community initiative of March 1974

1502. Struck by the extent and gravity of the consequences, especially for the developing countries, of the oil crisis, and developments on the

raw material markets, the Commission had made an appeal in March.

In its Communication, sent to the Council, entitled 'An attempt to neutralize certain international price movements for the hardest hit developing countries', the Commission proposed that the Community ask all rich countries to help in setting up a World Fund of US \$3000 million for the benefit of the most seriously affected countries, with a Community contribution of possibly US \$500000000.

By provisional reckoning, the increased prices of three products alone (oil, wheat and fertilizers), which are vital to the countries which do not produce them, would amount in 1974 to an overall extra import expenditure of US \$15000 million, apart from the general increase in export prices applied by the industrialized countries. This figure is equivalent to 30% of the total value of the developing countries' exports for 1972, and to nearly twice the amount of public development aid provided by the member countries of DAC (the OECD Development Aid Committee).

Some of the developing countries can cushion the blow, either because their debt capacity allows them to fall back on loans, or because the higher prices of their own export products offset the cost of their imports.

The situation is grimmer for the countries hardest hit by the crisis, namely India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Central American and Caribbean countries and certain countries of tropical Africa such as Kenya, Tanzania and the Sahel region. The international community must take special action to help them, for they are facing a problem of sheer survival. The responsibility of the rich countries is involved.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1974, points 1301 to 1311.

² Bull. EC 4-1974, points 1301 to 1303.

The United Nations Emergency Operation

1503. The Commission's move crystallized during the Special General Meeting of the United Nations on raw materials and development. The suggestions from the Community, the practical proposals made at the Meeting by the Shah of Iran and the President of Algeria, Mr Boumédiène, all led to the adoption, as part of the Action Programme approved by the United Nations, of the decision to 'launch an emergency operation to provide assistance, in good time, to the hardest hit developing countries.' The United Nations Secretary-General was assigned to initiate this project and to ask the industrialized, or any other, countries, to announce in June 1974 the amount of the bilateral or multi-lateral contributions which they would be able to make.

In a letter to Mr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, (the text of which had been approved by the Council on 25 June) the Community, confirming the declaration by its spokesman to the United Nations General Assembly on 1 May, announced that it was ready to contribute up to a sixth of the total amount collected. The Community's contribution would not, however, exceed US \$500 000 000, and the oil-producing countries were to bear the balance. Moreover, the Community's participation hinged on reaching an agreement concerning the terms for granting special aid, and the criteria for selecting the beneficiaries.

The Community's contribution to the emergency operation

1504. In a Communication on taking part in the United Nations emergency operation, which it put to the Council on 11 September, the Commission proposed to confirm its decision of principle taken on 25 June (and transmitted to Mr Waldheim), to formally request all those

potential donor countries who had not yet done so, to indicate the final amount of their contributions. It also proposed a decision to post into the Community budget an initial outlay of US \$150 000 000, representing the first instalment of the Community's share of the emergency operation.

On 24 September the Council confirmed its Decision to contribute to the Emergency Operation on the terms quoted in its letter of 25 June to the United Nations Secretary-General, but with the reservation that it would await the outcome of a meeting of potential donor countries to be held within the UN on 27 September, before formally deciding to grant an initial contribution of US \$150 000 000.

Meeting again on 3 October, the Council found that some progress had been made in respect of the rich countries' contributions, under the emergency programme, to the countries most affected.

In considering only emergency aid offered on absolutely clear terms and conditions, and comparable to the Community offer, the Council found that the various contributions from the industrialized nations (apart from the USA and the EEC) already amounted to US \$350 000 000, while the offers from the oil-exporting countries had reached, at the very least, US \$1 000 million including donations to the equivalent value of US \$500 000 000.

In the light of this information, the Council felt that all requirements had been met to justify the release, 'as part of the global offer by the Community', of an immediate initial Community contribution of US \$150 000 000, of which US \$300 000 000 will be paid into the United Nations' special account, and US \$120 000 000 directly allocated by the Community, under the United Nations emergency operation, to the countries hardest hit by the rise in international prices.

2ND PART
COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES
IN SEPTEMBER 1974

1. Functioning of the Common Market

Customs union

Customs union

Tariff Duties

Tariff Quotas

2101. On 23 September 1974,¹ the Council, acting on Proposals from the Commission, adopted several Regulations on opening, allocating and administering contractual and autonomous Community tariff quotas for 1975. The following products are involved:

Customs arrangements and movement of goods

2102. On 10 September 1974, the Commission amended its Decision of 30 July 1964 governing the conditions under which produce fished by a Member States' boats benefit from the intra-Community scheme when landed in another Member State. The new Decision lays down that the Community scheme will henceforth also apply when fishery products are trans-

¹ OJ L 261 of 27.9.1974.

| Description of goods | Quota volume (tonnes) |
|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Contractual:</i> | |
| Ferro-silicon | 20 000 |
| Ferro-silicon-manganese | 50 000 |
| Ferro-chrome containing 0.10% or less by weight of carbon etc. (super refined) | 3 000 |
| <i>Autonomous:</i> | |
| Raw silk (unthrown) | 2 500 |
| Yarns entirely of silk, not put up for retail sale | 60 |
| Yarns entirely of silk waste (schappe) not put up for retail sale | 220 |
| Crude lead containing a minimum of 0.02% by weight of silver and intended for fining (lead bullion) | 350 000 |
| Crude lead other than lead bullion | 41 000 |
| Crude zinc | 15 000 |

shipped at sea to another ship of a Member State, or when they are landed in a country or territory outside the Community, pending reshipment to the Community.

Rules of origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2103. On 16 September the Commission laid before the Council two draft decisions of the Joint EEC-Austria Committee introducing further simplification of the customs procedures provided for by Protocol 3 annexed to the Agreement, concerning the term 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation. This mainly involves the raising of value limits laid down for defining small consignments, and extending the use of form EUR. 2.

The two drafts, set out for the EEC-Austria Agreement by way of a model, are proposed to the Council as a joint Community position, within the various Joint EEC-EFTA Committees.

Customs arrangements based on economic considerations

2104. During its meeting of 17 September 1974,¹ the Council adopted a directive on the application of the Directive concerning the system of *inward processing traffic* in respect of certain products coming under the beef and veal and pigmeat sectors.²

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2105. During the session of 24 to 26 September 1974, the European Parliament gave its Opinion on a Commission Proposal concerning the opening of a Community tariff quota in 1975 for certain eels.

Internal common market

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Motor vehicles

2106. Acting on a Commission Proposal,³ the Council on 17 September⁴ adopted a Directive on the approximation of Member States laws on the *exterior projections* of motor vehicles.

The Directive, which fits in with the EEC acceptance procedure laid down by the Council Directive of 6 February 1970, contains a number of specifications based on work done in this field by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

Adoption of this Directive follows on the request from the Commission to three Member States (Belgium, France and Luxembourg) that they postpone application of the statutory measures which they were intending to take on this subject.

The purpose of the Directive is to cut down the risk of injury in collisions. Its provisions will apply from 1 October 1975.

Commercial and economic law

Laws on the environment

2107. On 17 September, the Commission submitted a Proposal for a Directive to the Council,

¹ OJ L 255 of 20.9.1974.

² Point 2225.

³ Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2135.

⁴ OJ L 266 of 2.10.1974.

relating to *waste disposal*, in implementation of the Community's action programme for the environment. This move by the Commission follows on a draft law notified by a Member State, in line with the information agreement of 5 March 1973. The aim of the proposed skeleton Directive, based on Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, is to safeguard the health of the individual and protect the environment against possible injury and damage from the collection, processing, storage, transport and dumping of waste and to promote its recovery.¹

*

2108. During the sitting of 24 to 26 September, the *European Parliament* issued its Opinion on a Proposal for a Council Directive prepared by the Commission, concerning the noise levels of wheeled farm or forestry tractors.

Competition policy

Restrictive agreements, concentrations, dominant positions : specific cases

Concentration in the iron and steel industry

2109. The steel companies, Sacilor (Aciéries et Laminoirs de Lorraine) in Hayange, France and the Société Métallurgique et Minière de Rodange-Athus (MMRA) in Luxembourg, have together founded the Société des Laminoirs of Villerupt.

The main object of the Villerupt company is to produce rails, using the plant of Sacilor's Micheville works, with the marketing side being handled by the sales networks of both founder companies, which networks retain their own identity.

Following the redevelopment plan adopted in 1971 by the Sacilor group it had been decided to stop the rail mill in the Micheville works, which the group could no longer keep supplied with metal on a competitive basis from its other factories. In 1973, the merger of the Rodange and Athus factories of the Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence group showed that, although they lacked the necessary resources for rolling, these factories were going to have a surplus of metal in the qualities required for manufacturing rail track. A combined study by the two groups revealed that Sacilor and MMRA could increase their production capacity on an economically viable basis and protect about 650 jobs by joint utilization of the Micheville rail mill.

Mindful of the structural idiosyncrasies of the sector, and on condition that the parties concerned maintained absolute marketing independence, the Commission authorized this operation, with its Decision of 13 September 1974.

State-trading monopolies

Italy

2110. On 10 September 1974, the Commission decided to initiate the infringement procedure provided by Article 169 of the EEC Treaty against the Italian Government, for having failed to meet its obligations under the Treaty provisions relating to State-trading monopolies.

An Italian law of 29 November 1973 established a mandatory consortium for producers of *bergamot essence*, run by an administrative board whose members are appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Save in a few exceptional cases, only the consortium is authorized to

¹ Point 2217.

2. Economic and monetary union

Competition policy

sell this oil both in Italy and abroad. It is therefore able to wield a considerable influence on intra-Community trade.

The Commission considered that the consortium amounted to a monopoly within the meaning of Article 37(1), paragraph 2, of the EEC Treaty, and that its formation after the transitional period was incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty. The procedure of Article 169 was therefore initiated against Italy.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Coordination of economic policies

2201. The Council of the European Communities met in Brussels on 16 September, with Mr Fourcade, the French Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance as President.

The following communiqué was issued at the end of the meeting:

1. At its meeting of 15 July 1974, the Council agreed to hold, at each of its sessions on economic and financial questions, a detailed exchange of views on developments in the economic situation, and on the measures to be taken to ensure stable and harmonious development within the Community.
2. The Council thus undertook a fresh review of the economic situation in the Community countries and, taking account of the preparatory work done by the Coordinating Group on Short-Term Economic and Financial Policy, noted the measures adopted during the summer in the member countries, which by and large conform with the guidelines defined at the meeting of 15 July.
3. The Commission has drawn the Council's attention to the fact that in the months ahead two considerations are of overriding importance:
 - (i) the persistence of excessive rates of inflation accompanied, in some member countries, by large external deficits;
 - (ii) the continuing uncertainty about the future development of economic activity and employment in the Community, as well as in third countries.

In this situation, the Council believes that the prime concern of economic policy in the member countries should be the battle against inflation, plus restabilization of balances of payments, and

the struggle against unemployment, with due consideration for the different situations in the various member countries.

4. The President made a statement¹ to the Council on the need to take prompt positive action in four areas: Community loans, a new European monetary unit of account, a Community joint-float system and the functioning of the Euro-markets.

On the last three matters, the Commission and the competent specialized committees were asked to carry out the necessary studies which could lead to proposed decisions.

5. In the first of the areas indicated by the President, the Council was pleased to note that the appropriate authorities will continue their work concerning the floating of a loan by the Community. The Council unanimously feels that the Community must contribute to financing the deficit caused by the rise in oil prices. In view of some Member States' deficits it considers that this work must go on, so that a favourable decision may be taken, concerning any loans to be floated.

The Council took note of the Monetary Committee's opinion that the technical work now under way could be swiftly completed along the lines of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Monetary Committee. The appropriate Community authorities were instructed to finish the work in time for the Council's next meeting.

6. The Council noted the decision by the Central Banks' Governors Committee to renew, for three months, the short-term monetary support already granted to Italy. The Commission was asked to prepare, during this period, proposals, in collaboration with the Monetary Committee and the Governors Committee, for activating medium-term financial aid to Italy.

7. The Council decided to hold its next meeting on economic and financial questions in Luxembourg on 21 October.

Italy's Economic Situation

2202. Among the contacts between the Commission and both sides of Italian industry concerning Italy's economic situation,² talks were held, on the initiative of Vice-President Haferkamp, on 13 September in Brussels, between representatives of Confindustria (Confédération italienne des entreprises) and the Commission. Confindustria was represented by the Chairman, Mr Giovanni Agnelli, with Mr Guido Colonna di Paliano, Mr Franco Mattei and Mr Flavio Mondello. Besides Mr Haferkamp, the Commission was represented by Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza and Mr Altiero Spinelli.

In the words of the communiqué issued after the meeting, the 'very fruitful talks dealt with points of common interest, such as the present economic situation in Italy, and social problems. Besides the more short-term aspects of the situation, the long-term structural development of Italy and the necessary reforms were also discussed. It was agreed that Italy's own efforts and the solidarity of the Community must be the basis of an effective policy to restore a stable economy, and equilibrium in the balance of payments. It is intended to continue the dialogue'.

Annual Report on the Economic Situation in the Community

2203. On 20 September the Commission sent the Council the fourth annual report on the economic situation in the Community, as referred to in Article 4 of the Council Decision of 18 February 1974 'on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States of the European Economic Community'.³ As soon as the Council has

¹ Point 1302.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 1403.

³ OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

approved the report, following consultation of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, and has set the guidelines to be followed by each Member State in its Economic policy for 1975, the governments will send the report to the national parliaments.

In the report, the Commission's main analysis centres on the negative side of three factors. This year again inflation could not be held back and the rise in consumer prices has accelerated considerably in comparison with last year. Moreover, the cohesion of the Community is impaired by serious disparities in the balances of payments. Whereas the balance of payments on current account of the Community still showed a surplus of US \$1 000 million in 1973, it will register a deficit of close to US \$20 000 million in 1974. Lastly, the divergence of development within the member countries has reached unprecedented proportions. Marked disparities are also to be seen within the national economies, owing to overemployment in certain industrial sectors, whilst the motor, textile and building industries are grappling with underemployment.

The *world economic situation* has deteriorated generally. The USA's gross national product fell in real terms during the first half of 1974. The escalation of oil prices spurred on world inflation and led to a serious deterioration in the balance of payments of most oil-importing countries. The upswing in raw material prices ceased in mid-year.

Economic activity in the Community continued overall in 1974 at a relatively high level. This year, the real gross product should grow by about 2.5% (as against 5.6% in 1973). Balance of payments disequilibria and pressures on prices have become more marked in recent months. The volume of overall domestic demand is tending to fall. Business inclination to invest is more hesitant. Household consumption stimuli have lost some of their force.

Taken as a whole, the Community's industrial production has stabilized, but the disparities between countries and industries remain sharp. Whereas industrial production in Germany has stagnated, France and Italy are still showing relatively vigorous growth. Some basic industries, such as iron and steel and chemicals, are generally faring better than the motor, building and textile industries. Employment levels have remained high, but with considerable disparities. Unemployment has risen of late, especially in Denmark, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Consumer prices have risen by between 7% (Germany) and 19% (Italy) on a year-to-year basis. Over the first half-year, Germany registered a record surplus in her trade balance, but the external deficits of France, Denmark and especially the United Kingdom and Italy worsened considerably. Nevertheless, some signs of stabilization of their heavy deficit balance are to be seen in some countries' external accounts. The total deficit in the balance of payments on current account of all the Member States in their trade with non-member countries could amount in 1974 to some US \$20 000 million.

The Commission feels that economic policies in the Community are not adequately coordinated. It is only in Germany and the Netherlands that action taken has resulted in halting the thrust of inflationary pressure.

Regarding the *outlook for 1975*, only a slight improvement in the world economic picture can be expected, but some recovery should be seen in the United States and Japan. Provided that an effective economic policy is applied throughout the Community, the chances are that the imbalances will diminish in 1975 and that conditions for the growth of Member States' economies will gradually improve.

For 1975, the increase in volume of the gross domestic Community product is estimated at

3.5%. Here a slight growth in exports and a slightly less brisk internal demand are anticipated, mainly owing to private investments in Germany and the Netherlands and to increased consumption in Germany. The rise in prices may well slacken a little, but inflation rates will remain disturbing and the disparities between them will persist within the Community. An improvement in the current balance of payments with non-member countries may be expected.

The Commission considers that in view of the disappointing results achieved over recent years, the battle against inflation must once again be made the prime target of *Community economic policy*.

The battle must be part of close coordination at Community level and reinforced by active solidarity on the part of the Member States. All of them must contain the expansion of overall demand within limits commensurate with the development of production capacity. The regulation of demand must allow for the external constraints on the different countries. Curbs on domestic demand are especially necessary in those countries with a major deficit in their balance of payments. Countries with a surplus in their balance of payments should ensure that domestic demand develops in such a way that the upswing of costs and prices is countered by further increases in productivity. Except for Germany, most Member States will have to avoid any stimulation of domestic demand.

Budget deficits of a structural nature must be reduced by a policy of strict austerity. Cuts in direct taxation in Denmark and Germany will have to be counterbalanced by tempered wage demands. The other public authorities will have to march in step with the State. Monetary policy must resist further inflation, which means strict controls on growth in the volume of money. Interest rates must be made compatible and saving encouraged. Central banks should work together in monitoring the Euro-mar-

ket. It would be wise to adopt a common attitude towards the refinancing of deficits and to carry through the Community loan project as quickly as possible.

The standard of living in the Community will very likely be affected. In countries with substantial balance of payments deficits, a temporary halt in the rise of household purchasing power is inevitable. Nevertheless, it is important that the sacrifices to be made should be fairly distributed over the various strata of the population and that the hardest hit Member States should be able to rely on the active solidarity of their partners. Social measures of protection against the risks of unemployment must be improved. The unemployment benefit scheme and specific action in favour of the workers involved must be revised and adapted to the new conditions.

Member States will have to pursue active price policies, based mainly on the mechanics of effective competition. The regulations governing the display of prices need to be more strictly enforced. It is in the interest of both sides of industry to cooperate in the control of inflationary tendencies and to repair the damage caused to economies. It is vital that everyone should realize the disastrous consequences of inflation and particularly its cost in social terms. If the rise in prices in certain countries could be brought under control fairly quickly, then, should unemployment go up, public investment programmes, which ought to be under preparation now, could and should be promptly put in hand.

These overall guidelines will be spelled out in greater detail for the various countries concerned.

In its *conclusions*, the Commission stressed that in 1975 the Community will still be facing serious problems of economic balance. There must therefore be no let-up in the battle against

inflation. Real success in the battle against inflation and in gradually reabsorbing external deficits without seriously worsening the economic and social situation, requires the active cooperation of all social groups, which implies that burdens and sacrifices must be fairly shared.

