Bulletin of the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission

No 3
1974
7th year

The Bulletin of the European Communities gives details every month (eleven numbers per year) of the activities of the Commission and of the other Community institutions. It is edited by the Secretariat of the Commission of the European Communities (rue de la Loi 200, 1040 Brussels) in the official languages of the Community and also in Spanish.

Reproduction of the text is authorized on the condition that the source is indicated.

In order to facilitate consultation of the Bulletin in the different language editions, the texts are numbered according to the following system: the first figure indicates the part, the second the chapter and the last two indicate the different points in the chapters. Quotations should be presented, therefore, in the following manner: Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2108.

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

BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels

no. 3
1974
7th year

contents

Relations between the United States and the Community . . . 5

Declaration by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission on the state of the Community 9

1ST PART DOCUMENTS, FACTS AND STUDIES

1. 'Renegotiation': the British Declaration to the Council . . . 14
2. The Setting of Agricultural Prices for the 1974/75 Marketing Year 20
3. The Community and the Developing Countries: New Moves 29
4. Education problems: Commission Proposals 36

2ND PART COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN MARCH 1974

1. Functioning of the Common Market 42
   - — Customs Union 42
   - — Common Internal Market 43
   - — Competition Policy 43
   - — Fiscal Policy and Financial Institutions 48
2. Economic and Monetary Union 49
   - — Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy 49
   - — Social Policy 51
   - — Environment and Consumer Protection 54
   - — Agricultural Policy 56
   - — Industrial and Technological Policy 62
   - — Science, Research and Development, Education, Scientific and Technical Information 64
   - — Energy Policy 67
   - — Transport Policy 68

3. External Relations 70

— Multilateral Trade Negotiations 70
— Commercial Policy 70
— Development and Cooperation 73
— Commodities and World Agreements 74
— International Organizations 74
— Mediterranean Countries 75
— African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries 77
— Non-Member Countries 78
— Diplomatic Relations of the Community 80

4. Institutions and Organs of the Communities 81

— European Parliament 81
— Council 99
— Commission 100
— Court of Justice 102
— Economic and Social Committee 105
— ECSC Consultative Committee 108
— European Investment Bank 111
— Financing Community Activities 113

3RD PART PUBLICATIONS

— Published in the Official Journal 116

— Publications of the European Communities

Supplements 1974

Special Supplement
Directory of the Commission of the European Communities

1/74 European cooperation grouping (ECG)

2/74 Social Action Programme

Relations between the United States and the Community

by Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission

'In the wake of the Middle-East conflict and the energy crisis, relations between Europe and the United States have in fact deteriorated.

This comes at the very time when the construction of Europe itself is in a critical stage, as was also shown by the events of late 1973.

This is no coincidence: paradoxically, the value of relations between the United States and Europe has been confirmed. The redefining of international balance, for which the energy crisis was a decisive turning point, acts on the whole European unification process and consequently on one of its crucial external features, i.e. relations with the United States.

American support for Europe's work of unification has been a key factor in the construction of Europe since the beginning and we realize this.

So one can well understand how the proliferating squabbles over details and the arguments over principle, the recent clashes and friction and unusually harsh remarks from both sides of the Atlantic have caused bitter reactions or confusion among many Europeans.

I am nonetheless inclined to believe that we must above all manage to keep cool. For the greater the doubts and the deeper the reconsiderations, real or superficial, the more the qualities of basic common sense appreciate in value.

I remember saying in Amsterdam in March 1973 that I was 'convinced of the need for good relations between the United States and Europe' and that 'I am sure they are possible.'

I still take this view today: as I see it, the changes which have occurred or been established in the international background have certainly not cast any doubts on the need for good relations.

And as long as Europe is not asked to give up her most legitimate aspirations, I sincerely believe that such relations, renewed and revitalized on an equal footing, are still attainable.

Obviously, the premises underlying Euro-American relations at the end of the last world conflict have become outdated.

New protagonists have emerged on the world stage who are seeking their identity and an enhanced international role. I mean Japan, China and, of course, the enlarged Community moving towards European Union. Strategic conditions have changed through the nuclear balance between the USA and the USSR and since 1969 through the steady progress towards détente. Lastly, recent developments affecting relationships between energy-producing and energy-consuming countries have highlighted the present trend towards new forms for international economic relations.

These radical changes naturally lead to a reappraisal of the terms and forms of relations between Europe and the United States but with no alteration of basic principles and values.

We believe that with regard to security the alliance which binds us is a genuine one, made in the interests of each partner and where each one benefits and which must be recognized as such.

Secondly, the recent upheavals on the world scene have generated new challenges common to both the United States and Europe and which it is imperative to meet together.

The energy crisis presents the most striking of these joint challenges. On this score I would like to emphasize that despite the divergent views which emerged in Washington on the follow-up to the February 1974 Conference, broad agreement came out between the thirteen participants on the analysis of the repercussions of the oil crisis and on the need for cooperation.

In the face of balance of payments problems coupled with the rising prices of oil products, only the observance of a minimum of good conduct rules can enable us to avoid backsliding into the turmoil of the Thirties, by ensuring the installation of a transitional international monetary system and by conserving the liberal structure and expansion of trade to which the United States and the Community have already contributed so much. In the longer term, cooperation is desirable to ensure a satisfactory matching of supply and demand on the world energy market.

Lastly, over and above the consequences of the energy crisis, the urgent definition of a new international and monetary order destined to put world peace and prosperity on permanent foundations makes it even more necessary to maintain untroubled relations between Europe and America. By their nature certain problems oblige us to work together. We must tackle the quest for mechanisms guaranteeing a true monetary stability and economic growth based on the development of trade, like a venture of joint interest in which we must arrive at the same positional assessments and the same view of solutions.

America and Europe have to approach this new phase of international relations in a climate of rediscovered agreement. The overlong accumulation of misunderstandings between us must therefore be cleared up as promptly as possible.

Unhappily, the speed of developments, their escalation during 1973 and the fact that they have not yet balanced out have not enabled thinking and behaviour on all sides to adjust to the new realities. So the key problem of Euro-American relations today is primarily a question of 'awareness.'

For this reason I believe that the basic guidelines of a 'new start' to these relations must primarily be determined as a function of fact and not of rigid positions of principle. The adjustment of relationships between countries who are longstanding friends is already a sufficiently complicated undertaking without creating further artificial grounds for disagreement which abusively dilate often minor differences and which are more often than not solvable on a technical basis to the satisfaction of both sides.

For the same reason I feel it is imperative to dedramatize Euro-American relations in order to re-establish confident relations swiftly. The polemics and imputations seem moreover all the more fruitless in that the responsibilities for disagreement are shared.

Paralysed by their internal division the Europeans too often give their American partner an impression of inertia and indecision which generates friction and above all incomprehension.

Europe and her need of unity are alas more clearly perceived from the outside than by the Europeans themselves. It must be admitted that progress in the affirmation of the European personality has often been the result of external demands rather than Community efforts.

For her part the United States is also having some difficulty in reappraising her relations with Europe as a function of the new international situations. Important decisions with repercussions on their outside partners are too often taken on the basis of essentially American considerations. I am thinking in particular of monetary policy which in an international crisis situation has proved ill-suited to the world responsibilities of the dollar.

All in all, only the improvement of the trying psychological climate now prevailing between both sides of the Atlantic will allow the full development of ties which are still fundamental for Europe. Europe is determined to continue and amplify her constructive dialogue with the United States in line with the commitments made by the Heads of Stade or Government of the Nine at the Paris Summit Conference in October 1972.

For its part the Commission favours as active a cooperation as possible with the United States and the intensification of the many contacts which have developed over recent years. It also shares the legitimate concern expressed by the American authorities and voiced by the Commission itself for deeper consideration of partner interests when economic and monetary policies are implemented on either side.

But it is certain, and I would like to be quite clear on this point, that the renewal and strengthening of our relations with the United States cannot affect the determination of the Nine to assert themselves as a distinct and original entity.

You cannot applaud the sight of Europe taking wing and at the same time insist that she clips her wings, meaning that she denies herself her concepts and her policy. Europe wants to be adult and mature. This must be understood and acknowledged.

This is primarily a matter of logic and once again a matter of fact.

I remain convinced that American pragmatics will accept the logic and recognize the facts.

As far as the logic is concerned, I would simply say that the United States cannot support the construction of Europe as she has always done while at the same time contesting, often unconvincingly, Europe's practical achievements, be it the common agricultural policy, the special trade relations that the ties of geography or history or her own obligations have led her to develop or be it the impact of her enlargement on world trade. This does not mean that there are no problems. But we must discuss them, as indeed we do—and sometimes very hard—on a calm and objective basis. I would add that here we have made headway in mutual understanding.

One cannot wish for Europe's political unity and deplore that she does not more swiftly achieve her economic integration while forgetting that the new Europe must, if I may say so, have her political means. Can one ask Europe to face with her ally America the new common challenges of clearly international origin and implications and at the same time question her world responsibilities?

In the last analysis the United States must realize that the extent of her cooperation with Europe will hinge directly on the future progress of European unification which, and this is its prime justification, can only be achieved on an independent basis but obviously without harming the cooperation we seek.

The United States must also realize, and here I come to the facts, that Europe has particular obligations and interests of her own which may sometimes differ from American interests, that she has her own problems and that she is duty bound, without running against her overall policy, to negotiate on her own. It is pointless to cover one's eyes to refuse to see the realities. Europe's dependence on Arab oil (90% of Europe's supply as against only 10% for the United States) is a case in point which, highlighted by its immediacy, shows the measure of the differences.

Again as an example, there are old and deep ties which illustrate Europe's quest to strengthen her cooperation with the Arab nations, as she is doing with the Mediterranean countries. This does not mean that this cooperation, planned as it was, before the energy crisis, need harm the United States or anybody else.

Nor does it mean that European identity is measured in terms of aloofness from the United States. It is time to have done with this climate of distrust and insinuation. It is simply a matter of recognizing that the road we are to travel together is primarily decided by our common problems and our interests as well as the strength of our friendship.

The current problems carry valuable lessons from which I hope Europe and the United States will benefit. As far as the Community is concerned, the major lesson would seem to me at all events to be the need, once again obvious to all, to overcome its internal dissensions and its disputes in order to stride more resolutely towards the goal of European Union.

Our relations with the United States are once again bringing us up against the problem of our identity. It is up to us to meet the challenge. And when all is said and done, if we can succed in being more ourselves, I am sure the United States will find it to their advantage. I say so with all confidence and in all friendship.'[1]

[1] Address to the association belgo-américaine, Brussels, 21 March 1974.

Declaration by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission on the state of the Community

A joint Declaration by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission was made to the Council on 2 April 1974 by the Council's President-in-Office.

As stated in the Communiqué published after the session, 'the President-in-Office of the Council indicated the problems on which decisions must be taken as promptly as possible. He also suggested a number of measures to be taken to improve the decision-making machinery within the Community. After a preliminary debate on the Declaration, the Council agreed to resume its review of these practical suggestions at a forthcoming session'.

The complete text of the joint Declaration reads as follows:

I. After the discussion in the Council on 4 February the Presidents of the Council and the Commission were requested to draw up a joint report. Today, the point is not to add a further analysis to those already existing concerning the causes of the situation of the Community. The point is what we can do in order to overcome the stagnation which is threatening the Community. The guideline of our action in the coming months is to ensure the existence of the Community, to prevent any disintegration and to keep it moving, in particular, in all those fields in which important decisions have soon to be made.

This report is deliberately limited to the concrete questions which are of importance today. In this connection, the Decisions of the Summit Conferences of The Hague, Paris and Copenhagen remain our guides.

Energetic action is required because many fields of the Common Market are exposed to disruptions which jeopardize its very essence. This applies in particular to the payments-balances difficulties, whose type and extent may have permanent effects on everything which has so far been achieved by the Community.

The Presidents of the Council and of the Commission consider it necessary that the following proposals should be implemented as soon as possible, so that the Community's essential policies may be continued and the efficiency of the Institutions improved.

II. The most dangerous of the disruptive forces which threaten to undermine the Community from inside is inflation. We must energetically combat this evil, which is extending to ever more Community fields, by joint efforts. For this purpose we must, as soon as possible, give concrete content to the major instruments of a Community policy, the stabilization guidelines and the converging decisions on which the Economics and Finance Ministers had agreed already in their February meeting. At the same time, we require immediate approval of the general resolution concerning the transition to a consolidation phase of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Any further loosening of the inter-Community currency association must be resisted with every force available. The Economics and Finance Ministers should be requested to seek means, on the basis of Commission proposals, on the one hand to ensure the continuation of the 'rump' serpent, and on the other to make possible the building of bridges to the Member States which are freely floating.

In order to further Economic and Monetary Union, we must now begin to alleviate the regional imbalances existing in the Community. For this, the Community needs the

Regional Fund. The Council must as soon as possible arrive at an agreement on the main questions still outstanding: the capital endowment and the distribution key.

In the field of energy policy considerable demands are being made on the Community, both from inside and outside. The Council must now rapidly agree the proposals submitted by the Commission. When the time comes, the Commission will submit more demanding and comprehensive proposals of capital importance to which the Council will have to devote an initial examination in its meeting of May. These proposals are aimed at an effective Community energy-policy strategy, and they will include problems of supply and of savings of energy and the proper functioning of the market. The definition of such a policy will give the Community the minimum of common action, solidarity and unity which it needs in order to be able to face its responsibility in the discussion of energy-policy problems in the different international bodies. In addition, such a policy will require the comprehensive cooperation which is being sought with the oil-producing countries.

With a view to the entry into force of the Communities' 'own resources' system on 1 January 1975, the proposals for the strengthening of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament must be passed. In this way, the democratic element in the Community will be strengthened—and this also with an eye to further developments.

In external relations also, decisions must finally be taken if a vacuum is not to occur and common interests to suffer damage.

In relation to the Mediterranean countries with which negotiations are at present going on, the Community is lagging behind as regards the fulfilment of its legal and political obligations. This being so, the Council must agree the supplementary negotiations mandate. Otherwise the claim that there exists a European Mediterranean policy will cease to be credible.

In order that the negotiations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries may be concluded in good time, the Council must here also decide on the necessary additions to the guidelines for negotiations as soon as possible.

The equalization negotiations with the Community's leading trade partners under GATT Article XXIV Sec. 6 must be brought to a successful conclusion.

The endeavours to implement a Community development policy on a world-wide scale must be further pushed forward.

III. It will only be possible to make further progress with positive decisions and, in the long run, to ensure the efficiency of the Community, if we improve the decision-making process, as was already decided at the Paris Summit Conference. In this connection, the main elements are now the following practical proposals:

(a) In order to achieve an acceleration of the method of decision-making within a reasonable time, the members of the Council should make it their business—in particular when a clear majority has emerged in the Council—to enable a decision to be arrived at, *inter alia*, by refraining from voting.

(b) The political role of the Council as the European Executive should be reinforced. For this purpose, we propose to begin each general Council meeting with a discussion in a limited framework, in which only Ministers, State Secretaries and the President of the Commission are present. This would make it possible for the President to report on the progress of the work and offer the opportunity for a frank and free political discussion.

(c) In the week before each Council meeting there should be a working session of the Permanent Representatives Committee with the President of the Commission at which the Agenda would be prepared and the most important political questions on which the Council has to concentrate would be pinpointed.

(d) The Governments of all the Member States should, in their instructions, give more negotiating room to the Permanent Representatives, so that, as far as humanly possible, they may already agree at their level.

(e) More responsibility should be given to the Commission by applying Article 155, paragraph 4 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in this way the cooperation between the Commission and the competent national authorities would be ensured by procedures which are based on those of the administrative or other existing committees in the Community.

IV. None of these decisions can be put off for long. They are required on political and practical grounds. Nor may they be left to the Heads of State or Government. In order to guarantee the most important common interests, the Community must, precisely at this time, prove its capacity to function and decide, and also its readiness to advance, quite independently of whether the concepts of the future development of the Community or of the form of its policy in all fields are already completely uniform. The outside world cares nothing about internal difficulties with which we have to struggle. The most important internal problems can only be overcome by us all acting together.

Naturally, there are differences of opinion which may not be simply glossed over. We will have to talk about these in the Council. However, they must not have the effect that every advance in internal policy which we have set ourselves as an aim, and the current negotiations, are inhibited and that the Community as a whole is crippled. Today, it is not a matter of discussing fundamental questions. But without a solid basis of Community agreement on the aims, there can in the long run be no successful policy on the practical issues.

1ST PART

DOCUMENTS, FACTS AND STUDIES

1. 'Renegotiation': the British Declaration to the Council

1101. The question of the possible 'renegotiation' of the Accession terms for a Member State joining the Community has been brought up several times in recent weeks. Two documents relevant to this issue are reproduced below. One of them is the reply by the Council of the European Communities to a Written Question from a member of the European Parliament and the other is the declaration by Mr James Callaghan, the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, made at the Council session of 1 and 2 April in Luxembourg.

Renegotiation of Accession Terms for a Member State A Reply from the Council of the European Communities

1102. Lord O'Hagan, a British Member of the European Parliament had put the following Question to the *Council* on 13 December 1973: 'Subject: Renegotiation of terms of entry of Member States. Will the Council specify the circumstances necessary for a Member State to renegotiate its terms of entry?'

The Council's reply,[1] published in March in the Official Journal of the European Communities, reads as follows:

'The Council would refer the Honourable Member to Article 6 of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties, which states that the provisions of that Act may not, as a general rule, be suspended, amended or repealed other than by means of the procedures laid down in the original Treaties enabling those Treaties to be revised.

The procedures for amending these Treaties are laid down in Article 96 of the ECSC Treaty, Article 236 of the EEC Treaty and Article 204 of the Euratom Treaty.

In each instance, the procedure provides for discussion by the Council, which—in the case of the EEC and Euratom—must consult the European Parliament and, where appropriate, the Commission. If the Council delivers a favourable opinion subsequent to these deliberations, a conference of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States is convened for the purpose of determining by common accord the amendments to be made, which would enter into force after being ratified by all the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.'

1103. The same question having been put by Lord O'Hagan to the *Commission*, the latter replied that 'the terms on which the provisions of the Act of Accession could be amended' had been spelled out in the reply from the Council.[2]

Statement by the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs at the Council

(Luxembourg, 1 April 1974)

1104. '1. Mr Chairman, with your permission I should like to make a statement about the policy of my Government towards the Community. It will come as no surprise to you that the Labour Government opposes membership of the Community on the terms that were negotiated at the time of our entry in January 1973. We do not consider that they provided for a fair balance

[1] OJ C 22 of 7.3.1974.
[2] OJ C 49 of 27.4.1974.

'Renegotiation'

of advantages in the Community and we are of the opinion that the terms should have been specifically put to the British people for their approval or otherwise. We wish to put these errors right and if we succeed there will then be a firm basis for continuing British membership of a strengthened Community.

2. We seek to raise with you a number of important questions on which my Government consider a successful renegotiation to be necessary. We shall negotiate in good faith and if we are successful in achieving the right terms we shall put them to our people for approval. But if we fail, we shall submit to the British people the reason why we find the terms unacceptable and consult them on the advisability of negotiating the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Community. I am confident that no one in the Community would wish to argue that it would be in the interests of the Community to seek to retain my country as a member against its will. But I stress that I do not hope for a negotiation about withdrawal. I would prefer successful renegotiation from which the right terms for continued membership will emerge. To some extent that will depend upon us—but it will also depend upon the attitude of the other partners in the negotiations.

3. For our part, we have made clear—in the Labour Party Manifesto for the recent election —that 'Britain is a European nation, and a Labour Britain would always seek a wider cooperation between the European peoples.' I would now like to quote a passage of fundamental importance to my Government from our Manifesto. In our view the terms of entry negotiated by the previous Government involved, as we have said:

'the imposition of food taxes on top of rising world prices, crippling fresh burdens on our balance of payments, and a draconian curtailment of the power of the British Parliament to settle questions affecting vital British interests.'

This is why we are immediately seeking a fundamental renegotiation of the terms of entry, for which we have spelled out our objectives in the following terms—

'The Labour Party *opposes* British membership of the European Communities on the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government.

We have said that we are ready to renegotiate.

In preparing to renegotiate the entry terms, our main objectives are these—

Major changes in the *Common Agricultural Policy*, so that it ceases to be a threat to world trade in food products, and so that low-cost producers outside Europe can continue to have access to the British food market.

New and fairer methods of financing the *Community Budget*. Neither the taxes that form the so-called 'own resources' of the Communities, nor the purposes, mainly agricultural support, on which the funds are mainly to be spent, are acceptable to us. We would be ready to contribute to Community finances only such sums as were fair in relation to what is paid and what is received by other member countries.

As stated earlier, we would reject any kind of international agreement which compelled us to accept increased unemployment for the sake of maintaining a fixed parity, as is required by current proposals for a European *Economic and Monetary Union*. We believe that the monetary problems of the European countries can be resolved only in a world-wide framework.

The retention by *Parliament* of those powers over the British economy needed to pursue effective regional, industrial and fiscal policies. Equally we need an agreement on capital movements which protects our balance of payments and full employment policies. The economic interests of the *Commonwealth* and the *developing countries* must be better safeguarded. This involves securing continued access to the British market and, more generally, the

adoption by an enlarged Community of trade and aid policies designed to benefit not just 'associated overseas territories' in Africa, but developing countries throughout the world.

No harmonization of *Value Added Tax* which would require us to tax necessities.

If renegotiations are successful, it is the policy of the Labour Party that, in view of the unique importance of the decision, the people should have the right to decide the issue through a General Election or a Consultative Referendum. If these two tests are passed, a successful renegotiation and the expressed approval of the majority of the British people, then we shall be ready to play our full part in developing a new and wider Europe.

If renegotiations do not succeed, we shall not regard the Treaty obligations as binding upon us. We shall then put to the British people the reasons why we find the new terms unacceptable, and consult them on the advisability of negotiating our withdrawal from the Communities.

An incoming Labour Government will immediately set in train the procedures designed to achieve an early result and whilst the negotiations proceed and until the British people have voted, we shall stop further processes of integration, particularly as they affect food taxes. The Government will be free to take decisions, subject to the authority of Parliament, in cases where decisions of the Common Market prejudge the negotiations. Thus, the right to decide the final issue of British entry into the Market will be restored to the British people.'

4. My Government now proposes that we should consider together how these objectives can be met. In view of the great importance of the issue of membership of the Community, my Government is now engaged in a root and branch review of the effect of Community policies and will place before you in due course in detail the proposals which we would wish to see the Community adopt in order to remedy the situation. In particular, we are examining with great care the working of the Common Agricultural Policy; the estimates for future contributions to and receipts from the Community budget; the Community's trade and aid policies towards the Commonwealth and developing countries and how far in practice the existing rules, as they are interpreted, interfere with the powers over the British economy which we need to pursue effective regional, industrial and fiscal policies. As soon as this review is completed, we shall be ready to put forward proposals for the changes which will in our view be necessary if Britain is to remain a member of the Community and thus, as the Manifesto put it, 'to play our full part in developing a new and wider Europe'.

5. Why do my Government, and indeed the British people, question whether all is well in the Community as it is and why are we planning to seek changes?

6. First, we were deeply concerned by the Resolutions of March 1971 and 1972 which were confirmed at the Summit Meeting of October 1972. They seemed to lay down a rigid programme under which Economic and Monetary Union, including permanently fixed parities, would be achieved by 1980. This seemed to us to be dangerously over-ambitious: over-ambitious because the chances of achieving by 1980 the requisite degree of convergence of the rates of growth of productivity and wages rates, of investment and savings, seemed to us to be very small: dangerous because of the impossibility for any country, particularly a country with a relatively low growth rate, to manage its own economy efficiently and provide for full employment if it accepted permanently fixed parities without such convergence having been achieved. I understand that much new thinking is going on in the Community on the subject of Economic and Monetary Union and that the proposals now being considered for a second

stage in it do not provide for automatic movement towards permanently fixed parities. You will find our objections very much lessened if we can all agree that there can be no question of trying to force the pace, of compelling member countries to accept permanently fixed parities if this means accepting massive unemployment or before their economies are ready.

7. Then we are concerned at another phrase from the Paris Summit Communiqué—at the intention there stated of transforming the whole complex of the relations of Member States into a European Union by 1980. What does this mean? Is it to be taken literally? It seems to us to imply a change which is quite unrealistic and not desired by our peoples, certainly not by the British people. I understand that work on clarifying this issue is about to begin within the Community. I shall watch carefully to see if this clarification will help to relieve our anxieties.

8. Then there is the Common Agricultural Policy. The position of the United Kingdom is different from that of the other Members of the Community in an important sense. We import a very much larger proportion of our food and if we have to pay a high price for these imports, this can impose a heavy burden on our balance of payments. This is much more of a problem for us than for other Members. We are of course aware that the Community's prices are at present lower than they were relative to other Community prices and that many of them are now below world prices. But how long will this last? We are unable to agree to perpetuate policies that would allow the butter mountains and the cheap butter sales to Russia to recur. Are you sure that there will be no future mountain of beef in store? Have the interests of the consumer been sufficiently safeguarded? Could overseas producers have better access to Community markets? Is financial control sufficiently strict? It is our view that more needs to be done to keep down the cost of the CAP which accounts for 80% of the Community budget. At present the system does not take sufficient account of the differing interests and circumstances of member countries. It confers privileges on some and imposes unfair burdens on others. That is why we shall certainly be proposing major changes.

9. Then there is the question of the trade of Commonwealth and developing countries, which is linked with the Common Agricultural Policy because of the need to offer a fair deal to the Community's consumers as well as to the suppliers overseas. We are not satisfied that the arrangements made in the entry negotiations are as good as they should have been, for the one or for the other. We have in mind not only sugar and New Zealand butter, but the position of those Commonwealth countries for whom the option of Association is not open. Apart from changes in the field of the Common Agricultural Policy, no doubt the general position could be improved if the Community's generalized preference scheme undergoes serious improvement both in the industrial and agricultural sectors, if the Community when it comes to draw up its detailed mandate for the multilateral trade negotiations takes a liberal attitude especially about agricultural trade and if the Protocol 22 negotiations result in really generous terms for access to our markets of developing countries' agricultural products, which is on the whole what they want to sell, as well as for their industrial products. There is also the field of aid in which in our view the Community should look wider than those countries eligible for association. We are examining this whole field most carefully in the context of renegotiation in order to see what should be done.

10. I turn next to the question whether existing rules interfere with the powers over the British economy which we need to pursue effective regional, industrial, fiscal and counter-inflationary

policies. We want to be sure that, in cases where jobs are in danger or where there is a need to sustain and develop valuable industrial capacity, we can give aid quickly and effectively. To give another example, coordination of regional aids can usefully prevent over-bidding for internationally available funds. But there is a major difference between those regional problems which are mainly agricultural and those which are mainly industrial. We want to make sure, in particular, that, against this background, we can continue to give our own assisted areas the help which they need.

11. Finally, I come to the Community budget. Here fundamental changes are required. Britain's income per head and her rate of growth is lower than in many of your countries. I take it you would agree that the out-turn of the Community budget should not in all justice result in massive subsidies across the exchanges from my country to yours. This is not acceptable.

12. We are not asking for charity. We seek a fair deal. In 1973, only paying 8.5% of the Community budget in accordance with the transitional key, we were already the second largest net contributors. At the end of our normal transitional period we shall be paying over 19%, well over the 16.5% which is our likely share of GNP at that time. If the full 'own resources' system were to be applied to us with no changes in 1980, we should find ourselves paying still more, perhaps several percentage points more, of the Community budget—in even sharper contrast with the relatively low share of GNP we can then expect to have. I am sure you will agree that something must be done about that. Britain cannot accept a permanent drain across the exchanges of several hundred million pounds sterling a year.

13. You will wish to know how we would propose that this renegotiation should proceed. I can assure the Council that we do not wish to disrupt the work of the Community more than is necessary during the period of renegotiation.

14. I shall come back to the Council at an early date with detailed proposals on the Common Agricultural Policy, the treatment of the Commonwealth and of developing countries, the Community budget and other areas of difficulty in the economic field. I hope you will agree then to have a general discussion; and to agree how certain of our requests for changes in the Community's arrangements should be handled.

15. Our initial approach will be to seek changes in the Community's policies and decisions which will meet our needs. We must see how we go and where we get. But we shall have to reserve the right to propose changes in the Treaties if it should turn out that essential interests cannot be met without them. I must also reserve the right to propose changes in the Treaties, if we find that in practice the existing rules, as they are interpreted, interfere with the powers over the British economy, which we need to pursue effective regional, industrial and fiscal policies.

16. I have spoken so far today about bread and butter issues, for these are very important to all our people. But we are also deeply concerned about the politics of the Community; about the broad direction which it is going to take both in its internal development and in its relations with other countries or groups of countries.

17. The image of the Community in the United Kingdom is not good. My country wishes to remain a member of an effective Atlantic Alliance; and there is therefore concern about the degree of disagreement between the Community and the United States. Surely this is not inevitable. If the British people thought it was, it would adversely influence their attitude towards the development of the Community.

18. We shall not always be able to agree with the United States but the Community in devising its procedures and its common positions must always try to work with America whenever it can. Conversely America must try and work with us. Only if the Nine work harmoniously with the United States on both economic issues in the framework of the Community and on political issues in the framework of political cooperation, shall we surmount the difficulties to which President Nixon and Dr Kissinger have recently drawn attention.

19. We should also like to work with you to produce a stable, healthy and cooperative relationship with all those countries or groups of countries with whom Europe's life is intimately connected, for example with Japan, Canada and other industrialized countries; with the Commonwealth and the Community's Associates; with the Arab countries; and with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

20. We are ready to intensify political consultation and cooperation. But before we can do so we need to agree on our broad aims. I should certainly like to see if we can do this together. The informal meeting to which our President has so kindly invited us later this month will provide an excellent opportunity.

21. So to conclude, we shall work for an early and successful result to what we in Britain have come to call renegotiation. Meanwhile we shall participate in the work of the Community and act in accordance with Community procedures, subject only to not proceeding with further processes of integration if these seem likely to prejudge the outcome of the negotiations. Our aim will be to get an agreement which can be regarded as providing a fair balance of advantage for each of our countries. If this can be achieved successfully, renegotiation will not damage the Community but will strengthen it.'

'Renegotiation'

The Initial Reactions of the Council

1105. After this statement the Council had a preliminary discussion and the Ministers agreed to review Mr Callaghan's proposals without delay.

The initial reaction of most of the Member States and of the President of the Commission was a broad agreement in stressing the fact that the United Kingdom had joined the Community under a Treaty which she had ratified and which was valid under international law. The validity of Treaties could not hinge on changes of government.

The Community had several times proved that it considered the difficulties besetting one of its members on the same footing as its own problems. The requests of the British Government would therefore be examined in a spirit of Community solidarity and pragmatic solutions could be found for concrete problems. A continuous process of negotiation permeated the Community, and the British Government, like any other, could influence decisions to be taken.

But in doing so, it was important to safeguard what the Community had achieved and to facilitate further progress. The foundations and structures of the Community could not be jeopardized. Moreover, the principle of 'fair returns' was incompatible with the nature of the Community. It must above all be remembered that the Community and its policies would have no reason for being without the political objective recorded in the preamble of the EEC Treaty.

The members of the Council all undertook to give careful consideration to Mr Callaghan's statement.

2. The Setting of Agricultural Prices for the 1974/75 Marketing Year

1201. On 23 March 1973 the Council set the common agricultural prices applicable for the 1974/75 marketing year. The relevant Proposals from the Commission[1] were initially reviewed by the Council on 21 and 22 January and again during two sessions in February. Thus despite the political and technical difficulties the Council managed to adhere to the March deadline entailed by the start of the new marketing years for dairy produce and beef and veal which begin on 1 April.

These decisions confirm the Community's resolve to find suitable solutions to internal problems through negotiations within the compass of normal Community procedures. Where certain exceptions to the joint rules have been allowed in favour of certain new Member States, they were based on particular provisions laid down in the Accession Treaty.

General Decisions

1202. The common price increases which were decided are by and large higher than those proposed by the Commission;[2] they amount to an 8.5% increase of the general level of these prices. All the decisions taken mean a growth in EAGGF, Guarantee Section expenditure of about 200 million u.a. for 1974.

The Council did not entirely endorse the Commission's intention to improve the price ranking, a major factor for ensuring a balance over the markets. But certain price relationships such as softwheat-maize, barley-maize, fats-nitrogenous matter, milk-beef and veal have been slightly improved. Regarding butter, the Council took the precaution of deciding that it would adopt suitable measures whenever surplus stocks might occur.

The increased common farm prices represent better guarantees to the producers which will fall beneficially on farming incomes insofar as the high prices recorded on the world market will in future tend to drop.

In view of the moderate rise in common farm prices compared with the average predictable rate of inflation and seeing the high prices running on the international markets, the CAP is still making a positive contribution in the battle against inflation. Regarding butter the Council authorized a national consumption subsidy of 17 u.a./100 kg in addition to the subsidy of 10 u.a./100 kg already adopted in 1973.

The Council was unable to take a position on all the market improvements contained in the official Proposals or the Commission's Memorandum on improving the CAP.[3]

But the Council agreed to review the Memorandum again and has already decided on some improvements or undertaken in certain cases to take decisions within a scheduled deadline.

The Council expressed its concern over the disruption of competition between Member States which has been aggravated in particular by the energy crisis. The Commission was also asked to examine the impact on the competitive position in farming of the action taken by the various governments on energy. Besides studying the position of fisheries and horticulture, which hinge closely on the energy sector, the situation of other production centres should be examined.

The Council asked for a report from the Commission by 1 June 1974 on the results of its studies and on the measures it may have had to take, backed up when required by appropriate proposals, so that the Council may rule on them if possible by 30 June 1974.

---

[1] Bull. EC 1-1974, points 1201 to 1217.
[2] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 1217.
[3] Supplement 17/73 - Bull. EC.

Agricultural Prices 1974/75

1203. The prices and amounts set by the Council are shown in following Table:

Prices and amounts set for agricultural products and applicable for the 1974/1975 marketing year

Products	Type of Price or Amount	Amounts Set for 1973/1974 u.a./t	Prices Set in March 1974		Period of Application of Fixed Prices
			Absolute Value u.a./t	% Increase in 1974/1975 over 1973/1974	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Durum wheat	Target price	133.93	182.83	36.5	1. 8.74-31. 7.75
	Single intervention (surplus zone)	118.10	166.83	41.3	
	Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer	155.33	196.83	26.7	
Common wheat	Target price	114.94	121.84	6	1. 8.74-31. 7.75
	Basic intervention price	105.80	110.03	4	
Barley	Target price	105.29	110.55	5	1. 8.74-31. 7.75
	Basic intervention price	96.66	—	—	
	Single intervention price (surplus zone)	—	96.60	5	
Rye	Target price	112.30	119.04	6	1. 8.74-31. 7.75
	Single intervention price (surplus zone)	97.92	101.84	4	
Maize	Target price	102.77	109.45	6.5	1. 8.74-30. 9.75
	Single intervention price (surplus zone)	84.08	89.55	6.5	
Rice	Target price - husked rice	212.25	226.00	6	1. 9.74-31. 8.75
	Intervention price for paddy rice	131.30	136.55	4	
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	17.86	18.84	5.5	1. 7.74-30. 6.75
	Price for 'half-lean' beet	10.50	11.08	5.5	
	Target price for white sugar	248.00	265.50	7	
	Intervention price for white sugar	235.70[4]	252.20[4]	7	

Agricultural Prices 1974/75

Products	Type of Price or Amount	Amounts Set for 1973/1974 u.a./t	Prices Set in March 1974		Period of Application of Fixed Prices
			Absolute Value u.a./t	% Increase in 1974/1975 over 1973/1974	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Olive oil	Production target price	1 371.70	1 371.70	0	1.11.74-31.10.75
	Market target price	950.00	950.00	0	
	Intervention price	877.50	877.50	0	
Oilseeds	Target price				
	. colza and rape seed	210.60	219.00	3	1. 7.74-30. 6.75
	. sunflower seeds	212.60	225.40	6	1. 9.74-31. 8.75
	Basic intervention prices				
	. colza and rape	204.50	212.70	3	1. 7.74-30. 6.75
	. sunflower seeds	206.50	218.90	6	1. 9.74-31. 8.75
Dehydrated fodders	Standard subsidy (alfalfa and others)	—	6.00	—	15. 5.74-31. 3.75
Cotton seeds	Standard subsidy (per hectare)	82.00	83.60	2	1. 8.74-31. 7.75
Flax and Hemp	Standard subsidy (per hectare)				1. 8.74-31. 7.75
	. flax	150.00[4]	160.00[4]	+ 10 u.a./ha	
	. hemp	125.00	135.00		
Seeds	Subsidy (per 100 kg)				
	. textile flax	8	10	—	1. 7.74-30. 6.75
	. graminaceous	8-30	10-30	—	
	. vegetable	5-20	6-20	—	
Table Wines:					
Type RI	Guide price (by degree/hl)	1.46	1.62	11	16.12.74-15.12.75
Type RII	or by hl according to type	1.38	1.58	11	
Type RIII		22.80	25.31	11	
Type AI		1.37	1.52	11	
Type AII		30.40	33.74	11	
Type AIII		34.70	38.52	11	

Agricultural Prices 1974/75

Products (1)	Type of Price or Amount (2)	Amounts Set for 1973/1974 u.a./t (3)	Prices Set in March 1974		Period of Application of Fixed Prices (6)
			Absolute Value u.a./t (4)	% Increase in 1974/1975 over 1973/1974 (5)	
Raw tobacco	Normal price Intervention price	[1]	[1]	6 average[1]	1. 1.74- 31.12.74
Fruit and Vegetables	Basic price	[2]	[2]	Intervention Price: . pears: 4 . apples: 7 . other: 10	1974/75[3]
Milk	Target price - milk	124.20	134.10	8	
	Intervention price				
	. butter	1 760.00[4]	1 760.00[4]	0	
	. skim milk powder	660.00[5]	790.00[5]	19.7	
	. cheese				
	- Grana-Padano 30-60 days	1 575.50	1 755.00	11.4	1. 4.74- 31. 3.75
	- Grana-Padano, 6 months	1 835.50	2 066.00	12.6	
	- Parmigiano-Reggiano, 6 months	1 979.50	2 236.00	11.5	
	Direct subsidies for skim milk				
	. powder	260.40	[6]	—	
	. liquid	24.20	[6]	—	
Beef and veal	Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)	862.00[4]	965.00[4]	12	1. 4.74- 31. 3.75
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	1 037.50[4]	1 130.00[4]	9	
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughtered pork)	860.00	930.00	8	1.11.74- 31.10.75
Silk-worms	Subsidy per box of eggs	31.00	31.60	2	1. 4.74- 31. 3.75

[1] Nineteen varieties of tobacco whose prices apply to the calendar year crop; 5% rise for Nostrano del Brenta, 9% for Paraguay.
[2] Products of Annex II of Council Regulation 1035/72: cauliflowers, tomatoes, sweet oranges, mandarins, lemons, dessert grapes, apples (other than cider fruit), pears (other than perry fruit), peaches (excluding brugnons and nectarines).
[3] Periods differentiated by product: see Bull. EC 1-1974, point 1217.

Agricultural Prices 1974/75

[4] Differentiated prices and amount for one or another new Member State:

Products	Member States	Type of Amount & Unit	Amounts Set 1973/74	Amounts Set 1974/75
Sugar	Italy	Intervention price	252.80	274.30
	United Kingdom	for white sugar	197.90	218.50
	Ireland	u.a./t	216.50	235.70
	Other Member States		235.70	252.20
Flax	United Kingdom	Subsidy	70.00	92.00
	Denmark	u.a./ha	125.00	160.00
	Other Member States		150.00	160.00
Butter	United Kingdom	Intervention	879.60	1 048.90
	Denmark	u.a./t	1 715.00	1 724.00
	Ireland		1 602.50	1 634.00
	Other Member States		1 760.00	1 760.00
Mature Cattle	United Kingdom	Guideprice	700.00	745.00
	Ireland	u.a./t	700.00	820.00
	Other Member States		862.00	965.00
Calves	United Kingdom	Guideprice	843.50	900.00
	Ireland	u.a./t	843.50	960.00
	Other Member States		1 037.50	1 130.00

[5] For Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands the purchase price of skim milk powder is 640 u.a./t in 1973/74 and 770 u.a./t in 1974/75.

[6] As from the 1974/75 marketing year, amounts of direct subsidy set by the Commission within limits fixed by the Council.

Decisions per Sector

1204. The various measures adopted by the Council in connection with the common agricultural prices are as follows:

Cereals

1205. The Council decided:

(i) to discontinue the end-of-marketing year compensatory allowances for all cereals with the exception of maize. But the granting of allowances for maize would be optional instead of compulsory and would be confined to surplus zones;

(ii) to defer from 1 August to 1 October the start of the maize marketing year (as from 1975);

(iii) to set, as proposed by the Commission, the monthly increases of cereal prices at a lower level than previously. These increases are known to be premiums intended to cover rising storage charges during the marketing year;

(iv) to introduce a single intervention price for barley. Up to now the intervention prices had been set at very different levels according to whether a particular area was a surplus zone or not. From now on a single intervention price will be set (surplus zone) for barley, as for maize, Durum wheat and rye;

(v) to improve the scheme of production refunds for the starch-processing industries. With a view to setting the production refund on amylaceous products, the supply prices have been set at 8.20 u.a./100 kg for maize and soft wheat, 10.20 u.a./100 kg for broken

rice and 10.45 u.a./100 kg for potatoes intended for starch production. The Council decided to discontinue the production refund for quellmehl and to grant a refund for maize-groats and meal intended for glucose production by the direct hydrolysis process (used for the most part by the Danish manufacturers);

(vi) to replace as from 1 August 1975 the current Durum wheat price system (involving the grant of direct aid to production) and to decide on the new scheme by 1 April 1975 on the basis of a Commission Proposal, which the latter intends to submit in good time.

Sugar

1206. In July 1973 the Commission had submitted its Memorandum on the Community's future sugar policy. The discussions on the Memorandum are still a long way from completion. Their outcome also hinges to a great extent on the results of negotiations between the EEC and the African and Caribbean countries for the renewal and expansion of the Yaoundé Convention. This was why the Commission did not mention sugar in its Memorandum on improvements to the CAP. But a number of decisions were taken by the Council mostly so that the Community should not suffer a supply breakdown as foreseen by some experts. Thus it was decided:

(a) to raise the 'B' quota from 135% to 145% of the basic quota, meaning an increase in the guaranteed quantities; to this end the Council set the coefficients for computing the maximum quota for the Community (1.45), except for the United Kingdom (1.10) and the special maximum quota for Benelux (2.35). This does not prejudge its decisions regarding the Community's future policy in the sugar sector;

(b) not to set the guaranteed quantities for the 1974/75 marketing year before laying down the system applicable from 1 January 1975 to Community imports of sugar from certain developing countries;

(c) to set the derived intervention price for raw cane sugar at 216.60 u.a./tonne in the overseas departments and the derived intervention price for white sugar at 274.30 u.a./tonne in Italy (in Italy the special aid for sugar beets is set at 4 u.a./tonne);

(d) to review the question of the policy to be followed on stocks in relation to the Commission's Proposals concerning the Community's future policy for the sugar sector;

(e) to amend, on Proposals from the Commission and after an Opinion from the European Parliament, the basic Regulation to enable, when need be, export levies to be applied to sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota.

Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement the United Kingdom had made a number of contracts for supply at guaranteed prices with producer countries mostly lying in the Caribbean area. This scheme was provisionally incorporated into the Act of Accession. But the system covering sugar exports from these Caribbean countries, when the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement expires, is still to be defined. This is nonetheless still a sensitive issue for the United Kingdom. After she had raised the guaranteed prices offered to her overseas suppliers, a problem arose for the British sugar industrialists. Owing to the new prices of raw sugar (cane) and because of increased processing costs, they would no longer be able to sell their sugar on the market at prices comparable with those of Community-produced beet sugar. The Council therefore decided:

(a) to authorize the United Kingdom to grant the sugar cane processers a refining margin wider than the margin which would have resulted from the 'normal' application of previous agreements (40.30 u.a./tonne instead of 36.90

Agricultural Prices 1974/75

u.a./tonne). To avoid discrimination against the sugar cane producers in the French overseas departments the Council also decided to grant a refining margin wider than that which would have had to be allowed to industrialists processing sugar from those departments;

(b) to defer the 10% 'catching up' of the intervention price for British white sugar as against the Community intervention price;

(c) to set at 163.90 u.a./tonne the outlet price for sugar from countries participating in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. But the Council stipulated that this price could be readjusted if the United Kingdom market price exceeded the intervention price.

Olive Oil

1207. The present scheme of overall prices and trade with non-Member countries will be replaced from 1 November 1975 by a new scheme to be decided by the Council by 1 April 1975 on Proposals from the Commission.

Oilseeds

1208. The moisture content of intervention colza and rape seeds has been reset at 9%, meaning that the quality-type of these seeds has been modified.

The regionalization of intervention prices was set in line with the Commission's Proposal. Should this adjustment to the system give rise to complications the Commission has undertaken to propose suitable measures to resolve them.

One consequence of the new regionalization of prices is that from 1 July 1974 the additional aid granted for seeds ground in Italy will be discontinued.

Proteins

1209. Since the embargo applied last July by the United States on exports of soya to the Community, many voices had been urging the Community to amplify its own protein production and thus reduce as far as possible the dependence on foreign sources in a sector as important as that of animal feeds. The Commission had itself proposed some action in this direction.

The Council agreed to establish a joint organization of the market for dehydrated fodders. Aid has been set at 6 u.a./tonne. Field-beans have been included in the joint organization of the market in the seed sector.

The Council also approved the principle of setting up a special scheme to foster the cultivation of soya. This resembles the scheme, provided under the basic Regulation on oils and fats, for oilseeds. The Commission sent relevant Proposals to the Council on 18 April 1974.

Wine

1210. The Council decided to raise prices by 11% and to align the price of type RII with that of RI in two stages.

Seeds

1211. The Council increased the amount of aid for certain products proposed (with very slight increases) by the Commission and decided to include field-beans in the joint organization of the market for the seed sector.

Milk and Dairy Produce

1212. The target price of milk was set. The threshold prices in the dairy sector and the

Agricultural Prices 1974/75

admission terms for certain cheeses have therefore been adjusted.

The Council also decided:

(i) to set a bracket (between 26 and 36 u.a./tonne) within which the Commission will fix the level of aid for the production of skim milk powder granted to breeders for feeding their cattle. The relevant Commission Regulation was adopted on 29 March 1974;

(ii) to widen the processing margins for butter and powder. The increase in the price of powder is to be compensated for the processers;

(iii) to take, by 31 December 1974, measures concerning the exclusive use of butyric fats and nitrogenous material deriving from milk when dairy produce is manufactured and sold within the Community. The aim is to ban the incorporation of vegetable fats in goods sold as 'dairy produce';

(iv) to adopt a principle concerning stabilization of the milk market: should butter quantities stored under the provisions of the basic Regulation reach an excessively high level, the Council, acting on Commission Proposals, will take appropriate action. The main Commission Proposal provided for a 'tax' to be levied on dairy producers if surpluses should appear on the butter market. The Council did not follow up the Commission's Proposal and decided to consider the matter at a later date.

In order to boost butter consumption the Council Regulation of 8 May 1973[1] authorizes Member States to grant consumption subsidies during the 1973/74 and 1974/75 marketing years. This amounts to cutting the price of butter by 10 u.a./100 kg. The subsidy is financed 50% by national treasuries and 50% by the Community budget. In March 1972 the United Kingdom was authorized to grant an additional subsidy of 17 u.a./100 kg to be borne entirely by the British Treasury. Thus in Great Britain the aid for butter consumption will total 27 u.a./100 kg with only 5 u.a. being charged to the EAGGF.

This Decision should enable the British consumers to benefit from butter at a very reasonable price. Until they joined the Community the British bought mainly New Zealand butter supplied at very low prices under agreements made between London and Wellington. They are still importing about 150 000 tonnes a year and the Accession Treaty allows such imports until 1 January 1978.

Lastly, with regard to the deferred starting date for the dairy sector marketing year, the quantities of butter and skim milk powder bought between 4 and 31 March 1974 under intervention will benefit from a price increment equal to the difference between the intervention prices of the marketing year 1973/74 and the marketing year 1974/75.

Beef and Veal

1213. As for the dairy sector, the Council had decided in January 1974[2] to advance by one month application of the new farm prices of beef and veal. Consequently the 1974/75 purchase price obtaining under intervention measures is retroactive to 4 March 1974. In this sector a considerable increase in consumer prices was needed to satisfy Community breeders who were asking for a sounder price structure. Now the United Kingdom already had to raise her prices by 5% under the 'catching up' rule, which would have led to an overall increase of 17% (5% 'catching up' and 12% yearly increase). In the end it was decided that the rise in the guide price in the United Kingdom would be only 6.3% i.e. a difference of more than 11% compared with

[1] Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2219.
[2] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2223.

Agricultural Prices 1974/75

the increase which should have been applied. The new guide prices valid for the United Kingdom during the next marketing year will thus be 745 u.a./tonne for mature cattle and 900 u.a./tonne for calves. The Commission adopted the relevant Regulation on 29 March 1974.

The Council noted the Commission's intention to adopt the necessary measures (on the basis of the Regulation on the joint organization of the market for the beef and veal sector and following the Opinion of the Management Committee) to avoid recourse to permanent intervention in all or part of the United Kingdom and to limit the obligation to buy under permanent intervention in regions of Germany where the development of market prices justified it. On 29 March 1974 the Commission adopted a general Regulation amending the application terms of intervention measures in this sector. Lastly, the United Kingdom will be able to grant until 31 December 1974 aid for calves intended for meat production.

The Commission had suggested radical changes in the current organization of the meat market. The Council undertook to adopt by 1 July 1974 a new import scheme and possibly some modifications to the current intervention system on the basis of Proposals which have been submitted.

Pigmeat

1214. Besides an 8% increase in the basic price of slaughtered pigmeat, the Council adopted a modification of the standard quality by confining it to weights between 70 and 160 kg. A Commission statement was also recorded to the effect that, in the event of intervention on the pigmeat market the Commission would set a special purchase price for carcasses of category I weighing between 50 and 70 kg; this special purchase price would be set at a level above the purchase price for carcasses of the standard quality (70-160 kg of category II of the Community scale).

Again in this sector, the Council noted that the Commission, on the basis of Article 63 of the Act of Accession and after a Management Committee opinion, intended to approve the United Kingdom's request to grant a national degressive subsidy over four months to producers, and that if the United Kingdom uses the authorization the Commission would prescribe the same subsidies for Ireland. The Council agreed that these subsidies came under Community financing by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. On 29 March 1974 the Commission authorized the degressive subsidy for the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Silkworms

1215. The limitation on the validity period for the aid scheme in this sector has been lifted.

3. The Community and the Developing Countries: New Moves

1301. Two important moves were made in March by the Commission with respect to aid for the developing countries. In Communications submitted to the Council, the Commission proposed that a World Fund for Exceptional Aid be set up for the developing countries hardest hit by the recent price increases on the world markets. It also proposed that the Community adopt a new food aid policy.

World Fund for Exceptional Aid

1302. The Community is asking all the wealthy countries to help towards setting up a World Fund of 3 000 million dollars for the countries most affected. The Community itself could put in about 500 million dollars. This was the proposal made in the Communication of 21 March 1974 from the Commission to the Council. The title of the document is: 'an attempt to neutralize certain movements of international prices for the benefit of the most affected developing countries.'

The Communication stresses that through the studies undertaken in various quarters, including the OECD, the IBRD and the Commission, a start has been made in assessing the range and force of the impact of international price movements on the developing countries.

The most spectacular and the most critical of these is obviously the movement in oil prices. The rising trend in the cost of oil since 1972 will entail an increase of some 10 000 million dollars in the import expenditure of all the developing countries.

The rising prices of oil are unfortunately by no means an isolated phenomenon: for some of the developing countries their impact is coupled to the higher prices of cereals or vital industrial products like fertilizers. In 1974 the outlay for the developing countries on imports of wheat and fertilizers from the industrialized countries would go up by $3 300 million and by about $2 000 million if they kept their purchases to the 1972 level.

Thus in one year the increased prices of three basic products means for the developing countries who have no such production an extra import expenditure totaling about $15 000 million and this sum will obviously be further swollen by the overall increase in export prices applied by the industrialized countries (19% for all the OECD countries in 1973).

In appraising these order of magnitude figures it will be appreciated that the sum of $15 000 million dollars represents 30% of the developing countries' total exports for 1972; it also amounts to 80% of the value of all the financial in-flow, both public and private, put into the developing countries by the DAC countries in 1972 and is almost double the amount of public development aid supplied to the developing countries by the members of the DAC.

The problems of internal and external adjustment which the developing countries will have to face due to the oil price developments vary considerably but fall into three situation patterns.

In the first one the increased import prices could, at least temporarily be offset by the growth in revenue from commodity exports whose rates have been moving up strongly over the last year. Even if in most instances the situation is risky, the forecastable development in world rates one year from now would still gain time to initiate the needed adjustments.

In the second situation, some developing countries are experiencing a massive deterioration in their trade terms but do possess the resources required to cushion the impact and to stagger the adjustments over a period of time, either through loans or by dipping into their own currency

Community and Development

reserves. This applies to the developing countries such as South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore who export manufactured goods.

The third position involves the countries and regions who are the hardest hit by the crisis. They include India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, (and Sri-Lanka) in south-east Asia, Central America and the Caribbean, and the tropical African countries of Kenya, Burundi, the Senegal and the Sahel.

Several sources (OECD, ODC) claim that the net result of international price movements emerges as an increased burden for this third group of about $3 000 million. Work now being done by the Commission departments will soon clarify this assessment and the proportional charge for the countries in question.

These countries are in a highly critical position for they cannot rely, as do the industrialized nations, on the reflux of capital from the oil exporting countries; moreover, their present level of debt prevents them from borrowing in order to prolong the adjustment period.

Furthermore, they are liable to suffer the consequences of a cut, albeit temporary, in external capital contributions and may have to bear a drop in export revenue owing to short-term economic developments in the industrialized countries.

Exceptional measures must be taken promptly by the international community to help these countries. Apart from the question of disruptions in their balance of payments, the problem here is one of sheer survival. The cut in their fertilizer and oil consumption due to the increased prices means that farming yields will dwindle, crops will be lost and more cereals will be imported failing which local famines are likely to occur.

The Commission is therefore proposing to the Council that the Community take the initiative of appealing to all the wealthy countries to join it in an effort of exceptional aid for the poor countries whose financial situation has been seriously worsened by the trends of international prices in order to help them deal with the problems of adjustment.

The Community made proposals to this end during the extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with the problems of raw materials and development.

New Food Aid Policy of the Community

1303. In another Communication on the 'food crisis and the Community's responsibilities towards the developing countries,' sent to the Council on 11 March 1974, the Commission submitted the blueprint for a new policy and put forward a detailed programme for it.

The developing countries are confronted with a food crisis of seriousness unequalled since the years immediately following the Second World War. The general scarcity of basic foodstuffs and their high prices give rise to grave concern, even alarm, in many places, and the outline of the future is uncertain. In those circumstances, Europe must show its awareness of the sudden dramatic deterioration in the situation of the poorest countries, and must rise to its responsibilities towards the victims of the crisis.

The Nature of the Crisis

Recent Symptoms

1304. During the last two years, there have been serious food shortages, occasionally reaching famine proportions in such places as the Sahel zone of Africa including Ethiopia, Bangladesh, and some other countries in Asia and Latin America. Related to these localized shortages, there have been exceptionally steep rises in prices

Community and Development

of most basic foodstuffs throughout the world, which have accentuated the difficulties of meeting basic food needs in developing countries.

While some developing countries may have derived an advantage from higher prices of a few export commodities, the benefits to these countries have been very unevenly spread and, except in the case of such special commodities as oil and some other minerals in permanent shortage, these benefits are precarious and minimal in comparison with the general disadvantages caused by price increases in basic food imports.

Short-term Causes

1305. The main immediate cause of the crisis has been recurrent drought and other unfavourable weather conditions in many parts of the world, resulting in extensive production cuts, sharp rise in import demand, immensely heavy purchases of grains by the Soviet Union last year, and a heavy drawing down of carryover stocks throughout the world.

Natural hazards alone can not, however, account in full for this situation. In addition, there has been a series of monetary crises, coupled with fierce inflationary pressures in much of the world, and with extremely strong speculative tendencies, originating primarily in foreign exchange fluctuations and, in turn, reinforcing the physical shortages of many food products. Moreover, there is now a growing energy crisis, whose full consequences cannot as yet be foreseen, but which is putting new pressures also on the economies of many developing countries.[1]

Long-term Causes

1306. The catastrophic effects of recent shortages of basic food products on the economies of developing countries have been superimposed on the long-term problems of their food production failing to catch up with their food demand. In the last few years, the developing countries as a whole have not been making the advances in their agriculture which they need to make, and which—in the quite recent past—were regarded as being within relatively close reach as a result of technological progress, like the development of high yielding varieties of cereals.

Certainly, in the first two years of the United Nations' Second Development Decade, agricultural production in developing countries has fallen short of the annual production targets set for this period. Some of the reasons for the so far limited progress of 'Green Revolution' in these countries may turn out to be comparatively short-term in character, such as the recent problem of world fertilizer prices and supplies.

Unfortunately, there exist other, longer-term impediments, such as the rapidly growing population, the existing rigidities in their institutional and social systems, and the growing dependence of their agriculture on scarce capital and technology for rising yields. These suggest that major increases in *per capita* food production may not be easy to achieve in many developing countries in the short and medium-term.

Consequences for the Developing Countries

1307. In general, the recent food shortages and steep increases in food prices have caused not only economic dislocation but also serious social, and political unrest in many developing countries, where higher food prices usually; mean higher risks of hunger or malnutrition for the bulk of the population. Many food deficit

[1] From three directions: through the higher cost of oil imports themselves, through lower export earnings following a possible downturn in economic activity of the industrialized world, and through resulting rises in prices of non-oil imports from the developed countries.

Community and Development

developing countries have simply been priced out of world markets at a time when food aid levels have been cut, in some cases drastically, and there remains the serious doubt whether sufficient supplies are available at the world level to meet any major emergencies which might arise in the near future.

Even more important, such food production increases as seem to be feasible in many developing countries in the medium term are not likely to be sufficient to cover the expected increases in food demand by their populations. As a result, the food import requirements of developing countries as a whole are likely to increase significantly in the next 5-10 years, as indicated in FAO commodity projections up to 1980.

The Community's Responsibilities

1308. It would be highly inequitable, as well as dangerously short-sighted on the part the industrialized countries, and more particularly of Europe, to allow a situation in which the weaker members of the world community of nations should consistently be those that are forced to bear the additional burdens caused by rapid changes on the world economic scene. It must therefore be hoped that the near future will mark a decisive step forward in the world's sense of responsibility for dealing with such anomalies.

Since food products in question are produced largely in the developed countries of the temperate zone, it is essential for the latter countries to take account of the rising food import needs of the Third World to prevent its populations from suffering a further reduction in the already inadequate nutritional standards. It must be hoped in particular that the international community will be moving towards a more rational policy of management of food supplies on a world wide basis, including the world food security policy (as proposed by the FAO), and some degree of international coordination of national production policies. In this context, the Community cannot remain passive, and must be ready to set an example and take appropriate policy action, consistent with its obligations towards developing countries, imposed on the enlarged Community by its immense economic power. This is all the more important in the present period when we deplore the impact of sudden increases in oil prices on the economies of the poorest developing countries, while seemingly ignoring comparable effects on such countries of steep price increases in their vital food imports. If ever, the present is the time for Europe to affirm its concern with this situation.

Greater Stability of Commodity Markets

1309. And, it is very much to be desired that the forthcoming negotiations in GATT and possibly in other bodies should lead to a formulation of more rational trade policies, resulting in greater degree of market stability for basic food products throughout the world. A larger number, and a more effective character of international commodity arrangements is one obvious means of promoting this objective. There is no doubt that the Community has an essential role to play in the processes which ensure a greater degree of stability in international markets; several statements have already been made in this respect, and proposals to this effect will be forthcoming shortly.