Monetary Committee

2204. The Monetary Committee, with Mr Oort in the Chair, held its 194th meeting in Luxembourg on 5 September. It got down to a discussion on the monetary policy applied by the United Kingdom. It also adopted an Opinion to the Council and Commission concerning Italy's economic and monetary position. Lastly, in response to the request from the Council made at its meeting of 15 July 1974, the Committee debated certain technical features in the setting up of Community loan machinery, and adopted a report by the Chairman to the Council on the Committee's conclusions.

The 195th meeting of the Monetary Committee took place in Brussels on 17 September, again with Mr Oort in the Chair. It was mainly given over to preparations, at Community level, for the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

Various Monetary Committee working parties also met:

(i) In Frankfurt, on 9 and 10 September, the Stocks and Shares Group reviewed the situation and developments on the capital markets during the second half of 1974; the discussion also covered the matter of protecting holders of fixed-income stocks and shares from monetary erosion.

(ii) In Brussels on 24 September, the Group on Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments adopted its work programme for the coming months.

(iii) In Brussels on 25 September, the Group on Short-Term Capital Movements examined the amendments since September 1973 to national exchange control rules.

Study Group on the Medium-Term Economic Outlook

2205. The Study Group on the Medium-Term Economic Outlook, meeting on 9 and 10 September, continued its discussion on the medium-term features of the inflation problem. The Group then examined a compatibility test for national forecasts in the field of external trade. A large part of the discussion was devoted to the further elaboration of a general note on the medium-term economic consequences of the energy crisis, which will go to the Commission and the Economic Policy Committee. With regard to its future projects, the Group held an initial discussion on its contribution to the 'five-year forecasts covering the main macro-economic variables which, as from next year, are to be drawn up under the responsibility of the Commission.¹

Group on 'Economic and Monetary Union 1980'

2206. The Group on 'Economic and Monetary Union 1980'² met for the fifth time on 20 and 21 September. Assuming an effort of solidarity on the part of the Community, the Group reviewed the potential role of the Community Budget in an economic and monetary union and went on with its study of the internal inferences of limitations in the fluctuations of intra-Community exchange rates.

¹ Article 2 of the Council Decision of 18 February on the attainment of a high degree of convergence in the economic policies of the Member States of the European Economic Community (OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974).

² Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2201.

Social policy

Free movement of and social security for migrant workers

2207. During its 131st meeting, on 19 and 20 September, the *Administrative Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers* held a fresh discussion on the problem of paying family allowances to members of a worker's family, living in a Member State other than the one in which the worker is employed, in order to reach a uniform solution for all Member States. The Committee also tackled the problems involved in the hiring of labour abroad.

On 16 September, the Audit Board carried on with its review of the terms of application of Article 50 of the implementary Regulation adopted by the Council on 21 March 1972.¹ In order to speed up the payment of old-age pensions, priority was given to studying quicker methods of estimating the total insurance entitlement of workers who were employed in several Member States before reaching retirement age.

Social Fund, readaptation and re-employment

European Social Fund

2208. The Commission will shortly establish relevant criteria to ensure that the growing Social Fund expenditure on vocational training is effectively used. It will be assisted in this work by a team of Member States' experts who, during the autumn, will study the implementation of Fund projects. The experts will discuss the projects with those responsible for carrying them out and with occupational training authorities. Though the practical application of training methods

cannot be uniform and must be adapted to particular circumstances, it is to the Member States' and to the Commission's advantage to make the most effective use of resources for vocational training.

Over 95% of Social Fund appropriations actually goes to implement, develop or improve Member States' vocational training programmes.

Readaptation measures

2209. In applying Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided in September to contribute up to DM 14 940 000 (4 640 068.58 u.a.) in *Germany*, towards readaptation costs for 7 485 workers hit by the permanent closure of three collieries and a coking works. The German Government is to make an equivalent contribution towards financing this operation.

Social security and European social budget

2210. The experts assigned to examine the possibility of improving the comparability of data in the study on '*social security in agriculture*', and of extending this to cover agricultural wage earners, met on 23 September. They reached agreement on proposals for eventual projects which would afford a more detailed analysis of social security in agriculture. The findings will then be submitted by the Commission to the Council, in compliance with the Council mandate of 1970.

2211. The group of experts assigned to help the Commission in preparing pilot projects for the '*Action against Poverty*' campaign met on 13 September to review the results of the seminar on this subject which was held last June.²

¹ OJ L 74 of 27.3.1972.

² Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2223.

Living and working conditions

2212. As part of the second instalment of the 7th programme of ECSC financial aid for building low-cost *housing* intended for workers in the Irish coal, and iron and steel industries, the Commission granted the National Building Agency in Dublin a loan of £72 635. The loan will go towards modernizing 104 dwellings in the Cork and Sligo, Leitrim and Roscommon areas.

Health protection

2213. The Commission cooperated with the Member States and both sides of industry in organizing a *Community Safety Week in Agriculture*, from 15 to 22 September. The theme was 'Safe Farming in Europe'. This coordination at Community level will reinforce the measures already taken individually by the Member States to ensure the physical safety and health of persons working in agriculture.

For three years, farm workers and employers have been making a joint study, within the Committee set up by the Commission, of problems affecting safety and health in this sector. Study has revealed in every country a high incidence of accidents and disease ascribable mainly to rapid farm mechanization and the increasingly widespread use of pesticides and insecticides. In Italy, 349 people were killed in 1969 while using farm tractors; in Germany, in 1970, there were 22 030 accidents in the farming sector, of which 1 379 were fatal; and in Great Britain 6 212 accidents occurred in the same sector in 1972, 120 of which were fatal.

Regulations and Directives have been adopted or are being studied by the Council, with the aim of

improving the safety of farm machinery. But to make the users and their associates (some 12 000 000 people in all) fully aware of the hazards involved, which are not always apparent, it appeared desirable to make national publicity drives effective, by backing them up with a Community project.

2214. A series of briefing sessions took place in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September on *technical measures against pollution from steel-works*. The series was run by the Commission on the theme: 'The quality of the environment and the iron and steel industry: results and prospects.' During the proceedings, attended by five hundred delegates from fifteen countries and opened by Dr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission, forty reports were presented on the various aspects of the technical campaign against pollution caused by the steel industry, with emphasis on air pollution, water pollution and noise.

The conclusions, outlined by Mr Ferry, Chairman of the International Iron and Steel Institute, who spoke of the new conditions created by the energy crisis, stressed the need to overhaul the techniques of waste disposal and the recycling of residues, and to study the question of the harmful nature of heavy metals. The following five principles should be the focal point of action to improve the environment in the sectors concerned:

- (i) Compilation of a list of the most toxic pollutants (clearly distinguishing between nuisance and real harm);
- (ii) In-depth study of recycling;
- (iii) Adaptation of depolluting plant, depending upon the age of the works (the cost of plant in old works may be twice or three times as high as that for new);

- (iv) Incorporation of antipollution measures in the manufacturing process itself, instead of action after the event;
- (v) Enactment of realistic legislation, resulting from cooperation between public authorities, industrialists and builders.

2215. A seminar was held in Brussels on 17 and 18 September to examine the problems raised for both business and the environment by the toxicity of monomer vinyl chloride, a basic product used in the manufacture of many plastics. About eighty people took part, including works' doctors concerned directly with problems of prevention, university professors, toxicologists, industrial medical inspectors and medical officers of health.

It was recognized that effective prevention had to be based on a strictly epidemiological approach. Relevant proposals were made and the Commission undertook to push forward and coordinate the work now under way. It was also suggested that the Commission gather all available data on 'new incidences' of occupational disease and any criteria which could lead to early detection of the complaints concerned. Finally, it was recommended that a programme be implemented for the comparison of methods, apparatus and measurements, in order to improve control and make results more easily comparable. The programme should aim for stricter controls on ambient working conditions and should attempt to reduce the hazards faced by workers exposed to CVM fumes.

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2216. During the sitting of 24 to 26 September 1974, the European Parliament issued its opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council for the creation of a European centre for the development of vocational training.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Waste disposal

2217. The problems created by waste disposal were dealt with in a Proposal for a Directive, which the Commission sent to the Council on 17 September. The Proposal is in line with the Community's action programme on the environment, of 22 November 1973, which clearly points out that waste disposal is a priority matter.

Waste is one of the most harmful sources of pollution because of the dangers it involves both for the health of the individual and for the environment. Despite the difficulties, due mainly to its heterogeneous nature, the effective organization and control of waste disposal are becoming all the more urgent, since waste materials are being generated with increasing rapidity in all industrialized countries.

However, although considerable technical progress has been made in processing waste, disposal has so far been regarded as essentially a local or regional matter. There can be no doubt however that the problem will outgrow its local proportions in view of the financial implications of rational disposal, for a number of industrial activities.

Waste disposal does not merely mean that waste has to be destroyed without damage to the atmosphere, water and soil. An effort must also be made to avoid squandering national resources, and consequently to recover waste and use the materials obtained from it.

These are the *main aims of the Directive proposed by the Commission* which is intended to

approximate Member States' laws on the basis of Article 100 of the EEC Treaty and thus form a consistent body of provisions applicable in all Member States. Several Member States have already adopted laws on this subject, or are preparing to do so. Under the agreement of 5 March 1973 on providing the Commission and its Member States with information for the eventual harmonization of urgent measures relating to environmental protection throughout the Community, the French Government has sent the Commission a preliminary draft law on waste disposal and the recovery and recycling of materials. The proposed Directive follows on the Commission's assurance to the French Government that it would present a Proposal for harmonization on the subject to the Council within the time-limits prescribed in the information agreement.

The proposed Directive would oblige Member States to introduce effective and consistent rules on waste disposal, which neither hinder trade within the Community nor affect conditions of competition.

A procedure for licensing firms which process, store or dump waste on behalf of other firms, is to be established by national laws. Arrangements will be made for the supervision of companies disposing of their own waste and of companies collecting waste from other concerns. A plan will be drawn up indicating the essential factors to be taken into consideration in the various waste disposal operations.

The Commission also intends to present to the Council in the near future a Proposal for a Directive on toxic waste.

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2218. During the sitting of 25 September 1974, the European Parliament passed a Resolution on the Commission's Communication and two Recommendations concerning the prevention of land-based pollution of the seas.

Agricultural policy

2219. In September, agricultural problems were of immediate concern. Following its Communication of 30 August 1974,¹ the Commission sent the Council four Proposals to deal with the current short-term economic position in agriculture.

The Proposals led to Council Decisions, subject to approval by the German Government, which, after a few setbacks, was finally forthcoming on 2 October.²

On account of the prices on the world cereal, rice and sugar markets and in application of the Community regulations, export levies for these three sections were again set for September.

On the strength of Commission reports, the Council, at its meeting of 17 to 20 September, reviewed the market situation in the beef and veal, and pigmeat sectors. It was found that the position on the beef and veal market in particular is still disquieting and would require special and constant care.

In September the quantities of beef and veal in store with the intervention agencies reached some 200 000 tonnes including 57 590 tonnes in Germany, 95 000 tonnes in France and 47 670 tonnes in Ireland. The agencies have bought and sold more than before.

In line with the agreement of principle reached on 15-16 July, the Commission laid Proposals before the Council concerning: the supply, as part of food aid, of beef and veal preserves to certain intervention agencies and developing countries, plus the financing of this project.

For pigmeat, actual application of the 1974/75 basic price, higher than that for 1973/74, was brought forward by one month.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2234.

² Points 1101 to 1104.

Measures adopted by the Council to deal with the current short-term economic situation in agriculture

2220. At its meeting of 17 to 20 September, the Council adopted a series of measures to deal with the short-term economic situation in agriculture.¹

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2221. During September the monetary compensatory amounts were adjusted with effect from 9 September (owing to the movements of the *French franc* and the *lira*) and with effect from 23 September (owing to the movement of the *pound*).

Common organization of the market

Sugar

2222. The Council got down to a searching and constructive discussion on the main items in the Commission's Communication concerning the Community's future sugar policy.

The Commission was asked to present appropriate formal Proposals at the earliest opportunity, so that the necessary technical preparations could be made in time to enable the Council to reach a formal conclusion on this issue in the autumn.

The Council also heard a Commission statement on the sugar markets in the Community countries, particularly the United Kingdom. In the light of this, the Council declared that it was in favour of temporarily suspending the subsidy granted for sugar used in manufacturing certain chemicals. It therefore made appropriate

amendments² to the basic Regulation for this market and to the ground rules for applying it.

By a Regulation of 30 September 1974³ the Commission simplified the administrative side of the scheme for import and export certificates without advance fixing, by laying down a single exemption limit for all sugar sector products, within which no certificate is required for discharging import/export operations. The exemption covers quantities of 100 kg or less.

Oilseeds and protein products

2223. After adopting its Regulation of 15 July 1974⁴ laying down special measures for soya beans, the Council set a norm price for soya. This price, 23.01 u.a./100 kg,⁴ applies to an established quality of grain and is valid for the 1974/75 marketing year.

Milk and dairy produce

2224. On 1 September the Commission's Regulation of 30 August took effect,⁵ introducing aid amounting to 1.29 u.a. per tonne daily for the private storage of Pecorino Romano cheese, in the 1974/75 dairy marketing year. The quantity involved is estimated at 5 000 tonnes, and the period over which aid is allowable may not exceed 180 days. This measure is aimed at preventing a serious imbalance on the market for this cheese, which can no longer be exported to one of its major customary outlets because refunds on exports to the United States have been terminated.

¹ Points 1101 to 1104.

² OJ L 264 of 1.10.1974.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2241.

⁴ OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974.

⁵ OJ L 239 of 31.8.1974.

This measure is similar to that adopted by the Commission last July,¹ in view of the trend of prices and the growth of stocks, for the private storage of long-keeping cheese. It is reckoned that the aid of 1.11 u.a./tonne will be requested for 10 000 tonnes of Emmenthal and Gruyère cheese.

Beef and veal

2225. On 17 September,² the Council adopted the provisions to implement the Directive on the system of inward processing in respect of certain products coming under the beef and veal and pigmeat sectors.

The Council thus completed the mechanism approved at its meeting of 15 and 16 July,³ again to prevent any recourse to the system of inward processing for various products derived from beef and veal, which were still not covered.

The Directive will apply until 6 April 1975. But it does not affect imports under the inward processing system which are made within a time limit of thirty days from 1 October 1974, under authorizations valid on that date.

On 10 September⁴ the Commission adopted two Regulations on the sale of deep-frozen meat at prices fixed contractually in advance. The first Regulation sets new prices for beef and veal held by the intervention agencies and intended for export; the second fixes new prices for the hindquarters of beef cattle stored by the German intervention agency and intended for processing within the Community.

Moreover, to ease the disposal of beef and veal stocks under the most economic conditions, the Commission adopted⁵ two Regulations on the release for tender of boned meat stored by the Danish (2 760 tonnes) and Irish (2 500 tonnes) intervention agencies.

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2226. During the special part-session of 16 September, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the action to be taken to deal with the current short-term economic situation in agriculture (adjustment of prices applicable to the 1974/75 marketing year, amendment of the 1971 Regulation on certain short-term economic policy measures to be applied in agriculture, setting of a new representative conversion rate to be applied, in agriculture, to the British and Irish pounds).

During the part-session of 24 and 25 September, Parliament also passed a 'Resolution on the present economic situation of European agriculture' and gave its Opinion on Commission Proposals concerning the following sectors or questions: short-term economic measures to be applied in agriculture, beef and veal and pigmeat, fresh meat and poultry, the tariff quota for certain eels, financial compensation in the fishery products sector, and forestry measures.

Industrial and technological policy

Industry

Telecommunications

2227. A meeting attended by Commission representatives and delegates from Member States' telecommunications services met in Brussels on 23 and 24 September. The last of a

¹ OJ L 206 of 27.7.1974.

² OJ L 255 of 20.9.1974.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2245.

⁴ OJ L 248 of 11.9.1974.

⁵ OJ L 252 of 17.9.1974 and OJ L 255 of 20.9.1974.

series which began on 30 July, this session saw a report finalized on the technical, economic and administrative problems likely to arise in applying the Council's proposed Directive, prepared by the Commission, to the public supply market.

The scale on which telecommunications equipment is being purchased in the Community reveals the magnitude of the problem. Telecommunications authorities purchased some 4 000 million u.a. of equipment in 1972. Yet only some 200 million u.a. of equipment (5 per cent of this sum) was purchased across Community frontiers in that year.

The Commission departments and the PTT authorities unanimously agreed that while there could be some opportunities in the short and medium-term for international competition in the areas of cables, transmission equipment and subscribers' apparatus, exporters would have to adapt their equipment to national specifications; and opportunities to export switching equipment would be very limited for some years to come.

There was wide agreement between the national telecommunications administrations and the Commission on the nature of the problems involved in applying the Directive to telecommunications and on the modifications and amendments required, in view of those problems.

Moreover all administrations, with the exception of the British, who reserved their position, agreed that none of the technical, administrative or related economic factors discussed in the report provided grounds for excluding telecommunications from the Directive, provided there was careful preparation and certain special steps were taken.

There was wide support for a proposal from the departments of the Commission that a special *ad hoc* committee be set up to monitor and implement the application of the Directive to telecommu-

munications. All the administrations felt that the application of the Directive was in fact bound to be evolutionary in character. They did not agree, however, on whether this progressive character should be formalized in the form of modifications to the Directive. Several felt that the *ad hoc* Committee described above should recommend the dates at which the Directive should be applied to different categories of equipment. The Commission departments reserved its position on this issue.

The report compiled at the end of these meetings also covers the harmonization work necessary if international competition is to be effectively applied to future generations of equipment. In effect, today's national telecommunications systems are each bound by a complex network of practices concerning services, operating conditions and technical standards. All the administrations recognized that an immense effort of harmonization will be required if an intra-Community formula is to apply effectively to future generations of equipment, opening up major possibilities for economies of scale in production and research.

The telecommunications administrations have all accepted the challenge this effort will present. They see it as necessary, not only to ensure useful application of the Directive, but to ensure a sound European telecommunications infrastructure in the years ahead and to enhance the competitive position of European industry in world markets.

They and the Commission both share the view that the existing Conference Européenne des Postes et Télécommunications (CEPT) will be the best framework for this work, and that new associative links will have to be developed between this body and the Community, as well as with European industry. The Commission will prepare a proposed Resolution to the Council on this subject at the appropriate time.

Technology

Iron and steel

2228. On 12 September 1974, the Commission approved the allocation of financial aid of 6 298 033 u.a., out of ECSC levies, for carrying out thirteen technical research projects on steel. The Commission cannot take a formal Decision until it has consulted the ECSC Consultative Committee and received a confirmatory opinion from the Council. The projects mainly concern the following sectors and avenues of research: blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling mills, measurements and analyses, characteristics governing the use of steels, physical metallurgy, utilization of steel.

Textiles

2229. On 19 September the Commission presented to the Council a Proposal to adopt a programme of technological research in the textile sector.¹ The programme, which fits into the textile sectoral policy treated in a comprehensive paper approved by the Commission in July 1971,² supports three research projects to sustain technical and technological progress in the textile industries. The projects concern: thermal treatment of chemical fibres, the processing of textiles by organic solvents and the fire-proofing of textiles by 'radioactive grafting'. For these projects the Commission is proposing to allocate 150 000 u.a., i.e. one third of the anticipated total expenditure, the balance to be provided by the textile industry. The Committee on Scientific and Technical Research (CREST) will shortly issue its opinion on this Proposal.

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

Science, research and development

Energy research

2230. The CERD Energy sub-Committee,³ together with several experts, who had been invited to attend, met in Brussels on 24 and 25 September with Mr della Porta in the Chair.

The sub-Committee reviewed the Commission's Communication to the Council of 17 July 1974, entitled 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'.⁴ It issued a favourable opinion concerning the main lines of that document, but proposed certain amendments of detail.

The sub-Committee also discussed four action projects which, as indicated in its Communication, the Commission intends to lay before the Council by the end of the year. These concern action to be undertaken in the areas of hydrogen, geothermal energy, solar energy (new and self-renewing sources) and systems-modelling. These action projects had been prepared in July and September by Commission departments working closely with many experts in each of the areas concerned. After proposing several amendments to the projects presented, the sub-Committee expressed a generally favourable opinion on them.

The sub-Committee's next meeting will be held in Garching on 28 and 29 November, and will be devoted to the work on controlled thermonuclear fusion.

¹ OJ C 133 of 29.10.1974.

² Bull. EC 9/10-1971, point 78.

³ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2264.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 1101 to 1104 and Supplement 5/74 - Bull. EC.

European Research and Development Committee

2231. The CERD¹ held its sixth full meeting in Brussels with Mr Casimir in the Chair. The proceedings focused on energy, telecommunications and informatics, medical research, future forecasting and methodology.

Regarding energy, the CERD endorsed the opinion on the Communication, 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development', expressed by the specialist sub-Committee chaired by Mr della Porta.²

Several Committee members suggested that in future Commission Communications should lay greater stress on Europe's specific position in relation to the other industrialized countries.

The Committee reserved until its next meeting its opinion on the four projects concerning hydrogen, geothermal energy, solar energy and systems-modelling. It also requested for that occasion preparation of the detailed Proposal for the energy economy programme, to which several members attach top priority.

With respect to telecommunications and informatics, the CERD took note of the work under way within the Commission, which should crystallize into a Proposal by the end of 1974.

Regarding medical research, the Committee was advised of the work now being done by the CREST specialist sub-Committee.³

Lord Kennet, Chairman of the Project Board for 'Europe + 30', reported on the status of this project; a first draft of a final report on the work done will be drawn up early in 1975 and finalized in July 1975.

The CERD also discussed the proposal from one of its members that a detailed study be made of the relationship between inflation and technology, and decided that it was too early to proceed

with such a project before the members involved had discussed it and reported to the Committee.

The CERD's next meeting will take place in Brussels on 14 November 1974.

'Europe + 30'

2232. The 'Europe + 30' Project Board, chaired by Lord Kennet, which met on 23 September, approved the detailed work plan of the Project Team, enabling the comprehensive report on this study to be compiled for July 1975.

The Board also discussed the possibility of using, in the second stage of the study, Mr Mesarovic and Mr Pestel's global model for the detailed analysis of existing complex political situations. It was also decided to make a Delphi-type survey among its members, so as to determine the most useful political criteria to be borne in mind for long-term forecasting systems.

The Project Board will hold its next meeting in London on 25 November 1974.

Materials for chemical plant

2233. The CREST sub-Committee on Materials for Chemical Plant, whose formation and mandate were approved at the full meeting of the Committee on 11 and 12 July 1974,⁴ held its first meeting in Brussels on 13 September. It set the work schedule for preparing the summary list of research projects required by CREST. For

¹ Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2248.

² Point 2230.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2264.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2265.

Following brief reports by delegations on the research work now under way in their own countries, and a discussion on the research topics which the Commission departments might propose, the sub-Committee adopted the minimum content of a questionnaire to be sent to responsible national authorities, who may add to the questionnaire as they see fit.

The sub-Committee will hold its next meeting in Brussels on 29 November 1974.

Joint Research Centre

234. Since discussions on the *revision of objectives*, as provided for in the Council Decisions of 14 May and 18 June 1973 concerning the JRC's four-year programme, had not been brought to a conclusion within the time available the Council on 23 September 1974 adopted a budget for the financial year 1975 which provides for the initial activities only.

This *budget* also includes frozen funds which will not be made available to the Commission until the Council has decided on the revision as a whole, which covers in the main: certain readjustments between fixed work-load objectives, definition of new activities for the Petten establishment and reassessment of the overall financial appropriation.

All the documentation was examined by the appropriate Council authorities and since it was impossible to reach agreement on Petten's future activities, the Director-General of the JRC undertook to put forward fresh proposals.

The JRC General Consultative Committee therefore met on 23 and 24 September for the main purpose of selecting some possible alternative solutions. In its initial approach the Committee adopted two objectives. One concerns research

on refractory materials and the other relates to work in the Community Reference Bureau.

To be able to make a sounder decision, the Committee decided to gather the opinions of an *ad hoc* group in the first case, and of the appropriate Advisory Committee on Programme Management in the second. The experts will report at the next meeting of the General Consultative Committee scheduled for 6 and 7 November 1974.

Multiannual programme

2235. The 'Fusion' Liaison Group, made up of various associates of the Commission in carrying out its multiannual research programme on controlled thermonuclear fusion, held an important meeting in Erice, Italy, on 13 and 14 September.

The Group approved the technical framework of the JET Project (Joint European Torus) proposed by the Design Group working in Culham, and including the addition of a process of adiabatic plasma compression. Most of the Group are recommending that the project be completed as swiftly as possible, so that during the next multiannual programme the performances anticipated for the first phase by the Design Group may be achieved. In order not to hold up construction, the Group suggested that the structures involved be rapidly defined in greater detail.

There was further discussion on the substance of the next multiannual programme. Finally, the Group approved the principle of the priority assigned to the ASDEX Project for the 1974/75 expenditure of the association between the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics (Garching) and Euratom.

Scientific and technical information and management of information

Three-year action plan

2236. On 20 September,¹ the Commission sent the Council a Communication, backed by a proposed Decision, on the adoption of an initial three-year action plan for scientific and technical information and documentation.

The action plan had been the subject of a Communication approved by the Commission on 9 April 1974² and has received favourable opinions from the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) and the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research (CREST). As the three-year plan covers the period 1975-1977, the Council, which has asked for the European Parliament's Opinion, is due to rule on the Commission's Proposal by 31 December 1974.

Signature of a Memorandum of Agreement with the United States

On 19 September, six Member States (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) and the Commission, representing the European Atomic Energy Community, signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the United States, aimed at coordinating their efforts to gather, evaluate, process and disseminate nuclear documentary material in their respective countries, or, in the case of Euratom, in the implementation of its research programme.

Working procedure and the technical aspects of implementing this Memorandum will be the features of an Agreement between USAEC (United States Atomic Energy Commission) and Euratom, acting in its own name and on behalf of the other parties.

In developing these, the signatories will not overlook the programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency, nor the fact that other bilateral or multilateral agreements are being worked out by various countries, for cooperation in exchanging nuclear data.

The Memorandum of Agreement will remain in force for three years from its date of signature by the parties concerned; its validity can be extended by mutual agreement.

Scheme for the dissemination of knowledge, to be applied to EEC research programmes

2238. On 17 September,³ the Council approved a Regulation adopting the scheme for the dissemination of knowledge which is to be applied to EEC research programmes.

It will apply to those programmes (direct or indirect action) which the Council authorized to be implemented on 14 and 18 June 1973, and which involve the following areas: standards and reference materials, the Community Reference Bureau, environmental protection, remote sensing of terrestrial resources, and new technologies (use of solar energy, recycling of raw materials).

The scheme thus defined will be based largely on the provisions of the ECSC and Euratom Treaties concerning the dissemination of knowledge. But a few innovations have been introduced which on the strength of fifteen years' experience, are regarded as being worthwhile.

Transfers of technological 'know-how'

2239. The Commission was represented at the Congress of technical development corporations, held from 18 to 20 September, at the International Institute for Technological Management, in Milan.

¹ OJ C 126 of 17.10.1974.

² Bull. EC 4-1974, points 1201 to 1205.

³ OJ L 255 of 20.9.1974.

Energy policy

Preparing and implementing a Community energy policy

Council Resolution on the New Energy Strategy

2240. Following its first general discussion in July on the Commission's Communication entitled 'Towards a New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community',¹ the Council on 17 September was able to reach agreement on a Resolution affirming its political will to draw up and implement a Community energy policy.²

Coal

Aid for coking coal

2241. In applying its Decision of 25 July 1973, concerning coking coal and coke intended for the Community iron and steel industry,³ the Commission, on 27 September 1974, authorized the British Government to disburse financial production aid for 1973 for the benefit of collieries supplying coking coal and coke to stock Community blast-furnaces.

Technical research

2242. After consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee and acting on a confirmatory Opinion from the Council,⁴ the Commission, on 10 September, decided to grant financial aid amounting to a total of 1 070 000 u.a. for technical coal research. Under the new medium-term aid programme (1975-1985) for coal research, the projects cover: working

method and winning technique, general underground services, the pelletizing and carbonization of coal and the optimum production of physical and chemical derivatives of coal.

Transport policy

Infrastructures

2243. The *Urban Studies* group of the Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in the studies on transport costs met in Brussels on 18 and 19 September. The Group took note of the results of two studies by independent experts: the first concerns pollution and nuisance from traffic in urban built-up areas (noise and exhaust gases) and the second concerns a practical scheme of rates for the use of road infrastructures in urban areas by means of special traffic licences (vignettes).

The Group also examined a series of questions related to determining the marginal cost of congestion in built-up areas, and mainly the traffic speed-flow relationship established for Brussels, Cologne and Lyons as well as the value of users time. The Member States will be sent a questionnaire intended to develop a methodological approach to the marginal cost of congestion.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1201 to 1212 and Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.

² Points 1401 and 1402.

³ OJ L 259 of 15.9.1974.

⁴ OJ C 42 of 11.4.1974.

Harmonization

2244. On 23 September, the Council formally adopted a Recommendation to the Member States concerning deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession by those States with respect to the *European Agreement on the Work of Road Vehicle Driving Crews* (AETR). The Council had indicated its agreement, in principle, on the Recommendation at its meeting of 27 June 1974.¹

Functioning of the market

2245. On 16 September, the Commission sent the Council the *third report* of the specialized Committee on international road transport tariffs, which was formed under the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 concerning the introduction of a *system of bracket tariffs* applicable to intra-Community road freight haulage. The report contains the findings and comments of the Committee experts on developments in road transport prices and conditions during the first half of 1973.

2246. The railway experts concerned with ECSC tariff 9001 had assigned a working party to collate certain data enabling them to work out solutions concerning tariff methods, with a view to revising the agreement of 21 March 1955, concerning the establishment of direct international rail tariffs for ECSC products. On 19 September, they reviewed the results of this working party's activity. The SNCF, the administrative body for ECSC tariff 9001 was asked to draw up, on behalf of the Member States' railway companies, a report, which will be sent to the Commission. The Commission will then report to the Member States' Permanent Representatives, meeting within the Council, in compliance with the mandate from the Representatives in January 1974.

2247. On 19 and 20 September, Member States' representatives and the Commission met to collaborate on clarifying and consolidating various points in the negotiation Directives, and especially to reach a common position on the range of application of the system of the *temporary lay-up of river shipping*, and on handling boats which do not regularly use the waterways covered by the regulations. Since no agreement could be reached on these basic questions, upon which the economic working of the regulations depends, the Commission will put these problems to the Council.

Transport Advisory Committee

2248. On 19 September, a group of rapporteurs of the Transport Advisory Committee finalized a draft opinion on introducing a scheme of *regular information on the freight haulage market*. The Committee will review the draft at its next meeting.

*

2249. During the sitting of 25 September 1974 in Luxembourg, the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the principles of the common transport policy and gave its Opinion on the Commission's Communication to the Council, concerning development of the policy.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2279.

3. External Relations

Development and cooperation

Commercial policy

Preparing and implementing the common commercial policy

Common import schemes

2301. At its meeting on 17 September, the Council, feeling the need to speed up the work on preparing the common commercial policy, agreed in particular to decide shortly on an outline agreement which might be negotiated with State-trading countries.

Taking a hard look at this question on 7 May, the Council had reiterated that, henceforth, any trade negotiations must be conducted by the Community; if a State-trading country so requests, the Community is prepared to begin such negotiations with it.¹

Trade agreements: renewals, derogations or authorizations

2302. On 17 September² the Council adopted a Decision authorizing the extension or tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements made by Member States with non-member countries (second tranche 1974).

Credit insurance

2303. As agreed in Washington in July 1974,³ delegates from Japan, the United States, the Member States of the Community and the Commission, met in Brussels on 10 and 11 September to resume discussions concerning a gentleman's agreement on officially supported export credits.

Agreement was reached that it was advisable to aim for an increase in the cost of export credits and to cut down their duration. Enough progress was made for the delegates to agree to hold another meeting as soon as it could be organized.

Particular measures of commercial policy

Scrap metal

2304. On 23 September, the Government Representatives, meeting within the Council, adopted a Decision authorizing Member States, as a derogation from the export ban, in principle, on all types of scrap metal, to export 125 000 tonnes of low quality scrap metal to non-member countries.

Development and cooperation

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2305. The UNCTAD *Trade and Development Board* held its 14th session from 20 August to 14 September 1974.

World commodity problems became the main issue of the Session. Against the background of the 6th Special Session of the General Assembly (April 1974) and the intensive intergovernmental consultations on commodities held since October 1973, the Secretary-General submitted to the Board a proposal for a new approach to the

¹ Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2230.

² OJ L 266 of 2.10.1974.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2303.

commodity problems entitled an 'overall integrated programme for commodities', and a study on the indexation of commodity prices. The Community declared itself prepared to participate in future work on these questions, without committing itself to the proposals contained in the papers submitted by the Secretariat.

The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to make further studies on these subjects, and the whole issue will be considered in the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities in February 1975.

Amongst the many resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Board, particular mention should be made of the decision to establish a new Main Committee on the transfer of technological 'know-how', to take over the work of the previous Intergovernmental Group on the subject, and a decision on the preparations to be made for the Fourth Conference, to be held in Nairobi in May-June 1976.

Development and cooperation policy

2306. The Council took a formal Decision concerning an immediate Community contribution of US \$150 000 000 to the *United Nations Emergency Operation* for the developing countries hardest hit by the rise in world prices.¹

Food aid

2307. On 11 September, the Council decided to grant the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 3 000 tonnes of cereals, 200 tonnes of butteroil and 200 tonnes of skim milk powder as emergency food aid for the population affected by recent developments in Cyprus.

Commodities and world agreements

Intergovernmental consultations on commodities

2308. Intergovernmental consultations on cereals were held in Rome from 19 to 21 September. This was the last round in a series of intensive *ad hoc* intergovernmental consultations sponsored by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in line with the Resolutions passed in 1972 by the third UNCTAD Conference in Santiago and in 1973 by the UNCTAD Commodities Committee.

The purpose of the consultations, which ran from October 1973² to September 1974, was to examine the problems involved in the liberalization of trade, and in the prices policy, with a view to placing before governments practical proposals which would ease access to world markets for commodities originating in the developing countries, and ensure fair, profitable and stable prices for those products.

The consultations ranged over the following fourteen commodities or commodity groups: tungsten, rice, citrus fruits, jute, kenaf and related fibres, oilseeds, oils and fats, hides and skins, cotton, manganese ore, phosphates, hard fibres, bananas, tea, tobacco and secondary cereals (cereals other than wheat).

The outcome of the consultations will be reviewed at the eighth meeting of the UNCTAD Commodities Committee in February 1975.

¹ Points 1501 to 1504.

² Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2331.

Coffee

2309. The Commission took part, as an observer, in the 25th meeting of the *International Coffee Council* held in London from 16 to 26 September 1974.

The Council recommended to the governments affiliated to the International Coffee Organization that they adopt a Protocol which would prolong for one year (i.e. until 30 September 1976) henceforth without any economic provisions, the 1968 International Agreement, which is due to expire at the end of September 1975. The aim is to gain time to negotiate and adopt a new fully operational Agreement.

The Council also set up a working party to negotiate the new Agreement. It will form sub-committees to study the following: world supply and demand forecasts for coffee up to 1982/83, and a review of policies and mechanisms to regulate the market; the whole question of prices; and administrative and legal matters bearing on the Agreement. The working party and sub-committees will start work in January 1975 and a special meeting of the International Council dealing with the new Agreement negotiations is scheduled for June 1975.

The Council elected Mr John Sharpe (Canada), Chairman, and Mr Pierre Gallot Legrand (France), Vice-Chairman, for the period October 1974 to September 1975. The Executive Committee will be chaired for the same period by Mr Falla-Caceres (El Salvador).

International organizations

Council of Europe

2310. The Commission attended the proceedings of the second part of the 26th regular

meeting of the *Consultative Assembly*, of the Council of Europe, which was held in Strasbourg from 24 to 30 September 1974.

This occasion saw the first official statement by the new Secretary-General, Mr Kahn-Ackermann, in which he defined the role of the Council of Europe which, he felt, should be the link between the Nine and the other European countries; concern itself actively with democratic structures; and remain a political forum.

The meeting focused on the present situation in Spain, Greece and Portugal. The presence of Mr E. Averoff, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence, and Mr Mario Soares, Portugal's Foreign Minister, added interest to the debate. General policy regarding Cyprus was also discussed.

Discussion was also held on the position of women, the speakers including Mrs F. Giroud, State Secretary to the French Prime Minister, with special responsibility for the status of women.

European Conference of Local Authorities

2311. The *tenth round of the European Conference of Local Authorities* took place in Strasbourg from 16 to 21 September. One day of the proceedings was given over to Community regional development and environmental policies. The views of the Community were put forward by Commissioner Thomson and the Director of the Commission's Environment Service.