Availability of Supplies

1310. It is to be hoped that in the long run food production in developing countries will grow sufficiently, though there remains a problem of meeting their food deficit in the short- and medium-term. There is no doubt that the agriculture of western Europe has a technical capacity for meeting at least part of that deficit. Western Europe is a large producer of basic

Community and Development

foodstuffs, some of which (like dairy products) are a valuable source of much needed proteins in the developing countries.[1]

Financial Assistance

1311. Without any question, part of the prospective food deficit of the developing countries can, and will continue to be, met through commercial purchases, provided that food is available at reasonable prices in the world markets. However, even under most optimistic assumption concerning future export earnings of the developing countries, these are not likely to be large enough to pay for the required food imports in their entirety. Consequently, a large, and possibly growing part of their food deficit will have to be met through foreign assistance.

The Community is required at the present time to adopt wide-ranging decisions on financial assistance to the developing countries. The Commission is aware that its proposals on food aid fit into the broader framework of this assistance, and must be in conformity with the overall objectives of the Community towards the third world. It may be observed in the present context that a part of the Community's financial aid to the developing countries could usefully be spent on structural improvements in their food production sector, since such improvements alone can provide a satisfactory long-term answer to the critical food problem which faces them.

Food Aid Policy of the Community

1312. In order to live up to its responsibilities, the Community must, therefore, have recourse to a food aid policy, at least during the next 5-10 years. In fact, if one agrees with the FAO's view of the future, one finds it difficult to see how the Community could refuse to mobilize development resources in the form of a substantial and coherent food aid policy, bearing in mind the existing productive capacity of European agriculture in commodities that could assure a suitable food aid basket for a guaranteed number of years.

The Community has the possibilities for undertaking a more ambitious food aid policy of its own which would provide for:

(a) a continuity of food aid supplies from one year to another by means of a three-year *target* programme to be implemented by annual commitments, both expressed in quantitative terms;

(b) a diversified food aid basket, selected in relation to the nutritional requirements of developing countries and the Community's normal product availabilities; and

(c) an increase in its present size.

The main principles along which a desirable food aid policy of the Community could be formulated and implemented, include:

(i) open market sales of the Community's food aid, except in emergencies, and in cases of aid aimed at raising nutritional standards of specific population groups;

(ii) the utilization of the resulting counterpart funds not only in the context of specific development projects, but also in support of easily identifiable sectors or sub-sectors of well functioning development plans or programmes;

(iii) the channeling of the bulk of the Community's food aid directly to developing countries, while passing substantial, and possibly increasing, quantities through multilateral agencies, notably the WFP and the Red Cross; and

[1] In fact, Western Europe is in the process of becoming net exporter of dairy products, at a time when some of the major traditional exporters among the developed countries (e.g. the United States) are shifting to a net import basis.

Community and Development

(iv) the authority to be given to the Commission to take executive decisions, if necessary with the assistance of government experts on development and cooperation matters.

Up to now, the Community's food aid has, in the case of cereals, taken the form partly of projects by the Community itself, and partly of those by the States. Food aid in other products has been implemented through Community projects alone. To go further in developing the role of the Community, it would seem desirable also to adopt a principle that all future food aid, including that in cereals, should take the form of Community projects. The reasons are those of coherence, efficacity, and close relation between the food aid policy of the Community, and its commercial and agricultural policies which are of a Community character.

However, since national projects amount at present to about 700 000 tons, some Member States—while favouring a progressive communitarization of food aid—may not be prepared for an immediate drastic cut in their national actions. Should that be the case, the bilateral projects of Member States would in the transitory stage fall within the limits of the target programmes (i.e. between 1 700 000 and 2 500 000 tons).

Commission Proposals

1313. Quantitative proposals for the first target three-year programme to be carried out through Community projects alone, are shown in the Table below. The firm supply commitments would be determined annually within the indicated limits, in the light of circumstances prevailing in a particular year.

Target Programme (1974/75—1976/77)

(Range of Annual Commitments)

Product	Minimum Commitment (Tons)	Maximum Commitment (Tons)	Quantities under 1973/74 Programmes
Cereals	1 700 000[6]	1 800 000[6]	580 000[3]
	(1 000 000)[7]	2 500 000[7]	1 287 000[3]
Skim Milk Powder	80 000	120 000	80 000[4]
Butter-Oil	45 000	65 000	45 000[4]
Sugar[1]	10 000	40 000	6 000[5]
Other Products[2]	—	—	—

[1] The Community's food aid in sugar would be directed to the poorest among the developing countries, and would be used mainly in furthering nutritional objectives, such as those underlying UNRWA operations.
[2] A cash component for their acquisition (to balance the 'basket' from a nutritional point of view) which would range between a minimum of 20 000 000 u.a. and a maximum of 30 000 000 u.a.
[3] I.e. 45% of 1 287 000 tons which represents total EEC commitment under International Food Aid Convention.
[4] Quantities proposed by the Commission but not yet approved by the Council.
[5] Approved by the Council.
[6] Existence assumed of national projects (700 000 tons) added to the sum of Community projects.
[7] Assumed absence of national projects.

In conclusion, the Council is requested to approve:

(a) the principle of the medium-term target programme of 3 years within which food aid commitments of the Community will be determined on an annual basis;

(b) the size of the first target programme (1974/75—1976/77), shown in the Table on page 34;

(c) the size of the annual programme 1974/75, representing the lower limits of the target programme;

(d) the general principles for implementing the Community's food aid policy as described above.

4. Education problems: Commission Proposals

1401. During March 1974 the Commission finalized and sent to the Council Proposals concerning education problems. The Proposals cover two different but related aspects. Firstly, they are proposals for organizing cooperation within the Community in the realm of education; this is the main aim of the Communication to the Council on 'education in the European Community'.

The Commission has also taken a hard look at the question of mutual recognition of diplomas and has submitted a Proposal to speed up the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed workers.

These two moves are part of the Commission's approach which had involved asking Professor Janne for a report on defining a Community education policy[1] and laying several proposed Directives before the Council concerning the right of establishment and the mutual recognition of diplomas.

Education in the European Community

1402. Aware of the importance of education in accomplishing European union the Commission on 11 March sent the Council a set of Proposals for action to organize Community cooperation in this field.

It would be scarcely realistic to want to harmonize or coordinate the education systems in different countries. But with the national systems in full development, the Commission considers that it is increasingly important to evolve a Community outlook for the future. In its initial programme the Commission has picked out several areas where Community action could be usefully developed. The Proposals have thus been focussed on three activities:

(i) improving the mobility of teachers, research workers and students and settling the question of the recognition of 'academic qualifications' (university titles, etc.);

(ii) educating the children of migrant workers;

(iii) imparting a 'European dimension' to education.

The Commission emphasizes the value of participation by teaching bodies and national educational leaders in mounting this programme. The preparation of a Community education policy will moreover be greatly assisted by a systematic exchange of data between Member States.

Action Proposals

1403. They cover three main points:

Mobility in education

Students. The basic problem here is the mutual recognition of 'academic titles'. A clear picture of the present situation in the Community will have to be obtained. The problems involved with admission to courses of advanced studies and with the recognition of study periods completed in another Member State also need special attention because of the many different existing systems.

The Commission is proposing to hold a hearing on the subject of mutual recognition of academic qualifications enabling teachers, students and administrators to compare views.

Teachers and Research Workers. Teacher exchanges at primary and secondary level are running up against many problems. The Commission proposes that funds be allocated for financing pilot programmes which would enable

[1] Supplement 10/73 - Bull. EC.

Education problems

teachers to gain experience of the education system of another Member State and would stimulate awareness of the European dimension in education. The Commission is also proposing to call a conference in 1975 on mobility in secondary education.

Although the situation in *higher or advanced* education is more encouraging, the barriers blocking mobility of teachers and researchers need to be investigated. The Commission intends to do so, with the help of advanced education authorities before organizing a conference on cooperation in advanced education.

Staff of Administrative Bodies responsible for Education and Youth. The success of action to be taken to boost the mobility of teachers and students entails the support of those administering the education services and departments. To foster the exchange of experience the Commission intends to explore the possibility of a pilot programme to enable inspectors, consultants and administrators of national education departments to visit other Member States or take training there.

Similar measures should be explored with respect to *senior administrators of youth services.*

Education of Migrant Workers' Children

On the basis of the provisions in the Treaty and in the Social Action Programme, the Commission will endeavour to help in solving the education problems facing the families of migrant workers.

Under the Social Action Programme Proposals have already been submitted for using the new aid of the Social Fund intended by means of educational programmes to improve the conditions of migrant workers and their families.

The Commission feels that there is a need to study all matters affecting not only education structures and the qualifications which children can gain but also the measures intended to ease the reception and adjustment of children in the new educational environment and their reintegration into their original surroundings. The *ad hoc* Group studying the problems of migrant workers will pay special attention to this. A working party could also be set up within the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers.

Towards a European Dimension in Education

Modern Languages. The Commission feels that all citizens during their studies should have the chance to learn at least one and preferably two modern languages other than their mother tongue. This would foster the free exchange of ideas and information and would break down the language barriers blocking the free movement of individuals within the Community for cultural and occupational purposes.

The Commission intends to collate data on the teaching of languages in order to draw up a plan for intensifying cooperation and development on a Community scale.

The broadcasting authorities will be asked to collaborate in studying the scope for language teaching programmes by radio and television.

The Commission is also proposing:

(a) to back *pilot studies* on language teaching;

(b) to run a series of *colloquia* on teaching and use of languages;

(c) to offer *special scholarships* for studies on particular aspects of mastering languages;

(d) to submit a report to the Council outlining the *main lines of possible cooperation.*

Study of Europe. The projects mounted by the Commission over several years as part of its information programme need to be intensified and expanded. The Community's role must be

Education problems

to support any action to incorporate the study of Europe in the broadest sense of the word into education programmes and this would include relations between Europe and the rest of the world.

The Commission is also proposing:

(a) to support the formation of teacher groups responsible for designing and preparing draft *experimental programmes* in this field;

(b) that the Community set up a *scholarship fund* for:

(i) the seconding of secondary and advanced educational staff in support of experimental projects and programmes concerning the study of Europe;

(ii) The study of modern languages;

(iii) post-graduate work in the general field of European studies; a detailed programme should be finalized in 1974/75;

(iv) to provide financial aid for pilot projects in the basic training and continuous training of teachers outside their native country.

Collaboration between Advanced Education Establishments. The Commission believes that the links and collaboration between universities and advanced education establishments must be strengthened and expanded and that the Community must help actively towards this development.

The Commission hopes to make a detailed investigation with representatives of advanced education authorities as to how to implement and guide this cooperation.

The Commission will continue to support pilot studies which aim to discover how far the preparation of less traditional education systems, like those of the open university, should be encouraged, which enable part-time studies to be combined with an occupation.

European Schools. With the enlargement of the Community the Commission thinks it desirable to investigate a wider application of the European Schools in the Community. Experience gained by these schools in teaching children of several nationalities could be profitably utilized in border regions or areas of heavy immigration. A special study group will be set up for this purpose.

Conclusions

1404. The main features of the projects mentioned in the Commission Memorandum are embodied in a draft Resolution to be adopted by the Council and the Education Ministers Conference. The Commission has also put forward a draft Decision to set up a European Committee on Cooperation in Education. Made up of national delegates it will be assigned to advise and assist the Commission in finalizing its programme.

Mutual Recognition of Diplomas

1405. Again on 11 March the Commission laid before the Council a Proposal to speed up the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed workers with special reference to the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

Proposed Directives covering several occupations have already been submitted to the Council and some of them are now under discussion. The latest Proposal as a proposed Council Resolution sets out the main guidelines for further study of the problem. It was prepared on the basis of the conclusions of an *ad hoc* Working Party set up by the Commission and of the hearing held in October 1973[1] on doctors' qualifications.

[1] Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2250.

These main guidelines highlight the fact that professional standards within the Community are broadly comparable. Any specific provision concerning training required should therefore be avoided as far as possible.

The guidelines also mention the value of maintaining standards of professional training in the Community and the need to establish rules and procedures which can easily be adapted to amendments entailed by scientific progress and the development of education techniques in the Member States.
To guarantee regular consultation with teachers and other practitioners it seems advisable to set up advisory committees who will assist the Commission in seeing that high standards of professional training are maintained and who will give their opinion on any matter of interest to the profession.

Should the Council adopt these guidelines it will thus reinitiate the discussions on the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

2ND PART

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN MARCH 1974

1. Functioning of the Common Market

Customs Union

Tariff Duties

Suspension

2101. Acting on a Proposal from the Commission the Council on 4 March 1974[1] adopted a Regulation totally suspending duties on *certain industrial products of Maltese origin*. This is an improvement on the tariff benefits granted for products covered by the EEC-Malta Agreement, except for products subject to Community tariff quotas already running for 1974.[2]

These extra concessions apply until 31 December 1974.

2102. On 21 March 1974[3] the Council adopted a Regulation pegging the autonomous CCT duties on two products. From 1 April to 31 December 1974 the duty on *grapefruit and pomelos* will be pegged at 4%. From 1 June to 30 September 1974 the duty on *fresh sweet oranges* will be pegged at 5%.

Community Quotas

2103. On 20 March 1974[4] the Council adopted a Regulation on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for *certain oils and fats of fish and ocean mammals*. Under the terms of the Regulation, the CCT duty for these products is pegged at 10% until 31 December 1974. The Community quota of 20 506 tonnes is allocated almost entirely between the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, countries where over recent years supplies of these products have depended on imports.

Origin of Goods and Methods of Administrative Cooperation

2104. Acting on a Commission Proposal the Council on 21 March 1974 approved the Community's position on the draft decision of the Joint Committees consolidating and amending Article 8 of Protocol No 3 annexed to the Agreements made with the non-acceding *EFTA-States* and concerning definition of the concept of 'products originating' and methods of administrative cooperation. The draft decision is an extension of the series of streamlining measures recently adopted by the Council within the compass of the EFTA Agreements.

2105. On the same day,[5] again acting on a Commission Proposal, the Council adopted a Regulation on the application of certain customs decisions of the Joint EEC-Finland Committee.

The Regulation is aimed at applying within the Community the decisions taken by the Joint Committee on 29 January 1974. The arrangements contemplated are identical with those made under the other Agreements with the EFTA countries.

[1] OJ L 67 of 9.3.1974.
[2] OJ L 48 of 20.2.1974.
[3] OJ L 79 of 25.3.1974.
[4] OJ L 81 of 27.3.1974.
[5] OJ L 102 of 11.4.1974.

Common Internal Market

Free Movement of Goods

Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade

Measuring Instruments

2106. The Directive on *weights of 1 mg to 50 kg of above medium accuracy* was adopted by the Council on 4 March 1974 and Member States were advised on 7 March.[1] It requires Member States to accept on their national markets the weights covered by the Directive which also bear the EEC initial verification mark. The Annex to the Directive sets out a wide range of detailed requirements concerning inter alia, maximum permissable error, shape and constituents.

Noise Level of Farm Tractors

2107. A proposed Council Directive was adopted by the Commission on 15 March and forwarded to the Council on 21 March 1974. It stipulates that no Member State can refuse EEC type approval or national approval of a wheeled farm or forest tractor which complies with the requirements of the Directive and in particular with a noise level as perceived by the driver not exceeding 90 decibels. The Annex contains detailed provisions for noise measurement. Member States are required to publish the necessary provisions to ensure compliance with the Directive by 31 December 1975 and to apply them with effect from 1 April 1976.

Elimination of Waste Oils

2108. On 20 March the Commission adopted a proposed Directive on the elimination of waste oils. The Proposal which has the dual purpose of removing barriers to the functioning of the market and protecting the environment is aimed at harmonizing national laws on the treatment, disposal, deposit and collection of waste oils. It lays down a procedure for authorizing companies which collect or dispose of waste oils and defines the terms for obligatory collection and disposal of waste oils in certain specific cases. It also lays down appropriate monitoring procedures. The Proposal includes provision for financial compensation to undertakings responsible for compulsory collection when the costs of their operations are not covered.

*

2109. During the sitting of 15 March 1974 the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the Commission's Proposal to the Council concerning a Directive for the approximation of Member States' laws *governing cosmetic products*.

Competition Policy

Third Report on Competition Policy

2110. On 19 March 1974 the Commission approved the 'Third Report on Competition Policy' annexed to the Seventh General Report on the Activities of the Community.

[1] OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.

Competition Policy

Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

Copyrights: Normalization of Competition Conditions

2111. Following the 'Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte' (GEMA) in Germany, the 'Société des auteurs, compositeurs et éditeurs de musique' (SACEM) in Paris and the 'Société belge des auteurs, compositeurs et éditeurs' (SABAM) in Brussels have also amended their statutes and regulations in such a way that the Commission has terminated the proceedings it had instigated against these two associations, since they had put an end to their abuses of dominant position.

In 1971, the Commission had noted that the economic freedom of composers, authors and music publishers in Germany was not guaranteed because of GEMA's doings, which constituted an abuse of a dominant position, prohibited by Article 86 of the EEC Treaty. Moreover, the principle of this position has just been confirmed by the ruling of the Court of Justice of the European Communities of 27 March 1974 (Case BRT/SABAM).

As GEMA had done before, SACEM and SABAM implemented a policy of:

(i) discrimination against the nationals of other Member States,

(ii) world-wide monopolization of its members' copyright,

(iii) an excessively long obligation to the company for members (50 years in the case of SACEM),

(iv) a system preventing the setting up of a unified common market in music publishers' services.

Firstly, following the Commission's decisions of 2 June 1971[1] and 6 July 1972,[2] GEMA decided not to appeal and stopped its practices which were contrary to Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

Secondly, SACEM and SABAM abolished all discrimination against nationals of other Member States and have just agreed to allow their members greater freedom, both as regards how they exercise their copyright and as regards the choice of companies to which such copyright is ceded.

The setting up of better competitive conditions for managing copyright, which the Commission has obtained as a result of its interventions in this sector, will allow the authors, composers and music publishers to have a free hand in deciding how their rights are to be managed, which in its turn should entail economic advantages for them.

Concentrations

2112. The Commission authorized, under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty *Guest Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd.* (GKN) of Smethwick Warley, Worcestershire, to acquire all the capital of *Miles Druce & Co. Ltd.* (MD), High Wycombe.[3]

GKN is a holding company controlling a group of more than 200 firms covering a wide variety of activities. The major activities of the GKN group cover mechanical engineering, especially for the motor industry, industrial equipment, industrial fasteners and the production and distribution of finished steel products. The turnover of this group makes it the fourteenth largest firm in the United Kingdom.

MD is a holding company controlling a group consisting largely of steel dealers. It also has an Engineering Division and a Safety and Security

[1] OJ L 134 of 20.6.1971.
[2] OJ L 166 of 24.7.1972.
[3] OJ L 132 of 15.5.1974.

Systems Division. In terms of sales the group ranks three hundred and first among United Kingdom companies.

The new GKN/MD group will be the largest steel distributor on the United Kingdom market.

In addition to the new group, the GKN/MD merger would leave within the stockholders market: BSC, the largest steel producer and the supplier of most of the steel consumed in the United Kingdom, and itself a steel stockholder; some ten dealers who, while individually not holding a large share of the national market, enjoy considerable local power and account for some 40% of the UK stockholder market; some three hundred medium and more frequently small undertakings, many of whom are well established locally; and the merchants representing continental producers.

Through its Board of Directors MD has made it clear that it is opposed to the takeover and that it proposes to bring proceedings to have any decision authorizing the transaction declared void. In the interests of fair treatment, the Commission has wished to make sure that the company which is to be taken over can actually exercise the legal rights which the Treaty makes available to all. It has decided that the Decision shall take effect only three weeks after notification so that MD will have an opportunity to make an application for nullification.

2113. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission authorized *Fiat* SpA of Turin, which includes steel production among its activities, and *Allis Chalmers* & Co. of Wisconsin to form a joint EEC subsidiary in the earthwork machinery sector. The founding companies will put into the subsidiary all their industrial and trading assets in this sector, in all parts of the world where they have interests.

2114. To assure a more reliable scrap metal supply from both the qualitative and geographical angle, the steel firm of *Creusot-Loire* SA, Paris, has acquired 51% of the shares of the scrap metal dealers *Cartry-Worms* SA of Nancy. Cartry-Worms ranks second on the French scrap metal market taking 16% of the overall sales in the French trade.

The Commission authorized this concentration under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty since it felt that there was still a wide enough choice for the other steel producers on the French scrap metal market now seeing some heavy exports particularly to Italy.

2115. In application of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission on 22 March 1974 authorized the joint formation by two German fuel distributors of the firm to be known as *Hansen Neuerburg Export-Import* GmbH OGH located in Essen. The partners are putting into the new firm their companies responsible for their operating departments engaged in solid fuel import and export transactions.

Despite the increased share in the market concerned, the Commission was able to authorize the project because there was still an assurance of adequate competition at wholesale level and because no group effect could be found or assumed among the other activities of the founder companies.

State Aid

General Aid Schemes

Belgium

2116. The Commission decided to invoke the procedure of Article 93, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty with respect to the Belgian Law of 17 July 1959 introducing and coordinating *measures to foster economic expansion and create new industries.*

Competition Policy

The Law provides for various benefits (interest rebates, guarantees, tax exemptions) in favour of investments in line with the creation, expansion, conversion and modernization of industrial companies and which satisfy the 'general economic interest.'

This aid scheme is based on no more than highly indefinite criteria and because further itemization is lacking, the scheme can, under the discretionary powers of the national authorities, be applied in favour of company investments regardless of the relevant industrial sector or geographical location, so that the Commission is not in a position to assess the effect on competition and trade. On this score the scheme cannot benefit from the exception provisions laid down by the Treaty for aid intended to facilitate the development of 'certain activities' or 'certain regions.'

As happened in the case of similar aid schemes[1] the Commission therefore asked the Belgian Government, under the abovementioned procedure to advise it in advance of application plans appertaining to the Law of 17 July 1959 which the Government will be drawing up for certain sectors or industrial branches, or failing that, to notify the Commission of the case by case applications of that Law for the benefit of this or that company in so far as important projects are involved.

Environment Aid

Germany

2117. The Commission decided to invoke the procedure of Article 93, paragraph 3 of the EEC Treaty against the German Government concerning certain provisions which as part of a taxation reform bill, provide for *faster depreciation for investments intended for protection of the environment.* Under the terms of the bill, the depreciation rate for company investments intended for environmental protection would be 60% for the first year and 10% for each of the four following years.

The faster depreciation can be equated with the granting by the Government of an interest-free loan since, by reducing in an initial period the basis for computing their profits tax, it will enable companies to retain additional liquid funds on which they will pay no tax. It is therefore an aid scheme which even if it works only to the advantage of existing companies, is likely to impair trade and competition since it will reduce by so much the costs which should normally be borne by those companies in respect of protection of the environment.

Furthermore, this is again a general aid scheme where for want of adequately detailed criteria the Commission cannot check whether its applications will be effectively tailored to the sectoral or regional problems which justify consideration. For this reason the Commission decided to invoke the procedure of Article 93, paragraph 2 against this scheme. But it did inform the German Government that the objections could be withdrawn if the latter undertook to apply the scheme in question entirely within specific programmes for certain sectors or certain regions and after prior notification. Such programmes could be favourably considered if they involved the adaption of existing companies to the new or special constraints imposed on them in certain sectors or geographical areas in the interests of environmental protection.

The position taken by the Commission logically follows the overall guidelines adopted by the Community authorities with respect to environment policy. Only in quite specific circumstances do the guidelines allow exceptions to be made, indirectly through State aid, to the principle of the 'polluter pays.'

[1] Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2115.

Competition Policy

Aid financed by a Semi-fiscal Tax

Italy

2118. On 21 March 1974 the Commission decided to invoke the procedure under Article 93, paragraph 2 regarding a draft law notified by the Italian Government concerning the restructuring of Italy's existing institutes for industrial research and experiment.

The activities of these bodies each one of which specializes in a particular industrial branch consist mainly of applied research work for the assistance of small and medium-size Italian companies who because of their size do not possess the required resources to carry out such research themselves. The results are freely available to all Community companies.

Under the draft law communicated to the Commission the activities of these institutes would be substantially financed by a tax raised on both the national and imported products of the branch in question. The rate of tax would be not more than 3% of the value of the products.

The Commission has already ruled on various cases, a recent one being that of technical centres for the French leather and clock and watch industries,[1] concerning similar mechanisms made up of industrial research centres financed partially or totally by a semi-fiscal tax paid on national or imported products. The Commission has regarded such mechanisms as aid in the sense of Article 92, paragraph 1 of the EEC Treaty and that in compliance with the Decree of the Court of Justice in Case 47/69[2] it cannot be deemed compatible with the common market unless products imported from the other Member States are excluded from the tax.

In this case, even if the results of work done by the research institutes are partially available to all Community companies, they are in fact considerably more valuable to the Italian firms since the research projects are normally slanted towards satisfaction of their specific needs and those firms can more easily make use of the results through being closely placed. Moreover, the companies in other Member States often bear the costs of kindred projects by themselves, either directly or by voluntary or compulsory financial subscriptions to national research institutes.

Consequently, considering that in view of their objective which is to foster the dissemination of technical progress among the small and medium-sized Italian firms, the research institutes in Italy would be likely to benefit from derogation from Article 92, paragraph 3 (c) in favour of aid intended to foster the development of certain activities, the Commission held that it could not grant this derogation unless products imported from the other Member States were excluded from the above-mentioned tax.

2119. In a Decree issued on 6 March 1974 the *Court of Justice*[3] rejected the appeals lodged by the American company, the Commercial Solvents Corporation, and its Italian subsidiary, the Istituto Chemiotherapico Italiano, to quash the Commission's Decision of December 1972.[4] In another Decree of 27 March[3] the Court ruled on the problem arising from the exploitation of royalties by a company holding a dominant position.[5]

---

[1] Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2120.
[2] OJ C97 of 29.7.1970 (Decree concerning the Institut Textile de France).
[3] Point 2443.
[4] Bull. EC 12-1972, point 17.
[5] Point 2444.

Fiscal Policy

Fiscal Policy and Financial Institutions

Taxation

Indirect Taxes

Capital Duty

2120. On 19 March the Commission sent the Council a Proposal for certain limited amendments to a provision (Art. 5) of the Council Directive of 17 July 1969[1] concerning indirect taxes on capital-raising operations. The aim of the Proposal[2] is to avoid overhigh taxation when the nominal cash capital of a company is increased.

Levies on Manufactured Tobaccos

2121. Two Proposals sent by the Commission on 27 March to the Council deal with the harmonization of levies on manufactured tobaccos; they are a follow-up to the first Directive adopted by the Council on 19 December 1972[3] and effective from 1 July 1973.

The proposed second Directive is to determine and define, at Community level, the various groupings of manufactured tobaccos, i.e. cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, pipe tobaccos, snuff and chewing tobaccos, as under Article 2, paragraph 2 of the first Council Directive.

The other text, namely the proposed third Directive, is to prolong by twelve months the first phase of excise harmonization specified in the first Council Directive of 19 December 1972. More disparities in market conditions stemming from the enlargement of the Community have further complicated the setting of satisfactory criteria for making more headway in harmonizing taxes on manufactured tobaccos. Since the position must be rescrutinized the Commission finds it desirable and necessary to prolong the first phase of harmonization by one year, i.e. until 30 June 1976.

Financial Institutions

Banks

2122. In line with the Commission's Decision intending, after consultation with the qualified national authorities, to coordinate banking legislation in successive stages and following on bilateral liaison with the Member States' banking control authorities, the Commission departments have prepared a new working document outlining the measures to be taken over the first stage of coordination.

This paper deals with access to the banking profession, the setting up of branches, the financial structure of credit institutions, relations between this sector and non-Member countries and collaboration between Member States' competent authorities. When the paper has been reviewed by the national specialists the Commission intends to submit a Directive Proposal to the Council by the end of 1974.

*

2123. During the sitting of 11-14 March 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposal for a sixth Directive 'on harmonizing Member States' laws concerning turnover taxes—common VAT system: uniform basis of assessment.'

---

[1] OJ L 249 of 3.10.1969.
[2] OJ C 46 of 23.4.1974.
[3] OJ L 303 of 31.12.1972.

2. Economic and Monetary Union

Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy

The Community Exchange Markets

2201. On 21 March 1974 *France* annulled her two-tier exchange market by discontinuing the financial market. The following date *Italy* took the same action.

The two-tier market had been adopted in France and Italy on 21 August 1971 and 22 January 1973 respectively as part of the campaign against disruptive capital movements.

Adjustment of Economic Policy Guidelines for 1974

2202. On 29 March 1974 the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the adjustment to the economic policy guidelines for 1974. The Communication is the first of its kind to be put forward pursuant to the Council decision of 18 February 1974, and aims to achieve a high degree of convergence of the economic policies pursued by the Member States.[1] It includes Proposals on the direction of economic policies for the next few months.

The Communication stresses that economic policy in 1973 produced decidedly disappointing results. The energy crisis aggravated the already very serious situation in the Member States. The rate of inflation is gathering additional momentum. In 1974 consumer prices will increase by between 9% and 15%, depending on the country. The balance of payments of several Member States will deteriorate significantly. On the external balance (as defined in the national accounts, excluding transfers) the Commission expects a deficit of US $22 000 million.

The Commission notes that the business climate has improved in recent weeks and expects a growth rate of about 2.5% in the Community's real gross national product in 1974. The Community's solidarity is in jeopardy. Inflation and the deterioration in the balance of payments situation has affected different Member States in very different ways. This divergence involves the risk that Member States will return to defending their national self-interest. Protectionist measures, competitive devaluation and deflationary policies would, however, give rise to considerable economic and social costs, particularly in the form of higher unemployment and a fall in the standard of living.

The Commission sets out the following priority objectives for a reorientation of economic policy:

(a) restructuring of economic policies in order to adjust to changes in external conditions;

(b) stepping up the fight against inflation;

(c) reduction of balance-of-payments deficits in those countries whose foreign and payments position had deteriorated appreciably even before the crisis.

The essential problem posed for the next few years will be that of considerably reducing the growth rate of private consumption. Only in this way will it be possible to free the necessary resources to enable the unavoidable additional investment and export effort to be made. To this end the expansion of money income must be slowed down.

The Commission lists the following as means towards achieving this end: active social policy, stepping up of research and investment, and differentiation of short-term economic policy to take account of the conditions in the initial situation of the Member States. Progressive social policy should give all sections concerned

[1] OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974; Bull. EC 11-1973, Part One, Chapter 1: 'Transition to a Second Phase of Economic and Monetary Union', Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2201 and Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2201.

Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy

adequate compensation for the fall-off in money incomes. The various forms of capital formation should be made more readily accessible to all sections of society. Mobility on the labour market should be increased by suitable measures, particularly by encouraging retraining.