In a message to the Conference, President Ortoli stressed the vital role played by local authorities in the construction of Europe, and welcomed the contribution made by the Conference towards strengthening the European idea and fostering links across frontiers.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

2312. The Community took part in the meeting of the joint working party attached to the OECD Agricultural Committee and Trade Committee, which was held in Paris on 9 and 10 September 1974. During the meeting the working party drew up a report on intervention measures concerning wheat, and then proceeded to a searching study of policy and practices relating to storage and medium-term contracts for cereals and feeds with high protein content.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

2313. The working party assigned to study the import deposit measures established by the Italian Government on 7 May 1974,¹ held its second meeting on 12 and 13 September, and, complying with Article XV of GATT, conferred with the IMF. In its report to the Council, the working party submitted that, in the light of the IMF's conclusions, according to which 'imposing a deposit on imports was justified on a temporary basis, in view of the exceptionally serious situation of the balance of payments', Italy's import deposit scheme 'is no more restrictive than the measures which can be applied under the provisions of Article XII of the General Agreement' (quantitative restrictions). The report also notes the improvements introduced to make measures more flexible, with the result that the scheme now applies to about 27% of Italy's total imports as against 40.7% when it was first introduced.

In response to the Community's offer of 19 July 1974² to the GATT Council, Australia has asked, under Article XXII of GATT, for consultations to be opened with the EEC concerning the urgent measures for the beef and veal sector, decided on

by the Council of the Communities, on 16 July 1974. Several countries, namely Yugoslavia, Hungary, Uruguay and Poland, have supported this request; consultations will possibly take place at the end of October.

Mediterranean countries

2315. During its meeting of 17 September 1974, the Council formally approved the texts of the supplementary negotiating Directives concerning Spain, Israel, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Malta, under the global approach to relations with the Mediterranean countries, the substance of which was decided by the Council at its meeting of 23 July 1974.

Greece

2316. Among the contacts made after the Commission on 30 August³ had adopted its Communication on relations between the Community and Greece, sent to the Council on 5 September, Mr Mavros, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs accompanied by Mr Pesmazoglou, the Finance Minister, visited the Commission from 10 to 12 September. The following communiqué was issued on 10 September:

'Mr F.-X. Ortoli, President and Mr Gundelach, Member of the Commission, today received Mr Mavros, Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by Mr Pesmazoglou, Minister for Finance, and also responsible for relations

¹ Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1101 to 1107 and 2310, Bull. EC 6-1974, points 1401 to 1403 and 2323, Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 1401 to 1407.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2316.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 1501 to 1507.

between Greece and the Community. This was the first visit to the Commission from members of the new Greek Government since the re-establishment of a civil regime in Greece.

Mr Ortoli expressed satisfaction at this event and made a point of hailing Mr Mavros and Mr Pesmazoglou as the representatives of a country associated with the EEC, on its way to re-establishing its democratic institutions.

During the visit, which passed off in the most cordial atmosphere, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs and President Ortoli reviewed the present state of the Association between Greece and the EEC and studied the prospects for its development.

Mr Mavros announced his government's intention to submit shortly to the Community an application aimed at accelerating Greece's integration into the Community with a view to making possible that country's accession to the latter in an early future.

Mr Mavros recalled that the date of 31 October 1974 would mark the end of the Association's normal transitional stage and the completion of the customs union for the bulk of merchandise trade between the two partners.

Mr Ortoli noted this statement with interest and reserved the right to report it to the appropriate Community authorities. He expressed the hope that the developments in the Association which will take place in the near future through the joint efforts of the two parties would enable Greece and the EEC to make up for time lost between 1967 and 1974.'

The following communiqué was issued at the end of the talks between Mr Mavros, Mr Pesmazoglou and the Commission:

'The discussions between Mr Mavros, the Greek Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Pesmazoglou, Minister for Finance,

and the President and Members of the Commission were concluded on 12 September. There was an exhaustive review, in a very cordial atmosphere, of relations between the Community and Greece in the light of the re-establishment of democratic institutions in that country.

The President and the Members of the Commission gave their assurance that the Commission would make every effort to ensure that the necessary work for the unfreezing and reactivation of the Association, as decided on by the competent Community and Greek authorities, would be carried out with all possible speed.'

2317. For its part, the Council published the following statement which it adopted at its meeting of 17 September:

'Having reviewed the situation in the Association between the Community and Greece, the Council expresses its profound satisfaction with Greece's return to the ideals which inspired the negotiators of the Athens Agreement. It records its strongest determination to resume the process of developing the Association immediately in order to facilitate Greece's subsequent accession to the Community. The Council notes with pleasure that, in these new circumstances, the path is once more clear for the organs of the Association to resume their normal functioning and, at a more general level, for the Association to develop fully.'

To this end, the Council here and now declares its readiness to meet the representatives of the new Greek Government at any time, at ministerial level, within the Association Council.

In this spirit, the Council has agreed to examine with an open mind and a positive attitude, the whole range of problems affecting the proper functioning of the Agreement which result from the developments of the last seven years in the political, economic and legal fields, within the

Mediterranean countries

Community in particular. It has accordingly decided to arrange for the problems involved to be reviewed immediately within the Community institutions, and for solutions acceptable to both Parties to be sought as soon as possible.'

2318. Lastly, on 26 September at the close of a debate, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the EEC-Greece Association'.¹

Turkey

2319. While passing through Brussels on 19 September, the *Turkish Foreign Minister*, Mr Gunes met President Ortoli and several other Members of the Commission. They reviewed the latest developments in the EEC-Turkey Association.

Malta

2320. The negotiations to extend the current Association Agreement between the EEC and Malta to cover cooperation and agriculture and to adapt the Agreement, opened in Brussels on 25 September. The negotiations are part of the global approach towards relations between the Community and the Mediterranean countries.

At this initial negotiation meeting, the two delegations put forward their positions regarding those areas involved in the extension of the Agreement. They decided to keep in touch with each other and report to their respective authorities, pending a fresh round of negotiations.

Cyprus

2321. The Community has granted *emergency food aid* to the United Nations High Commissioner for the benefit of displaced persons in Cyprus. It consists of 3 000 tonnes of cereals, 200 tonnes of butteroil and 200 tonnes of skim

Mediterranean countries

milk. Early in September the Commission had already made 50 tonnes of skim milk available to the International Committee of the Red Cross for distribution to Cypriot refugees.

This food aid supplements the 5 000 tonnes of soft wheat and the 250 tonnes of butteroil which the Community had already granted to Cyprus because of the drought there in 1973.

Tunisia and Morocco

2322. On 24 September, the Commission recommended the Council to *extend the Association Agreements* running between the EEC and Tunisia and between the EEC and Morocco, which expired on 31 August 1974, pending the conclusion and application of new Agreements on a broader basis, which should be achieved by the end of August 1975 at the latest.

Egypt

2323. Mr Cheysson of the Commission made an *official visit* to Cairo from 3 to 6 September at the invitation of Mr Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister. During the first visit to Egypt by a Member of the Commission, Mr Cheysson met the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Abdelaziz Hegazi, members of the Egyptian Government and other prominent Egyptian figures.

The talks centred on the future of relations between Egypt and the Community, which were reviewed from both the political and economic angles.

Mr Cheysson also met Mr Mahmoud Riad, Secretary-General of the Arab League. The talks focused on developing the Euro-Arab dialogue.

¹ Point 2409.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Negotiations

2324. Following the success of the EEC-ACP Ministerial Conference in Kingston on 25 and 26 July,¹ where both parties to the negotiations showed that they were determined to lose no time in reaching mutually acceptable solutions, work was resumed on both sides at the end of August.

Since each had reiterated its concern to wind up the negotiations satisfactorily within the scheduled time, a crash procedure was finalized and a limited number of select specialist Committees formed at ambassadorial level. These Committees, now five in number, have been assigned to study certain specific aspects of the negotiations and to prepare preliminary drafts of texts relating to their fields of enquiry: trade, financial and technical cooperation, industrial cooperation, farm products, and stabilization of export revenue.

Against this background, and in line with the Kingston decisions, the Commission initiated exploratory talks in mid-September with the ACP sugar-producing countries in order to obtain their views in the matter.

On the internal side, both parties are reviewing the remaining questions outstanding, particularly as regards the institutions and the general and definitive provisions of the Agreement.

The parties to the negotiations feel that, with the crash procedure now in operation, they will be able to adhere to the deadline of 30 November set in the final communiqué of the Kingston Conference for winding up the plenipotentiaries' proceedings, and that the agreement could be signed by the end of the year.

Non-member countries

Industrialized countries

United States

2325. In the series of reciprocal visits arranged with the United States Congress, a delegation from the European Parliament, led by Mr Cousté, made an official visit to the USA from 16 to 20 September. The MPs met members of Congress in Washington, and the discussions took in a wide range of problems involved in relations between Europe and the United States, with special emphasis on multi-national corporations, military cooperation, and the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean. The delegation was received by President Ford on 18 September, and after their visit to Washington, the European MPs had the opportunity of talking in San Francisco with leading political and economic personalities.

Canada

2326. On 12 September, the Commission sent in a Communication to the Council concerning the possible conclusion of a trade agreement between the EEC and Canada, for which the latter had expressed a desire, in a note to the Community and the Member States, last April. The Communication considers the various formulae which might be adopted (from a GATT-type trade agreement to a commercial and economic cooperation agreement) and asks the Council to review the possible options, so that discussions with the Canadian Government may go forward very soon.

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

Australia

2327. Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, responsible for external relations, paid an official visit to Australia from 4 to 11 September 1974. In Canberra he had talks with the Prime Minister and several other senior Ministers, which covered a whole range of questions of mutual interest to Australia and the Community; these included the international economic situation, the energy crisis, raw material supply, aid to the developing countries and the prospects for Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The Community's ban on beef imports and the prospects for its removal were also discussed against the background of the Australian Government's initiative to set on foot an international discussion of the medium and long-term prospects in the meat sector.

In parallel with these high-level political talks, the Commission representatives accompanying Sir Christopher were able to meet senior Australian officials from the administrative departments handling external, commercial, agricultural and industrial policy.

At the end of the visit, a procedure for constructive dialogue was worked out for regular talks on matters of joint interest. The talks will most probably take place about once a year, in Brussels and in Canberra alternately, at Ministerial or senior official level.

New Zealand

2328. From Australia, Sir Christopher Soames went on to New Zealand for an official visit from 11 to 17 September, where he had a series of talks with the Prime Minister, other senior Ministers, representatives of the New Zealand Dairy, Meat and Apple and Pear Marketing Boards as well as with the Federated Farmers of New Zealand.

As in Australia, the talks covered a wide range of subjects of domestic and international interest. In particular, the problem of New Zealand's butter and cheese exports to the United Kingdom, within the framework of the provisions of Protocol 18 (annexed to the Accession Treaty), received careful consideration in view of the substantial value of this trade to New Zealand's economy. On this issue, Sir Christopher Soames recalled the Commission's report of March 1974 to the Council, on how the application of the Protocol was working out, and on the Commission's plan to review in October the practical problems involved in revising the special supply price accorded to New Zealand. In New Zealand too a procedure for instituting a constructive dialogue with the Commission was prepared on similar terms to those adopted for Australia.

Developing countries

Meeting between the Community and the Association of South-East Asian Nations

2329. The *third informal meeting* at ministerial level between the Community and ASEAN was held in Djakarta on 24 and 25 September.

The Community delegation was led by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, the ASEAN countries being represented by HE Datuk Hamzah Bin Datuk Abu Saman (Malaysia), HE Troadio T Quiazon Jr. (Philippines), HE Rahim Bin Ishak (Singapore), HE Vicharn Nivatvongs (Thailand) and HE Radius Prawiro (Indonesia).

The meeting discussed possibilities and areas for closer and broader cooperation between the ASEAN and the EC, and touched on a variety of subjects ranging from the Community's new

cooperation and development policy towards non-associated developing countries, to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the Generalized System of Preferences.

Agreement was reached in principle to set up a Joint Study Group to add a new dimension to the continuing dialogue between ASEAN and the Community. The Group will explore all areas where cooperation between the two groupings could be expanded and diversified, with special attention to the development needs of the ASEAN countries, and bearing in mind the economic situation in the Community. The Group will be given broad terms of reference to be worked out by the Brussels ASEAN Ambassadors Committee (ABC), and representatives of the Commission.

In addition to this multilateral meeting with the representatives of ASEAN countries, Sir Christopher Soames also visited and had bilateral talks with the Heads of State and Government and with senior Ministers of *Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia* and the *Philippines*. Following on his visit last year to *Thailand*, this means that Sir Christopher has now visited all the individual countries of ASEAN and met with their representatives multilaterally two years running, thus demonstrating the very great interest the Community takes in this part of the world as it had undertaken to do in the context of the Joint Declaration of Intent.

Conference on the Natural Resources of South-East Asia

2330. To emphasize this, Sir Christopher spoke at the *Conference on the Natural Resources of South-East Asia*, in Kuala Lumpur, where he gave an account of the Community's increasingly close and comprehensive relationships with developing countries, especially since enlargement.

He stressed that the Community had always been and always would be open to the outside world, and highlighted the features of the Community's external relationships which were of special interest to South-East Asia.

Recalling that the Nine bore a special responsibility towards the associated or associable countries which, unlike the ASEAN countries, depended for their livelihood to a large extent on exports to the Community, Sir Christopher emphasized that obligations contracted in that area did not prevent the Community from adopting liberal trade and aid measures concerning other partners. The best proof of this was the joint Declaration of Intent regarding the development of trade with the Asian Commonwealth countries.

In this respect, Sir Christopher also touched on the measures already adopted, or still being studied, by the Nine, under the scheme of generalized preferences, with the aim of assisting the entire ASEAN area to solve its export difficulties concerning products such as vegetable oils, pineapple preserves and plywood etc.

The volume of Community trade with Asia had grown rapidly, with Community imports doubling over the last three years. Asia was also getting a larger proportion of Community aid than before. On this point, Sir Christopher said that a start had been made in applying the Council Resolutions concerning technical and financial assistance for boosting exports, and for regional integration. The ASEAN, the establishment of which had met with a highly favourable response in Europe, would now benefit from these aid programmes, and there were grounds for hope that the ASEAN would also benefit from adaptation of the rules of origin in the Community's generalized preferences scheme to the particular conditions of that area.

4. Institutions and organs of the Communities

Non-member countries

Bangladesh

2331. On 11 September, Mr Kamal Hossein, Bangladesh's *Minister for Foreign Affairs* called on the Commission, where he had talks with Mr Cheysson, the Commissioner responsible for aid and development. He stressed the economic plight of Bangladesh since the August floods, which had destroyed two thirds of the rice crop and aggravated the crushing burden of the soaring world prices of oil and other raw materials. Mr Cheysson gave his visitor details of the emergency food aid programme for Bangladesh, and explored the possibility of Community participation in the United Nations Emergency Fund.

Mr Kamal Hossein said he hoped that the Community would swiftly initiate negotiations with Bangladesh for a trade cooperation agreement, and that action would be taken on his country's request to prolong in 1975 the import duty exemptions for jute-based products going to the United Kingdom and Denmark.

European Parliament

2401. The European Parliament met in a special sitting on 16 September to adopt a position on the Commission's Proposals for improving the agricultural situation.¹

Measures to improve agricultural incomes in the Community

2402. Attended by the officiating President of the Council, Mr Bonnet, the French Minister of Agriculture, and by Mr Lardinois, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture, Parliament discussed, in a joint debate, the Commission's Proposals to the Council for measures to improve the situation of farming incomes in the Community,² and two Oral Questions from Mr Martens (C-D/B) and Mr Gibbons (EPD/IRL) to the Commission and Council, concerning the unfavourable developments in agriculture.

The situation today

Compared with last year farming incomes everywhere in the Community have slumped, whilst

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 are reproduced in OJ C 118 of 3.10.1974 and the verbatim report of the sitting is contained in OJ Annex 180.

² OJ C 107 of 17.9.1974 and Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2234.

the costs of means of production have shot up disproportionately (65% in the case of diesel fuel). All over Europe, farmers have been demonstrating to show their anxiety over the adverse trend in their incomes.

The Commission's Proposals

In such a situation, the Community bodies can influence prices in the farming sector, but not the prices for agricultural production factors (fertilizers, fuels, etc.).

The Commission therefore proposed four measures to guarantee farmers' income levels:

- (i) The prices for farm products to be raised by 4% from 1 October 1974, for the rest of the marketing year. Allowance to be made for the special circumstances of certain products. The 1975 price Proposals to be put in November 1974, before the Council, which will take a decision in February 1975;
- (ii) The ceiling for monetary compensatory amounts to be scrapped, and calculated by a new method which will limit its effects;
- (iii) The British and Irish 'green' pounds to be devalued by 7.5%;
- (iv) The level of interest payment on loans for modernizing farmholdings to be raised from 5 to 6%. The additional expenditure thereby incurred by Member States to be reimbursed by the EAGGF.

The Resolution

In the Resolution, passed after a twelve hour debate, Parliament approved an interim rise for EEC farm prices of at least 6% on average, to cover the exceptional cost increases in agriculture. But in view of the special circumstances affecting certain products, it should be possible to deviate from the general rate of increase in prices.

The House regarded as a positive step the Commission's promise to submit in the near future price Proposals for the 1975/76 marketing year, to take into account the recent rises in the cost of almost all production factors in agriculture. In view of the imminent shortage of farm products in certain sectors, Parliament approved a price policy which would encourage European agriculture to contribute as much as possible to the solution of the world food problem. Producers should, as far as possible, be compensated for rising costs and assured an equitable income, by means of a dynamic market organization. The House had considerable misgivings over unilateral Community measures to restrict imports or exports. Where such action proved to be absolutely necessary, it should be taken only in consultation with the third countries concerned who, if need be, should be offered adequate financial compensation.

The House also endorsed the Commission's intention to cancel the arrangement binding import charges *vis-à-vis* third countries, with internal compensatory amounts. Parliament also approved the exemption limit for the application of compensatory amounts, and supported the drive to do away completely with the scheme of compulsory cash deposits on farm products, in Italy. Parliament fully supported the Commission's efforts to dismantle further the compensatory amounts system, and its Proposal to 'devalue' the 'green' British and Irish pounds, the Irish pound being devalued to a greater extent incidentally, than sterling (15.3% as against 7.5%). The House considered that the Proposals on hand were only a first step towards restoring conditions of healthy competition and, as a result, a genuine common market.

The House strongly criticized the unilateral national measures, which contravened Articles 92-94 of the EEC Treaty, and considered it imperative that the support measures required to cope with the present crisis should be taken at

Community level, and that all national aid measures should be suspended. Only fiscal and social measures having a purely internal effect were acceptable.

Parliament considered that the Directives on structural policy should be more swiftly implemented and held that income criteria must be regularly adjusted in fixing the aid for farm modernization, or withdrawal from agriculture. The common structural policy in agriculture should also be incorporated at the earliest opportunity into a common regional policy, by promptly applying the measures for those engaged in hill-farming, or working in other less-favoured regions, as well as through special measures to support young farmers. In view of present interest levels, it should also be possible to raise the EAGGF interest subsidies beyond the 6% maximum proposed for modernization withdrawal from farming activity.

The Debate

The Resolution was the outcome of a marathon sitting which stretched into the early hours. The arguments centred mainly on the extent of the price increase, and on whether the Irish 'green' pound should be more heavily 'devalued' than its sterling counterpart.

At the outset, the President of the House, Mr *Berkhouwer* (L/NL), regretted that not all the members of the Council had accepted Parliament's invitation. He strongly attacked the unilateral national measures which had rocked the CAP, the mainstay of European integration. There were now only two alternatives: to backslide into the chaos of the thirties, shot through with nationalistic protectionism, or to advance towards a united Europe.

The Rapporteur, Mr *de Koning* (C-D/NL) pointed out that no agreement had been reached in the Committee on the extent of the price increase, and that the draft Resolution before the

House was no more than a compromise. But the House had to express itself by a clear majority. Miss *Flesch* (L/L) highlighted the budgetary aspects. For 1974, the additional expenditure could be contained within the already approved draft budget. Additional expenditure for 1975 would amount to 120 000 000 u.a.; but since Community own resources were being increased at the same time, the net additional expenditure would run to only 15 000 000 u.a.

Mr *Martens* (C-D/B) then followed up his questions to the Council and Commission, and recommended an 8% increase in farm prices. The 4% increase proposed by the Commission left the price-shaping factors out of account. Some scepticism as to the practical effects of such an increase was therefore in order. Moreover, the farmers were not the instigators but the victims of inflation.

Mr *Gibbons* (EPD/IRL) justified his questions to the Council and Commission by referring to the highly critical situation of the Irish cattle-breeders, who depended on meat exports to the other Member States. The Community needed these exports as well. Prices were certainly uneconomic. Some form of assistance was urgently called for, which in his view could be provided by heavily 'devaluing' the Irish green pound, and by bringing in a composite scheme of guaranteed minimum prices and subsidies.

Replying to both questions for the Council, the officiating President, Mr *Bonnet* spoke again, before the group spokesmen. He described the farmers' demands as justified, since they had suffered from the effects of soaring prices for energy and fertilizers, and also from the stagnation in certain agricultural markets (beef and veal).

The crisis of confidence in agriculture could have economic repercussions. Thoughtless slaughter of cattle and exodus from the land held dangers

for everyone, since world shortages were looming up in a number of products. He promised the House that the Council would examine any measures which could have a beneficial effect on farm incomes.

The Political Groups put forward differing views as regards the size of the price increase. For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Früh* (G) defended the frequently censured CAP. The common agricultural market had not worked against the consumer. Expenditure on foodstuffs, as a cost of living factor was, taken as a whole, steadily diminishing. The problems now besetting us were due to the lack of accompanying regional policy measures. What was more, agriculture could not pass on its costs like the other economic sectors. Its products were losing purchasing power, while production costs were mounting. His group was therefore asking for a minimum 6% rise in farm prices, and an increase of over 6% in interest allowances, plus prompt implementation of the hill-farming Directives.

The spokesman for the Socialists, Mr *Laban* (NL) protested against exaggerated demonstrations. As matters stood, they had no justification. Moreover, the Commission was the wrong target; it was the Council who had so far failed to decide on the hill-farming Directives and the Regional Fund. The Commission seemed to have lost heart and therefore needed encouragement. Mr *Laban* expressed strong reservations on a uniform 4% increase. This would ignore the disparate conditions affecting the farming Community. He was therefore asking for selectively applied increases.

The Socialists also agreed that the Irish 'green' pound should be more heavily devalued, and that interest allowances should be raised. In conclusion, Mr *Laban* criticized farmers' associations, inasmuch as extreme demands were no solution to the crisis of confidence.

For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Durieux* (F) endorsed the Commission's technical Propo-

sals to alter the system of compensatory amounts and devalue the British and Irish 'green' pounds. Nevertheless the Group wanted an 8% price increase. With world shortages in the offing, and the wide open export possibilities, any brake on production would not be appreciated by the farmers. He urged that a study be made of the marketing system for farm products.

For the European Conservatives, Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (UK) asked for differentiated price rises, since the wheat position, for instance, was sound, whilst for beef and veal, 4% was inadequate. He was against different devaluations for the British and Irish 'green' pounds, since this would act adversely on trade between the UK and Ireland.

The spokesman for the EPD Group, Mr *Cointat* (F) said the Proposals were inadequate and called for an 8% increase. He warned against periods of shortage and asked for a consistent incomes policy for agriculture.

For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Ansart* (F) described the price Proposals as the outcome of a political compromise, in which the farmers carried no weight. The idea was to hold down prices in order to keep wages low. The Community invariably operated to the advantage of certain groups, while others had to make sacrifices. He called for measures tailored to the situation in individual countries.

Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission objected strongly to the 'buck' being passed to the Commission. The predicament on the agricultural market was for the most part due to the energy crisis and the resulting world economic problems. He defended the EEC market systems, which had usually achieved their goals, namely price guarantees. The agricultural market mechanisms could not be made responsible for the rise in costs. The market systems should not be regarded as a means of maximizing net profits for the producers. The point was to find

a compromise between farm policy costs and the consumer's right to supply at reasonable prices.

Referring to the proposed measures, Mr Lardinois stated that the combination of price increases and monetary policy measures would bring about far greater improvements in practice, than the increase in the rate would seem to indicate.

The 4% price increase, combined with extensive recasting of the monetary compensatory amounts, would, on paper yield price improvements of say, 13 to 14% for the United Kingdom and Ireland, about 6% for France, and 4%, or even less, for the northern countries. Mr Lardinois put the average increase in the cost of living, as a result of the Commission's Proposals, at about 0.33% for the whole Community. The key development for agriculture was the undertaking to balance out the overall cost increases of 1973 and 1974, through new Proposals.

Mr Lardinois welcomed the fact that Parliament had associated itself with the line of action indicated by the Commission and expressed the hope that Parliament's flexible attitude would give Members of the Council reason not to obstruct matters by making exaggerated individual claims.

Part-session from 24 to 26 September in Luxembourg

2403. During this sitting, Parliament reconsidered the question of the increase in farm prices, which the Council had agreed on 20 September, and following the surprise refusal of the German Government, decided to discuss the new situation under urgent procedure. Besides this, the major event of the sitting¹ was a two-hour debate, scheduled at short notice, on the position of the Community, which served as a prelude to the full debate planned for the October part-session.

Position of the Community (24 September)

2404. The President of the Commission, Mr Ortoli, made a statement on the Community's current problems. Mr Ortoli forcefully rebutted Chancellor Schmidt's criticism of the Commission's bureaucracy. The number of officials was certainly justified. President Ortoli advocated that the Council's functional capacity be improved; the role of the Council President must also be strengthened. Meetings of Heads of State or Government were worthwhile, he said. Meetings of this kind should not of course detract from the full responsibility and competence of the Community institutions. The powers of the European Parliament, in particular, should be increased. No permanent progress would be achieved in Europe without strong Community institutions. Headway in economic and monetary union, as well as in regional and energy policy was a matter of urgency. Mr Ortoli stressed that the causes of the current difficulties were not to be sought in the Community institutions.

The main factor was the lack of political resolve to make genuine transfers of authority. Intergovernmental action produced an illusion of progress, but did not do justice to the Community, which depended on workable institutions. Mr Ortoli warned emphatically against weakening the Commission. It must, in fact, be given more responsibility. Turning to the Council's budgetary policy, Mr Ortoli stressed that the Commission was also duty-bound to make more stringent economies and was ready to do so. Such a policy must however go hand in hand with the setting of priorities.

¹ The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 127 of 18.10.1974 and the verbatim report of the sitting is contained in OJ Annex 181.

Most of the Group Spokesmen agreed that the question of strengthening Community institutions, meaning an efficient Community organization, was the crux of current problems.

Mr Bertrand (B) put forward the views of the Christian Democrats. In the first place, the Treaties, all sections of them, must be complied with especially as regards the role of Community institutions. His Group regarded the following matters as priorities for a fresh Summit Conference: application of the majority principle in the Council; budgetary powers for the European Parliament by 1 January 1975; economic and monetary union by 1980; a final decision on the Regional Fund; the development of political cooperation; initial guidelines for political union.

For the Socialist Group, Mr Spénale (F) stressed that the Community now needed political stability. This could only be found through its institutions, for Member States' governments changed rapidly; this lent new significance to direct election of the European Parliament. Mr Spénale reminded the Commission of its promise to present Proposals for Parliamentary legislative authority.

Mr Fellermaier (S/D) attacked the officiating President, Mr Sauvagnargues, for inadequately briefing Parliament's Political Committee on the matter of political cooperation. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Lord Gladwyn (UK) criticized the Council for not being ready to discuss existing problems with the House. Speaking for the European Conservatives, Lord Bessborough (UK) advocated that a Summit Conference be called after the British elections. The 'manifesto' of the European Conservatives was not the outcome of economic calculation, but sprang from the realization that following the experience of two world wars, Europe was the only answer. He doubted whether the European institutions were capable of bringing about the political union desired.

Mr Yeats (IRL), speaking for the EPD Group, agreed with Mr Ortoli, who had presented an action plan to strengthen the Community, based on the concept of European Union. For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr Bordu (F) criticized Mr Ortoli's statements. His proposals could in no way alter the Community's problems, since these had different causes; they could not simply be equated with the consequences of the oil crisis.

In his concluding remarks, Mr Ortoli gave an explicit warning against reducing the Community to the status of an intergovernmental body. What was needed, on the contrary, was an organization incorporating the powers, to be exercised jointly, into a framework which might well be somewhat rigid but which nevertheless would enable the Community to do what had to be done.

Agriculture

Farm Price Decisions by the Council (24 September)

2405. Mr Lardinois of the Commission, who spoke on the Council's farm price Decisions of 20 September¹ referred to the severe clash of interests, which had to be reduced to a common denominator. The continuity of the CAP was for the moment ensured; a debate on principles could take place next year. Mr Lardinois highlighted the positive features of the CAP, which were often forgotten. He also rebutted the charge of excessive bureaucracy in the Community; he himself was working with a force of only 580 officials to cover the entire sector of European farm policy; this was much smaller than the resources previously at his disposal in the Netherlands' Ministry of Agriculture.

¹ Points 1101 to 1104.

The questions put by the MPs, following Mr Lardinois' statement, primarily concerned the impact of the increase on producer and consumer prices, and the development of agricultural surpluses, the additional Community budget expenditure resulting from the decisions, and the fact that the German Government was still reserving its final decision.

Mr Lardinois stated that consumer prices in individual Member States would go up by 0.2 to 0.7%. The effect on producer prices in many countries amounted to over 5%, since it had been heightened by the accompanying monetary measures decided on at the same time. All the alternatives which had been proposed concerning the CAP would cost twice as much. The German Government's reservations were to be regarded as a normal reaction within the decision-making process.

*Rejection of the farm prices
by the German Government
(26 September)*

2406. After withholding its agreement at the Council meeting, the German Government on 25 September provisionally rejected the 5% increase in farm prices, which the Council of Ministers of Agriculture had agreed on 20 September. It could not take a final decision unless Member States withdrew the national measures which contravened the Treaty by distorting competition within the common market. The German Government asked at the same time for a stocktaking of the whole CAP.

In view of this startling turn of events, Parliament decided to discuss the new agricultural position in a debate, under urgent procedure. At the end of the debate, a Resolution motion, put down by all Groups except the Communist and Allied Group, was passed by a massive majority. The Resolution called on the German Government, in view of the forthcoming

discussion on the CAP, to reconsider its attitude towards an interim increase, and urged the Council to take the necessary decisions without delay.

At the start of the debate, Mr Lardinois of the Commission, commenting on the German Government's decision,¹ said that, although he could not yet speak on behalf of the Commission, he himself had nothing against a CAP stocktaking, especially if the focus were to be on the institutional issues. In fact, there was no reason to dramatize the situation. If the Council managed to reach agreement in the next few weeks, the farm price increases would only be deferred for a few days. Otherwise he regarded the Bonn conditions, as far as national aids were concerned, as support for the Commission in its difficult task.

The remarks of the Group Spokesmen revealed almost complete agreement. Mr Martens (C-D/B) said he had the feeling that the decisive factor in the German Government's move was something other than the reasons given. For the Socialists, Mr Laban (NL) stressed that his Group had always spoken up for a reform of the CAP along the lines of the Commission's Memorandum (The Mansholt Plan); but one wondered whether the German demand for a stocktaking of the CAP was well-timed, since we were now in an abnormal situation. If the price decisions were not forthcoming, this would automatically trigger off national measures. The Chairman of the Socialists, Mr Spénale (F) said that on the question of farm prices 'the Whips would not be out in his Group'. He agreed with Mr Lardinois that the situation should not be dramatized. He could also agree with the German Government that the agricultural policy ought to be thought out afresh; nevertheless, for the time being, we had to act in accordance with the system as it was.

¹ Point 1103.

For the European Conservatives, Lord St Oswald (UK) expressed his concern over future relations between France and Germany. Mr Gibbons (EPD/IRL) wanted to see an improvement in the Council's decision-making process, so that such incidents could be avoided in future. Only Mr Lemoine (F), speaking for the Communist and Allied Group, sharply criticized the German Government's decision. He stated that the Government was throwing its economic weight about, and called for a European policy, which was not governed by the will of the monopolies. Supra-national administration had proved a wash-out.

Winding up the debate, Mr Lardinois pointed out that the monetary policy measures concerning devaluation of the British and Irish 'green' pounds had been automatically deferred along with the price decisions. In any case, it was not the first time that a Member of the Council made a decision subject to his government's approval, which the government then vetoed; it was a normal, if rare procedure. The Commission was prepared to keep on working on this issue, on the basis of the German proposals. He reproached Member States for not putting their problems openly before the Community enough; it would have allowed the Community to act more flexibly. Instead, on the very next day after the Council's farm price decisions, they had resorted to national support measures.

Forestry Measures (24 September)

2407. In its Resolution on the Commission's proposed measures to promote forestry,¹ based on the threefold function of the forest as a shield against erosion, a source of income for the farmer, and a 'lung' for city conurbations, the House approved the Commission's Proposal by and large, but suggested that in three years a check be made to see whether more compelling incentives should not be provided to utilize

ground for forestry. The Directive should be backed up by measures to prevent and combat forest fires. Forestry research should also be promoted.

After a lively debate, the Resolution was approved. The spokesmen for the Christian Democrats and Socialists, namely Mr de Koning (NL) and Mr Laban (NL) welcomed the general lines of the proposed measures.

The latter speaker had reservations about excluding State-owned forests from Community financing. This mainly concerned Ireland, where the forests were almost entirely the property of the State. The same reservation came from Mr Liogier (Fr), spokesman of the EDP group, and Mr Marras (I), speaking for the Communist and Allied Group, said that the measures were altogether inadequate and asked for a radical structural change in the CAP.

External Relations

Relations with Cyprus (26 September)

2408. The conflict in Cyprus was discussed in a joint debate concerning several Oral Questions to the Council and Commission. The Questions from Mr Amendola (I), and other members of the Communist and Allied Group, expressed concern over the fate of the legitimate Government of President Makarios, and the effects of the military putsch in Cyprus on efforts to ease tension in the Mediterranean. The Council was urged to condemn the incidents in Cyprus and take action for her independence.

Mr Jahn (G), followed by other Christian Democrat and Conservative members, asked the Council whether it would be proposing a meeting of the EEC-Cyprus Association Council, to examine

¹ Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2228.

the possibilities of solving the political problems within the Association, and whether the Foreign Ministers of the Nine were going to propose a joint plan for a peaceful solution. The same MPs asked the Commission if it would grant the request of the Cyprus Government for aid for their subjects made homeless by the hostilities; the Commission was also asked what possibilities it saw for a peaceful solution to the problems.

Mr *Jahn* emphasized that the events in Cyprus directly affected the Community as an economic and political partner of the Mediterranean isles, and that the request for aid required prompt action. Mr *Goutmann* (COM/F) pointed out that peace in Cyprus had still by no means been restored. Furtherance of the freedom and independence of Cyprus was the best way to ensure the preservation and development of the Association.

In reply, the officiating President of the Council, Mr *Destremau*, pointed out that, since the outbreak of hostilities, the Member States' Foreign Ministers had, within the framework of political cooperation spoken in support of restoring the constitutional regime in Cyprus and of a negotiated solution to the problem.

On 12 September, the Council had taken emergency action by providing 3 000 tonnes of cereals, 200 tonnes of butteroil and 200 tonnes of skim milk powder.

Mr *Gundelach* of the Commission agreed that the Community had a special responsibility. In response to Cyprus' request of 19 August, the Commission as early as 29 August had sent 50 tonnes of skim milk powder to the International Red Cross; a second consignment would leave on 24 October. Meeting the most pressing needs of the whole population could help improve relations between the two communities. Convening the Association Council was a matter for the Cyprus Government, which at the moment was presiding over it.

Mr *Fellermaier* (S/G) called on the Council to bring its entire political and moral weight, and Treaty authority, *vis-à-vis* the warring powers, more effectively to bear, in the interests of the suffering population, and not to let the United States always act as the world's political mediator, or policeman. Lord *Gladwyn* (L/UK) reminded the House of the Community's difficult position in this conflict, which involved three Association partners.

Relations with Greece (26 September)

2409. In its Resolution, Parliament welcomed the fact that a civil government had taken over from the military regime. The attitude so far shown by the Greek Government towards restoring Parliamentary democracy justified an immediate 'thaw' on the economic and trade policy side of the Association. The Association could be actively resumed following free Parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, Parliamentary contacts could be maintained with a delegation from the former Greek Parliament. The European Assembly was all in favour of Greece becoming a full member, as soon as her economic development allowed her to do so.

The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Jahn* (G) warned against overhasty full membership for Greece. All the possibilities of the Association Agreement must first be exhausted. The same applied to Turkey.

For the Socialists, Mr *Laban* (NL) pointed out that Greece was now returning to the rule of law, and warned against exaggerated fear of the Communists. Greece now urgently needed material support.