In order to encourage development of domestic resources of energy and more efficient use of energy, special priority should be given to research and investment. This should allow Member States to become less dependent on oil imports.

With regard to short-term economic policy the Commission proposes a differentiation to take account of each country's balance of payments situation. In this respect the Community can be divided into two groups. The first group (Germany, the Benelux countries), whose current accounts in 1974 are expected still to be in surplus or in equilibrium should ensure that recovery in growth leads to an increase in real gross national product by a trend rate of 3%-4% towards the end of 1974. If necessary, carefully regulated budgetary measures should be used to provide extra stimuli. The deterioration in the balance of payments resulting from more vigorous growth will have to be accepted. It could help to reduce inflationary tendencies, while helping the countries with large deficits in their efforts to improve their balance-of-payments situation.

The second group (Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and, to a lesser extent, France), which must expect large deficits in their respective payment balances in 1974, should make every effort to cut back demand on the domestic market in favour of exports and improving their external balance. In 1974 the objective of the economic policies of the two countries with the highest balance-of-payments deficits (Italy and the United Kingdom) should be to bring the deficits back to something like the level of 1973. These countries should further tighten the restrictive line of monetary policy. Interest rates must remain high as this will also encourage the desired stabilization of exchange rates. Expansion in public expenditure should be restrained and increases in income tax introduced where necessary.

Monetary Committee

2203. The 189th meeting of the Monetary Committee was held in Brussels on 8 March 1974 with Mr Emminger in the Chair. It was devoted to a thorough discussion of the problem of activating the 'gold' component of reserves as well as a summary exchange of views on problems at Community level arising from a systematic appeal to the international capital markets.

The deputies of the Monetary Committee met on 22 March in Brussels with Mr Mertens de Wilmars in the Chair in order to draw the conclusions from its discussion on the question of activating gold. A draft report was prepared which will be reviewed by the Committee at its next meeting.

Economic Policy Committee

Working Party on 'Medium-Term Economic Policy'

2204. The Working Party on 'medium-term economic policy' attached to the Economic Policy Committee met in Brussels on 20 March with Mr Ripert in the Chair. It carried on with its work on the effects of the energy crisis using Commission department documentation as its basis. Various hypotheses concerning the import capacity of the oil-producing countries and the scope for the consumer countries to substitute other energy sources for oil enabled global estimates to be set both at Community level and for each Member State.

The estimates are to be consolidated and refined by the national and Commission departments to

arrive at consistent economic policy objectives. A summary report on all this work will be made as promptly as possible.

*

2205. During the sitting of 11 to 14 March 1974, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the economic situation of the Community'. The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting on 27 and 28 March issued an Opinion on the economic situation of the Community at the beginning of 1974.

Social Policy

Social Action Programme

2206. Before submitting a new series of Proposals to the Council, planned as part of the Social Action Programme, the Commission consulted the representatives of employer and employee organizations. At a meeting with these delegates on 5 March 1974, Dr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission, discussed four Proposals concerning: the setting up of a European vocational training centre, the preservation of workers' rights when changes in company ownership take place, an initial action programme for the benefit of migrant workers and the social protection of temporary employees.

The creation of a European vocational training centre was also discussed on 8 March by the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training. The Advisory Committee on the Free Movement of Workers meeting on 7 March reached a consensus of agreement on the projects planned under the action programme for the benefit of migrant workers.

Vocational Training and Guidance

2207. On the 27 March the Commission approved a Proposal for setting up a *European vocational training centre* and which was submitted to the Council. The centre will be one of the principal means of aligning vocational training standards within the wider framework of implementing a common policy on vocational training. The centre will collaborate closely with the Commission in the general aim of promoting a European dimension in the development of vocational training. It will thus assemble documentation on new developments and research, ensure the dissemination of useful information and help to develop and coordinate research.

To carry out its tasks the centre under the terms of the Proposal may:

(i) organize courses, conferences, seminars and pilot experiments;

(ii) conclude research contracts and grant financial assistance to individual researchers or institutes for carrying out specific projects;

(iii) edit and distribute a Community bulletin on vocational training.

The centre will also collaborate closely with specialized bodies, whether public or private, national or international, with public administrations and educational bodies and with organizations of workers and employers.

2208. On 12 and 13 March Commission representatives took part in a series of *daily study sessions* in Jesolo, Italy. The sessions, run by FICIAP (Italian Federation of Education and Vocational Training Centres) dealt with the problems of vocational training from the European angle.

2209. A Community in-training period was organized on 19 March in Brussels for young *rural workers* taking part in an exchange programme.

Free Movement and Social Security for Migrant Workers

2210. The *Advisory Committee on the Free Movement of Workers*, meeting on 7 March in Brussels, took note of the results of work done by the Technical Committee bearing mainly on the introduction of a rapid information procedure covering the Community labour market situation and ways to foster cooperation between national labour services.

2211. On 15 March the *Administrative Commission for Migrant Workers' Social Security* approved a draft amendment to Article 107 of the Council Regulation of 21 March 1972,[1] fixing the procedures for implementing the basic Regulation of 14 June 1971[2] 'concerning social security for Workers and their families who move within the Community'. The amendment concerns the exchange rates to be taken for computing, issuing or reimbursing social security benefits. The Administrative Commission also reviewed problems involved in standardizing the payment of family benefits and compiling new guides to advise those concerned on their rights and the formalities required to substantiate their claims.

Social Fund, Reemployment and Readaptation

2212. The European Social Fund Committee, meeting on 26 and 27 March 1974, issued a favourable Opinion on the timeliness of promoting, implementing or financially assisting *'pilot experimental projects'* for handicapped people, migrant workers, training in the data-processing sector and polyvalent training.

Social Security and the European Social Budget

2213. On 4, 13 and 26 March the Commission called in the government experts assigned to draw up *the first European Social Budget.* There were three separate meetings each one attended by representatives from three countries. The layout of the summary report to be compiled by the Commission departments was discussed. The report itself will be the subject of a meeting of all the delegations during May and possibly again in June for final approval.

2214. An initial meeting of government specialists was held on 12 March to review one of the projects scheduled under the Social Action Programme and which concerns the *battle against poverty.* After a discussion of the key measures taken by Member States in this area, the Commission consulted the delegates on the contemplated work programme with the aim of preparing with the Member States, proposals for pilot projects to be laid before the Council by the end of 1974.

2215. In line with a Council Decision asking the Commission to *collate and analyse collective agreements* made in several sectors within the Member States, the Commission after making the required studies, brought in the means to enable the project to be carried out in the form of a computer-based data bank.

Following studies made in close collaboration with the qualified national authorities and after some simulated running trials, it was decided to move on to the operational stage of the projects. Allowing for the periodic renewal of collective agreements it will take about two years to assemble enough data in this European 'card-index' for meaningful analyses to be made.

2216. On 21 March 1974[3] the Council adopted a Regulation covering the organization of a *survey on the earnings of permanent agricultural*

[1] OJ L 74 of 27.3.1972.
[2] OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.
[3] OJ L 83 of 28.3.1974.

workers. This survey is to fill in a statistical gap since in contrast to industry and the service trades, there are still no agricultural wage statistics which can be compared on a Community basis and the few figures available in the Member States concerning farm workers' wages do not allow any valid comparisons.

2217. Under the projects to be undertaken for the benefit of handicapped people, as part of the Social Action Programme, a team of European specialists meeting in Luxembourg drew up a list of norms applied in the various countries so as to remove barriers blocking the mobility of handicapped people.

2218. Within the financial aid programmes for building *low-cost subsidized housing* for the personnel of industries covered by the ECSC, the Commission has approved the financing of the following projects:

Luxembourg — steelworkers: 22 dwellings for a sum of 11 965 000 LFrs.

Germany — steelworkers: 18 dwellings for a sum of 76 000 DM; Aachen miners: 18 dwellings for a sum of 108 000 DM.

Health Protection

2219. From 13 to 15 March the Commission called in a group of consultants to review the list of pollutant substances, the parameters to be considered and the concentrations regarded as permissible in *water intended for human consumption*. The group also examined the effects on health and the epidemiological consequences of the parameters. This will enable the Commission to submit a Proposal on the norms to be applied to Community drinking waters.

2220. An *in-training programme for factory inspectors* will run from 23 September to 30 October 1974. It is intended for 108 factory inspectors from the nine Member States and will focus on the following topics: regular medical checkups for workers, overall concepts for work stations and premises, cleaning and repairing tankers, asbestos and fire prevention, accident prevention research and modern concepts of inspection. This in-training will be organized in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France and Denmark.

2221. The *Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission* met on 6 March in Luxembourg where it adopted its work programme for 1974-1976.

The programme includes the formation of two new Working Parties. One will be assigned to study problems arising from the inhalation of smoke and from noise in electric steelworks and the other will examine the environment of rolling installations (noise, fumes, ground conditions, etc.). The Safety and Health Commission also adopted the text of a questionnaire intended for companies and with which they will be able to review their own preventive procedures under the overall application of the Safety and Health Commission's principles for prevention.

*

2222. During the sitting of 11-14 March 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission Proposals concerning: application of migrant workers' social security schemes, the setting up of a General Committee on Industrial Safety, extending the terms of reference for the Mines Safety and Health Commission and the 'basic norms' for health protection against the dangers of ionizing radiation. The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting in plenary session on 27-28 March issued Opinions on the following matters: equal pay for men and women, interventions of the Social Fund, employment of the handicapped in a free market economy and migrant workers social security.

Environment and Consumer Protection

Environment and Consumer Protection

Environment

Application of the 'Polluter Pays' Principle

2223. On 7 March the Commission approved and sent to the Council a Communication and a draft Recommendation to the Member States concerning the application of the 'polluter pays principle'. This principle was accepted by the Council when it approved the Community Environment Action Programme at its meeting on 19 July 1973.[1]

Principles

Individuals and firms responsible for pollution should *bear the costs* of preventing pollution or reducing it to the level permitted under the quality standards for an area established by the public authorities. National policies for protection of the environment should not rely mainly on grants thus placing the cost of anti-pollution measures on the public administration.

To avoid distortions of competition affecting trade and the distribution of investments, the allocation of the costs of anti-pollution measures must be carried out according to the same principles throughout the Community.

As specified by the Communication the public authorities should set *quality levels* for areas which should be sufficiently high to ensure at least that human life and the survival of animal and plant life are not threatened. The authorities should take into account economic and social considerations and the interests not only of the inhabitants of a particular area but of all who may be affected, when determining quality levels.

It is necessary in each case to *determine who the real polluter is* and the *extent to which a firm or individual is responsible.* Where the pollution results from a production process or the provision of a service, the cost of the anti-pollution measures should in principle be borne by the producer or by the person providing the service. Where it results from the use of certain products (such as motor cars, tin containers) the cost of the anti-pollution measures should fall on the user, as a percentage of the price of the product.

If finding the real polluter proves impossible or so difficult as to be arbitrary—for example, when there is a pollution chain or cumulative pollution—the cost of pollution control should be charged at certain points along the chain or during the cumulative pollution.

Means of Action

The principal means of action available to public authorities are standards and levies, used separately or in combination.

Standards set maximum figures for:

(1) the concentration of pollutants in a particular medium, e.g. in air or water (immission standards);

(2) release of pollutants or nuisances from fixed installations, e.g. gas or waste fluids given off by factories (emission standards);

(3) the level of pollutants or nuisances not be exceeded in the composition of or emissions from a product, e.g. standards governing the lead content of petrol or the sulphur content of fuel oils (product standards).

While differences in standards according to regional characteristics are acceptable in princi-

[1] Bull. EC 7/8-1973, Part One, Chapter 3: 'Defining a Community Environment Policy'.

ple, it will be necessary to achieve increasing harmonization of quality standards throughout the Community to avoid distortions of competition which would affect the flow of trade and investment.

Levies may be at the same rate for all emissions or may vary according to the quality objectives to be attained. The sums collected as levies may be used either to finance collective purification plants or to give grants to assist major polluters to install processing equipment.

Those responsible for pollution may have to bear the expenditure necessary to meet environmental quality standards (e.g. investment in anti-pollution plant and equipment, introduction of new processes), the cost of any levies imposed on them and any compensation payable to those affected by a particular pollution or nuisance in cases where it has not been possible to meet the quality objective.

Exceptions

Exceptions to the application of the 'polluter pays principle' could be justified where:

(1) real difficulties in meeting standards arise, particularly for economic, technical and social reasons; in such cases, existing firms could be allowed a period of time in which to comply with the new standards or Member States could give temporary aids to the industrial sectors or regions concerned;

(2) as an indirect effect, aids granted under other policies (such as regional, social, research) may cover part of the anti-pollution costs which the companies benefiting from the aids would normally have to bear.

The temporary aids should naturally be subject to the provisions of the Treaties and therefore be approved by the Commission.

Elimination of Waste oils

2224. On 25 March the Commission sent the Council a proposed Directive on the elimination of used and waste oils.[1] The Proposal fits in with the Community environment Protection action programme[2] which emphasizes the urgency of eliminating these products.

Consumer Protection

Consumer Advisory Committee

2225. The Consumer Advisory Committee meeting in Brussels on 26 March 1974 passed a Resolution stressing the Community's responsibility for combating rising prices and asking the Commission to make surveys as promptly as possible on the price structures of commodities and on the multinational companies. The Committee contends that the national policies to combat rising prices have aggravated a problem which could have been more easily solved through joint action within the framework of the Community. The date of the Committee's next meeting was set for 21 June.

*

2226. The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting in plenary session on 27 and 28 March issued an Opinion on the Community's preliminary programme for consumer advice and protection.

Agricultural Policy

Council Decisions on the Price Policy

2227. The common farm prices for the 1974/75 marketing year were set by the Council on 23 March.[3] Regarding the milk,

[1] Point 2108.
[2] OJ C 112 of 20.12.1973.
[3] Points 1201 to 1215.

Agricultural Policy

beef and veal and silkworm sectors, the prices, subsidies and certain other supplementary measures were formally adopted on 28 March.[1] On 29 March 1974[2] the Commission adopted several application Regulations, largely concerning the new Member States, with regard to the prices for milk and dairy produce, beef and veal and pigmeat.

Action in connection with the Monetary Situation

2228. The development of the exchange rates for the *Lira*, the *French franc* and *sterling* necessitated adjustments to the compensatory amounts with respect to Italy from 4 March, France from 11 March and Italy and France from 1 April 1974.

Again from 1 April the compensatory amounts covering milk and dairy produce and beef and veal were adopted to take account of the common farm prices for the new marketing year in the two sectors.

Joint Organization of Markets

Cereals and Rice

2229. On 15 March 1974[3] the Commission adopted the Regulations on opening two new calls for tender for the export of soft wheat.

The tenders involve a total quantity of 500 000 tonnes of soft wheat, 200 000 tonnes of which may be exported to any non-Member country and 300 000 tonnes to the customary buyers of Community wheat in the Mediterranean; namely, the Arab countries including the Maghrab, Cyprus, Turkey, Israel and Jordan. About 185 000 tonnes were exported to non-Member countries under a first call for tender which was closed at the end of February.

Fruit and Vegetables

2230. Following the recovery in the prices of Tunisian lemons on the Community markets, the tariff preference for this produce which had been rescinded by the Commission Regulation of 30 January 1974[4] could be reinstated from 12 March.[5]

Flax and Hemp

2231. On 29 March 1974[6] the Commission set the application terms of granting aid for flax and hemp as from the 1974/75 marketing year. Adoption by the Council on 22 October 1973[7] of amendments to the ground rules for granting the aid entailed the modification of certain terms for textile flax.

From experience gained it is now possible to adopt terms for granting the aid without any limits on the period of validity. Moreover, the Council Regulation confirmed the allocations for textile flax between producers and buyers, specifying that all of the aid goes to the producer if he has not sold his flax before a date to be determined or if he either processes his flax into straw or has it processed for his own

[1] OJ L 85 of 29.3.1974.
[2] OJ L 88 of 1.4.1974.
[3] OJ L 73 of 16.3.1974.
[4] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2230.
[5] OJ L 69 of 12.3.1974.
[6] OJ L 92 of 3.4.1974.
[7] OJ L 297 of 25.10.1974.

Agricultural Policy

account. The Commission adopted the marketing year terminal date as the abovementioned time limit for sale.

The Commission also stipulated that for granting the second half of the aid for textile flax, Member States will use a system of production certificates or registered contracts. The running of both schemes has been more clearly defined. Lastly, to avoid any excessive delays in payment of aid for flax and hemp, there is a provision requiring Member States to disburse the aid by 1 March after the end of the marketing year (31 July).

Tobacco

2232. On 20 March[1] the Commission set the tolerance limit for quantity losses resulting from the retention of raw tobacco in intervention agencies. This is the limit beyond which the value of such losses is borne by the intervention agency and no longer by the EAGGF. It varies according to the main variety types of tobacco and according to the duration of storage, with the first year carrying a higher limit.

Hops

2233. On 7 March 1974[2] the Council adopted a Regulation setting the amount of aid for growers with respect to the 1974 crop. Eleven varieties will now benefit from this aid, since the Saaz variety was added to the 1971 crop list. Reckoning with the yields and average receipts per hectare the amount of aid is up (at between 50 and 200 u.a.) for four varieties, down (at 100 u.a.) for five others and unchanged for the Hallertauer variety. In support of its aid Proposal, the Commission sent in a report on the hop production and marketing situation for the 1972 crop.

Milk and Dairy Produce

2234. Since there is now a temporary deficiency of skim milk powder in the face of export demands, the Commission on 4 March 1974[3] adopted a Regulation to provide exporters, through the tender procedure, with 15 000 tonnes of powder stored before 1 July 1973.

On 7 March 1974[2] it was decided to discontinue for the time being the prior fixing of export refunds on dairy produce since the current world market situation is showing uncertainty over prices and short and medium-term availability of this produce.

Furthermore, because of developments on the world dairy produce market and the withdrawal on 8 March 1974[4] of the refund on skim milk powder, the refunds for the other dairy produce were cut by the Commission on 12 March 1974[5].

Beef and Veal

2235. The protection measures adopted by the Commission in February 1974[6] were to apply until 24 March 1974. But the Commission decided[7] to prolong them initially until 31 March 1974 when the 1973/74 marketing year closes, and then until 21 April, in a modified form to ensure a transition period between this scheme of safeguards and the import certificate system laid down by the Council Regulation of 29 March 1974.[8]

---

1 OJ L 77 of 22.3.1974.
2 OJ L 66 of 8.3.1974.
3 OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.
4 OJ L 66 of 8.3.1974.
5 OJ L 70 of 13.3.1974.
6 Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2226.
7 OJ L 79 of 25.3.1974.
8 OJ L 86 of 30.3.1974.

Agricultural Policy

In February 1974[1] the Commission adopted two Regulations concerning the release for export tender of hind quarters of frozen beef stored by the German and Irish intervention agencies. Since the bids placed in Germany did not enable a minimum sale price to be set, the Commission decided on 19 March[2] to publish a fresh notification of tender. But for the Irish agency the minimum sale price was set at ±58/100 kg.

Apart from the processing meats intended for manufacturing pure beef preserves, the Community's deficiency in such meats and which must be made up by imports has been put at 15 000 tonnes (unboned) for the period 1 April to 30 June 1974.[3]

An epidemic of foot and mouth disease which broke out in France, and which led to a Decision by the Commission on 18 March 1974[4] concerning certain safeguards against the disease, means that in the French departments involved meat cannot carry the health mark, and no health certificates can be issued as prescribed by the Council Directive of 26 June 1964 on health problems in the intra-Community fresh meat trade, a Directive which was last amended by the Act of Accession.

To avoid a situation which would run counter to the principle of the price guarantee provided for beef and veal producers by the intervention scheme, the Commission on 22 March[5] adopted a Regulation enabling the meat in question to be purchased without jeopardizing the measures taken to counter the epidemic.

Pigmeat

2236. To allow the British authorities to cope with the substantially higher prices of pig feeds compared with the pre-Accession prices on their market, the Commission on 29 March 1974,[6] on the basis of Article 63 of the Act of Accession and after a favourable Opinion from the Management Committee, authorized the United Kingdom and Ireland to grant degressive national subsidies to their pig breeders. The subsidies per 100 kg. of slaughtered stock amount to 11.9 u.a. for April and May, 8.35 u.a. for June and 3.58 u.a. for July 1974.

Silkworms

2237. On 27 March 1974[7] the Commission decided that the experimental aid measures adopted for the 1973/74 silkworm breeding year would be retained for the following years. The only change was in the deadline for submitting applications for aid, which is now 30 September of each year.

Structural Policy

2238. Regarding the arrangements communicated by the German Government on 19 June 1973 and concerning application of the Council Directive of 17 April 1972 on modernizing farm holdings, the Commission on 13 March 1974[8] adopted a Decision noting that the conditions of Community financial participation were fulfilled.

During March the Commission issued Opinions on the drafts of application arrangements for the Council Directives of 17 April 1972 covering the modernization of farmholdings (*Denmark*, *Luxembourg* and the *Netherlands*) and socio-economic information and occupational qualifications of persons engaged in agriculture (*Ireland* and *Denmark*).

---

1 OJ L 50 of 22.2.1974 and L 56 of 27.2.1974.
2 OJ L 76 of 21.3.1974.
3 OJ L 85 of 29.3.1974.
4 OJ L 77 of 22.3.1974 and point 2243.
5 OJ L 78 of 23.3.1974.
6 OJ L 88 of 1.4.1974.
7 OJ L 83 of 28.3.1974.
8 OJ L 94 of 4.4.1974.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guarantee Section

2239. In compliance with the financial Regulation of 25 April 1973[1] applying to the General Budget of the European Communities, the EAGGF Guarantee Section, *expenditure* for the financial year 1973 was set on 30 March 1974. It amounts to 3 659.6 million u.a., which accounts for 99% of the available credit for 1973 (3 663 million u.a.). The table below shows this outlay for the various farming sectors. It should be noted that expenditure in the cereal, dairy produce and oils and fats sectors alone takes up 75% of the total.

2240. On 20 March 1974[2] the Commission adopted a Regulation concerning *applications for refunds* under the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the 1968/69 and 1970 accounting periods. This will help to clear the backlog in making up the accounts.

[1] OJ L 116 of 1.5.1973.
[2] OJ L 76 of 21.3.1974.

EAGGF Guarantee Section Expenditure for Finance Year 1973

in u.a.

Sector	Refund Expenditure	Intervention Expenditure	Total	%
Cereals	468 804 604.52	484 173 120.12	952 977 724.64	26.04
Rice	10 461 023.22	732 807.59	11 193 830.81	0.31
Milk and Dairy Produce	328 096 615.44	1 130 401 079.56	1 458 497 695.00	39.85
Oils and Fats:				
Olive oil	779 828.08	280 575 851.96	281 355 680.04	7.69
Oil seeds	1 747 925.79	79 885 401.81	81 633 327.60	2.23
Sugar	51 571 079.08	75 500 400.23	127 071 479.31	3.47
Beef and Veal	2 660 228.19	13 430 074.20	16 090 302.39	0.44
Pigmeat	90 594 915.90	—	90 594 915.90	2.48
Eggs and Poultry	3 688 092.86	17 764 037.69	21 452 130.55	0.59
Fruit and Vegetables	25 753 963.25	8 736 384.96	34 490 348.21	0.94
Wines	415 693.55	11 344 808.85	11 760 502.40	0.32
Tobacco	—	118 269 648.93	118 269 648.93	3.23
Fisheries	574 219.29	614 618.81	1 188 838.10	0.03
Flax and Hemp	—	5 498 746.11	5 498 746.11	0.15
Seeds	—	14 292 064.11	14 292 064.11	0.39
Hops	—	4 657 963.84	4 657 963.84	0.13
Other Interventions:				
Silkworms	—	315 389.98	315 389.98	—
Products outside Annex II	23 691 715.57	—	23 691 715.57	0.65
Compensatory Amounts	—	264 309 682.95	264 309 682.95	7.23
Monetary compensatory Amounts	—	140 267 881.68	140 267 881.68	3.83
TOTAL	1 008 839 904.74	2 650 769 963.38	3 659 609 868.12	100

Agricultural Policy

Second Financial Report

2241. On 8 March 1974 the Commission adopted the second Financial Report on the EAGGF to be sent to the Council and the European Parliament. The Report covers four sub-titles for the financial year 1972: the Guarantee Section, the Guidance Section, Auditing and Irregularities and Execution of Financing of Food Aid.

For the *Guarantee Section*, on the settlement side, the definitive scheme applied since 1 January 1971 had to be consolidated by sundry *ad hoc* financial provisions. They stem from the fact that payments are made by 43 national disbursing departments with the help of global advances made available to Member States by the Commission. These provisions were covered by an *ad hoc* Council financial Regulation adopted in November 1972 and were again taken into the Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973 applying to the General Budget of the Communities.

With regard to credit administration, out of a budget credit of 2 592 million u.a. provided for 1972, Member States declared expenses amounting to 2 446 million u.a. in the proportions of 42.5% for refund outlay and 57.5% for intervention expenditure. The cereal, dairy produce and oils and fats sectors alone account for 78% of the total outlay.

For the *Guidance Section* the Report notes that 1972 saw the adoption by the Council on 17 April[1] of Directives installing a Community farming structures policy. The Council also agreed that the Guidance Section could from 1972 act in the financing of regional development projects and with the Regulation of 19 December 1972[2] decided to finance a project to redevelop the cod-fishery sector.

Concerning credit administration the initial expenses of the Guidance Section linked to the financing of measures adopted by Member States to implement Directives will not be incurred until 1974. In 1972 no outlay was made through joint projects.

This has meant that as previously the financial guidance activities have centred on the granting of aid to some 723 projects for farming structure improvements under the Regulation of 5 February 1964[3] for a sum of nearly 200 million u.a. and on aid for two particular measures: premiums for the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and dairy produce and premiums for the uprooting of certain varieties of fruit trees for a sum of about 13 million u.a.

Effective application of the Council Regulation of 7 February 1972[4] is now underway with regard to *irregularities* and the recovery of sums paid in error. A number of irregularities have already been cleared up through the recovery of sums wrongly paid.

Regarding on the spot verifications the far from satisfactory situation has not been improved and hardly any rectifications were made in 1973 largely because of the additional work involved in the enlargement. Substantial preparatory work has in fact been done on the full application of the definitive financing scheme to the three new Member States.

A feature of *food aid* in 1972 was the gradual installation of financial machinery akin to the mechanisms of the Guarantee Section, especially with regard to the scheme of monthly advances and the annual closing of accounts. A start was also made with the financing of various operations, namely, the reimbursement of cereal aid projects under 1968/69 plan and the reimbursement of Community projects for the benefit of Bengalese refugees.

---

1 Bull. EC 4-1972, Part One, Chapter 1.
2 OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.
3 OJ 34 of 27.2.1964.
4 OJ L 36 of 10.2.1972.

Agricultural Policy

Competition Conditions

2242. Within the application of Art. 93 of the Treaty, the Commission during March decided on six Member State aid measures. The amended method of financing of the *United Kingdom* Egg Authority was accepted on 4 March. On 5 March the Commission decided to close the procedure under Article 93, paragraph 2, invoked in January 1973 against the special subsidy for 1972 with regard to horticulture in *Germany*.

Regarding the consumption subsidy for natural gas in the *Netherlands*, the Commission on 19 March decided to advise the Dutch Government that it was not against the project being carried through, but that it reserved the right to review its position after vetting the subsidy granted to horticultural producers, heavy users of natural gas. The Commission did not make any comments on the draft law for the benefit of agriculture in the region of *Umbria*.

On 15 March the Commission took a favourable decision conccerning a draft law of the province of *Basilicata*, at the same time drawing the Italian Government's attention to certain features of the aid measures intended for vine cultivation. Lastly, on 28 March the Commission decided to invoke the procedure under Article 93, paragraph 2, against a draft law of the *independent province of Trento* which would provide aid for the maturing of wine of registered origin.[1]

Harmonization of Laws

2243. As part of the policy of *health inspection* measures in the intra-Community livestock and fresh meat trade in cattle and pigs, the Commission on 18 March 1974[2] adopted certain safeguards against the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in France. This decision was taken at Community level to protect consumers and livestock herds in the other Member States following the epidemic in Brittany. Member States are thus authorized to prohibit imports of cattle and pigs and certain fresh meats from the following departments: Manche, Côtes-du-Nord, Marbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne and Loire Atlantique. The Commission is closely watching the situation.

2244. On 25 March 1974[3] the Commission adopted a Directive 'specifying Community analysis techniques for the official monitoring of *animal feeds*.' This is the fifth step in harmonizing analysis techniques for monitoring the make-up and quality of animal feeds marketed in the Community.

The techniques covered by the latest Directive, like those of its four predecessors, will enable a number of barriers to be eliminated stemming from the fact that Member States in monitoring animal feeds have been applying different methods leading to divergent results.

Agricultural Research

2245. On 7 and 8 March the Committee of General Directors of Agricultural Research met to consider progress on the planning of the *coordination of agricultural research* within the Community.

The Commission's proposal for a Regulation on coordination of agricultural research is still before the Council. Meanwhile, the planning of coordinated actions which would help to orient research towards the needs of the common agricultural policy continues. Proposals for action in the fields of protein improvement in plants, beef production, livestock effluents and avian leucoses are well advanced and the General Directors endorsed the orientation of the work. It was agreed to continue investigating

[1] OJ C 54 of 10.5.1974.
[2] OJ L 77 of 22.3.1974.
[3] OJ L 108 of 22.4.1974.

Industrial, Technical and Scientific Policy

the possibilities of action on land use and marketing and also to consider action on bovine leucoses.

The Commission is currently engaged in the coordination of research into African and classical swine fever, in the AGRESTE project using remote-sensing techniques and is preparing a permanent inventory of agricultural research projects being undertaken in the Member States.

Subject to a decision by the Council on the Commission's Proposal the next meeting of the General Directors will take place in mid-June.

*

2246. During the sitting of 11-14 March the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on various Commission Proposals concerning the following products, sectors or questions: cereals, sugar, soya seeds, processed agricultural products, the definition of liqueur wine, suspension of CCT charges for certain farm products of Turkish origin, the trade system with non-member countries in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables, surveys on fruit tree plantations, the structure of farm holdings.