For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Baas* (NL) referred to the refugee problem and called for financial aid in addition to the Association Agreement.

For the European Conservatives, Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (UK) called for combined political and economic aid for Greece.

Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli (COM/I) asked for political, unbureaucratic action for Greece, and a thorough investigation of the problems of Greek migrant workers in the Community.

The officiating President of the Council, Mr Destremau, stressed that the Council was determined to reactivate the Association Agreement, with the aim of full Community membership for Greece. Mr Gundelach of the Commission said that the Community must be ready to bear the economic consequences of the Association. The question of any shortening of the transitional period ought to be reviewed after the elections in Greece.

Arab countries (25 September)

2410. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr Durieux (F) asked the Commission what role would fall to it in the contacts with the Arab countries decided by the Foreign Ministers, and whether it would conduct any possible negotiations, or wished to participate as a third party.

Acting for the Questioner, Mr Baas (NL) justified the question by the fear that Parliament might not have any influence on these contacts, if they were made outside the Treaty. In his view, the Commission could not, however, negotiate on the basis of Article 228 of the EEC Treaty (conclusion of trade agreements) unless it was given a clear-cut mandate.

Mr Cheysson of the Commission said that the sectors which fell within the Community's jurisdiction would be dealt with within the Council, and the general political framework of Euro-Arab cooperation as part of political cooperation. The President of the Commission always attended the sessions on political cooperation

and a Member of the Commission was usually present as well. The Commission was also represented at the regular consultations between ambassadors of the Nine.

The most important organ in the Euro-Arab dialogue was planned to be a General Commission, on which the EEC Commission, the Council and the Member States would be represented. He assured the House that, in all areas under the Community's responsibility, the Treaties would be strictly adhered to and that the EEC Commission could thus assert its right to present proposals. It could also express its opinion at the level of political cooperation.

The spokesman of the Socialist Group, Mr Fellermaier (G) declared that he had heard no mention in Mr Cheysson's statements of the special problem of relations with Israel. The Euro-Arab dialogue must also yield a solution to the oil question. In conclusion, he wanted to know what long-term political philosophy the Commission intended to bring to this dialogue.

For the European Conservatives, Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (UK) objected to maintenance of a dividing-line between the Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Council of the Communities. On behalf of the EPD Group, Mr Terre-noire (F) stressed that Europe's future hinged substantially on radical transformation of its relations with the Arab world. The dialogue now initiated must be instrumental in laying the foundations for long-term economic cooperation.

Mr Blumenfeld (C-D/G) brought up the question of whether the twenty Arab States actually had mutual interests. He then spoke of the risk that the 'large canvas of mutual interests' could be no more than a framework in which it would be far better to operate bilaterally, and blamed the French Government for making the dialogue more difficult by not joining the group of twelve oil-consuming countries.

Winding up the debate, Mr *Cheysson* affirmed that in the Mediterranean area negotiations would be conducted with all countries, and therefore with Israel, on the same terms. Parallel to this global Mediterranean policy, the Community could make agreements with a single country. The energy problems could not be solved through the dialogue between the '29', since not all the oil-producing and oil-consumer countries were represented. The mutual interests of both groups of countries, on this and the other side of the Mediterranean involved, in practical terms, the potential labour force, the distances involved, and the proximity of raw materials, as well as the financial strength existing on the Arab side and the technological strength on the Community side.

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
(26 September)

2411. Mr *Jahn* (C-D/G) asked whether the Council could confirm that it was opposed to institutionalizing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, by means of a permanent secretariat.

On this point the officiating President of the Council, Mr *Destremau* said that the matter was still completely open in the Conference itself. Moreover, this issue came within the competence of the Member States rather than the Community.

2412. Sir Douglas *Dodds-Parker* (C/UK) asked what headway had been made concerning the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr *Destremau* replied that the work of Committee 2, on which the Committee was represented, had, *inter alia*, not yet led to conclusive results in respect of preparing a draft resolution on

trade. It was hard to make a summary review, since the work of all the Committees was closely interlocked. On the work of Committee No 3 (Human Rights) he could not speak for the Council since the Committee's activities fell within the competence of the Member States.

Social policy

European Vocational Training Centre
(25 September)

2413. In its Resolution, Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal on setting up a European vocational training centre.¹ The centre would work independently, but would help to coordinate vocational training projects through close cooperation with the Community institutions. It should make use of the existing facilities in the Member States and organize and finance specific operations, experiments and pilot projects in its own field.

It should also prepare job analyses and harmonized training programmes, to facilitate the mutual recognition of diplomas and certificates of professional qualifications.

Parliament considered that the anticipated resources of 1200 000 u.a. were inadequate for these projects. The House declared itself satisfied with the representation of both sides of industry on the board of management, but suggested that the committee of experts be expanded, so that all the skills in Member States could be represented.

Discussion centred on the concept of 'vocational training' which individual Member States interpreted differently, and on the make-up of the centre's functional bodies.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2207.

On behalf of the Youth and Cultural Affairs Committee, acting in a consultative capacity, Mr Knud Nielsen (S/DK) urged that fully-qualified educationalists and a representative of the European Youth Forum be appointed to the centre's board of management. Members of the committee of experts should be fully qualified in vocational and basic training. The House approved two relevant amendments to the Commission's Proposal.

For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr Goutmann (F) called for more effective participation by workers and educationalists alike. A Group amendment, to the effect that workers should not have equal but majority representation on the board, was rejected by the House.

Vice-President Dr Hillery, of the Commission, confirmed that the Commission saw the centre as a vehicle of practical action. He also agreed with the House on its terms of reference and on increasing its budget.

Employment situation (26 September)

2414. The crisis on the labour market was dealt with in a debate on two Oral Questions to the Council and Commission.

Mr Amendola (I), and other members of the Communist and Allied Group referred in their Question to the disquieting effects of the energy crisis on the employment situation. In Germany, the influx of foreign manpower had been halted, and in addition, the number of unemployed had doubled.

The Council was asked whether it did not feel that it was a priority matter to convene the Commission's proposed tripartite Conference, between both sides of industry and the Community institutions, in order to review these problems.

As the officiating President of the Council, Mr Destremau, State Secretary at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed that the Council had always worked for a dialogue between both sides of industry on the question of employment. The trade unions, however, had not yet been able to agree on the seat distribution for the tripartite Conference. Both sides of industry also had the opportunity to bring up their problems in the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and in the Commission and Council.

On behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Labour Problems, Mr Bertrand (C-D/B) asked the Commission for details of the current employment situation, and wanted to know what action the Commission intended to take to moderate the crisis. Vice-President Dr Hillery said that the Commission was aware that the Community employment situation had deteriorated, especially in June, July and August of this year. In its report of May 1974, on the effects of the energy crisis on employment in the Community, the Commission had recommended various measures. Dr Hillery also referred to the suggestions made in the Second Annual Report on the Activities of the European Social Fund, which appeared on 4 July 1974.

Mr Glinne (S/B) emphasized that his Group could on no account accept that unemployment must be regarded as an inescapable factor in the economic system.

Any employment policy must guarantee the right to work. The tripartite Conference of both sides of industry must take place at the earliest opportunity.

For the European Conservatives, Lady Elles (UK) urged the Commission to encourage the creation of new jobs by investment incentives and to put forward appropriate vocational and retraining programmes. On this point, Mr Bertrand (C-D/B) criticized the Council's intention to cut

the resources of the European Social Fund by 90 million u.a. He advocated more Community credits for Member States needing it.

Energy Research (25 September)

2415. In an Oral Question, Mr Hougardy (L/B) asked the Commission to indicate which energy research projects were now being implemented in the Community, which projects were worth developing and what figure the Commission placed on the cost of satisfactory research. Acting for the Questioner, Mr Baas (L/NL) went into the question of nuclear reactor safety, which was causing public anxiety.

In reply, Mr Dahrendorf of the Commission referred to the Communication to the Council entitled 'Energy for Europe' in which the Commission had spelled out the priorities for energy research, and went on to say that the Joint Research Centre was now engaged on a four-year programme covering plutonium, the transplutonium elements and reactor safety.

About 0.1% of the GNP in the Community and the Member States was now being spent on energy research. The Commission contended that this should be raised to 0.14—0.15% of the GNP, which would match the order of magnitude of similar expenditure in the United States and Japan.

Common Transport Policy (25 September)

2416. In its Resolution on the Commission's Communication to the Council concerning the further development of the common transport policy,² Parliament expressed the opinion that in respect of transport policy the Community was lagging far behind the objectives of the Treaty. The legal provisions implemented so far in the

field of transport could not be called a common transport policy. The lack of such a policy had resulted in the misdirected use of capital and labour and an uneven regional distribution of economic activity. A common transport policy was, therefore, an indispensable prerequisite for economic and monetary union. The House unanimously approved this concept, but wanted to take the Commission's ideas further and give the concept more binding force.

Parliament then defined a set of principles for the common transport policy, to serve as the basis for developing a common transport market. This was to be accomplished in two stages, by 1983, and would include the following features:

- (i) right of establishment for transport undertakings;
- (ii) complete freedom of movement for transport workers;
- (iii) freedom to offer transport services (equality of treatment for international and domestic transport);
- (iv) no restrictions on ships of one EEC country in the ports of another EEC country;
- (v) a common air transport policy;
- (vi) a permanent umbrella organization for the nine State railway systems.

Mr Mursch (C-D/G), justifying the need for a common transport philosophy, said that traffic blocks were worse than customs barriers.

Quoting several examples, he pointed out that tariff-reductions and monetary policy measures would be fruitless, or even lead to undesirable consequences, unless transport conditions were

¹ Supplement 5/74 - Bull. EC and Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 1101 to 1104.

² Supplement 16/73 - Bull. EC.

standardized. The Rapporteur stressed that the European Parliament and even its predecessor, the Assembly of the ECSC had repeatedly pressed for action in the transport sector to be speeded up.

Both the basic reports of 1957 and 1961, known as the Kapteyn reports, after the name of the Rapporteur, at the time, had lost none of their weight. The report now to hand was based on these basic reports and took account of the last thirteen years' development, and of the Community's enlargement.

Most of the Group spokesmen approved the Resolution motion. Mr Pêtre (C-D/B) said he hoped that swift approval of a common transport policy would restore public confidence in the Community. Mr Seefeld (S/D) said that to the man in the street, it was the transport sector which demonstrated that the Community did exist. Lord Bessborough (C/UK) spoke of the social, environmental and safety aspects of transport policy. Mr Herbert (EPD/IRL) asked for a realistic timetable. For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr Fabbrini (I) rejected the proposed transport concept and called for a common transport policy which took account of the radical changes due to the energy crisis.

On behalf of the Commission, Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza complimented the Rapporteur, and noted that on the issue of transport policy, no radical differences of opinion existed between Parliament and the Commission.

Environment

Pollution of the seas (25 September)

2417. In its Resolution on a Communication, and two Recommendations from the Commission to the Council, concerning the signing of the

Paris Agreement on the prevention of pollution of the seas from land-based sources,¹ Parliament approved the Community's participation in this Agreement. The Community should similarly be a party to the future agreement on the Mediterranean Sea.

Harmonizing Safety Measures in Nuclear Power Stations (26 September)

2418. Mr Premoli (L/I) asked whether, in view of the anticipated development of nuclear power plants and the consequent apprehensions of a broad section of the public, the Commission did not feel that efforts to harmonize safety standards in nuclear power should be stepped up and amplified.

Vice-President Dr Hillery replied that safety in nuclear power stations would be given detailed treatment in the Commission's Communication to the Council on Energy for Europe.

Regional Development Fund (26 September)

2419. Lord O'Hagan (Non-affiliated, UK) asked what progress the Council had made in establishing a Regional Development Fund. The officiating President of the Council, Mr Destremau replied that, on account of the manifold problems, the Council had so far not managed to reach a decision. Through contacts with the Member States, the Commission was again probing the whole question.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2219.

Financial aid for the Sahel Countries
(26 September)

2420. Mr *Deschamps* (C-D/B) wanted to know what measures in the Sahel countries were being financed via the European Development Fund, to facilitate sound farming operations and the breeding of cattle, which was vital to the life of the population.

Mr *Thomson* of the Commission replied that the EDF had in 1972/73 financed the sinking of 3 000 wells. Since 1973, priority had been given to financing the restoration of transport routes and warehouses, the installation of new water points and the supply of seeds. Much had also been done to promote the development of transport networks, and maintain the biological balance between livestock herds and available pasturage.

**Internal rules of procedures
 for the EEC Budget**
(25 September)

2421. On the strength of a report by Mr *Spénale* (S/F) Parliament passed a Resolution on the internal rules of procedure for reviewing the draft of the EEC's General Budget for 1975.

The 1975 EEC Budget will be examined and passed according to the new budgetary provisions of the Treaties (Articles 78 ECSC, 203 EEC, 177 EAEC) which confer on Parliament an authoritative role in budgetary procedure.¹

The House regretted that the Treaty of 22 April 1970, amending certain budgetary provisions had not been able to be adjusted in sufficient time, before coming into force, in order to take account of Parliament's future budgetary powers.

In view of the position, the House decided on provisional internal rules of procedure for reviewing and drawing up the 1975 Budget.

Council

During September the Council held six sessions devoted to general matters, agriculture, economic and financial affairs, the budget, and development aid.

300th Session—Agriculture
(Brussels, 3 September 1974)

2422. President: Mr *Bonnet*, French Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Mr *Lardinois*, Mr *Gundelach*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by:

Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Kofoed*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Denmark); Mr *Rohr*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Bonnet*, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Bisaglia*, Minister of Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Berchem*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stee*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Netherlands); Mr *Pearl*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

The Council noted the serious situation of agriculture in the Community, which, as far as incomes are concerned, has worsened considerably over recent months owing to soaring costs and the adverse market situation for certain products, despite action already taken by the Community.

After reviewing the Commission's Communication on exceptional measures in favour of agriculture, the Council noted the Commission's

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2487.

intention to present Proposals at the earliest opportunity. To speed up the decision-making, the Council brought forward the date of its next meeting to 17 September.

301st Session—Economic and Financial Affairs

(Brussels, 16 September 1974)

2423. President: Mr Fourcade, French Minister for Finance and the Economy.

From the Commission: Mr Haferkamp, Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents, Mr Thomson, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by:

Mr De Clercq, Finance Minister, Mr Oleffe, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Vande Putte, Governor of the National Bank (Belgium); Mr Nyboe Andersen, Minister for Economic Affairs and Trade, Mr Andersen, Governor of the National Bank, Mr Hansen, State Secretary for Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Apel, Finance Minister, Mr Schlecht, State Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Emminger, Vice-President of the Federal Bank (Germany); Mr Fourcade, Minister for Finance and the Economy, Mr Clappier, Governor of the Bank of France (France); Mr Ryan, Finance Minister, Mr Whitaker, Governor of the Central Bank (Ireland); Mr Colombo, Minister of the Treasury, Mr Ossola, representing the Bank of Italy (Italy); Mr Vouel, Finance Minister (Luxembourg); Mr Duisenberg, Finance Minister, Mr Zijlstra, President of the Netherlands Bank (Netherlands); Mr Dell, Paymaster-General, Mr Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England (United Kingdom).

The Council again reviewed the economic situation of the Member States of the Community.¹

302nd Session—General Matters (Brussels, 17 September 1974)

2424. President: Mr Sauvagnargues, French Foreign Minister.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents, Mr Spinelli, Mr Borschette, Mr Dahrendorf, Mr Thomson, Mr Lardinois, Mr Gundelach, Mr Cheysson, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by:

Mr Van Elslande, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Development (Belgium); Mr Guldborg, Foreign Minister, Mr Christensen, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr Genscher, Foreign Minister, Mr Wischnewski, Minister of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr Sauvagnargues, Foreign Minister, Mr Destremau, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr FitzGerald, Foreign Minister, Mr Keating, Minister of Agriculture and Trade (Ireland); Mr Moro, Foreign Minister, Mr Pedini, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Thorn, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr Brinkhorst, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (United Kingdom).

EEC-Greece Association: The Council reviewed the status of the Association between the Community and Greece, and adopted a statement in which it notes that the new circumstances have now opened the way for the Association author-

¹ For the communiqué issued at the end of the session, see point 2201.

ities to start working normally again, and, in more general terms, for an all-round development of the Association.¹

Energy policy: On this issue the Council succeeded in reaching agreement on a Resolution² affirming its political resolve to prepare and put in hand a Community energy policy.

The Council also considered Community relations with the State-trading countries, and the emergency operations, within the United Nations Organization, for the benefit of the developing countries hardest hit by the higher prices for oil and raw materials.

303rd Session—Agriculture (Brussels, 17-20 September 1974)

2425. President: Mr Bonnet, French Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Dr Hillery, Vice-President, Mr Lardinois, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by:

Mr Lavens, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr Kofoed, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Denmark); Mr Ertl, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Rohr, State Secretary for Agriculture (Germany); Mr Bonnet, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr Clinton, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr Bisaglia, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Salvatore, State Secretary for Agriculture (Italy); Mr Hamilius, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Berchem, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr Van der Stee, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Netherlands); Mr Pearn, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

Short-term economic situation in agriculture: The Council agreed a series of measures to deal with the current short-term economic situation

in agriculture, the German Delegation having given its agreement 'ad referendum'.³

The Council also considered the position of the beef and veal, pigmeat, and wine markets, the Community's future policy on sugar, and the position which the Community will adopt at the next World Food Conference.

304th Session—The Budget (Brussels, 23 September 1974)

2426. President: Mr Poncelet, French State Secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

From the Commission: Mr Cheysson, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by:

Mr Geens, State Secretary for the Budget and for Scientific Policy (Belgium); Mr Christensen, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr Hiele, State Secretary for Finance (Germany); Mr Poncelet, State Secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Economy (France); Mr Kenny, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Ireland); Mr Macchia, Deputy Permanent Representative (Italy); Mr Dondelinger, Permanent Representative (Luxembourg); Mr Brinkhorst, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr Goldsmith, Deputy Permanent Representative (United Kingdom).

Meeting with a delegation from the European Parliament: The Council, with the Commission in attendance, met a delegation from the European Parliament led by Mr Spénale, Chairman

¹ See point 2231 for the complete text of the Council's statement.

² See point 1401 for the complete text of the Resolution passed by the Council.

³ For details, see point 1103.

of the Committee on Budgets. Besides enabling the Council to hear the initial political considerations of the Parliamentary Delegation on the preliminary draft of the Budget, the meeting also provided an opportunity for frank and constructive dialogue on a number of basic problems arising from the budget in general, and concerning the financial year 1975 in particular. This involves an increase in the volume of the said Budget as compared with the current financial year, the distinction to be made between compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure, the budgetary implications of major decisions which the Council will have to take in the months ahead and, in a general way, the significance of the decisions adopted when the Budget was drawn up, in relation to the decisions defining the basic principles of Community policies. All those who attended the meeting felt that the outcome augured well for the continuance of the budgetary dialogue thus initiated between the Council and the European Parliament.