Industrial and Technological Policy

Industry

Paper

2247. Op 1 April 1974 the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the 'problems posed by the paper pulp, paper and paper board industry.' The Commission thus carried out its undertaking to submit guidelines for this sector to the Council as part of the action programme for industrial and technological policy. The paper covers five main points.

Raw materials supply — Wood is a replaceable basic material and resources can be considerably increased within the Community. Application of the Directive on forestry measures,[1] once it is adopted, will promptly allow the available quantities of pulping timber to be increased. Over the period 1976-1981 the total sum for improvement projects is estimated at 680 million u.a. of which 25% (170 million u.a.) will be refunded to Member States from the EAGGF.

Old paper now provides about a third of the fibres used by the Community paper industry, but large quantities of old material are not re-used. Substantial efforts must be made to improve the system of collecting and recycling old paper. The Commission expects to be able to assemble relevant Proposals during 1975.

Environment — In many cases the Community paper pulp industry does not have sufficiently modern plant, or the size and geographical location required for converting the available basic materials at competitive costs, while at the same time observing the anti-pollution standards. A restructuring programme is needed.

If Member States feel that they can justifiably lend their support to such a programme the Commission will plan a scheme of investment aid for the paper industry. The Commission considers that, in any case, the EIB can make a considerable contribution towards financing the restructuring of the industry and has brought this matter to its attention.

The Commission is already prepared to ask the European Social Fund to intervene under

[1] Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2228 and OJ C44 of 19.4.1974.

Industrial, Technical and Scientific Policy

Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 and possibly to ask the Council to allow the Fund to act in the paper pulp sector under Article 4 of that Decision which covered the 'reformed' Fund.

Research — Research on forestry techniques, the use of new fuels, the recycling of used paper and on the production process may play a decisive part in diminishing the risks of scarcity, in reducing nuisance and in improving competition. Although such research is to a great extent being conducted by the industry itself, the Commission considers that the various programmes should be coordinated and it reserves the right to put forward specific proposals under the Community research programme.

Commercial Policy — It would be advisable to determine how and how far the Community could contemplate commercial and technical cooperation with certain supplier countries in order to provide mutual and reciprocal benefits.

Iron and Steel

2248. In view of the needs of the Community's iron and steel industries and developments on the scrap metal market (now experiencing certain problems of supply and unprecedented price increases) the Commission considers that action must be taken to deal with this situation.

In a Communication on 22 March 1974 to the Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council, the Commission proposed the reinstatement of bans on scrap metal exports to non-Member countries. These measures had originally been brought in by the Decision of 6 March 1953.

The Decision allowing export quotas for scrap metal which was made on 31 December 1973 by the Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council expired on 31 March 1974. Since the foreseeable market situation will still be very tight over the comings months, the Commission took the view that to grant new export quotas would only aggravate the present tension. It was therefore proposing to revert to the system of export bans on scrap metal as previously applied.

Technology

Telecommunications

2249. Informal talks initiated by Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission responsible for industrial and technological affairs were held in Brussels on 8 March 1974 between the heads of Member States' telecommunications departments and senior Commission officials.

The aim of the meeting was to give national directors the opportunity to discuss problems and the advisability of a possible common equipment market in the telecommunication sector. The discussion concentrated on the technical and economic features of this idea. Further meetings are expected in order to study the whole question in more detail.

Nuclear Industry

2250. On 16 March 1974 the Commission decided to advise the German Government of its point of view regarding the Whyl nuclear power station. This has been forwarded to the State concerned under the provisions of Article 43 of the Euratom Treaty. The contents have not been disclosed.

*

2251. During the sitting of 27 and 28 March the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion on the Commission's Proposals to the Council concerning shipbuilding. The ECSC

Science, Research, Education

Consultative Committee meeting in plenary session on 15 March 1974 passed a Resolution on 'Scrap Metal Supply Problems of Community Steel Industry'.[1]

Science, Research and Development, Education, Scientific and Technical Information

Science, Research and Development

Energy Research

2252. The *group of senior Commission officials* assigned to look into the problems of energy research[2] met in Karlsruhe on 18 and 19 March 1974. A revised version was made of the report drawn up in January. The new version reviews all the problems of energy research in the light of data obtained from Member States concerning their relevant programmes.

2253. The CREST study group on *'energy research and development'* which had been formed on 19 February 1974[3] met in Brussels on 21 March 1974.

All the delegations took a positive view on the need to define a Community research and development policy in the energy sector. Such a policy should be initiated by an inventory of programmes underway in the Member States and it was agreed that each delegation would assign an expert to attend an *ad hoc* meeting to be called by the Commission early in April in order to draw up the outline of the questionnaire to be used for this purpose and which all parties have undertaken to answer as promptly as possible. Close liaison will be ensured by the Commission departments with the international bodies such as the OECD, UNIPED, UNICE and the CEEP who are also concerned with this question.

An initial discussion was also held on the basis contemplated by the Commission for a common energy research and development policy. The discussion will be resumed on 16 May when the next meeting of the study group takes place.

The Scientific Research and Development Committee

2254. The Scientific Research and Development Committee (CREST) met for the second time in Brussels on 27 and 28 March 1974. It reviewed certain problems of a general nature directly linked with its assignments and mainly concerning its internal working procedures and the methods for transmitting data required in performing its tasks.

The Committee also started to investigate certain individual sectors of activity; namely, energy, raw materials, town-planning, medical research, equipment and data-processing. With regard to R & D projects in the energy field, the Committee took note of the Commission's plans and agreed to wait for the results of the work by the specialized sub-Committee.[4]

The Committee decided to continue its comparisons of national R & D activities in the sectors where such comparisons have already been started (in medical research, scientific information and documentation, statistics) and to

---

1 OJ C 38 of 5.4.1974.
2 Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2240.
3 Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2237.
4 Point 2253.

Science, Research, Education

initiate them in several priority areas, especially the energy sector. Regarding consultation between Member States, the Committee agreed to deal with this regularly at each of its meetings, the next one being set for 22 May 1974.

2255. During these meetings, the last of which was held on 21 and 22 March, the Group on 'research and development in oceanology' had a thorough discussion on a number of subjects which might meet Community needs or fill gaps and thus constitute potential sources of European cooperation. A draft recommendation to be sent to CREST was proposed for each subject; the texts will be revised and adopted at the Group's next meeting set for 2 and 3 May.

Cooperation in the Field of Nuclear Fusion

2256. Mr Erik von Sydow, the Head of the *Swedish* Mission to the European Communities, informed Mr Dahrendorf of the Commission on 21 March 1974 that his Government wanted to open negotiations with the Community for a cooperation agreement on research into controlled nuclear fusion and plasma physics.

Multiannual Programme

Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee

2257. The Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee (CST) chaired by Mr Cesoni, met on 29 March in order to review the 'revised draft of the JRC multiannual programme.' The Committee concentrated on the headings of 'reactor safety' and 'hydrogen production.' On the latter it heard a comprehensive statement on the work done in Ispra from the Director-General of the JRC.

The Committee then studied a paper on the recycling of plutonium in light water reactors. The paper will probably be submitted to the Council as part of the indirect projects. The Committee gave a positive Opinion on these problems. Lastly, after fixing its timetable for 1974, the Committee heard a statement on the guidelines of the Commission's scientific and technical information policy.

The next meeting of the CST will be held on 26 and 27 June in Ispra.

Consultative Committees on Programme Management

2258. The CCMGP on 'standards and reference substances' for direct projects and 'substances and reference methods (Community Reference Bureau-BCR)' for indirect projects met in Brussels on 28 March 1974 with Mr Denègre in the Chair.

It reviewed work in progress and planned and approved the budget estimates for indirect projects; the detailed discussion on direct projects was deferred to the next meeting. The JRC will send the members of the CCMGP further information on the direct projects from the specialized Working Parties and will try to call them in promptly if need be.

The CCMGP also appointed its members who will be called upon to serve on the specialized Working Parties and take part in the discussions on new theatres of work, for which it recommended the formation of three new study groups. This concerns the sector of 'organic products' which will be split into three separate parts to cover analysis, polymers and oil products respectively.

Lastly, the CCMGP set out several principles which could be applied with regard to the Community's participation in indirect project

Science, Research, Education

operations and discussed problems involved in selecting the laboratories who would take part and in certifying reference materials. This discussion will be resumed at the Committee's next meeting set for 24 and 25 June in Ispra.

Education and Teaching

2259. On 11 March 1974 the Commission sent the Council a Communication on '*education in the European Community*' together with a draft Council Resolution 'determining the main guidelines for the *mutual recognition of diplomas*.'[1]

Scientific and Technical Information and Management of Information

2260. From 4 to 8 March 1974 Commission representatives attended meetings in Nairobi of the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) Working Party on the future *international reference system for the environment.* It is important that the work now being done by the Community on data concerning the environment should be coordinated with the activity of the United Nations.

2261. In the 10th series of 'Electronic Daily Meetings' held from 4 to 8 March 1974 in Toulouse, the Commission exhibited the patented or non-patented electronic inventions from the Community research programmes. The immediate aim of the presentation was to show the whole French electronic industry and a major part of the European industry some of the achievements of the staff of the JRC and other bodies who have been working under contract for the Community. Negotiations are underway for contract licenses for the industrial use of some of the exhibited inventions.

2262. The Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (*CIDST*) held its 10th meeting on 28 and 29 March 1974 in Luxembourg. The meeting was chaired by Mr C. Giles who on 27 March 1974 had made a presentation on the work and programmes of CIDST to the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST). The Committee reviewed the Commission's budgetary Proposals for 1975-1977 covering the financing of medium-term operations to form a European scientific and technical information network.

The Committee adopted the budgetary Proposals but with an official reservation made by the United Kingdom delegation on grounds not directly connected with the work of the Committee. In view of the rapid developments in its province, the Committee stressed the urgency of implementing the action and measures laid down by the Council in its Resolution of 24 June 1971 for the setting up of this network.

The Committee also decided to get an *ad hoc* group to investigate the possibilities of information and documentation on research in the energy sector with the aim of contributing to the European programme for improving the medium and long-term energy situation.

The Committee also set the terms of reference for a Working Party on 'patent documentation' and issued directives to the Working Parties on 'technical aspects', 'economic and financial aspects of information systems' and 'training of IDST specialists.'

Regarding information and documentation on agriculture, the Committee assigned the qualified Working Party to prepare, from January 1975 with the aid of the Commission, the Community countries' contribution to the FAO's AGRIS I scheme.

*

[1] Points 1401 to 1405.

Energy Policy

2263. During the sitting of 11 to 14 March 1974, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the Convention creating a European University Institute.'

Energy Policy

Preparation and Implementation of a Community Energy Policy

Energy Committee

2264. The Energy Committee set up by the Council Decision of 30 January 1974[1] held its first meeting in Brussels on 7 March 1974 with Mr Simonet, Commission Vice-President, in the Chair. The Committee had a broad discussion on the OECD's work on energy, on the status of work undertaken in this field within the Council and on its own eventual tasks.

Preparing a New Strategy for Energy Policy

2265. The Commission initially discussed the preparation of a new strategy in Community energy policy. The discussion covered the prospects deriving from fresh data on the energy market, the main long-term guidelines for the Community, and the objectives to be set for 1985. The main practical conclusions to be drawn for policy regarding each source of energy were also examined, together with the ways and means to be activated in order to attain the proposed objectives.

A preliminary paper on these issues will be discussed by the Energy Committee at its next meeting, before the Commission makes definite rulings and assembles Proposals.

Nuclear Energy

Euratom Supply Agency

2265. In a Communication to the users of enrichment services published in the Official Journal of the Communities[2] the Supply Agency gave a reminder that the American Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) has set a second transition period expiring on 30 June 1974 during which it declared itself willing to make toll enrichment contracts for power reactors whose initial requirements in enriched uranium fall within the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1982.

In view of this situation and the prospects for gradual diversification of sources of enrichment services both inside and outside the Community, the Agency has embarked on a market survey on the *needs for enriched uranium*, in terms of separative work units, of reactors whose requirements are as yet not covered by contracts.

For this purpose, the operators of nuclear power stations are asked to transmit the following data to the Supply Agency:

(a) Number of nuclear power stations whose initial requirements in enriched uranium will occur between now and 30 June 1982 (if possible with name or location).

(b) The power capacity, expressed in MWe.

(c) Type of reactor (BWR, PWR, HTR, etc.) if already known.

(d) Planned duration of toll enrichment contracts.

(e) Estimates of annual needs expressed in separative work units up to the year 1991, on the basis of a 0.3% reject rate.

(f) Names, if available, of contemplated suppliers (CEA, Eurodit, Urenco, USAEC, Techsnabexport, etc.).

[1] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2255.
[2] OJ C 28 of 16.3.1974.

Transport Policy

(g) The operators are asked to say whether they are planning to make a toll enrichment contract for a specified reactor or for all their reactors. They are also asked to say whether they would prefer to share in a global order of separative work units via the agency of an existing organization (OPEN for example) or whether, should the need arise, they are interested in combining, possibly with the intervention of the Supply Agency, their requirements with other nuclear power station operators.

*

2267. During the sitting of 11-14 March 1974, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on suitable medium and long-term measures to boost the action to attenuate the effects of the energy supply crisis in the Community.'

Transport Policy

Harmonization

2268. A further meeting with government experts was held on 18 and 19 March 1974 to discuss a possible amendment to the Council Regulation of 20 July 1970 concerning the introduction of recording equipment for road transport. It is basically a question of rescrutinizing the admissible tolerances in the construction of the recording equipment and the scope for aligning the type approval provisions with those laid down for measuring instruments.

Functioning of the Market

Market Access

2269. On 4 March the Council formally adopted a Directive[1] amending the Directive of 23 July 1962 on the laying down of certain common rules for *international transport* (road haulage for others' account). The Council had agreed the amendment at its session of 22 November 1973.[2]

2270. On 7 March 1974 the Commission decided to send a Recommendation to the French Government concerning measures the latter had taken in enforcing Community regulations laying down common rules for intra-Community *shuttle services, regular services and regular specialized services performed by buses and coaches.*

In the Recommendation the Commission finds that the French provisions meet the requirements of the Community regulations. But it regrets that the French Government adopted the measures in question before ascertaining the Commission's Opinion. Lastly, the Commission recommends the French Government to revise its enforcement measures so that from 1 July 1973 they will also apply to carriage between France and the new Member States and also recommends that it be specified that the authorization or operation of a regular or regular specialized service is not transferable.

2271. Complying with the Council Decision of 21 March 1962[3] which set up a prior review and consultation procedure for certain legal or statutory administrative provisions by Member States in the field of transport, the *Danish Government* forwarded to the Commission the text of two draft laws on *international road freight haulage* by self-propelled vehicles and on *international passenger carriage* by buses and coaches.

---

[1] OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2276.
[3] OJ 23 of 3.4.1962.

Transport Policy

In an *Opinion* which it decided on 6 March 1974 to send to the Danish Government the Commission makes no objections to the two Danish bills since the contemplated legal measures correspond with those laid down by the Community rules now in force.

2272. On 27 March 1974[1] the Commission decided to send the *British Government* an Opinion on the draft of the British regulations to apply the Council Regulation of 28 December 1972[2] concerning the *Community quota for road freight haulage* between Member States. The Commission finds that the measures envisaged match up in spirit and content with the requirements of the Council Regulation. It also points out that the provisions concerning penalties for infringements are based on the Commission's Recommendations of 7 June 1969[3] which aims at harmonizing the arrangements to be made by Member States in this field.

Transport Rates and Terms

2273. The *publicity* of rates and terms for the carriage of coal and steel as covered by Article 70, section 3 of the ECSC Treaty and Recommendation 1/61 of 1 March 1961[4] of the High Authority concerning the publication and transmittal of scales, prices and tariff provisions applied to carriage of coal and steel have over recent years been discussed many times by the Commission and Member States' Governments. The Commission departments thought it necessary to have a further talk on 18 March with Member States' Government Representatives on the current situation regarding the publicity of rates and terms for the carriage of coal and steel within the enlarged Community.

During the discussion the various delegations made known their views on making the current rules more flexible and in particular on the question of whether the additional carriage clauses published by the steel companies for the transport of steel are likely to be a suitable instrument to enable adequate transparency to be attained on the transport market. The Commission departments are now reviewing this issue with the governments and the trade circles involved under the aegis of the ECSC Consultative Committee.

*

2274. During the session of 28 March 1974, the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted an Opinion on the Commission's Communication of 24 October 1973 to the Council concerning the development of the common transport policy.[5]

[1] OJ L 108 of 22.4.1974.
[2] OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.
[3] OJ L 165 of 5.7.1969.
[4] OJ 18 of 19.3.1961.
[5] Supplement 16/73 - Bull. EC.

3. External Relations

Multilateral Trade Negotiations

2301. In accordance with the agreement reached in the Trade Negotiations Committee[1] and following the meeting of the group on tropical products, three further groups started work in February and March. They are the groups dealing with agriculture, customs duties and non-tariff barriers.

Agriculture

2302. The main tasks of this group, according to the agreed programme of work, were to bring up to date and complete the existing background documentation in respect of agricultural products; and to collect data in respect of recent years for an analysis of recent changes in production, consumption, supply and demand for agricultural products, leading to a discussion of the problems that result in world markets and their significance for negotiations in this sector. The group made a satisfactory start on this work and reached agreement on the data that would be required and the procedures for making notifications. A second meeting will be held in early April. In addition, the group began work on another item in the work programme—the study of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations—agreeing to update the existing inventory of such measures and to consider at a further meeting the relevance of work already done in GATT in the area of standards and technical regulations.

Non-Tariff Barriers

2303. The group dealing with these matters discussed at its first meeting the progress of work on quantitative restrictions, on packaging and labelling measures and on import documentation requirements. The group agreed at a future date to review the new non-tariff barriers that have been included in the revised catalogue drawn up by the Secretariat. In the field of packaging and labelling and import documentation the group agreed to begin work at specialist level in early May in order to identify the underlying problems and to consider possible solutions. In the field of quantitative restrictions it was generally felt that further work would be possible only at a later stage when negotiations proper were engaged but the group discussed the desirability of extending its current examination here to the question of export restrictions which have hitherto received less attention. The matter was deferred to a later meeting.

Customs Tariffs

2304. The group dealing with tariffs reached agreement on the basis for updating the existing tariff and trade statistics although a number of additional suggestions remained to be further considered. The group held a preliminary discussion on the question of the unit of reference to be adopted for the basic statistics in the light of the widespread and significant currency fluctuations that have taken place especially during 1972 and 1973. The group agreed to meet again during May.

Commercial Policy

Preparation and Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Derogations or Authorizations

2305. Acting on a Commission Proposal the Council on 21 March 1974 authorized the tacit

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

Commercial Policy

renewal of certain trade agreements made by Member States with non-Member countries (1st instalment 1974).

Defence against dumping, premiums or subsidies

2306. The Community is in receipt of information including proofs of dumping with respect to Community imports of socks, made entirely or mainly of synthetic fibres, from *Taiwan* and *South Korea*.

By the Decision of 8 March 1974 the Commission therefore invoked two anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures concerning exports from the above countries. Two Opinions to this effect have been published in the Official Journal of the Communities.[1]

Protection Measures

Italian Imports of Tape Recorders

2307. Owing to the serious injury to Italian tape recorder manufacturers the Commission in 1973[2] had brought in an import authorization scheme limiting Italian imports from non-Member countries to 225 000 sets for the period 1 April to 31 December 1973. At the time this injury was due to the increase in imports from the chief supplier, Japan. In November 1973 the Japanese Government had said it was willing to limit its 1974 exports of tape recorders to Italy at a specified level. Because of this the Commission did not think there was any need to renew in 1974 the protection measures adopted in the previous year[3] to shelter the Italian market which moreover had meanwhile appreciably recovered.

The Commission did not endorse the grounds submitted by the Italian authorities when from 1 January 1974 they brought in conservatory protective measures in line with the provisions of the basic Regulation of 25 May 1974 concerning joint import schemes. Since (a) Japan had applied export ceilings, (b) Italy had adopted an import authorization scheme within specified limits and approved as a conservatory measure by the Commission regarding imports of tape recorders from Taiwan and (c) the Community was already running a monitoring system applied so as to keep a close watch on imports of the appliances in question, mainly from south-east Asia (South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong), the Commission considered that Italian imports for 1974 from the above sources would not exceed 400 000 sets.

During the session of 4 March 1974 the Council approved the Commission's viewpoint and held that no further action was required on the understanding that imports of tape recorders from Asian third countries are not to exceed 400 000 sets in 1974. This will maintain the balance regained on the Italian tape recorder market by the protective measures applied by the Community. Diligent application of the Community's monitoring system will help to appraise the development of imports and in taking appropriate action if required.

The Council did not think it necessary to confirm the emergency conservatory measures taken by the Commission regarding Italian imports of tape recorders from Taiwan.[4] It felt that the strict supervision of these imports would ensure a close watch on their developments.

---

[1] OJ C 25 of 12.3.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2318.
[3] Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2318 and 2-1974, point 2304.
[4] Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2305.

Commercial Policy

The Commission still regards these imports from Taiwan as a special case because of their rapid growth and because of the phenomenally low prices involved and has undertaken to keep them under review and if need be make appropriate proposals.

United Kingdom Imports of Cotton Yarns

2308. On 21 March 1974[1] the Council adopted a Regulation bringing in a prior authorization scheme for imports by the UK of cotton yarns from third countries. This Decision confirms the protective measures taken by the Commission on a conservatory basis, on 8 February 1974.[2]

Individual Measures of Commercial Policy

Textiles

Agreement on the International Textile Trade

2309. Acting on a Commission Proposal the Council on 21 March 1974[3] adopted a Decision concerning the Agreement on the international textile trade (known as the 'all fibres arrangement'). Having completed the procedure the Community on 25 March 1974 advised GATT of its *acceptance of the Agreement.* It took effect on 1 January 1974 and will run for four years.[4]

2310. The Commission has submitted a recommended Decision to the Council authorizing *negotiations* to be opened *with certain non-Member countries* for textile trade agreements. The Recommendation is part of the application of the new Agreement on the International textile trade; it would authorize the Commission to conduct negotiations on behalf of the Community for *bilateral textile* agreements. The negotiations will be with non-Member countries who are already party to textile agreements with the Community[4] which are still in *de facto* application until 30 June 1974 (Japan, Korea, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Hong Kong) or in force until 31 December 1974 (Yugoslavia).

Jute and Coir Products

2311. The two Agreements between the Community and India concerning jute and coir products, which were signed on 17 December 1973[5] took effect from 1 April 1974. Completion of the necessary procedures for the Agreements to take effect had been reciprocally advised on 27 March. The Council on 21 March[6] had adopted the Decisions on official conclusion of the Agreements.

Non-ferrous Metals

2312. On 21 March 1974[7] the Council adopted a Regulation setting the Community export quantity quotas for 1974 of certain residues of copper ash and certain copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap.

The quotas amount to:

(i) 13 640 tonnes for copper ash and residues;

[1] OJ L 83 of 28.3.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2306.
[3] OJ L 118 of 30.4.1974.
[4] Bull. EC 12-1973, points 2319 and 2320.
[5] Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2322.
[6] OJ L 82 of 27.3.1974.
[7] OJ L 83 of 28.3.1974.

Development and Cooperation

(ii) 27 080 tonnes for copper waste and scrap including 10 950 tonnes from the scrapping of third country ships or from third country munitions;

(iii) 2 885 tonnes for aluminium waste and scrap;

(iv) 1 060 tonnes for lead waste and scrap.

Development and Cooperation

Development and Cooperation Policy

A World Fund for Exceptional Aid

2313. In a Communication laid before the Council on 21 March which was mentioned on the same day by Mr Claude Cheysson at a press conference, the Commission proposed that all the wealthy countries set up between them a World Fund of 3 000 million dollars (to which the Community would contribute 500 million dollars) in order to succour the developing countries very hard hit by the recent development in world prices.[1]

Generalized Preferences

2314. Based on its generalized preferences programme, the Commission in March 1974 ran information seminars in Uruguay, El Salvador and Colombia. Intended for countries affiliated to the Latin American groups; namely, ALALC (the Latin American Free Trade Association), the MCCA (Central American Common Market) and the Andean Group, the aim of the seminars was to familiarize local authorities and exporters with the intricate mechanisms of the Community programme and enable them to extract the maximum possible benefit from preferences granted. These events are part of the information drive on generalized preferences which the Commission has been mounting in the developing countries since 1971.

Food Aid

2315. On 11 March the Commission submitted a Communication to the Council concerning the food crisis and the Community's responsibilities towards the developing countries.[1] In this paper the Commission proposed a *three-year food aid programme* for cereals, milk, butter-oil and other products for the benefit of the developing countries.

2316. On 4 March 1974 the Council adopted a *butter-oil* food aid programme. The programme involves 39 000 tonnes of butter-oil for the benefit of 14 countries and organizations.

2317. It also drew up on 22 March 1974 the *cereal food aid programme* for 1973/74 to be carried out under the Food Aid Agreement. The programme covers 1 287 000 tonnes of cereals and schedules Community projects for a total of 580 000 tonnes (about 45%) and Member States' bilateral projects for 707 000 tonnes, in favour of 37 countries and organizations.

2318. Lastly, because of the highly critical situation in the Niger, the Commission has taken the necessary action to mount an emergency airlift of 305 tonnes of *skim milk powder* by military and civil aircraft from several Member States.

---

[1] Points 1301 to 1313.

Commodities and World Agreements

Cocoa

2319. Under the International Cocoa Organization several meetings were held in London between 4 and 15 March including the second session of the *International Cocoa Council.* As members of the Agreement the EEC and all the Member States were represented.

The main question was the adjustment of the price scale laid down in the Agreement (23-32 US cts./lb) with world prices having developed into a range of 50-60 cts./lb over one year. The producer countries asked for their increased production costs to be taken into account. The consumer countries put forward their initial views on the problem, but the chief representatives of both groups have as yet been unable to come up with specific recommendations to serve as the basis for a decision by the International Cocoa Council. The *ad hoc* Working Party formed by the Executive Committee in October 1973 will resume its work on this issue in April.

International Organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

2320. The Working Party formed to examine whether the *Agreement between the European Communities and Cyprus* was consistent with the provisions of Article XXIV of GATT held two meetings on 22 February and 21 March. A number of countries took the view that the Agreement was inconsistent with the General Agreement whereas the signatories, supported by a number of other members of the Working Party, maintained the opposite view. The Working Party's report will set out the differing opinions without drawing any conclusions or making any recommendations.

2321. The bilateral consultations between the delegation of the Community and of other countries participating in the *negotiations* on Article XXIV/6 continued in an effort to elucidate the position of all the countries concerned following the supplementary offer put forward by the Community in December. The Community delegation has made it clear that this offer was considered sufficient to conclude these negotiations.

2322. A meeting of the GATT Council was held on 28 March when a number of new Working Parties were established to examine the introduction of a customs tariff by Rumania and the Agreement between the European Community and the Lebanon.

United Nations

Preparations for the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea

2323. On 22 March 1974 the Commission sent the Council a Communication concerning the joint position to be adopted by the Community at the third Conference on the Law of the Sea, the first session of which will be run in Caracas from June to August 1974.

The Conference is the result of efforts by the international Community to solve the outstanding issues of the Law of the Sea, especially the new problems stemming from the exploitation of ocean resources, appropriation of waters and the

question of pollution. The Conference will also examine the basic issues of the extent of territorial waters and the definition, beyond those boundaries, of adjacent zones where Member States would have certain rights and obligations. The Conference will also review conditions for fishing beyond the adjacent zones and will deal comprehensively with the question of sea pollution.

In its Communication the Commission accepts as a fact the change in the Law of the Sea which is to be seen in a certain withdrawal from the traditional 'res nullius' and a trend towards 'appropriation' or even 'placing under national sovereignty.' In accepting this the Commission considers it vital to contain these tendencies by establishing a new international Law carrying reciprocal rights and obligations and securing the interests of the Community bearing in mind the Community's steadfast policy in favour of the developing countries. This approach would also enable the Community and the Member States to take a midway position at the Conference with respect to most of the countries taking part.

From its analysis of the geographical, economic, ecological, political and legal data the Commission decided to recommend that the following position be taken by the Community and the Member States.

(a) The maximum limit of 12 miles for *territorial waters* is to be retained;

(b) Beyond this boundary and possibly as far as some 200 miles, an *adjacent zone* should be defined where the coastal States would have certain rights;

(c) With regard to the working of *oil, gas and mineral deposits* under the sea bed, the rights being subject to certain conditions;

(d) With respect to *fishing*, the rights would be subject to a certain degree of cooperation within the compass of regional fishing authorities, in view of the value of fisheries to the economy of every coastal State. It is understood that the Treaty would apply to that zone;

(e) An international authority should be set up assigned to control flexibly the working of mineral *deposits beyond the adjacent zone;*

(f) *Sea pollution* should be monitored in all zones of the sea through an international agreement backed up where necessary by regional agreements. Community research on sea pollution should be stepped up and the results made available to other countries on a reciprocal basis;

(g) The *freedom of the seas* should not be impaired by the above stipulations.

Mediterranean Countries

Greece

2324. On 28 March the Commission published the following Communiqué:

'The Commission of the European Communities has learned with indignation that a new series of arrests and deportations are taking place at this moment in Greece.

Mr Georges Mavros, a politician whose attachment to democracy and to the European ideal has won for him a high reputation from the time when he was, as a Minister, leading the Greek delegations in European and international organizations, is among the victims of the deportation measures.

The Commission regrets having to repeat its acknowledgement of 10 May 1972 that the present situation in Greece remains very far removed from the democratic principles on which the European Community is based and that the Association Agreement with Greece must continue to be strictly confined to routine business.'

Mediterranean Countries

Turkey

2325. The *Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee* held its 17th meeting from 24 to 28 March 1974 in Berlin with Mr Inan in the Chair and Mr Fellermaier, Vice-Chairman. The Commission was represented by Dr Hillery one of the Vice-Presidents.

The Joint Committee reviewed the development of the EEC-Turkey Association and ways to promote trade between the Community and Turkey. Certain features with respect to the position of Turkish workers in the Community were also examined.

At the close of the discussions the Joint Committee adopted four recommendations asking *inter alia* that the Association Council report on the Association's results and on any action which might be required to enable it to make a full contribution to achieving the objectives pursued by Turkey's development plan. The Joint Committee also hoped that the Association Council Decision which acknowledges certain social rights to Turkish workers under Article 39 of the Additional Protocol and which was expected for end 1973 could be adopted with no further delay and that machinery likely to boost the recruitment and security of Turkish workers in the Community be swiftly set up.