Against this background, it was noted in various quarters that the dialogue between the Council and Parliament would have special significance from now on, since, for the financial year 1975, the new budgetary provisions, especially Article 203 et seq., of the EEC Treaty were for the first time fully applicable.

Establishing the 1975 draft Budget: Following its deliberation, the Council drew up the draft of the Community General Budget for the financial year 1975.¹

305th Session—Development Aid (Brussels, 24 September 1974)

2427. President: Mr Abelin, French Minister for Cooperation.

From the Commission: Mr Cheysson, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by:

Mr Van der Meulen, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr Christensen, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ulrichsen, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr Brueck, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry for Economic Cooperation (Germany); Mr Abelin, Minister for Cooperation (France); Mr Cluskey, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry of Health and Social Security (Ireland); Mr Pedini, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Dondelinger, Permanent Representative (Luxembourg); Mr Pronk, Minister for Cooperation and Development (Netherlands); Mrs Hart, Minister of Overseas Development (United Kingdom).

United Nations Emergency Operation: The Council conformed its decision to contribute, on behalf of the Community, to the emergency operation, on the terms outlined in the letter sent by the Council President to the United Nations Secretary-General on 25 June 1974.² It was therefore decided to rule on the Commission's Proposal to provide US \$ 150 000 000 as from 3 October, in the light of the information obtained at the Ministerial Conference, to be held at the United Nations headquarters on 27 September 1974.

Emergency aid for Honduras: Appalled by the disaster which has ravaged Honduras, the Council agreed to provide that country with initial emergency aid.

World Food Conference: The Council got down to a discussion on preparing a common position *vis-à-vis* the World Food Conference, which will take place in Rome in November 1974.

¹ Point 2445.

² Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2309.

Commission

Activities

2428. During September the Commission held three meetings. Concern focused for the most part on the agricultural situation in the Community, and in particular on the German Government's decision not to accept the agreement of principle reached by the Council of 20 September. Other matters dealt with were the Community's 1975 Budget, the Association with Greece and the emergency action for the benefit of certain developing countries.

Concerning external relations, the Commission considered *Greece's future relations with the Community*, following the first visit of the new civil Greek Government.¹

Against this background, the Commission decided to open a Press and Information Office in Athens. With respect to the *emergency action in favour of the developing countries most seriously affected by the increased prices of raw materials and oil*, the Commission decided to propose to the Council that the first instalment of the US \$ 150 000 000 contribution be released.² The Commission also endeavoured to speed up the Council's proceedings concerning *commercial policy towards the Eastern countries*.³

On the economic and financial policy side, the Commission adopted *the Annual Report on the Economic Situation of the Community*.⁴ With regard to the *Community loan*, the Commission regretted that the Council had deferred its policy decision.

The Commission had before it a work programme, on the principle of such an operation aimed at developing *a Community project in the cultural sector*. It defined a certain number of priority sectors where firm proposals are to be worked out. It also adopted a series of Direc-

tives for its departments to develop activities in the field of *education*, following the meeting of the Council of Education Ministers, and approved a draft Council Decision concerning the formation of an *advisory committee on the training of doctors*.

Mr Dahrendorf leaves the Commission

2429. Mr Ralf *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, attended his last Commission meeting on 24 September. President *Ortoli* expressed the esteem and affection of his colleagues, their regret over his departure and their best wishes for Mr Dahrendorf's success in his new and prominent post. In reply, Mr Dahrendorf emphasized the value for him of his years with the Commission and the deep affection in which he still held the Community, its institutions and especially the Commission.

He would always be ready to help the European and Community cause. He expressed his friendship for his colleagues and thanked them for the trust and cooperation which had grown up between them.

On 1 October Mr Dahrendorf takes up his post of Director of the London School of Economics. After announcing in September 1973 that he intended to accept the offer from London,⁵ Mr Dahrendorf sent his official letter of resignation on 24 June 1974 to the President of the Commission and the President of the Council.

Since no successor could be appointed before his departure, Mr Dahrendorf will continue to act as a Member of the Commission until the end of October at the latest, but will be given leave over this period.

¹ Point 2316.

² Points 1501 to 1504.

³ Point 2301.

⁴ Point 2203.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1973, point 2452.

Departmental Organization

2430. During September the Commission made the following appointments:

Mr Pierre Malvé to be Director of the Directorate for International Affairs relating to Agriculture in the Directorate-General of Agriculture.

Mr Ivo Dubois to be Head of Division for the General Report and Other Periodical Reports in the Secretariat-General.

Mr Elio Bevere to be Head of Division for the Computer Centre in the Directorate-General of Personnel and Administration (Luxembourg).

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 63/74—S.p.A. W. Cadsky Bolzano v Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero, Rome

2431. The Bolzano Court, dealing with a legal action over collection by the Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero of an export duty on fruit and market garden produce, asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether such a charge is to be regarded as a tax of equivalent effect to customs duty, contrary to Article 16 of the EEC Treaty, and also concerning the interpretation to be given to Article 13 of Regulation 159/66, containing additional provisions for the common organization of the markets in the fruit and vegetables sector.¹

Case 64/74—Firma Adolf Reich Stuttgart v Hauptzollamt Landau

2432. In a legal action over the importing of maize into the Federal Republic, the Finanz-

gericht Rheinland-Pfalz asked the Court of Justice on 6 September 1974 for a preliminary ruling. This concerns Article 7(a) of Regulation 54, on the criteria for fixing the scale of premiums applicable to imports of cereals from non-member countries,² and Article 9 of Regulation 87, on establishing the terms of implementation relating to import and export certificates for cereals and cereal products.³ The Court was asked whether the above Articles are to be interpreted as meaning that the rate of the levy, fixed in advance by Article 2(1) and (2) of Regulation 31/63 on derogation from Article 17 of Regulation 19 as regards advance fixing of the levy for certain products,⁴ applies equally to the importation of maize from a Member State, when the importation has not been made in the month indicated in the request, for a reason which, under the terms of Article 8(3) of Regulation 87, justifies such derogation.

Case 65/74—Mr Giordano Porrini et al. v (1) The European Atomic Energy Community and, (2) S.p.A. Comont, Milan; and Mr Arturo Bellintano et al. v (1) The European Atomic Energy Community and, (2) S.p.A. CEMI, Milan

2433. In legal actions before the Varese Court, concerning the application of Italian Law 1369, of 23 October 1960 (labour relations),⁵ opposing Euratom to employees, in the service of Italian companies, and carrying out contract work at the JRC's Ispra Establishment, referred to as 'appaltati' (service-contract employees) cases, the judge on 12 September asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling.

The Court was asked to rule, *inter alia*, on whether Article 152 of the EAEC Treaty was to

¹ OJ 192 of 27.10.1966.

² OJ 54 of 2.7.1962.

³ OJ 66 of 28.7.1962.

⁴ OJ 59 of 12.4.1963.

⁵ Gazzetta ufficiale della Repubblica italiana 289 of 25.11.1960.

be interpreted as meaning that the Court of Justice was competent to rule on legal actions between the Community and persons who, although not servants of the Community, claimed such status, and whether a legal decision could take the place of the act of appointing an official.

Case 66/74—Mr Alfonso Farrauto, Ravalmuto, v Bau-Berufsgenossenschaft Wuppertal, Wuppertal

2434. In settling a legal action over the method of notifying the person concerned of the decision by the relevant institution, in response to an application for invalidity pension, the Bundessozialgericht on 13 September 1974 filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on how to interpret the word 'directly' (directement) in Article 56(2) of Regulation 4, fixing the terms of application and consolidating the provisions of Regulation 3, concerning the social security of migrant workers.¹

Case 67/74—Mr Carmelo Angelo Bonsignore, Cologne, v Oberstadtdirektor, Cologne

2435. Having received an appeal from an Italian national expelled from the Federal Republic for carrying an unlicensed firearm, a weapon with which he had accidentally killed his brother, the Cologne Verwaltungsgericht filed a request on 14 September 1974 with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling. The Court was asked to rule on whether Article 3(1) and (2) of Directive 64/221, on coordinating special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals, which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health,² is to be interpreted as blocking the expulsion of a foreign national designed to deter other foreign nationals from committing an offence against public security and public policy

(general prevention), or whether this provision means that a foreign national cannot be expelled, unless there are conclusive reasons for thinking that the guilty party, convicted of a crime, will commit a further offence against public security and public policy (special prevention).

Case 68/74—Mr Angelo Alaimo, Décines, v The Préfet du Rhône, Lyons

2436. In a legal action over a scholarship granted by the Conseil général du Rhône, to the child of an Italian national, the Lyons Administrative Court asked the Court of Justice on 16 September 1974 to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68, relating to the free movement of workers within the Community.³

Case 69/74—Auditeur du travail, Mons, v Mr Jean-Pierre Cagnon, Amiens and Mr Jean-Paul Taquet, Amiens

2437. The Mons Police Court filed a request with the Court of Justice on 18 September 1974 for a preliminary ruling on whether the words 'have had a rest period' in Article 11, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 1, of Regulation 543/69, on harmonizing certain social legislation relating to road transport,⁴ are to be interpreted as meaning that a driver must be allowed the rest period laid down by law, or whether he is obliged to observe the Regulation, by actually taking a rest.

Case 70/74—Commission v Council

2438. On 19 September 1974 the Commission sent an application to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Council Decision of 22 and

¹ OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

² OJ 56 of 4.4.1964.

³ OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968.

⁴ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

23 July 1974, whereby the Council refused to make any adjustments to the pay and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Communities, despite the unreliability of the specific indicators used when undertaking the annual revisions for the periods 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972, and 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973.

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

2439. On 25 July 1974 the Commission had adopted a Decision regarding the plaintiffs, according to which certain provisions of the agreement between the plaintiffs, relating to the operation of auction sales for citrus and other fruits imported into the Netherlands, and the act of implementing the said arrangements, constituted an infringement of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty, which the plaintiffs were asked to terminate forthwith.¹

On 23 September 1974, the Court of Justice received an application for annulment of this Commission Decision. The appeal was backed by two applications for interim measures, introduced on the basis of Articles 185 and 186 of the EEC Treaty. One asked for suspension of enforcement of the Commission's Decision until the Court had rendered its judgment on the main action; the other asked for suspension even before the Court had ruled by order on the first request for interim measures.

Judgments

Case 62/74 R—Commission Official v the Commission

2440. By order of 17 September 1974, the Court of Justice rejected an application for

interim measures to suspend enforcement of the Commission's Decision to apply the provisions of Article 60 of the Staff Regulations to the plaintiff, and to withhold the plaintiff's salary for July 1974.

Economic and Social Committee

Renewal of the Economic and Social Committee

2441. At its meeting of 17 September 1974, the Council, having obtained the Opinion of the Commission, appointed the members of the Economic and Social Committee for the period 17 September 1974—16 September 1978, on the basis of the lists of candidates submitted by the Member States' Governments.

European Investment Bank

Loans granted

France

2442. The EIB has concluded a global loan transaction with the Crédit National to the equivalent value of FF 119 000 000 (20 000 000 u.a.) With the approval of the EIB, the loan will go towards financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures in France, mainly in regions which are lagging behind in their development or need to modernize their traditional industries.

This is the second global loan granted to the Crédit National. The first loan, agreed in June 1973 for an amount of FF 166 600 000, was allocated to 54 industrial projects.²

¹ OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.

² Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2476.

Ireland

2443. The EIB has granted two loans, totalling the equivalent of £ 12 000 000 (23 000 000 u.a.) to finance investments in the telephone network and the agricultural sector in Ireland.

The first loan, for a sum of £ 9 500 000 (18 200 000 u.a.) was contracted with the Irish Government. It will be used by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs to finance the modernization and extension of telephone services in Ireland.

The investments the EIB loan is intended for, are part of the second stage of a five-year telephone development programme to be carried out between 1973 and 1978. The first stage was supported by the EIB, with a loan of £ 7 500 000 in 1973.¹

The second loan of £ 2 500 000 (4 800 000 u.a.) was granted to the Agricultural Credit Corporation Limited (ACC), the State-owned company specializing in lending to agricultural industry, and the farm cooperative movement. This is a global loan which ACC, with EIB's approval, can allocate to small and medium-scale agricultural ventures in Ireland.

This is the third EIB loan made with the ACC, in 1973 and 1974 two loans of £ 800 000 and £ 3 300 000 were granted to the ACC.²

Italy

2444. The European Investment Bank has granted five loans totalling the equivalent of Lit 39 650 million (approximately 52 000 000 u.a.) to finance industrial projects and tourist facilities in the Italian Mezzogiorno.

One loan, for the equivalent of Lit 1 750 million (2.3 million u.a.), has been granted to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, and will constitute part of the aid accorded to VIANINI S.p.A. by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER) to build a factory at

Ginos. (Tarante) manufacturing prestressed concrete products. This project, involving total fixed investments of around Lit 4 800 million, will lead to the creation of about 400 new jobs.

The second, a global loan for the equivalent of Lit 16 000 million (20 900 000 u.a.), has been granted to the 'Sezione speciale per il Credito alle piccole e medie industrie' (Special Section for Credit to Small and Medium-Scale Industry) of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. The funds provided under this loan will be allocated in stages, with the prior agreement of the EIB, for financing small- and medium-scale industrial ventures in the Mezzogiorno.

Two loans, totalling the equivalent of Lit 21 000 million (27 500 000 u.a.), have been granted to Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI). The first of these, for the equivalent of Lit 5 000 million (6 600 000 u.a.), will be used to finance AGIP S.p.A. investment programmes for developing the 'Campo di Luna' natural gas field in the Ionian Sea off Crotone, one of the most important deposits discovered by AGIP in southern Italy. It is planned to connect this field to the national network of natural gas pipelines, in order to provide supplies of gas to industry in the Mezzogiorno. The other loan, for the equivalent of Lit 16 000 million (20 900 000 u.a.), will be used by ANIC S.p.A. to finance a project for the construction of new plant in the Gela petrochemicals complex (Caltanissetta), including a new acrylonitrile production unit, and various anti-pollution installations. Some 130 new jobs will be created in this complex, which already employs a work force of more than 3 700. The total cost of fixed investments for the two projects is estimated at around Lit 79 000 million.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2457.

² Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2475, and 6-1974, point 2495.

Lastly, a loan for the equivalent of Lit 900 million (1.2 million u.a.) has been granted to Ente Partecipazioni e Finanziamento Industria Manifatturiera (EFIM) to part-finance a *new holiday village*, now under construction on the Ionian Coast, near Catanzaro, by S.p.A. Golfo di Squillace, a member of the INSUD group, which is controlled 50-50 by EFIM and the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno. The cost of the village, which will be managed by a large German tourist company, and will provide accommodation for 750 guests, is estimated at Lit 4 250 million.

Financing Community Activities

Draft of the General Budget for 1975

2445. On 23 September 1974 the Council adopted the draft of the 1975 Budget.

Tables 1 and 2 give a comparison between the preliminary draft budget¹ and the draft budget. Table 3 shows the Council's action on proposed new projects which the Commission had put into its preliminary draft.

In point of fact, the Council, when compiling the draft, followed in the main a legal approach, in providing appropriations only for those projects where regulatory decisions have already been taken. This being the case, the Council intended to use the additional budget procedure in 1975, when these legal circumstances obtain. (Tables pp. 84-86.)

Additional and amending Budget No 2, 1974

2446. The Commission prepared a preliminary draft of additional and corrective budget No 2 of the European Communities for the

financial year 1974, involving the authorization of an appropriation of 138 955 003 u.a. which represents the first instalment of the Community's share in a special aid project organized by the United Nations for the developing countries hardest hit by the present crisis.

This appropriation will be covered almost entirely by an increase in own resources. Estimates based on the recording of own resources over the first half of 1974 make it possible to expect that, up to the end of year, the overall increase in own resources actually received will continue at the same rate.

Without the new moves by the Commission, this would have resulted in a corresponding reduction of Member States' global contributions which, all in all, remain unchanged despite the new expenditure.

Stewardship of the Budget

2447. On 11 September the Commission approved and sent to the Council and European Parliament the report on execution of the budget, required under Article 35 of the financial Regulation of 24 April 1973,² concerning the first half of the financial year 1974.

On the receipts side, the report shows that own resources stemming from customs duties are appreciably greater than the initial forecasts (the actual figure being ± 115% of the forecasts). Conversely, agricultural levies and sugar contributions have diminished considerably everywhere, reaching respectively only 80-85% and 60-65% of forecasts. For the whole Community, it is a fair assumption that the total remittances of own resources will exceed forecasts by ± 150 000 000 u.a.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2487.

² OJ L 116 of 2.5.1973.

Financing Community Activities

Financing Community Activities

Table 1

(in u.a.)

| Areas | Preliminary draft budget 1975 | Draft budget 1975 |
|---|---|----------------------|
| I. Commission | | |
| <i>Appropriations for administrative expenditure</i> | | |
| Staff | 240 533 900 | 203 715 100 |
| Operations | 68 855 770 | 63 304 800 |
| Information | 5 92 000 | 5 150 000 |
| Aid and subsidies | 36 725 000 | 17 043 300 |
| | Sub-total | 352 034 670 |
| | Sub-total | 289 213 200 |
| <i>Intervention appropriations</i> | | |
| Agriculture | 4 303 846 750 | 4 099 430 250 |
| Social | 417 673 200 | 338 810 500 |
| Regional | 650 000 000 | token entry |
| Research, technology, industry, energy | 157 158 905 | 124 244 490 |
| Cooperation and development | 568 752 000 | 229 797 000 |
| | Sub-total | 6 097 430 855 |
| | Sub-total | 4 792 282 240 |
| Contingency reserve | 5 100 000 | 3 500 000 |
| Reimbursement to Member States of 10% of sums paid as own resources | 397 554 320 | 378 083 777 |
| | Commission total | 6 852 119 845 |
| II. Other institutions | | |
| | Grand total | 5.463 079 217 |
| Effect of amending letter No 1 (Athens Office) | 103 539 964 | 95 631 304 |
| | Grand total ¹ (including amending letter No 1) | 6 955 659 809 |
| | Grand total ¹ (including amending letter No 1) | 5 558 710 521 |
| | Grand total ¹ (including amending letter No 1) | 185 400 |
| | Grand total ¹ (including amending letter No 1) | 99 200 |
| | Grand total ¹ (including amending letter No 1) | 6 955 845 209 |
| | Grand total ¹ (including amending letter No 1) | 5 558 809 721 |

¹ The Commission has also sent the budget authority amending letter No 2 showing the effects of the Council of Agriculture Ministers' Decision of 20 September on farm prices. Because of the timing this letter could not be included in the draft budget.