Lastly, the Joint Committee recommended the Association Council to intensify the contract between the governments of the member countries and Turkey and to tighten the links for facilitating coordinated action by those governments in the face of the developing problems of international political cooperation.

The Joint Committee decided to hold its next meeting in Ankara from 13 to 17 September 1974.

Malta

2326. On 4 March 1974[1] the Council adopted two Regulations concerning *the partial or total suspension of CCT charges* for certain products of Maltese origin in order to enhance on a provisional basis the tariff advantages indicated in the Agreement creating an Association between Malta and the Community.[2]

Spain

2327. On 14 March 1974 after a debate,[3] the European Parliament passed a Resolution declaring that 'the repeated violations by the Spanish regime of the fundamental rights of man and the citizen and its contempt of the democratic rights of minorities in a Europe seeking its free and democratic way towards unity, are preventing Spain from entering the European Community'.

Portugal

2328. The Agreement made on 18 December 1973 in the form of an exchange of letters between the EEC and Portugal came into force on 9 March 1974.[4] The exchange of instruments advising that the procedures required for the Agreement to take effect had been made the day before in Brussels. These proceedings involve technical adjustments, mostly to do with tariffs, which have been made to certain Protocols annexed to the EEC-Portugal Agreement.[5]

---

[1] OJ L 67 of 9.3.1974 and point 2101.
[2] OJ L 61 of 14.3.1971.
[3] Refer to 'European Parliament'.
[4] OJ L 71 of 14.3.1974.
[5] Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2305.

Associated and Associable Countries

Syria

2329. Invited by the Syrian Government, Mr Cheysson of the Commission visited Damascus from 25 to 28 March. He met Mr Imadi, the Minister for Economic Affairs and other members of the Government. The talks bore mainly on the prospects for future relations between Syria and the Community.

The Syrian Government wanted to see *negotiations* opened with the Community for a *preferential trade agreement*, a cooperation agreement and an agreement on technical and financial assistance.

*

2330. During the sitting of 11-14 March 1972 the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on a Commission Proposal concerning suspension of CCT charges for certain agricultural products of Turkish origin. The House also passed a Resolution on the EEC-Lebanon Agreement and a Resolution concerning Spain.

African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries

Yaoundé Convention

European Development Fund

New Financing Decisions

2331. After a favourable Opinion from the EDF Committee, the Commission on 1 April 1974[1] took financing Decisions covering ten new projects. They amount to a sum of 17 934 000 u.a. from the 2nd and 3rd Funds.

Projects financed by non-repayable grants are as follows:

(i) improvements of the Bohicon-Porga road in *Dahomey* (846 000 u.a. from the 2nd EDF);

(ii) extension of the Regional Training Centre for Road Maintenance (CERFER) to take in 160 trainees, at Lomé, *Togoland* (879 000 u.a.);

(iii) construction of a calving complex at Poï on the *Isle of Futuna* (366 000 u.a.);

(iv) an additional intervention in *Malagasy* for the Tananarive slaughterhouse (576 000 u.a.) comprising the provision of cattle trucks and fixed-temperature lorries and the construction of storage warehouses;

(v) again in *Malagasy* start-up assistance for the new hospital at Ampefiloha (Tananarive) comprising stocks of chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals and radio-diagnosis equipment (1 167 000 u.a.).

A 2% lump sum interest rebate amounting to 547 738 u.a. has been allowed on an EIB loan to set up a spinning and weaving plant at Agboville near Abidjan on the *Ivory Coast*.

The following projects are covered by loans on special terms:

(a) two *Ivory Coast* projects for:

(i) laying rural plantations of 9 600 hectares of coaco-trees in the south-west (2 391 000 u.a. at 3% over 15 years with a seven-year deferment);

(ii) modernizing the track of the Régie de chemin de fer Abidjan-Niger. This involves the rebuilding of 130 km of track between the stations of Dimbokro and Bouake, for a sum of 5 041 000 u.a. granted over 40 years with 10 years deferred repayment at 1%. Besides the EDF loan, the project will also benefit from a

[1] OJ C 46 of 23.4.1974.

2.5% interest rebate (amounting to 2 204 000 u.a.) applicable to a loan out of the EIB's own resources;

(b) two projects for port and harbour development:

(i) a quay in the harbour at Pointe-Noire *(Congo-Brazzaville)* will be equipped with the superstructure required for it to handle various goods (1 008 000 u.a., interest at 1%, for a period of 25 years with 4 years deferment);

(ii) the harbour of Pointe à Pitre, *Guadeloupe*, is to be improved. This involves a loan on special terms of 720 000 u.a. (over 25 years with seven years deferred repayment at 3%) and a subsidy of 2 188 000 u.a.

After approval of these projects the total commitments of the 3rd EDF amount to 685 107 000 u.a. for 254 financing Decisions since the Fund started its operations on 1 January 1971.

*

2332. During the sitting of 11-14 March, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the outcome of the tenth meeting of the EEC-AASM Association Parliamentary Conference, held in Rome on 30 January and 1 February 1974'.

Non-Member Countries

Industrialized Countries

United States

2333. A *delegation from the United States Congress*, led by Mr Donald Fraser, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on International Organizations and Movements of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, met members of the Commission in Brussels on 19 March.

The discussions encompassed the whole range of Community-US relations with particular reference to trade, developments in the energy sector and agricultural policy.

After their visit to Brussels the delegation proceeded to Florence for talks with European Parliamentarians in the framework of the regular exchange of visits between the US Congress and the European Parliament.

Japan

2334. An agreement on the conditions for installing a *Commission Delegation in Tokyo*[1] was signed on 11 March 1974 in Brussels by the President of the Commission and the Head of the Japanese Mission to the European Communities. The agreement will take effect after ratification by the Japanese Diet.

2335. In reply to a Written Question from Mr Cousté, a French member of the European Parliament who was worried about the growth of *Japan's exports to the Community* (over 203% between 1968 and 1972) and the possible repercussions on certain sectors, the Commission stated that:[2]

'Despite the recent rapid growth, Japan's exports to the Community still account for only 3% at the most of the Community's total imports. There is still considerable scope for developing a two-way traffic in trade provided a reasonable overall balance is ensured and the markets in certain sectors are not disrupted. The Commission is therefore very carefully watching both aspects of the situation.

Firstly, whereas the total surplus of Japan's trade balance *vis-à-vis* the rest of the world has just been appreciably reduced, it is still substantial

[1] Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2323.
[2] OJ C 29 of 18.3.1973.

Non-Member Countries

with regard to the Community. The Commission feels that the best way to secure a finer balance is to boost Europe's exports to Japan rather than cut down on her own imports.

The Commission is also concerned over the fact that the growth in Japan's exports is tending to lean on certain products. The Japanese authorities are well aware of the problem and have indicated that they are prepared to consider any action to prevent market upheavals in certain individual cases.

...The Commission still takes the view that the contractual and autonomous instruments of commercial policy are the appropriate means for solving the problems besetting Community imports. The Commission does not therefore want to turn the measures taken by the Japanese Government for "orderly exporting" into the main feature of commercial policy towards Japan. Nor does it want to see them extended over a wide range of products.

But the Commission considers that as matters stand the instrument of "orderly exporting" can sometimes play a useful part and as a case in point provide a flexible alternative to the application of Community protection clauses, a solution which its trade partners would also find more congenial.

Furthermore, such measures involving commercial policy must be effectively scrutinized by the Community before they are implemented and when they are to be retained.'

Australia

2336. From 4 to 6 March the Commission received a visiting delegation of the *Australian Trade Development Council,* consisting of high-level representatives of industry, finance and government. The delegation spent the month touring EEC capitals to assess current developments in the EEC in the fields of industry, trade, monetary affairs, energy, social and regional policy and the likely impact of these on Australia. A report will be made for the Australian Government.

Developing Countries of Asia and Latin America

India

2337. The representatives of the Community and India advised each other that the procedures required for the Trade Cooperation Agreement signed on 17 December 1973[1] to come into force had been completed. The Agreement will therefore duly take effect from 1 April 1974. A Regulation covering the official conclusion of the Agreement was adopted by the Council on 21 March 1974.[2]

Brazil

2338. On 22 March 1974 the Council adopted a Regulation concerning the *Trade Agreement* between the EEC and Brazil and laying down provisions for applying it.[3] The Agreement had been signed on 19 December 1973 in Brussels.[4]

Argentina

2339. The *Joint EEC-Argentina Committee* on 28 March 1974 held a second meeting to round off its second regular annual session begun on 14 March. Whereas the previous meeting on 14 November 1973[5] had been given over to a discussion of beef and veal problems,

---

[1] Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2315.
[2] OJ L 82 of 27.3.1974.
[3] OJ L 102 of 11.4.1974.
[4] Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2317.
[5] Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2323.

the Joint Committee now scrutinized the application terms of the Trade Agreement and the development of trade between the EEC and Argentina including the problems involved and ways to deal with them.

Looking towards the end of 1974 when the current Agreement expires, the Argentine delegation voiced the hopes of the Argentine Government, who wanted to renegotiate the Trade Agreement signed with the Community on 8 November 1971 in order to append an Additional Protocol covering beef and veal and clauses on cooperation in trade, agricultural, industrial, technological and financial affairs.

These various suggestions will have to be reviewed from the technical angle before the Commission can decide on them and report to the Council.

Joint Visit to the Commission by Delegations from Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay

2340. On 20 March the Heads of Mission from Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay together with the representatives of the Argentine and Uruguayan beef and veal organizations had talks with Mr Lardinois, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture and with a number of senior Commission officials.

The visitors expressed the hope that their countries would be able to establish a regular supply of beef and veal without thereby injuring the interests of the Community producers. They also stressed their concern to secure equitable incomes for their own producers and a normal level of activity for their refrigerating industry in order to prevent social problems. They felt that it should be possible, through firmer cooperation, to gain better supply conditions for access to the Community market.

*

2341. During the sitting of 11-14 March 1974, the *European Parliament* passed two Resolutions on the Agreements made by the Community with India and with Brazil.

Diplomatic Relations of the Communities

2342. On 5 March 1974[1] the President-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission received their Excellencies Ambassador Abdol Ali Jahanshahi of Iran and Ildefonso Recalde of the Argentine Republic who presented their credentials as the Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new ambassadors succeed respectively Mr Mehdi Pirasteh (Iran) and Mr Leopold Hugo Tettamanti (Argentina) who have been assigned to other posts.

[1] OJ C28 of 16.3.1974.

4. Community Institutions

European Parliament

2401. The European Parliament met from 11 to 15 March 1974 in Strasbourg.[1]

The March meeting was the formative sitting of the 1974-1975 session during which the President and Vice-Presidents were elected and the members of the Parliamentary Committees were appointed. The main subjects for debate were the activities of the Council, Question Time, the economic situation and economic development of the Community, the harmonization of turnover taxes and the Community's energy supply.[2]

Opening of the 1974-1975 Session
(12 March)

2402. The oldest Representative, Mr Marcel *Thiry* (Non-affiliated, FDF-RW, B) declared the 1974-1975 session open. In a short address, Mr Thiry spoke of the internal organization problems of Parliament, especially those of the non-affiliated members and then commented on the present Community crisis. He urged that Europe must eventually find her identity and speak with one voice at the decisive moments.

Mr Cornelis *Berkhouwer* (L, NL) was re-elected President unopposed. The following members were elected Vice-Presidents: Mr Giovanni *Bersani* (C-D, I), Mr Walter *Behrendt* (S, D), Lord *Bessborough* (C, GB), Mr Pierre-Bernard *Cousté* (EPD, F), Mr Gerard *Bordu* (COM, F), Mr Fritz *Burgbacher* (C-D, D), Mr Egidio *Ariosto* (S, I), Mr Charles B. *McDonald* (C-D, IRL), Mr Poul Christian *Dalsager* (S, DK), Mr Maurice *Dewulf* (C-D, B) and Mr Joseph *Wohlfart* (S, L).

After the elections President Berkhouwer made a brief speech thanking the House for its confidence in his Presidency. He stressed that now everything must be done to amplify Parliament's budgetary powers and legislative authority. He also announced that this year a symposium would be held at which scientists, Parliament and the press would consider in detail the role of the European Parliament. The President urged that the decisions taken at the Summit Conferences be finally implemented and carried out.

On behalf of the Commission, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* congratulated President Berkhouwer on his re-election and hoped that the effective collaboration between the House and the Commission would continue.

Mr Andre *Rossi* (L, F) was appointed general rapporteur on the Commission's Seventh General Report on the Activities of the Communities.

On Proposals from the enlarged Bureau the House appointed the members of its Committees.[3] The appointment of members of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association were deferred to a later part session.

---

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

[2] The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament during the February sitting are reproduced in OJ C 40 of 8.4.1974 and the verbatim report of the sitting is contained in OJ Annexes 172 and 173.

[3] The number of Committees, their terms of reference and their complements have not changed in relation to the 1973/74 session. Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2404.

European Parliament

Activities of the Council of the Communities
(13 March)

2403. In his report on the activities of the Council the President-in-Office, Mr *Apel*, the German Parliamentary Secretary of State dealt first with the Community's enlargement in January 1973. Thanks largely to the goodwill and adaptability shown by the new partners the transition from a Community of Six to a Community of Nine had been effected smoothly within each of the institutions and in the relations between them. In 1973 the Community had been faced with the important and difficult mission of implementing the guidelines of the Paris Summit Conference which together with existing Treaties constituted the charter for the future of the construction of Europe. The Community was to embark on new areas, strengthen its institutional structures and prepare itself for the great objective of European Union. As results of the work of the institutions Mr Apel quoted the common position taken by the Community at the GATT negotiations, the adoption of a social programme and the decisions taken on industrial and technological policy, scientific research and industrial policy. The Council had also made efforts to improve its relations with the European Parliament and had given careful consideration to amplifying the House's budgetary powers.

The Council's intention to prepare the guidelines for this at its most recent meeting[1] had been baulked because of the political situation in certain Member States. But the Council would try and re-examine this question at its next meeting and endeavour to arrive at a solution.

The President-in-Office then went on to deal with the major problems facing the Community in 1973. Events beyond the Community's control had changed the world economic situation and throughout the Community countries had threatened such basic objectives as the steady expansion of a stable economy, the competitive capacity of companies, the full employment of labour and the living standards of our people. Mr Apel mentioned the monetary crisis which had bedevilled our progress towards economic and monetary union, the often staggering rises in the cost of raw materials and on top of all this the oil crisis. Unhappily no significant headway could be claimed towards a remodelled and stable international monetary system. The international institution delegated with the reforms had admittedly made some progress in reconciling viewpoints, but new factors of uncertainty and upheaval had joined the existent disruptive forces.

In these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that the Community had not managed to reach as swiftly as had been hoped, decisions which in a favourable economic situation it would probably have been able to take much earlier. Moreover, the Community was passing through a multi-plane transformation process which was bringing more and more economic and political problems into play. The Council was aware of the seriousness of the situation but felt that events should not be dramatized. The problems were not to be underestimated. It was now up to each of the Community institutions to take up the challenge to the full extent of their powers. The decision-making machinery could certainly be improved, but it was an illusion to think that procedural adjustments were enough to find genuine solutions to the problems facing us. Mr Apel stressed that what was needed was for the collective awareness of the Member States to result in a bold effort of political will which would measure up to the gravity of the problems before us. He was convinced that we should constantly seek to reconcile legitimate national interests with the interests of the Com-

[1] 4 March 1974.

European Parliament

munity as a whole, in order to advance towards European solidarity. The goal of European unity must be reached if Europe in the political theatre was not to be driven into playing a spectator's role.

In 1973 the Council had been engaged with guidelines and priority action for energy policy. In January 1974 the Council had taken two measures with the aim of implementing the decisions on energy taken in Copenhagen. Again in January 1974 the Council had agreed to delegate the Presidents of the Council and the Commission to represent the Community at the Washington Conference. Since some of the measures did not meet with the approval of all the Member States they consequently could not apply for the Community. Regarding agricultural policy Mr Apel said that in the present disturbed economic situation the CAP had proved itself as a stabilizer thereby respecting the objectives of the Rome Treaty. Of course further effort was required and we must now objectively assess the medium and long-term prospects for agricultural output and food needs based on sound estimates for both the Community and the whole world. In regional policy the Council over 1973 had scrutinized the Commission's Proposals and had given special attention to the Proposals for setting up a Fund for regional development and to the financing of projects under the development programmes in the priority agricultural regions by the EAGGF.

The Council had primarily considered the scope, duration and allocation of Fund resources. Viewpoints within the Council had clearly converged but in view of the powerful interests and the extraordinary intricacy of this issue no overall agreement had been reached by 1 January 1974. The Council would therefore shortly have to reconsider the problem in its entirety.

In the debate on the Council President's statement heavy criticism came from the Group spokesmen. The speaker for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bertrand* (B) thought that the Council had not fulfilled its duties and he attacked the principle of unanimity which was hamstringing the Council's work. As long as decisions were still wanting on economic and monetary and regional policy, the development of European union could make no headway. In this situation public opinion would have to be aroused to put pressure on the Council to honour its obligations. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Fellermaier* (G) deplored that the powers of decision conferred on the Council by the Treaties were inadequately used, since the Council behaved more as a diplomatic conference of representatives of the Governments of nine Member States. Monetary and energy crises had clearly shown up the limits of European solidarity. It was not enough to work out timetables and issue statements in a Community spirit, both of which failed in practice. A more intensive democratization of the Community was a prerequisite for creating the European union. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Johnston* (GB) called the Council President's speech an apologia. He warned against the resurgence of nationalism among the Member States, because nationalism in one State bred nationalism in another. The speaker for the Conservatives, Mr *Kirk* (GB) said that 1973 had been a bad year for the Community. The Council had not tailored its method of working to the Community's needs and political issues were simply divorced from the other problems. For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Ansart* (F) said that the Community crisis was a reflection on the crisis in the capitalist world. Europe must completely change her policy, if she did not wish to remain in the hands of the multinational companies. The prosperity of the European worker bore no relation whatsoever to the prosperity of the big companies.

For the EPD Group, Mr *Cousté* (F) urged more positive progress and called on the Council to initiate a genuine dialogue with Europe's

younger generation. Mr *Faure* (S, F) called Mr Cousté the only optimist in the House and described the Council's report on its 1973 activities as a catalogue of failures. In conclusion, the Council President said it was vitally important to hasten the process of democratizing the European institutions. With regard to regional policy Europe was now in a phase where she looked rather like a Europe 'à la carte' with everyone ordering 'à la carte' what he liked best. But this was no realistic concept of unity. Unity could not materialize and justify itself to the peoples of Europe unless the second stage of economic and monetary union was reached coupled with a real cooperation in short-term economic policy and in a stabilization policy, unless there were no further competitive devaluations and unless institutional improvements were made and national regional policies coordinated. Mr Apel admitted that the Council's activity report was not a glowing advertisement. This was largely because over recent years the main lines of a European policy had been lost.

The Council President emphasized that Europe could only be realized in partnership with the United States. Anyone who believed that Europe could be created in opposition to the United States ought to realize that it was not Europe that he wanted.

Development of the Economic Community
(13 March)

2404. The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Apel*, the German Secretary of State, replied to the Oral Question with debate on the development of the European Community which the Monetary and Financial Affairs Committee had put to the Council. Mr Apel recalled the Council session of 18 February when it had adopted several important acts: the Decision to achieve a high degree of convergence in Member States' economic policies, the Directive on stability of growth and full employment, the Resolution on the establishment of an Economic Policy Committee and the Resolution on short-term monetary standby. It was now a question of converting these four acts into practical policies. Regarding the second stage of economic and monetary union, the final decision could not be taken because the Council had not yet agreed on the Regional Fund and the formal adoption of the whole decision hinged on this agreement. But good progress on regional policy had been made in the meantime so that there were prospects of settling the issue in the foreseeable future.

The Chairman of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Mr *Lange* (S, D) said that the Council's Decisions of 18 February were positive moves, but much depended on how far the Council felt bound by its own decisions. The Council must above all find the political resolve to honour all the obligations of the Rome Treaty.

It would help if in the coming weeks the Council made it clear with appropriate decisions that all those concerned had not only declared their faith in Europe and her further integration but that they were confirming it with practical policies. This also meant breaking the deadlock over the Regional Fund. It was also important to know how far the Council was prepared to transfer increasingly to the Commission responsibilities for economic and monetary policies. He agreed with the Council President that only through continuing integration and unification did the Europeans have any hope of becoming and remaining masters of their own fate, and playing an appropriate part in world politics.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Burgbacher* (D) warned against forming a link between the secondary questions subordinate to the second stage and the main question for the Community, i.e. its further development. With this Question the Committee had wanted to face the risk of the

European Parliament

Community institutions suffering a psychological paralysis under the impact of events such as the withdrawal of France from the 'snake', the tragic outcome of the Washington Energy Conference, certain statements by the French Foreign Minister as well as other sins committed by other member countries.

For the Conservatives, Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* extensively endorsed the remarks by Mr Lange and Mr Burgbacher. He urged that a timetable be drawn up for the gradual achievement of economic and monetary union. For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Leonardi* (I) expressed concern over the mounting inflation. He described the Council President's statements as inadequate since they offered no clarification. The President, Mr *Apel*, speaking once again at the close of the debate, said that in the current phase of European integration the question had to be posed in the national capitals as to the future of the economic and monetary union as the kernel of European integration. He rejected the need for a new strategy; we should rather try to make a realistic advance. There was also a risk that the separate development of individual Member States' inflation rates would generate problems because it would certainly provoke attempts to act disunitedly.

The Economic Situation of the Community
(13 March)

2405. Acting for the rapporteur Mr *Bousch* (EPD, F) the Chairman of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Mr *Lange* (S, D) presented a report on the Economic situation of the Community. Dangers were arising for the Community from the present difficult situation because Member States were seeking to an unjustifiable extent to safeguard national egotism. Within the Council decisions were at all events being reached on the basis of the common denominator and not with respect to further integration of the Community. Endorsing the Commission's view Mr Lange said that the Community was now facing three main problems where economic policy was concerned; namely, accelerated price rises, serious threats to employment and balance of payments difficulties. These three problems could only be overcome through intelligent Community solutions. Mr Lange asked for stable or at least easily adjustable exchange rates. If indeed adjustments had to be made, then this should not be motivated by economic policy considerations.

In the following debate Mr *Burgbacher* (G) for the Christian Democrats, stressed that the problems of inflation, unemployment and current balance of payments difficulties could only be solved through joint action. He warned against the capital accumulation in the hands of the oil-exporting countries. Only if the Community succeeded in organizing its capital market well enough so that the oil exporting countries were ready to look on the Community as an interesting investment market and allow their oil dollars to flow back into the Community on a long-term basis, would it be possible to prevent this capital from disrupting the whole Community capital market. Moreover, the Community had a duty to take the interests of the developing countries into consideration. Part of the oil capital must go into long-term investments in those countries. For the Socialists Mr *Lange* approved the Resolution motion in the Bousch report. The rise in oil and raw material prices must lead to new thinking. Developments up to the beginning of 1974 exposed basic structural changes in the economy. In this situation any and every detour by Member States would be costly to the Community.

For the Conservatives Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* (GB) warned against a splintering of Europe and a return to national concepts. He expressed anxiety over the increasing lack of

confidence in paper currencies. Mr *Kaspereit* (F) for the EPD Group urged the Commission to work out fresh medium-term guidelines because the existing ones were outdated.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Resolution amounted to more than a statement on the economic report which the Commission laid before the House in February. It fitted into the larger political context of the general European situation. Recent months had clearly shown the political weaknesses still prevailing in Europe. Mr Haferkamp then went on to say that two different groupings had formed within the Community with respect to short-term economic and monetary development: there was the group of five countries still within the currency 'snake' and the group of four 'free floaters.' Mr Haferkamp pointed out that the five States still in the Community monetary union had registered a mutual trade figure of over 30% whereas the free-floaters had only 17%. With the effects of the oil price rises and the payment balances, a situation arose where the five would together be registering a surplus of 4.3 to 4.5 thousand million u.a. for this year whereas the deficit position of the four would run to over 20 thousand million u.a. It was to be expected that consumer prices would see an average rise of about 13%. Within the five the rises would be partly below this figure whereas within the four they would in any case exceed it. These economic data could exercise substantial pressure on the coherence of the Community. Economic policy would have to make due allowance for the disparities between the two groups. We must do everything to prevent the two groups from drifting further apart.

In the Resolution Parliament affirmed that it was imperative for the Community and the Member States to take joint action and overcome the difficulties through Community measures. The House urged that the Council should feel unreservedly bound by the measures it enacted at its session of 18 February 1974 and act accordingly. It was regretted that the Directive on stability, growth and full employment in the Community differed on several points from the Commission's initial draft, particularly with regard to the time limits fixed for implementing certain short-term economic policy measures.

The House deplored the lack of political resolve in the Council for the coordination of economic and monetary policies in the Community and considered that the advanced interpenetration of the economies of the Member States called for a redistribution of powers between the Community institutions and the national authorities. Parliament considered that economic budgetary and taxation policies together with monetary and credit policies should be the subject of binding Community decisions. The Commission was asked to submit Proposals to the Council which go beyond simple technical amendments to existing procedures and involve an extension of the implementary and decision-making powers of the Community institutions. Where powers in respect of economic and monetary policy were transferred from the national level to the Community, democratic supervision should be ensured by increasing the powers of the European Parliament.

Question Time
(13 March)

Questions to the Council

Prospects offered to the Community by the European-Arab Conference

2406a. To the Question from Mr *Cousté* (EPD, F) concerning prospects offered by the European-Arab Conference decided in principle

European Parliament

by Member States' Foreign Ministers on 4 March 1974, the President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Apel*, the German Parliamentary Secretary of State, explained that as the Council's representative he did not have the possibility of speaking about Foreign Ministers' decisions. Hopefully there would shortly be a colloquium on political cooperation. Regarding the areas of the European-Arab dialogue which fell within the Community's province, Mr Apel said that the Council had not yet been able to take any final decision.

Council Proposals for a Common Position in the Community's Foreign Policy

2406b. Sir Tufton *Beamish* (C, GB) asked what action the Council was taking so that Member States could speak increasingly with one voice in important world affairs, as required by the Copenhagen Summit Conference.

The President-in-Office replied that he could only give an opinion on matters falling within the Council's terms of reference. Regarding the Community, the Treaty of Rome explicitly stated that the Community must appear as a single entity in international organizations such as GATT, the IMF or the OECD. To a supplementary question from Sir Tufton, Mr Apel regretted the more or less artificial distinction between the Community terms of reference and political cooperation. His Government was working for the elimination of such a distinction.

Questions to the Commission

Free Competition in the Shipping Sector within the Community

2406c. To the Question from Mr *Brewis* (C, GB) on measures to promote free competition in the Community and to prevent flag discrimination by non-member countries, Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, replied that the Commission was working on Proposals which it hoped to submit in a few months time.

Reorganization of the Joint Research Centre

2406d. Mr *Noè* (C-D, I) asked how soon did the Commission propose to complete the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre. Mr *Dahrendorf* of the Commission replied that no problems had arisen over the reorganization of the JRC. The Commission would do all it could to fill the vacant posts as promptly as possible. To supplementary questions from several members, Mr Dahrendorf said that it was very hard to put a figure on the economic advantage of the JRC because a substantial part of its work was basic research where the advantage could only be assessed indirectly. The multi-annual programme with yearly reviews did make it possible to monitor results.

Facilities for Italian Emigrants to participate in the Divorce Referendum

2406e. Mr *Marras* (COM, I) asked whether the Commission thought that Member States' governments should enable a maximum possible number of Italian migrant workers to travel home to take part in the forthcoming referendum on the divorce law.

Mr *Dahrendorf* of the Commission replied that at the level of Community law there was no means of obliging Member States to offer facilities to migrant workers enabling them to take part in elections or referenda in their native countries. This matter was left to the discretion of the Member States. According to information available to the Commission, at the last Italian elections only a small proportion of the Italian migrant workers entitled to vote were able to use their voting right. In its proposals

European Parliament

the Commission had always underlined the need to ensure the full participation of migrant workers in Community life. Mr *Jahn* (C-D, G) proposed the introduction of voting by letter so that no citizen working in the Community would be placed at a disadvantage. Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, G) said it was a primary duty of the country of origin to ensure that its citizens were able to exercise their voting right. Mr *Dahrendorf* stressed that the freedom of movement within the Community should be coupled with an obligation to ensure that those who made use of this freedom did not therefore forfeit any of their citizens' rights in their own country. In this context the Commission held that it was also the duty of the Community to examine proposals and possibly to make decisions.

Future Relations between Comecon and the EEC

2406*f*. To the Question from Mr *Patijn* (S, NL) whether the Commission had already made contact with a Comecon representative concerning future relations between this organization and the EEC, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President of the Commission, replied that the Danish Ambassador in Moscow had last September sent a reply to Mr Fedayev on his informal move. The Community's reply said that should Comecon wish to take the matter further it should do so with the Commission. The Commission was, as always, ready to have exploratory talks with Comecon about areas of possible cooperation.

Harmonization of Turnover Taxes
(13 and 14 March)

Commission Proposal for a Sixth Directive on Harmonizing Member States' Legislation concerning Turnover Taxes — Common System of Value Added Tax: Uniform Basis of Assessment (Report by Mr *Notenboom*, C-D, NL).

2407. The rapporteur pointed out that the continuing harmonization of VAT systems was of far-reaching significance for the Community itself, for Member States, for consumers and entrepreneurs and for the internal State financial authorities. In view of the accession of new Member States the moment at which the Commission had submitted its Proposal to the Council was understandable from the angle of Community own resources. But it had still been submitted too late since the statutory provisions in Member States could no longer be adapted to the new Directive by 1 January 1975. As a general consumption tax VAT is not only the cornerstone for indirect taxation but after a uniform basis of assessment has been laid down will also constitute the basis for raising part of the Community own resources. The rapporteur then tackled the question of zero rates which according to the Commission Proposal could be provisionally maintained. Certain transactions for which zero rates applied (for instance foodstuffs in the United Kingdom) had a major economic, social and psychological significance which highlighted the good sense of a transitional period. To extend zero rates for certain transactions to all Member States did not seem worth while especially since they would widen the gaps in tax rates within the Community and complicate the alignment of rates. But at all events zero rates in contrast to tax exemptions did not impair the VAT system as such since returns were processed so that cumulation as in the case of tax exemptions could not occur.