Table 2 — Overall summary of appropriations to be entered into the 1975 draft budget

Section III - Commission

The table compares by heading the 1974 and 1975 appropriations. The comparison allows for the changes in nomenclature proposed for 1975 but does not show:

- (i) appropriate breakdown of appropriations under Chapter 98 (provisions appropriated not allocated) included here under Chapter 9;
- (ii) the possible adjustment deriving from the proposed new presentation of food aid.

| Chapters | Budget 1974 | Preliminary draft 1975 ¹ | Draft budget 1975 | Increase over 1974 | | Reduction of preliminary draft ¹ |
|---|----------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Expenditure in respect of persons working with the institution | 160 278 400 | 190 850 600 | 186 282 100 | + 26 003 700 | + 16 % | - 4 568 500 |
| 2. Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure | 347 989 984 | 472 097 090 | 442 968 577 | + 94 978 593 | + 27 % | - 29 128 513 |
| 3. Expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the institution | 116 374 419 | 171 130 355 | 113 664 048 | - 2 710 371 | - 2 % | - 57 466 307 |
| 4. Aid, subsidies and financial contributions | 11 185 000 | 32 255 900 | 15 205 000 | + 4 020 000 | + 36 % | - 17 050 900 |
| 5. Funds (social and regional) | 327 800 000 | 1 054 300 000 | 334 300 000 | + 6 500 000 | + 2 % | - 720 000 000 |
| 6/7. EAGGF Guarantee section | 3 513 100 000 | 3 772 100 000 | 3 772 100 000 | + 259 000 000 | + 7 % | - |
| 8. EAGGF Guidance section | 325 000 000 | 325 000 000 | 325 000 000 | - | - | - |
| 9. Food aid and other expenditure | 195 838 900 | 834 571 300 | 273 658 692 | + 77 819 792 | + 39 % | - 560 912 608 |
| Total | 4 997 566 703 | 6 852 305 245 | 5 463 178 417 | + 465 611 714 | + 9.3% | - 1 389 126 828 |

¹ Including amending letter No 1 (see Table 1).

Financing Community Activities

Financing Community Activities

Table 3 — New projects

(in u.a.)

| | Appropriations adopted for draft budget | Appropriations prepared for preliminary draft budget |
|--|---|--|
| <i>Social action programme (part of Chap. 30)</i> | 5 036 000 | 1 000 000 (Chap. 98) |
| <i>Industrial development contracts (part of Chap. 32)</i> | 20 000 000 | token entry |
| <i>Research and investment expenditure (Chap. 33)</i> | | |
| — Controlled thermonuclear fusion reactors | 685 000 | |
| — New activities in Petten | 1 922 000 | |
| — Plutonium recycling | 709 000 | |
| | 3 316 000 | — ¹ |
| <i>Environment (part of Chap. 35)</i> | 4 544 000 | 140 000 ² |
| <i>Expenditure relating to scientific and technical information and management of information (Chap. 36)</i> | 1 870 000 | 1 840 000 (Chap. 98) |
| <i>Expenditure on educational measures (Chap. 39)</i> | 1 200 000 | token entry |
| <i>Charging to the budget of expenditure arising from the supervision of EDF projects (Chap. 42)</i> | 15 000 000 | — ³ |
| <i>Construction of AASM building (Chap. 49)⁴</i> | 2 000 000 | — |
| <i>Regional funds (Chaps. 55 and 56)</i> | 650 000 000 | token entry |
| <i>Charging to budget of EDF (Chaps. 90 and 91)</i> | 50 000 000 | — ³ |
| <i>Emergency action (Chap. 94)</i> | 210 000 000 | token entry |
| Total | 962 966 000 | 2 980 000 |

¹ These projects have not been retained since no prior programme decision has been made.

² Breaks down as under:

(i) 100 000 u.a. in Chapter 98 (subsidy for the improvement of living conditions);

(ii) 40 000 u.a. under entry 3.571 (environment projects).

³ Proposal not adopted (pending decision on charging to budget of EDF).

⁴ This operation will not require new budget funds.

5. Institutional questions—European policy

European policy

Private dinner for Heads of State or Government

2501. At the invitation of the French President, Mr *Giscard d'Estaing*, the Heads of State or Government and Mr *Ortoli*, the President of the Commission, met in Paris on 14 September. They discussed the Community's current problems during a private dinner. No communiqué was issued.

Political Cooperation

2502. Prepared by the Political Committee at its meeting of 10 September, a ministerial conference was held in Paris on 16 September. Discussion centred mainly on events in Greece, Cyprus and Portugal, the Euro-Arab dialogue and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The following statement was adopted concerning recent developments in Greece:

'The Nine applaud the restoration in Greece of personal and political freedom and most heartily welcome the efforts in this direction by the Government of Mr Karamanlis.

The clearly affirmed resolve by the Greek Government to lose no time in completing the process of democratization, the initial action taken to this end and especially the restoration of the democratic Constitution of 1952 are seen by the Nine as enabling Greece to regain her place in democratic Europe and particularly within the Council of Europe.

As far as the Nine themselves are concerned, they ask the appropriate authorities of the Council of Europe to take the action required to attain this objective.'

The following communiqué was issued on the situation in Cyprus:

'The situation in Cyprus, still politically dangerous and full of human suffering, continues to

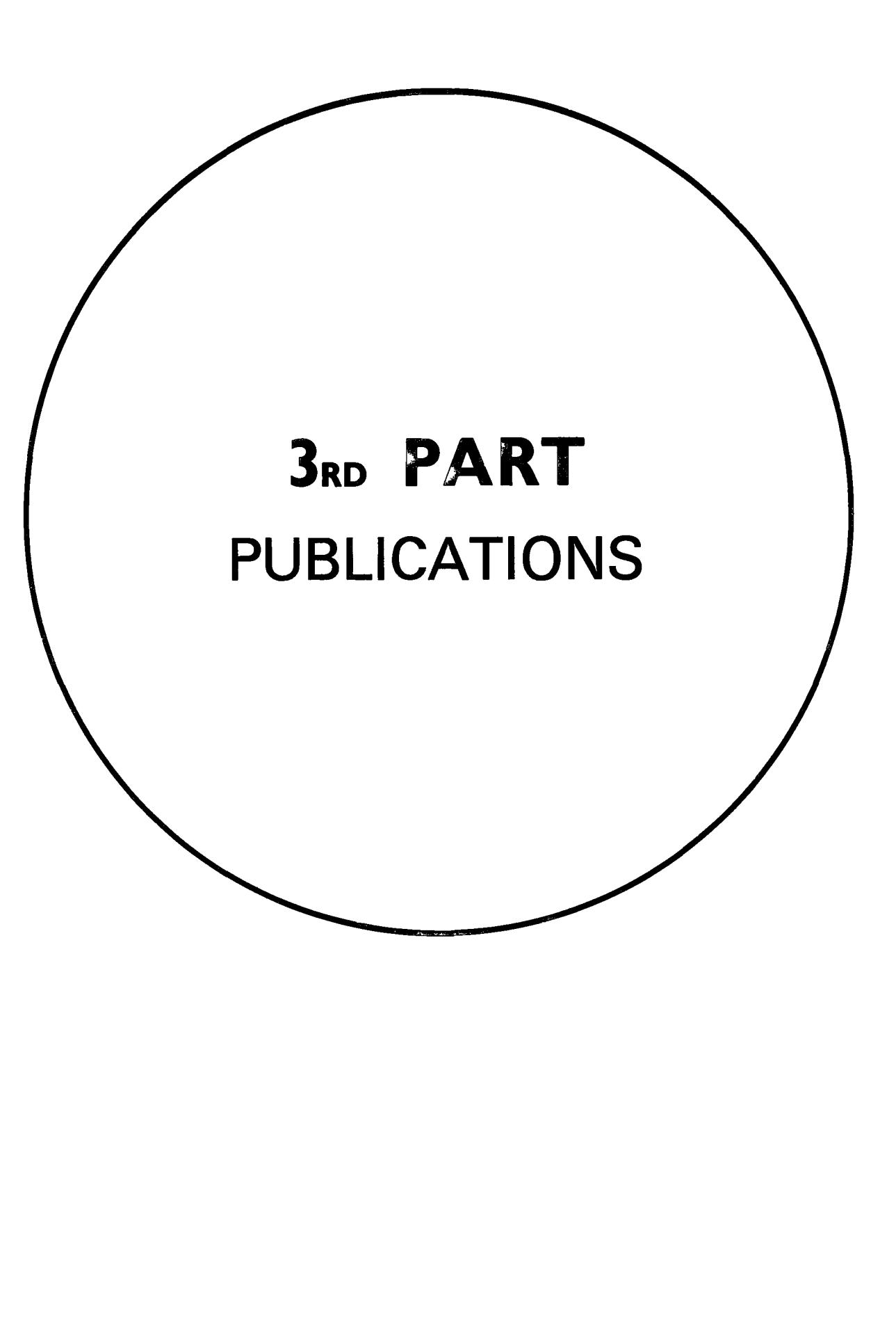
be a source of grave concern to the member countries of the EEC and their associates, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

Feeling keenly for the refugees, the Nine wish to show their compassion by promptly providing financial assistance and food aid. The action already under way, both bilaterally and at Community level, is being coordinated with that of international bodies (the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees) responsible for helping the thousands of displaced persons.

The member countries of the Community express their intense anxiety over a problem which, apart from the hardship it is causing, constitutes another barrier in the quest for a negotiated settlement. They attach the utmost value to any move which might help to initiate a solution to this problem which must be settled by negotiation and not by force.

The Nine reaffirm that negotiation is the only way to restore peace and reach a fair solution for all those concerned. They feel that the contacts made between the island's two communities are the prelude to a climate of mutual understanding and agreement and, with the support of the others involved, to the restoration of peace in Cyprus. The Nine set great store by the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.'





**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 September 1974.

European Parliament

1974-1975 Session

Report of Proceedings from 26 to 28 June 1974
Annex 178, June 1974

Written questions with Replies

Written Question 173/73 by Mr Martens to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The price of bread (Supplementary Answer)
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 204/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Harmonization
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 47/74 by Mr van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Ecological and sociological repercussions of EDF projects
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 136/74 by Mr Pounder to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Estimated Gross National Products of Member States in 1980
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 154/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Budgetary powers of national parliaments
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 155/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Relations between the EEC and the USA
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 169/74 by Mr Patijn and Mr van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: European Development Fund and Surinam
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 174/74 by Mr Durieux to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Common transport policy
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 181/74 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Further tariff reductions on processed agricultural products from developing countries
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 182/74 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Application of GSPs and tariff reductions on the export of jute products from Bangladesh
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 186/74 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Allowing palm oil duty free into the Community
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 187/74 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Establishment of a Euro television channel
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 188/74 by Mr Martens to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Flow of trade in agricultural products between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 189/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Structure of the linguistic service
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 192/74 by Mr Giraud to the Commission of the EC
Subject: 'Europol' project
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 198/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Statements on Council meetings at plenary sessions of the European Parliament
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 204/74 by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Creation of an 'Institute for Research and Ideas'
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 207/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Study of the problems of industrial espionage
C 113, 25.9.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 209/74 by Mr Martens to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Disruption of the beef and veal market
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 210/74 by Mr Lagorce to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Geothermal energy
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 211/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Council of the EC
Subject: European Baccalaureate
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 223/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Six-monthly exchange of views between the Commission and the United States
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 228/74 by Lord Chelwood to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Independence of the Seychelles Islands
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 234/74 by Mr Girardin to the Council of the EC
Subject: Community aid for sulphur mine workers in Italy affected by dismissal
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 235/74 by Mr Girardin to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Expulsion of foreign children from Belgium
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 237/74 by Mr Marras to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Repatriation of migrant workers on loss of employment
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 245/74 by Lord Chelwood to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Replies to Written Questions
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 246/74 by Lord Chelwood to the Council of the EC
Subject: Replies to Written Questions
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 256/74 by Mr Kavanagh to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Establishment of a Community television and radio service
C 113, 25.9.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 258/74 by Mr Albertsen to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Tying of wages to the cost of living index
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 261/74 by Lord Chelwood to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Answers to Written Questions
C 113, 25.9.1974

Written Question 55/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Price of animal feedingstuffs in the UK
C 114, 27.9.1974

Written Question 56/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cost of bread in the UK
C 114, 27.9.1974

Written Question 67/74 by Mr Concas to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Sickness insurance scheme for Community staff
C 114, 27.9.1974

Written Question 84/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Supplies of basic foodstuffs from other Member States to the UK
C 114, 27.9.1974

Written Question 135/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Convention of a European patent for the common market
C 114, 27.9.1974

Council and Commission

Regulations

Regulation (EEC) 2273/74 of the Commission of 2 September 1974 amending Regulations (EEC) 1259/72 and (EEC) 71/73 on the sale of butter from public stocks
L 240, 3.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2319/74 of the Commission of 10 September 1974 specifying certain wine-growing areas which may produce table wines having a maximum total alcoholic strength of 17°
L 248, 11.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2320/74 of the Commission of 10 September 1974 on the sale at prices fixed at a

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standard rate in advance of beef and veal held by the intervention agencies and intended for export
L 248, 11.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2321/74 of the Commission of 10 September 1974 on the sale for processing in the Community at flat-rate prices fixed in advance of beef hindquarters held by the German intervention agency
L 248, 11.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2326/74 of the Commission of 11 September 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on handkerchiefs, of cotton fabric, falling within heading ex 61.05, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3503/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 249, 12.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2329/74 of the Commission of 11 September 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1107/68 as regards transport costs for Grana Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses bought in by intervention agencies
L 249, 12.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2330/74 of the Commission of 11 September 1974 on the exchange between the Member States and the Commission of certain information concerning pigmeat
L 249, 12.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2332/74 of the Council of 12 September 1974 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as food aid for distribution to displaced persons in Cyprus
L 250, 13.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2333/74 of the Council of 12 September 1974 laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as food aid for distribution to displaced persons in Cyprus
L 250, 13.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2352/74 of the Commission of 13 September 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2263/74 as regards certain conditions for the private storage of pecorino romano cheese
L 251, 14.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2353/74 of the Commission of 13 September 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on jerseys and pullovers falling within subheading 60.05 A I originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set

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out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3505/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 251, 14.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2377/74 of the Commission of 18 September 1974 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1470/68 on the drawing and reduction of samples and the determination of the oil content, impurities and moisture in oil seeds
L 254, 19.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2380/74 of the Council of 17 September 1974 adopting provisions for the dissemination of information relating to research programmes for the European Economic Community
L 255, 20.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2391/74 of the Commission of 19 September 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1975/74 as regards the temperatures for the private storage of Emmentaler and Gruyère cheeses
L 255, 20.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2392/74 of the Commission of 19 September 1974 on an invitation to tender for the sale of boneless beef held by the Irish intervention agency
L 255, 20.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2418/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for raw silk (not thrown), falling within heading 50.02 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2419/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community Tariff quota for yarn, entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading ex 50.04 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2420/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading ex 50.05 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2421/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for bullion lead, and unwrought lead other than bullion lead, falling

within subheadings 78.01 A I and A II of the Common Customs Tariff
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2422/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for unwrought zinc, falling within subheading 79.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2423/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon, falling within subheading 73.02 C of the Common Customs Tariff
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2424/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese, falling within subheading 73.02 D of the Common Customs Tariff
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2425/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium, containing not more than 10% by weight of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% by weight of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium), falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2436/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on hydraulic cements, falling within heading 25.23, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2437/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on fabricated asbestos, falling within heading 68.13, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 261, 27.9.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2447/74 of the Commission of 27 September 1974 amending Regulation (EEC)

2637/70 as regards the application of the systems of import and export licences in the olive oil sector
L 262, 28.9.1974

Missions and Representations

Delegations of the Associated Overseas States — (Congo)
C 114, 27.9.1974

Council

Directives and Decisions

74/437/EEC:

Council Decision of 27 June 1974 on the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the supply of butteroil as food aid

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the supply of butteroil as food aid

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/438/EEC:

Council Decision of 27 June 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the World Food Programme on the supply of cereals as food aid to developing countries

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the World Food Programme on the supply of cereals as food aid to developing countries

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the World Food Programme (WFP)
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/439/EEC:

Council Decision of 15 July 1974 concluding the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees on the supply of butteroil as food aid

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees on the supply of butteroil as food aid

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA)
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/440/EEC:

Council Decision of 22 July 1974 concluding the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay on the supply of common wheat as food aid

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay on the supply of common wheat as food aid

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/474/EEC:

Council Directive of 17 September 1974 implementing the Directive on inward processing as regards certain beef, veal and pigmeat products
L 255, 20.9.1974

Resolutions and Declarations

Council resolution of 27 June 1974 on the proposal for a Council Decision on Article 8 of the Council Decision of 13 May 1965
C 111, 23.9.1974

Commission

Directives and Decisions

74/441/EEC:

Commission Decision of 25 July 1974 relating to the setting-up of a Joint Committee on Social Problems in Sea Fishing
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/442/EEC:

Commission Decision of 25 July 1974 relating to the setting-up of a Joint Committee on Social Problems of Agricultural Workers
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/443/EEC:

Commission Decision of 26 July 1974 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to apply special inter-

vention measures for barley
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/447/EEC:

Commission Decision of 2 August 1974 fixing the maximum amount for private storage aid for beef and veal
L 243, 5.9.1974

74/451/EEC:

Commission Decision of 9 August 1974 amending the Commission Decision of 26 July 1974 as regards the application in Germany of special intervention measures for barley
L 247, 10.9.1974

74/462/EEC:

Commission Decision of 10 July 1974 issuing a Standing Invitation to Tender for the export of 50 000 metric tons of common wheat held by the Netherlands intervention agency
L 249, 12.9.1974

74/468/EEC:

Commission Decision of 5 September 1974 amending the Commission Decision of 8 August 1974 authorizing certain Member States to apply special intervention measures for common wheat
L 250, 13.9.1974

74/473/EEC:

Commission Decision of 11 September 1974 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to optical microscopes, falling within heading ex 90.12 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan, and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 254, 19.9.1974

74/476/EEC:

Commission Decision of 10 September 1974 amending the Decision of 30 July 1964 on the introduction of a special method of administrative cooperation for implementing an intra-Community procedure for fishery catches of vessels of Member States
L 259, 25.9.1974

74/477/EEC:

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