Mr *Leenhardt* (S, F) draftsman of the Opinion of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, emphasized the intricacy of the problem and recommended the House to adopt the Directive, which would bring the Community closer to the elimination of tax frontiers. The spokesman for the Committee on Agriculture, Mr *Héger* (C-D, B) opposed an over-extensive standardization in agriculture which would render impossible measures such as Member States' adjustments to the

European Parliament

VAT rates to neutralize monetary policy action. This would injure the farmers' social assets. Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed that the Directive primarily served the purpose of providing the Community with a harmonized basis for assessing VAT and thereby *inter alia* the basis for own resources. In its details the Directive needed to be consolidated. With regard to the zero rate the Commission had endeavoured in a transitional period to allow Member States as much freedom as was possible without any distortion.

In the debate the Commission's efforts to abolish the zero rates were heavily contested. The speaker for the Socialist Group, Mr *Spénale* (F) advocated that Member States be allowed to maintain zero rates on social policy grounds. He was supported by the Conservative speaker Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* who pleaded for the retention of zero rates on foodstuffs. For the EPD Group Mr *Cousté* (F) favoured the swift abolition of zero rates since they would only lead to overheavy rates on other products and would undermine the aim of the Directive which was to establish a unified basis of assessment for Community own resources. The Communist Group rejected the Directive in its entirety. The spokesman, Mr *Fabbrini* (I) based this rejection on the diminishing fiscal autonomy, on the disparate conditions in individual States and on the fear of a more marked shift from direct to indirect taxation. Mr *Lemoine* (COM, F) described the tax as a chain of deductions for big companies and an instrument to strengthen the multinationals. An amendment tabled by Mr *Schmidt* (S, G) to leave the taxing of transfers of immovable property to the autonomy of Member States did not get a majority in the House. Mr Schmidt had pointed out that immovable property could not be moved across frontiers and Member States should have the scope to combat land speculation and where necessary the decontrolling of VAT. The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Artzinger* (G) pointed out that the Directive could not satisfy everybody on all counts. Therefore a political decision would have to be taken. Mr *Scholten* (C-D, NL) urged that competition distortions be swiftly eliminated and recommended that the harmonization of taxation should not be put into an over-rigid form and the system should give full consideration to all the social factors. Mr *Thomsen* (C, DK) said that in the interests of the Community and the harmonization of legal provisions it was desirable that a standardized VAT rate was applied in the Community. But his Group could not make such a proposal because it took the view that Member States should have the chance to set VAT according to their needs.

In the voting the Socialists and Conservatives won acceptance of their opinion that zero rates were not incompatible with the Community VAT system and that every State who applied no more than two rates could apply zero rates instead of reduced rates. In the resolution Parliament recalled that the raising of Community own resources from VAT was not a reason for raising national rates since Member States would at the same time be freed from their previous obligation to make a financial contribution. The House endorsed the Commission's Proposals for a uniform assessment basis for gathering tax and expressed the wish that the harmonized system should not involve any more administrative constraints than was absolutely necessary. The House pointed out that tax exemptions (without right to deduction) were inevitable for social and practical reasons but where the transactions concerned do not occur in the final phase, did not spoil the clarity of the VAT system. Parliament considered that zero rates did not vitiate the system of taxation, provided the number of rates was restricted to two and therefore Member States should be free to apply zero rates instead of reduced rates. But the House held that the percentage due as own resources should in any event still be levied on

the basis of the turnover of goods and services to which the zero rate was applied.

The House recognized the need for a special scheme for small undertakings which should not be limited to a transitional period only. Parliament would also like to see a flat rate system for those farmers for whom bookkeeping entailed disproportionately high costs. Such a system could be developed in line with the progress made by such farmers in management and accounting procedures and would have to be impartial.

The House endorsed the proposal that the level of the tax burden applied at an earlier stage in the agricultural sector should be calculated by the Commission using a common method of calculation. The House further considered that since the levy of tax on real estate was now regulated by the Community, Member States would grant reimbursement of VAT to entrepreneurs based abroad in cases where national entrepreneurs would be entitled to deduction since the fact of placing national and foreign entrepreneurs on the same footing could help to bring about a truly common market and was, moreover, perfectly in line with the principles of VAT. It was noted that the VAT Committee to be set up had no legislative powers whatsoever and that Committee procedure will only apply to the interpretation of legislation and the harmonization of provisions for the application of the Directive. The Commission was also expected to submit Proposals in the near future on the controls to be applied by the Community to ensure proper collection of the revenues due to the Community on the uniform basis of VAT assessment.

Community Regional Policy
(13 March)

2408. The Regional Policy and Transport Committee tabled a Resolution motion under urgent procedure on the Community regional policy. The Chairman of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr James *Hill* (C, GB) said that the motivation for this motion was the inadequate answer from the Council to the Oral Question of 13 February.[1] The text of the Resolution now before the House had been unanimously approved by the Committee concerned. The House must constantly remind the Council of the problems which the latter had not dealt with further. It was fortunate that the new sum of 1 450 million u.a. was to be concentrated on priority regions. Member States would have to put forward their own development programmes and the Regional Fund was a back-up service rather than a kind of support fund. Mr *Thomson* of the Commission pointed out that the text of the motion was directed towards the Council. The Commission had taken Parliament's views into consideration in that the aid would primarily be routed to the poorest regions of the Community. He supported the demands in the text of the motion.

In the Resolution Parliament asked the Council to state the precise deadlines which it proposed to set for the adoption of the decisions on the Regional Development Fund. It was noted with satisfaction that the personal statements by the President of the Council on the need for concentration of the aid were in line with the unanimous opinion of the House which had already asked for the regions given aid to be classified according to the relative seriousness of the imbalances at Community level.

The House took the view that in the present situation the Regional Development Fund would merely be a means of overcoming the serious problems of development and redevelopment in certain regions of Europe in a spirit of solidarity thus facilitating the transition to the second stage of economic and monetary union. It therefore

[1] Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2416.

European Parliament

considered that this Fund which is a simple instrument of limited geographical scope must not be confused with a comprehensive regional policy which did not yet exist and which would embrace the whole territory of the Community. Although it disapproved of geographical dispersion of aid the House did favour assistance that was not limited on a sectoral basis merely to infrastructures directly connected with economic development and again asked that assistance from the Fund should take account of the social and human factors.

Energy Supplies in the Community
(14 March)

2409. Mr *Springorum* (C-D, G) submitting a motion on behalf of the Energy, Research and Technology Committee concerning medium and long-term measures to further alleviate the energy supply crisis in the Community, said that the only effective weapon in the consumer's hands was a systematic curbing of consumption of the products kept scarce by the cartel of oil-producing countries, if the consumers were not to become totally dependent on the dictates of the producers. Mr Springorum emphatically warned against the illusion that with full stocks and falling prices everything would be all right again in a few weeks. The Community had simply been granted a breathing space of unknown duration. The oil producers and not only the Arabs, had realized their power. Many Member States were still living under the delusion that they could cheat their own way out of the crisis.

The oil crisis would lead to an unexpected fundamental imbalance in our current accounts, meaning an imbalance which could no longer be removed by the free play of market forces. There was no real possibility of making anywhere near full payment for the current oil supplies. But the Governments did not dare to apply the old fashioned principle of every honest man to buy only what he could pay for. They chose the easier way and floated loans. The Italians, the French and the British rushed to place loans on the Euro-dollar market. Other countries would follow. 'Some of the terms of these loans were as favourable as in the late Roman era', said Mr Springorum, adding 'I must warn against subscribing to such loans issued by any country that disregards the list of measures we are presenting today and thinks that everything will right itself in future. Those States not resolved to act will one day have such a trade deficit that they will hardly be able to raise the interest on their Euro-dollar loans'. Mr Springorum deplored that Europe simply had not realized the need for one united consumer front to the extent that 'madness had almost become our political method'. He asked for flexible customs tariffs on energy imports so as to shelter our own energy installations if one day the energy producers took it into their heads to shatter the European market with cut-throat prices in order to get a free hand again. If all posted prices fell by more than a third then the new investments would have only a scrap value.

Mr *Kater* (S, G) expressed fears that the European economy would be seriously impaired by the structural changes in the oil and raw material situation. These changes were today merely masked by inflationary trends. For the European countries the glorification of high growth rates was coming to an end. The EEC countries should continue on the course adopted in Washington for the time for indulging in national quirks over energy was past. Mr Kater reminded the House that nothing had highlighted the nebulous role of the multinational oil companies more vividly than the oil crisis; no government really knew where it stood over supplies.

Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, G) contended that although the oil companies were out for profits, they still continued to invest. Since over the next ten years the oil industry was going to need

European Parliament

200 to 300 thousand million dollars for investments, one wondered where the money would come from if not from prices. For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Noè* (I) thought that the Community must make an effort with regard to medium and long-term measures. He highlighted the proposal in the Resolution motion to prepare mathematical models which in future would provide analysis of the various possibilities of economic and civil development for individual States on the basis of alternative energy sources. The Community should, moreover, apply the most up to date instruments in carrying out appropriate surveys and studies. For the Socialists Mr *Flämig* (G) said that his Group supported not only joint Community discussion but eventually joint action. He also warned against reversion to complete lethargy over energy policy and advocated research and development action in the energy sector coupled with effective measures for saving energy. For the Conservatives Mr *Normanton* (GB) supported the motion and called for the creation of an independent source of energy in the Community. Mr *Bousch* (EPD, F) who also supported the motion asked for the structures of energy policy to be reappraised. Efforts to obtain the lowest prices should not obscure the now primary objective of ensuring a real security of supply. Lord *Bessborough* (C, GB) pleaded for a unified European attitude towards energy policy. Mr *Lagorce* (S, F) reminded the House that the question of energy supplies would in future get more and more complicated and therefore every effort must be made to diversify the sources. Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for energy policy, said that although we could not do without the international oil companies, the time when the States relied solely on the oil companies for the security of their supplies was now past. Supervision of the companies and collaboration between them and the public authorities was now required.

In the Resolution Parliament noted that without an adequate supply of energy from sources which were as secure as possible, Treaty objectives could not be achieved. The energy policy of the Community and of its Member States was to be guided by the principle of ensuring the most reliable supplies rather than by that of the cheapest supplies. The House called upon the Member States to follow the example of the ECSC Treaty and make the Community responsible for all sources of energy by amending the Treaties. The House also asked for effective measures to prevent wastage of energy. Greater efforts should be made in the fields of coal gasification and liquefaction and the sale of the resulting sources of energy. The exploration of new sources of energy should be speeded up. The Commission should determine what possibilities existed for the creation with appropriate financial means of an international energy research programme on the model of the COST Agreement to discover coordinated alternatives to the Middle East oil which was no longer being supplied. The search for new sources of energy and research into the better utilization and recovery of used energy should be given generous support so that the funds expended were at least equivalent to those invested in nuclear research.

Activities and Behaviour of the Oil Companies
(14 March)

2410. Mr *Bordu* (COM, F) spoke to the Oral Question with debate on controlling the activities of the oil companies which with Mr *Amendola* (I) and Mr *Ansart* (F) he had put to the Commission on behalf of the Communist and Allied Group. He also spoke to the Oral Question with debate on the abuse by oil companies of their dominant position which with Mr *Amendola* (I) and Mr *d'Angelosante* (I) he

had put to the Commission. Mr Bordu said that the business behaviour of the oil companies under the energy crisis made one question the credibility of the capitalist system because the consumers and workers' families had to bear the costs of the increased profits made by the multinational concerns.

By their abuse of a dominant market position they had violated the Community rules. Mr Bordu asked whether because of repeated infringements of the Rome Treaty the Commission was going to apply penalties and whether it was planning measures to put the business behaviour of the oil concerns under regular supervision. He urged the Commission to take comprehensive action against the intensified monopolistic practices and repeated breaches of the Treaty by the big oil companies. Mr *Borschette* of the Commission replied that the Commission was concerned over the conduct of the big American and European oil companies. In December 1973 the Commission in applying the Treaty's competition rules had initiated an investigation of Community refineries. But in view of the intricate market structure this would be a complicated and lengthy job. Decisions by the Commission under Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty had to be solidly based with respect to the facts and the legal situation in order to bear the legislative review of the Court of Justice. The authority provided by Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty was adequate to control the activities of the oil companies and the Commission did not intend to submit any Proposals to amend the cartel procedures. But as part of the energy policy it had laid Proposals before the Council for the temporary joint monitoring of oil prices and trading in the Community. The Commission was also aware of the need to examine the role of the oil companies in the Community's energy supply. Community investigations were, however, not to be confused with those of individual States the majority of whom had issued practical price rules.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Noè* (I) welcomed Mr Borschette's explanations, especially the Commission's measures for the oil sector. Only on completion of the surveys could world prices be compared. Mr Noè rejected the idea that the oil companies were solely to blame for the increased prices. It must not be forgotten that the oil companies invested a substantial proportion of the profits in research projects. Without these projects and investments there could be no exploitation of deposits such as those found in the North Sea. For the Socialists, Mr *Van der Hek* (NL) also welcomed the Commission's investigations now underway and asked the Commission to transmit the results to Parliament as soon as the enquires were completed. He dealt with the effects of the oil crisis on the competition policy in the Community and asked the Commission whether the big companies had drawn any advantage from the crisis. He also enquired as to how we could protect ourselves against State-owned oil monopolies. Mr *Scelba* (I) also welcomed the Commission's surveys which concerned all the strata of the Community's population.

Protecting the Privacy of Community Citizens
(13 March)

2411. Mr *Cousté* (EPD, F) spoke to the Oral Question with debate on protecting the privacy of Community citizens which he had put to the Council on behalf of the EPD Group. Mr Cousté stressed that it was a question of protecting private citizens from the dangers of data processing. He called for strict procedures on access to information so that individual privacy was not compromised. The more frequent use of computers led to greater inroads into private life. The Council and Commission should therefore draw up appropriate rules for protection. The use of data must be controlled

European Parliament

as sharply as possible and legal protection against misuse should be provided.

The President in Office of the Council said that the Council had not yet considered the Commission's Communication on information policy and no official proposals had been put forward in that quarter. It was therefore too early to offer a definitive and detailed opinion. The question still remained, yet to be discussed by the Council, as to whether protection of individual privacy was a matter to be settled by the Community or whether it could be left to the statutory provisions of each State which would then have to be harmonized. In either case the primary objective was to protect privacy.

In the debate Mr *Lautenschlager* (G) for the Socialists pointed out that it was not only the State and its institutions who were threatening citizen's freedom. There was hardly a country in the Community where the national assembly had not had to deal with a case of monitoring. Even in private life it was already the practice to use electronics to dominate man. The Council would have to take action to see that data protection laws were enacted; similarly the production, import, export and use of electronic bugging devices must be regulated by law and all misuse severely punished. For the Conservatives, Mr *Brewis* (GB) advocated that the problem be solved at European level. In any case, the private citizen must have the chance of vetting data available on himself. He urged the Council to take action on this matter.

Events in Spain
(14 March)

2412. Parliament passed the following Resolution on the latest events in Spain with special reference to the execution of Salvador Puig Antich and the imminent expulsion of the Bishop of Bilbao:

'The European Parliament

(i) moved by the dramatic events which have recently taken place in Spain,

(ii) proclaiming the sanctity of human life and its horror at any recourse to assassination even for political motives, whether on the part of States or individual citizens,

(iii) reaffirming the validity of the principles of the Charter of Human Rights according to which no citizen can be deprived of his citizenship on political grounds,

(iv) denouncing the recourse by dictatorships to the use of special courts to try opponents of the regime in power,

(v) in the light of the execution of Salvador Puig Antich who was tried by special courts, and of the threatened expulsion from Spain of the Bishop of Bilbao by the Spanish Government and of the political reasons on which this measure was based,

1. Declares that the Accession of Spain to the European Community is being hindered by repeated violations on the part of the Spanish Government of fundamental human rights and the fundamental rights of the citizen and its contempt for the democratic rights of minorities in a Europe which is seeking its own free and democratic path towards unity;

2. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and to the Governments of the Member States.'

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association
(15 March)

2413. The reporter on the outcome of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Parliamentary

European Parliament

Conference of the EEC-AASM Association (30 January and 1 February 1974 in Rome) Lord *Reay* (C, GB) said that the regular Parliamentary contacts between the EEC and the AASM were politically very effective. The Rome Conference had been held in an atmosphere coloured by the present difficult international situation, especially the raw material problems and by the renewal and expansion of the Association. The exchanges were frank on both sides, and the main impression was that the Conference was helping towards better mutual understanding.

Mr *Van der Hek* (S, NL) asked whether in the light of the energy crisis and its repercussions the Commission was affording an adjustment programme to the developing countries. Mr *Seefeld* (S, G) advocated an Association policy which was broadly in line with the Community's intentions to pursue a global, worldwide policy of development aid.

Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission stressed the immense value of the Parliamentary Conference in providing an opportunity for official contact between African and European Parliamentarians. He did not paint the future prospects for the African countries and especially those of the Third World in glowing colours; everything hinged on the rising oil prices and the consequent negative impact on the balances of payments. Some developing countries who possessed raw materials whose prices had risen were better off; others had been unable to register any increase in export volume or the value of their products such as tea, had not appreciated. The negotiations with the 44 countries would be hard in certain areas, because some countries had not shown the slightest willingness to give way. But every effort must be made to wind up the negotiations successfully and within a reasonable time.

In the Resolution Parliament endorsed the conclusions reached by the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association in its Resolution adopted on 1 February 1974 in Rome. The House drew attention to the Community's plan to establish an overall aid policy on a worldwide basis and stated its belief that this policy and the Association policy complemented each other. The House reiterated its wish that the new Agreement should be completed in time for ratification before 1 January 1975 and accordingly invited the Council to complete the Commission's negotiating mandate. Parliament noted the concern dominating the Conference over the consequences of recent drastic economic developments. It noted the extremely serious situation in which the developing countries found themselves with no means of compensating for the rise in price of certain raw materials, in particular oil, and who had to expect in due course to pay more for their imports of manufactured products. Parliament recognized that problems on such a scale could not be alleviated by Europe alone, particularly in view of her diminished possibilities, and accordingly expressed the hope that broader machinery to include oil-producing countries with substantial surplus revenues, could be established for development purposes. But the House also recognized that it was important for Europe to apply her aid selectively in particular to those in most need and took the view that the developing countries would have to be more closely associated with attempts to solve international problems such as for example international monetary problems.

Foreign Trade
(13 and 15 March)

Trade Agreements

Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the EEC and India (Report by Mr *Cousté*, EPD, F).

2414. The rapporteur welcomed the Agreement as proof of the Community's efforts for the

European Parliament

Third World countries. The short-term economic development in India was at the moment giving rise to concern. India was suffering from the increased prices of oil and therefore counting on Community assistance.

The Group spokesmen, Mr *Boano* (C-D, I), Sir Tufton *Beamish* (C, GB) Mrs *Iotti* (COM, I), and Mr *Patijn* (S, NL) approved the conclusion of the Agreement and advocated more extensive and intense cooperation.

Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President of the Commission, pointed to the fact that over the next five years India had to find employment for 90 million people. This was more than the total figure of persons employed in the enlarged Community; it was therefore vitally important that India's export opportunities be developed. But India's exports to the Community were falling. The Community therefore had the economic, political and moral duty to remedy this situation.

In the Resolution Parliament welcomed the signing of the Agreement with India. The House especially welcomed the setting up of a Joint Committee to devise practical and effective ways and means for implementing the Agreement. The Joint Committee was asked to seek ways of liberalizing trade and progressively adapting trade patterns and marketing structures *inter alia* through technological, scientific, industrial and financial cooperation.

Trade Agreement between the EEC *and Brazil* (Report by Mr *Klepsch*, C-D, G).

2415. The rapporteur pointed out that the enlarged Community had become Brazil's chief trading partner. He did not hide the fact that there were a number of problems in connection with Brazil: her inflation rate of between 15 and 20%, the growing disparities in the distribution of her wealth and the existing tension deriving from the authoritarian political regime. The Agreements now being made with the Latin American countries were initial steps in regularizing relations with the Latin American market. The Agreement with Brazil offered an opportunity to reach a systematic relationship of cooperation with the growing Latin American market. The Community had made a number of concessions in this Agreement such as for the marketing of cacoa-butter and soluble coffee extract outside Brazil.

Mr *Sandri* (COM, I) sharply attacked the Brazilian regime. The gravediggers of democracy in Brazil deserved no concessions. He asked for the report to be referred back to the Committee.

Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed Brazil's importance as the Community's leading trade partner in Latin America. He also pointed out that the signing of a trade agreement did not at the same time mean approval of a political regime. He observed that the non-preferential Agreement allowed both parties the procedures of the most-favoured-nation clause. For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Giraudo* (I) expressed reservations on account of the political system in Brazil but stressed the value of economic relations with her and on this count approved the Resolution for his Group. Mr *Cousté* (F) for the EPD Group also accepted the motion since it was primarily concerned with economic issues.

The motion by Mr Sandri to refer the report back to the Committee was rejected by the House who, in the Resolution, passed approved the Trade Agreement. It also welcomed the increasing development of economic and trade relations with the Latin American countries and hoped that with the EEC-Brazil Joint Committee the two parties would examine the possibilities for extending their cooperation to the financial and industrial sectors.

European Parliament

Agreement between the EEC and the Lebanon (Report by Mr *Cousté* EPD, F).

2416. This Agreement fitted into the Community's Mediterranean policy, explained the rapporteur. The Lebanon was not a big or heavily populated country but was an area of considerable importance geographically and strategically. It was the main outlet for the oil pipelines from Saudi-Arabia and Iraq and Beirut was a major financial centre. Unhappily, the Lebanese economy was fragile because diversification had not yet sufficiently advanced. Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President of the Commission, welcomed the conclusion of the Agreement but regretted the delays in Community Mediterranean policy, expressing the hope that the Council would soon give the Commission further mandates in this area.

In the Resolution the House welcomed the signing of the Agreement and the Additional Protocol and approved its content. It stressed the political importance of the Agreement as a means of implementing the global Mediterranean policy being formulated by the Community. The House also approved the setting up of a Joint Committee.

Foundation of a European University Institute
(15 March)

2417. Mr *Klepsch* (C-D, G) submitted a report on the Convention to set up a European University Institute. The rapporteur outlined the terms of reference and structure of the Institute. He regretted that contrary to the provisions of the Euratom, the Institute was turning out to be an inter-governmental rather than a Community concept. But the Treaty and the final Communiqué of the Paris Summit Conference clearly indicated that the task of shaping a common educational and cultural policy should be assigned to the Community. Therefore, the Community as such had to take part in the administration and running of the European University institute. If the Institute was to be active in the field of research into European problems without the Community being entitled to any say, the effect on the Community's efforts to establish a common educational and cultural policy, which was vital for the further development of political integration, could only be disadvantageous.

In his comments, Mr *Walkhoff* (S, D) objected to the composition of the Academic Council. It could not be ruled out that the attempt was being made to establish at European level an old style university.

Acting for Mr Dahrendorf, the responsible Member of the Commission, Mr *Lardinois* supported the demand that the Community participate in the Institute. The responsibility of the Community institutions would in no way be eliminated in the future. Mr Lardinois also pointed out that progress made in democratizing the Institute by individual countries varied considerably. Nevertheless, he advocated that the statute of the Academic Council be improved.

In the Resolution Parliament expressed its pleasure that the Convention setting up a European University Institute was signed on 19 April 1972 by the original Member States of the Community and expected the Convention to be ratified promptly by all the original Member States so that the Institute could really start its activities in the autumn of 1974. The House deplored the fact that despite repeated urging by the European Parliament the convention established no clear institutional link between the Institute and the European Communities. It expressed the wish that Member States' Governments should at an early date take the necessary steps to involve the Community institutions actively in the administration and running of the Institute. The

European Parliament

House recommended that all members of the University Institute should be adequately represented and have an equitable say in its running.

Miscellaneous

Social Policy
(11 and 15 March)

Commission Proposals to the Council for:

(i) a Decision on the setting up of a general Committee on safety at work;

(ii) a Decision to confer on the Mines Safety and Health Commission the task of continuing its preventative action in the field of safety at work in the whole range of extracting industries;

(iii) a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 and Regulation (EEC) 574/72 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community and on the supplement to this Proposal;

(iv) a Directive to amend the Directives laying down basic safety standards for the health protection of the population and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.

2418. These Proposals were approved by Parliament subject to certain amendments.

Agricultural Policy
(11 and 15 March)

Fuel Prices in the Coastal Fishing Industry

2419. Mr *Gerlach* (S, G) speaking to his Oral Question without debate to the Commission concerning fuel prices for the coastal fishing industry, mentioned the varying fuel prices for coastal fishing in Denmark, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Germany. Distortion of competition had occurred. Similar distortion was affecting vegetable growers in the under-glass market-gardening sector. The Commission should do all it could to see that distortions arising from fuel prices were promptly eliminated.

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, replied that the Commission had already submitted Proposals to the Council on this matter so that fuel prices would be set in such a way that distortion could not occur. But the Council had not taken any decision so far. Prices had risen relatively quickly in Germany, which was hitting the German coastal fisheries, whilst the rises in neighbouring countries had only made themselves felt towards the end of February. The granting of subsidies to balance out the differences was a possible solution but was not a long-term answer. He therefore recommended that prices be harmonized throughout the Community.

Commission Proposals to the Council for:

(i) a Regulation supplementing Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the joint organization of the market in sugar;

(ii) a Regulation fixing, for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year, derived intervention prices, intervention prices for raw beet sugar, minimum prices for beet, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of the production levy.

2420. Parliament approved the Proposals but urged that the guaranteed quantity for white sugar be set at not less than 8.29 million tonnes.

(i) Amended Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on the joint organization of the markets in cereals.

(ii) Amended Proposal for a Council Regulation on the extension of the price scheme for oil seeds to include soya beans.

Commission Proposals to the Council for:

(i) a Regulation amending Article 64 (a) of Regulation (EEC) 974/71 regarding the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to processed agricultural products;

(ii) a Directive on organizing an intermediate survey as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings;

(iii) a Directive supplementary to Council Directive 71/286/EEC of 26 July 1971 concerning statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States to determine the production capacity of certain fruit-tree plantations;

(iv) a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 3574/73 of 27 December 1973 for the total or partial suspension of CCT duties on certain agricultural products originating in Turkey;

(v) a Regulation concerning the trade system with non-member countries in products processed from fruit and vegetables;

(vi) an amended Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 on the definition of liqueur wine and of certain grape musts.

2421. These Proposals were approved by Parliament.

Technical Barriers to Trade

An Amended Proposal for a Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws on cosmetic products.

2422. In the Resolution Parliament regretted that the Commission had failed to take note of two important proposals for amendments contained in its Resolution on the original Proposal.[1]

The House firmly insisted that the Commission take into account its demands with regard to implementing the system of compulsory positive lists of cosmetic products within the next five years and requested, the Commission, in compliance with Article 149(2) of the EEC Treaty to submit to the Council a further amended Proposal taking into account the two important points made by Parliament concerning public health and consumer policy.

Council

During March the Council held two sessions devoted to general matters and agriculture.[2]

280th Session—General Matters

(Brussels, 4 March 1974)

2423. *President:* Mr *Scheel*, German Foreign Minister.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President, Mr *Spinelli*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Thomson*, Mr *Cheysson*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Der Meulen*, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Guldberg*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Christensen*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Scheel*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Apel*, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Jobert*, Foreign Minister, Mr *de Lipkowski*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *FitzGerald*,

[1] Bull. EC 9-1973, point 2426.

[2] For the various issues dealt with during the Council sessions, see the relevant Chapters of this number of the Bulletin.

Minister for External Affairs (Ireland); Mr *Moro*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stoel*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Brinkhorst*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Sir Michael *Palliser*, Permanent Representative (United Kingdom).

The following matters were discussed: regional policy, adoption of a Consultation procedure for cooperation agreements with non-member countries, renegotiations under Article XXIV/6 of GATT, budgetary authority of the European Parliament and Italian imports of tape-recorders.

The Council took no decisions during this meeting in view of the current political situation and since three Member States' Governments had resigned.

281st Session—Agriculture
(Brussels, 21, 22 and 23 March 1974)

2424. *President:* Mr *Ertl*, German Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, 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*, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Deniau*, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Bisaglia*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Lobianco*, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Ney*, Minister of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *van der Stee*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, (Netherlands); Mr *Peart*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr *Hattersley*, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. (United Kingdom).

The Council set the common farm prices applicable for the 1974/1975 marketing year.

It also drew up the 1973/1974 plans for discharging the commitments made by the Community and the Member States under the Food Aid Convention.

Commission

Activities

2425. During March the Commission's main concern was to achieve a compromise on farm prices. Energy problems, the Community's economic situation, aid to developing countries and the implementation of a Community education policy were also major items on the work programme. In social policy the Commission proposed that a European vocational training centre be set up. For the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Commission adopted a Communication to the Council with the aim of setting out a joint Community attitude.

Following the recent events in Greece the Commission adopted a Communiqué which was published on 28 March.[1]

Farm Prices

2426. The Commission's work on agriculture policy was overshadowed by concern to see the Council reach agreement on farm prices. The

[1] Point 2324.

Commission felt that the compromise finally reached by the Council, despite political and technical difficulties, was entirely within the bounds of the Treaties.

Energy

2427. The Commission devoted a major proportion of its work to the common energy policy. The aim was to define a Community energy strategy incorporating all planned action: conservation and saving of energy, development of new Community resources, Community research programmes, organization of the Community energy market and external policy towards energy-producing countries and other consumers.

Economic Situation of the Community

2428. In a Communication to the Council on adapting the guidelines of Member States' 1974 economic policies,[1] the Commission highlights the danger of deterioration for the Community's economic position and the weakening of its cohesion. It insised on tougher action against inflation and on coordinated efforts in view of the structural changes which will be necessitated by the external situation of the economy.

Development Aid

2429. The Commission agreed to suggest to the Council that at the next special meeting of the UN Assembly devoted to raw materials, the Community should put forward the idea of creating a World Fund for providing exceptional aid to the poorest countries and the nations hardest hit by the rising prices of raw materials, oil and staple foodstuffs.[2] To meet the needs effectively, the Fund should be endowed with at least 3 000 million dollars and the Community could undertake to contribute 500 million dollars.

The Commission also adopted a Memorandum to the Council on the Community's food aid policy. It proposed the adoption of a three-year food aid programme which would give the Community greater scope for intervening with donations of sugar, skim milk powder and butter concentrate as well as cereals. Some of these interventions could be made within the WFP of the United Nations.

Education

2430. The Commission adopted a Memorandum on possible Community action on education. This document covers measures directly involving Community authorities: they include the encouragement of mobility in education, help for migrant workers' education, giving education a European dimension by developing language teaching and the study of Europe and collaboration between advanced education establishments. A European education committee should be set up to assist the Commission in this work.[3]

The Commission also approved a Communication to the Council intended to speed up the proceedings concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas.[3]

Departmental Organization

2431. The Commission decided to adopt a Decision under Article 2 of Regulation 1543/73 terminating at his request the appointment of Mr Pietro *Caprioglio*, the Director-General of the JRC. The Commission emphasized the high quality of the services rendered loyally and capably by Mr Caprioglio in an arduous and senior appointment. The Commission expres-

[1] Point 2206.
[2] Points 1301 to 1313.
[3] Points 1401 to 1405.

Court of Justice

sed its regret at Mr Caprioglio's departure, who will officially relinquish his duties on 30 June 1974.

Mr Hendrik *Tent* has been appointed as a temporary executive and assigned to the post of Head of Division-Supply, in the Hydrocarbons Directorate of the Directorate-General of Energy.

Mr Mario *de Bacci* has been appointed Head of Division responsible for the Technical Services Department of the 'Dragon' Project.

Mr Gian Paolo *Papa* has been appointed Head of the Commission's Press and Information Office in Turkey.

In changing the organization of the Directorate-General of Financial Institutions and Fiscal Matters, the Commission has decided to assign to Mr Pierre *Guieu*, Senior Adviser, the duties previously assigned to the Head of Division-Turnover Taxes.

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 13/74—Firma F.H. Diedrichs KG, Mannheim, v Hauptzollamt Nordhorn

2432. Having to settle a legal action over exemption from payment of countervailing taxes (brought in to protect German farmers after the floating of the DM) on imports of starch and dextrose or dextrin when import contracts made before 10 May 1971 were being fulfilled, the Hamburg Finanzgericht has filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling. The Court is asked to give a preliminary ruling on whether, in the sense of Article 4, paragraph 1 of Regulation 1013/71 of 17 May 1971 on application terms of Regulation 974/71 concerning certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the farming sector after the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of certain Member States' currencies[1] and in the sense of Article 5 of Regulation 1871/71 of 27 August 1971 amending Regulation 1012/71 regarding the application terms to be adopted in the farming sector following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the Belgian and Luxembourg currencies[2] such contracts also cover purchasing contracts which a national sales agent made before 10 May 1971 with his customers for the account of the foreign principal. The Hamburg Tribunal is also asking the Court whether, if this is the case, there are grounds for considering the position of the sales agent or of the foreign principal in assessing how far the provisions of the above-mentioned Article 4, paragraph 1 are applicable.

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

2433. On 1 March 1974 the Hamburg Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on whether an export refund on transactions with non-member countries could also be granted for pigmeat originating from the Democratic Republic of Germany and brought into the Federal Republic under the German internal trade system.

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

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

---

[1] OJ L 110 of 18.5.1971.
[2] OJ L 195 of 30.8.1971.

Court of Justice

2434. The High Court of the Netherlands (Hoge Raad) in receipt of complaints against infringements of the Dutch patent law (the manufacture by a pharmaceuticals company of a preparation covered by a patent held by another firm) filed with the Court of Justice on 4 March 1974 requests for preliminary rulings on interpretation of the Community rules covering the free movement of goods combined with interpretation of Article 42 of the Act of Accession and Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

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

2435. On 21 December 1973 the Commission took a Decision regarding the Transocean Marine Paint Association on the application procedure of Article 85, paragraph 3, of the EEC Treaty.[1]

Certain members of this marine paint producers association have lodged an appeal with the Court under Article 173 of the EEC Treaty to quash the said Decision by the Commission insofar as it obliges the plaintiffs to advise the Commission of all the financial participation and all the personal ties, resulting from the appointment of members of their respective management boards, between a member of the Association and any other company in the paint sector and to notify the Commission of any modifications to existing participation or personal ties.

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

2436. On 6 March 1974 the Syndicat général du personnel des organismes européens in Luxembourg lodged an appeal with the Court to quash the Decision by the Commission implying rejection of the appeal for reprieve lodged by the plaintiff on 19 October 1973 against the Commission's Decision of 21 September 1973 concerning a deduction from the salaries of officials and other servants of the Commission who had taken part in the strikes during November and December 1972.

Case 19/74—Kali & Salz AG, Kassel, v Commission

Case 20/74—Kali-Chemie AG, Hanover, v the Commission

2437. On 21 December 1973 the Commission adopted a Decision regarding the forms of Kali & Salz AG and Kali-Chemie AG, whereby the agreement made between them on 6 July 1970 was in breach of Article 85, paragraph 1 of the EEC Treaty and whereby they were asked to put a stop to this infringement.[1]

The two firms concerned lodged an appeal with the Court on 11 March 1974 to quash the Decision.

Case 21/74—Commission Official v the Commission

2438. An official of the Ispra Joint Research Centre lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice on 13 March 1974 to quash the Commission's Decision implying rejection of the plaintiff's protest against the Commission's Decision of 23 May 1973 depriving him of the benefit of living abroad allowance which had been granted by the Commission's Decision of 18 May 1973.

Case 22/74—Commission Official v the Commission

2439. On 18 March 1974 an official lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to quash the

[1] OJ L 19 of 23.1.1974.

Court of Justice

Commission's Decision implying rejection of the plaintiff's protest against the admission to internal competition COM/143/72 of candidates not having the required qualifications and against their registry on the proficiency list. The plaintiff also asks that the Court declare that the Commission has committed a breach of service by not following a proper procedure and that it is required to appoint the plaintiff to the vacant post.

Case 24/74—The Paris Regional Sickness Fund, Paris v Miss Giuseppina Biason, Pordenone

2440. On 20 March 1974 the Paris Appeal Court asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether a person of Italian nationality, holding a sickness insurance invalidity pension gained on account of her salaried occupation in one Member State only, in this case France where she was living, and benefiting under this pension from an additional allowance from the Fonds national de solidarité, can benefit in Italy from the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1(b) of Regulation 3 concerning migrant workers' social security[1] which were in force for the period 1 April 1972 to 1 October 1972 during which she had moved her domicile to Italy, and whether in these circumstances she can continue to collect the additional allowance on top of her invalidity pension.

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

2441. On 21 March 1974 the Bundesfinanzhof in receipt of an appeal concerning the export refund on gluten asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on due allowance to be made when this refund is calculated for the production refund for maize starch imported for the manufacture of gluten.

Case 26/74—S.A. Roquette Frères, Lestrem v the Commission

2442. On 26 March 1974 a French company specializing in the manufacture of starch products deriving from maize lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice for the payment of damages on the basis of Article 215, section 2 of the EEC Treaty amounting to a refund of the compensatory amounts which it had paid since 28 January 1974. The firm has to pay compensatory amounts on its exports under Regulation 218/74 of 25 January 1974 which sets the monetary compensatory amounts and certain rates required in applying them.[2] The company considers this obligation to be unjustified.

Judgments

Joint Cases 6 & 7/73—Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano S.p.A., Milan & Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, v Commission

2443. On 17 February 1973 the Court had received two appeals to quash the Commission's Decision of 4 December 1972 concerning an application procedure of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26911-ZOJA/CSC-ICI).[3]

By Decree of 6 March 1974, the Court of Justice rejected the appeals in question although it cut by 100 000 u.a. the fine imposed conjointly on the plaintiffs by the Commission.

Case 127/73—Belgian Radio and Television, Schaerbeek-Linthout, v NV Fonior, St. Jans-Molenbeek, and S.V. SABAM, Brussels, v NV Fonior, St. Jans-Molenbeek

[1] OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.
[2] OJ L 24 of 28.1.1974.
[3] OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

Economic and Social Committee

2444. During legal actions over royalties the Brussels Court of first instance had asked the Court of Justice on 19 April 1973 to give a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 86 and Article 90 paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty.

In its Decree of 27 March 1974 the Court ruled that the fact that a company responsible for handling royalties and holding a dominant position in the sense of Article 86 would impose on its members commitments not imperative to achieving its aims and would thus unfairly impede the freedom of a member in exercising his royalty, can constitute an abusive exploitation; the Court also ruled that it was up to the judge to assess whether and how far any abusive practices which might come to light directly affect the interests of authors or third parties involved so as to draw conclusions on the validity and effect of contested contracts or certain of their clauses. Lastly, it ruled that a company which has no assignment from the State and which manages private interests, even if legally protected copyrights are involved, did not come under the provisions of Article 90, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty.

Cases 165 and 182/73—Commission Officials v the Commission.

2445. The cases which concerned the payment of arrears of living-abroad allowance were struck by order from the Court's record on 26 and 29 March 1974 respectively.

Economic and Social Committee

The Committee held its 119th plenary session in Brussels on 27 and 28 March 1974 with the Chairman, Mr *Lappas*, in the Chair. During the meeting Mr *Ortoli*, President of the Commission, made a statement on the overall situation of the Community.

Opinions issued by the Committee

Opinion on the place and role of the Economic and Social Committee in the scheme of the Community institutions and in anticipation of its future development

2446. This Opinion prepared from the report by Mr De Bruyn (Belgium—General Interests Group) was adopted by 106 votes, with six delegates abstaining.

The Committee considered that the establishment of a European Union presupposed not only a sizable improvement in the workings of the institutions but also a real democratization of the decision process. In line with the Paris and Copenhagen Summit Conferences this could be boosted by a greater participation on the part of the various economic and social categories within the compass of the Committee. On this theme the Committee, though glad of its now officially recognized right to issue Opinions on its own initiative, felt that other major improvements to its statute should logically stem from the official commitments made at the Summit Conferences. It therefore drew up a number of proposals which could strengthen its advisory function, such as prompter intervention, than has been the custom, during the preparatory stage in the drawing up of Commission Proposals, better information from the Council and Commission concerning the follow-up to the Committee's ideas and closer coordination between its work and the activities of the specialized consultative Committees attached to the Commission.

Lastly, the Committee found that the part devoted to social policy in the final Declaration from the Paris Summit Conference anticipated the 'conclusion of collective European agreements in the appropriate areas.' This encouraged the formation of sectoral joint committees. To avoid any confusion between the role

Economic and Social Committee

given to it by the Treaties and the assignments delegated to the sectoral committees, the Economic and Social Committee intended to provide them with a reception procedure.

Draft Preliminary Programme of the European Communities for Consumer Advice and Protection

2447. This Opinion prepared from the report by Miss Roberts (United Kingdom—General Interests Group) was adopted by a majority with two votes against and two abstentions. The Committee approving the main lines of the programme considered that regarding its particular features a distinction should be made, based on criteria of efficiency, between Community and national projects. Whilst regretting that it had not been consulted when the Consumers Advisory Committee had been formed, the Economic and Social Committee felt that such a body would have a useful part to play.

Commission Proposals to the Council concerning Shipbuilding

2448. This Opinion was prepared from the report by Mr Arena (Italy—Employers Group) and was adopted by a majority, with five votes against and four abstentions. The Committee felt that the basic objective of a common policy in the shipbuilding sector was to achieve competion at world level so that the Community shipbuilding industry could live without being systematically propped by subsidies. The Committee therefore endorsed the principle of gradually replacing working subsidies by incentives for investment. But to bring in the new scheme, the Committee was asking for more time than the Commission had anticipated.

Opinion on the Community's Economic Situation at the Beginning of 1974

2449. This Opinion was prepared from the report by Mr De Bièvre (Belgium—Employers Group) with two delegates voting against and twelve abstaining. The Committee felt that the energy and raw material supply problems now besetting the Community made any forecasts for 1974 highly complicated. If growth rates remained satisfactory then priority should go to anti-inflation measures. Conversely, if the pace of the economy slowed down, then maintaining employment level would be the vital factor. The Committee deplored the fact that the Community did not have the political resolve to vest itself with the means to overcome the present crisis, which was aggravating the risks of a protectionist policy and could jeopardize past achievements and Community solidarity.

Proposed Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' Laws concerning application of the principle of equal pay for men and women as stated by Article 119 of the EEC Treaty

2450. This Opinion was prepared from the report by Mrs Weber (Germany—Workers Group) and adopted by a majority with six votes against and five abstentions. The Committee supported the Commission's moves in this field. It felt that Article 119 did not manage to eliminate all the motives causing a depreciation of occupational activities performed especially by women. The Committee considered that Article 119 was not to be interpreted restrictively for this would rob it of any real value. The Committee also stressed that all the factors used in fixing pay or increments on wages must be subject to the general principle of Article 119. It was regretted that it was not possible to bring the statutory social security systems within the range of application of Article 119.

Commission Communication to the Council covering the Community Action Programme on 'Employment of the Handicapped in a Free Market Economy'

2451. This Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Peel (United Kingdom—General Interests

Economic and Social Committee

Group) was unanimously adopted. The Committee endorsed the action recommended by the Commission for the economic and social integration of handicapped people. It recognized that the readaptation programme linked to employment met the practical needs and the requirements of a rational economy. But it was emphasized that the economic aspect was in fact only one element of a complex problem which also had its psychological, emotional, human and social side.

Proposed Council Decision on Intervention by the European Social Fund in favour of people engaged in the shipbuilding sector

Proposed Council Decision on intervention by the European Social Fund for the social and occupational integration of handicapped people

Proposed Council Decision on intervention by the European Social Fund in favour of workers who relocate within the Community

Proposed Council Regulation on new aid for workers who relocate within the Community

2452. This Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Fassina (Italy—Workers Group) was also unanimously adopted.

The Committee supported the Commission's Proposals in favour of handicapped people and stressed the need to adopt them promptly. Regarding migrant workers the Committee insisted that the countries involved in the inward and outward flow should conduct a balanced development policy which would reduce the problems for workers moving from one country to the other.

Lastly, the Committee keenly supported the measures proposed for people engaged in the shipbuilding sector.

Proposed Council Regulation amending Regulations EEC 1408/71 and 574/72 concerning application of social security schemes

2453. This Opinion prepared fron the report by Mr Purpura (Italy—General Interests Group) was also unanimously adopted.

Whilst it found that the amendments proposed by the Commission were necessitated by changes at national legislative level, the Committee highlighted a number of snags which could arise from the contemplated measures.

Commission Communication to the Council concerning the development of the common transport policy

2454. In the presence of Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, the Committee unanimously approved this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Renaud (France—Employers Group).

The Committee considered with the Commission that it was time to give a fresh impetus to development of the common transport policy in the light of the current economic and social situation and the enlargement of the Community.

The Committee thought it advisable to consolidate the common transport policy within the compass of the objectives defined at the Paris Summit Conference with the aim of achieving economic and monetary union. To do so the links of the common transport policy with the other policies should be strengthened. Moreover, the Committee recognized with the Commission that Community responsibility for infrastructure investments was a cornerstone of the new common transport policy without for all that abandoning the principles which had governed it up to now. The new direction of the common policy which the Committee approved, started from the premise that the relevant options to be taken can no longer be taken with

the market mechanisms as their sole basis. This is particularly the case with regard to private transport, especially in the conurbations. The Committee feels that private transport could obviously not be relieved to any appreciable extent by the resources of public transport unless we could remarshal the efforts to develop infrastructures and the short-distance passenger transport systems.

The Committee felt that the balance between individual and joint transport should be ensured in view of the needs of town-planning and the ground population density by developing infrastructures and resources for joint transport in the conurbations and heavily populated regions.

The Committee also felt that the monitoring of the transport market must continue after the transition period recommended by the Commission.

Regarding the charging of out-of-town infrastructure costs, the Committee considered that the principle should be applied whereby each user of infrastructures would bear all these costs and only those costs to which he gives rise.

The Committee came out in favour of a priority action programme which covers solutions to the problems of improving national taxation schemes, of tariffs for the use of transport infrastructures, of financial relations between States and railway companies and of market access.

Lastly, the Committee felt that a prompt solution to the 'Community quotas' and 'weight and dimensions' problems could have a decisive effect in fostering any development of the common transport policy. All the same any delay over these issues should not lead to a complete standstill for the common transport policy.

ECSC Consultative Committee

Allocation of Seats

2455. During the session of 4 March 1974 the Council approved the following new allocation of seats for members of the ECSC Consultative Committee:

Country	Producers	Workers	Consumers and Dealers	Total
Belgium	3	3	2	8
Denmark	1	1	1	3
Germany	7	6	6	19
France	4	4	5	13
Ireland	1	1	1	3
Italy	2	3	3	8
Luxembourg	2	1	1	4
Netherlands	1	2	2	5
United Kingdom	6	6	6	18
Total	27	27	27	81

ECSC Consultative Committee

162nd Session

The Consultative Committee held its 162nd session in Luxembourg on 15 March 1974 led by its Chairman, Sir David Davies.

Dr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission, attended part of the session and gave the Commission's quarterly statement on activities under the ECSC Treaty. In his address Dr Hillery after outlining the overall position of Community policy had this to say:

'At the last meeting of your Committee, Vice-President Simonet gave you an account of the energy outlook. Since then, there has been President Nixon's Energy Conference in Washington, which ended without the Community Member States' unanimous agreement on the terms of the final communiqué.

Just the other day the Foreign Ministers agreed in principle to the holding of a conference between the Arab countries and the Community. In this connection I would mention that, in accordance with the schedule adopted at the Copenhagen Summit, the Commission has sent the Council a communication on cooperation agreements to be concluded with the oil-producing countries. In this it sets out guidelines consonant with its earlier communications on energy policy. For the Community the object would be to get its negotiating partners to contribute to a steady flow of energy supplies at reasonable prices; the producer countries would be offered cooperation enabling them to speed the pace of their economic and industrial development.

With regard more specifically to a Community policy on oil, the Commission has dispatched to the Council four proposals on intra-Community trade, exports of petroleum products to third countries, and the retention and harmonization of measures for reducing energy consumption. It has also adopted a proposal to the Council for the introduction of Community surveillance of the prices of petroleum products, the aims being to ensure that the prices net of tax do not follow different trends in different Member States, which would result in economic distortions and artificial trade flows.

With regard to social operations in the ECSC field, the Commission has received proposals from the British Government concerning readaptation assistance for mineworkers. The appropriate Commission departments, having scrutinized these, have recommended that the Commission accept them, with one or two amendments. The Commission will be taking its final decision very shortly.

On workers' housing, the Commission has approved two grants of aid to part-finance dwellings for Belgian steelworkers and for Luxembourg and German miners and steelworkers. The total number of dwellings built with ECSC financial aid amounted at 1 January 1974 to 125 501.

On the financial side, ECSC has floated a $50 000 000 bond issue on the international capital market, at 7.75% p.a., issued at par for a term of 15 years. It is currently negotiating another $50 000 000 issue in the United States, its fifth: the last was in 1962. This projected issue will be the first to be recorded by the Securities and Exchange Commission since the interest equalization tax ceased to apply on 29 January 1974.

With regard to research, the Commission on 11 February approved the third Steel Industry Pollution Control Programme, and decided to set aside 10 million u.a. for this purpose. On 22 February it approved seven memoranda on technical coal research, concerning which your Committee will be consulted very shortly.

With regard to the scrap market, the working party on ECSC matters at its meeting on 14 February discussed the problems posed by the

ECSC Consultative Committee

present shortage. The Commission then issued a communication to scrap market operators drawing attention to the worsening in the situation. On 25 February a Commission delegation had talks in Washington with a view to disposing of the technical problems in connection with export quotas.

Finally, I should mention that, following an application by the British Government, the Commission, after consulting the Council, has decided, in accordance with Article 37 of the ECSC Treaty, to place British coal and steel exports under licence, which amounts in effect to authorizing an export ban. The decision is to run for five months; but the Commission will review the position before then.

In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the European seminar the Commission is holding in Luxembourg on 2-5 April on the application of measurements, controls and analyses in the steel industry. The purpose of this occasion is to make more widely known the technical information learned over the past ten years and the uses to which it is being put. The organizers intend the discussions to centre not so much on the actual research done as on how the results are being put to account to meet practical production requirements.'

The second matter on the agenda was the presentation of the forward Coal budget for 1974. The Commission representative first of all recalled the problems encountered this year by the Commission in drawing up the forward Coal budget. The complications stemmed from the special situation of Great Britain by virtue of the miners' strike and from the reversal of trends on the energy market owing to the oil crisis.

Most of the Committee members who spoke after the statement from the Commission took the view that the production prospects set by the Commission would be hard to fulfill. At all events a clear energy policy was required together with action concerning investments and the engagement of personnel. Moreover the current swing back to coal must be based on a long-term policy and was not to be regarded as an intermediate measure while waiting for the proliferation of nuclear power stations and the development of coal imports to take over as the source of energy supply.

In reply to the Committee speakers the Commission representative stressed his view that the recasting of coal prices was both necessary and urgent although he could well see that because of galloping inflation the governments were loath to authorize the increases requested by the coal producers however much they were justified by rising costs.

The Committee then discussed the supply problems of scrap metal. A draft resolution moved by Mr Judith was eventually passed.

The Commission representative who analysed the situation pointed out that since the development of electric steel production both inside and outside the Community the demand for scrap metal had shot up. Besides this the delays caused by shifting part of the traffic from road to rail were one of the prime causes of the supply problems. But the Commission was not planning to bring in a minimum prices scheme. It was, however, proposing to warn the companies who make scrap metal processing plant of the supply difficulties they would be facing. The Committee for its part stressed the need to find a Community solution to all these problems which would contain the rising prices. It was also proposed that a regulation be finalized which would facilitate the reutilization of car wreckage.

The Consultative Committee again approved the technical coal research projects on which it had been consulted under Article 55, paragraph 2(c), of the Treaty.

European Investment Bank

European Investment Bank

Loans Issued

2456. The EIB has concluded a contract in Luxembourg for a loan on the international capital market of 40 million dollars (33.2 million u.a.).

The bonds have been underwritten by an international syndicate of banks.

The bonds will have a maximum term of 12 years and will bear interest at 8 ¾% payable annually. They are offered to the public at 97½% and will have a yield of 9.10%, calculated on the basis of their total lifetime.

Redemption will be in 12 annual installments as from 15 April 1975 either by drawings or by repurchase on the market. The EIB reserves the right to redeem in advance all bonds in circulation as from 1979.

Application has been made to list the bonds on the Luxembourg, Milan and New York Stock Exchange.

Loans Granted

Denmark

2457. The European Investment Bank is helping to finance two industrial projects in Denmark. Under two agreements signed in Luxembourg on 28 March 1974, the Bank will lend 14 million Danish kroner (1.85 million u.a.) to Alpha-Diesel A/S and Dkr 15 million (1.98 million u.a.) to Aktieselskabet Holeby Dieselmotor Fabrik. Both loans will run for 15 years at an annual interest rate of 8.75%.

The loan to Alpha-Diesel, which manufactures complete marine propulsion systems, will be used to enlarge the present factory at Frederikshavn (North Jutland).

The projects will enable the companies to double their production capacity. Aktieselskabet Holeby Dieselmotor Fabrik will use the EIB loan to finance the expansion of its diesel engine factory at Holeby on the Island of Lolland.

Both companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of A/S Burmeister & Wain's Motor- og Maskinfabrik of Copenhagen. B & W Motor forms a large industrial group specializing in the development of diesel engines both for ship propulsion and for stationary use.

The two projects which the EIB is helping to finance are situated in regions with relatively weak economic structures which suffer from above-average rates of unemployment. They will enable over 300 jobs to be created.

2458. The EIB has also concluded a loan contract with the Danish Government for a total of 38 million Danish kroner (5 million u.a.) to run for 20 years at 8.75% a year. It will be used to finance the installations of a trunk communications network along about 2 000 km of the south-west coast of Greenland between Cape Farewell and Disko Bay. This is the most thickly populated part of the island.

Towns in Greenland cannot be linked by cable and telecommunications signals can only be transmitted by high-frequency radio (Hertzian waves).

Present equipment is only suitable for local calls or short-wave telegraphy between the main towns, the latter being frequently disturbed by conditions in the ionosphere between the main locations.

The new system will also enable ships to communicate with any subscriber on land and private lines to be reserved for air and sea rescue services.

The investments financed are part of Greenland's long-term general development plan which covers telecommunications, electricity, harbour facilities and housing.

European Investment Bank

Germany

2459. The EIB has granted two loans totalling DM 110 million (34.3 million u.a.) for two energy projects in Germany.

The first loan, of DM 60 million, has been granted to Ruhrgas AG of Essen, for 20 years at 8.75% a year.

The loan will help to finance pipelines and ancillary equipment to carry Russian natural gas from Waidhaus on the German-Czech border to the distribution networks in Bavaria—in the Munich and Nuremberg regions—and the main German grid near Würzburg.

The first sections of the new pipelines were commissioned in October 1973 and the project will be completed by the end of 1975.

The second loan, of DM 50 million, has been granted to Schluchseewerk AG of Freiburg-im-Breisgau for 17 years at 8.75% a year.

The EIB's loan will help to finance the adaptation of the Hornberg declivity on the southern slopes of the Black Forest, consisting of the construction of a pumped storage power station rated at about 1 000 MW at Wehr.

The project will increase production of peak electricity for the networks in Germany and neighbouring countries, thus helping to improve the overall frequency balance of the European grid network.

2460. The EIB has granted a loan to Energieversorgung Ostbayern AG (OBAG) the undertaking mainly responsible for electricity distribution in south-east Bavaria, of an amount equivalent to DM 20 million (6.2 million u.a.), to run for 20 years at 8.75% a year.

The loan will contribute to the improvement and expansion of the company's distribution network in a region of relatively weak economic structure.

The investment being supported by the EIB will improve the infrastructure facilities which are needed if industry is to be established in the region.

France

2461. The EIB has granted a loan to Electricité de France of the equivalent of 83.3 million French francs (15 million u.a.). It will run for 20 years at 8.75% a year. The amount will help to finance the second phase of the construction of the Bugey nuclear power station now being built at Saint Vulbas on the Rhône in the Department of Ain.

This is the EIB's second loan to the power station which will contain a pressure water reactor with a net rating of 925 MW. The first loan, of the same amount of FF 83.3 million, was granted in December 1973.

2462. The EIB has signed a loan contract with ACOBA (the company holding the concession for the Basque Coast Motorway) for the equivalent of 55 million French francs (9.9 million u.a.) to run for 20 years at 8.75% a year.

The loan will help to finance a section of the A 63 motorway under construction between the Franco-Spanish border and St. Geours-de-Maremne (15 km west of Dax). The planned motorway, part of the E 3 route between Stockholm, Paris and Lisbon will aid the development of the Basque Country and the rest of Aquitania. The section which the EIB is financing is about 60 km long and follows a fairly difficult route owing to the physical topography and the number of built-up areas.

It is estimated that the project will cost FF 605 million (109 million u.a.). The various sections will come into service between late 1976 and July 1979.

Financing Community Activities

The region through which the new motorway runs is handicapped by its poorly balanced economic structure and its situation on the periphery of the European Community.

Financing Community Activities

Controls on Own Resources

2463. An *overall programme* has been drawn up *for supervisory visits* with respect to establishing and making available own resources to the Commission. The programme fits into the procedure laid down in Article 2 of the Council Regulation of 21 January 1974[1] specifying the duties and authority of Commission staff assigned under Article 14, paragraph 5, of the Council Regulation of 2 January 1971,[2] for applying the Decision of 21 April 1970[3] concerning the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by Community own resources.

For 1974 the programme schedules three supervisory visits per Member State. It is to be reviewed jointly with the national authorities in the course of prior liaison in order to get the agreement of Member States concerned on the layout of the programme and the proposed dates and also to examine by joint agreement the various problems that might arise in attaching Community officials to national supervision.

Prior visits were made during March 1974 to the German, French and Dutch authorities.

ECSC Loans

2464. During March 1974 the Commission effected two loan transactions:

(i) a bond issue of 20 million US Dollars (or the equivalent value of 16.9 million u.a.). The loan, underwritten by an international syndicate of banks, matures over 5 years, carries interest at 8.25% p.a. and has been offered to the public at an issue price of 99%;

(ii) a private placement of 10 000 million Lire (or the equivalent value of 13.7 million u.a.). This loan matures over 15 years and carries interest at 7% p.a.

With these transactions the total loans made by the ECSC since the start of its activities now amount to the equivalent value of 1 590.6 million u.a. (computed on the parities of the balance sheet at 31 December 1973).

[1] OJ L 20 of 24.1.1974.
[2] OJ L 3 of 5.1.1971.
[3] OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

3RD PART

PUBLICATIONS

Published in the Official Journal

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during March 1974.

European Parliament

1973-1974 Session

Report of proceedings from 11-14 February 1974
Annex 171, February 1974

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday, 11 February 1974
C 23, 8.3.1974

Opinion on the Communication concerning problems arising from cooperation agreements and on the proposal for a Decision establishing a consultation procedure for cooperation agreements between Member States and third countries

Resolution on the European Community's industrial policy

Opinion on the proposal for a Decision adopting provisions for the dissemination of information relating to research for the European Economic Community

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 12 February 1974
C 23, 8.3.1974

Oral Question 186/73 with debate by Messrs Kirk, Scott-Hopkins, Thomsen and Brewis on behalf of the European Conservative Group to the Commission of the European Communities: Approximation of legislation to improve free flow of goods and services

Opinion on the proposals for:

I. a Decision on action by the European Social Fund to assist the social and occupational integration of handicapped persons

II. a Decision concerning action by the European Social Fund to assist workers moving from one Community country to another

III. a Regulation on further types of aid for workers who move from one Community country to another

Opinion on the communication: Community action programme 'employment of handicapped persons in an open market economy'

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the control of concentrations between undertakings

Oral Question 175/73 with debate by Mr Seefeld and Bermani on behalf of the Socialist Group to the Commission of the European Communities: Safety glass for use in motor vehicles

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 13 February 1974
C 23, 8.3.1974

Question time

Questions put to the Council of the European Communities:

(i) 198/73 by Mr Couste: European Fund for Monetary Cooperation

(ii) 202/73 by Lord O'Hagan: Working methods of the Council

(iii) 203/73 by Mr Patijn: Budgetary and legislative powers of the European Parliament

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities:

(i) 180/73 by Mr Armengaud: Establishment of joint undertakings to safeguard Europe's supply of raw materials

(ii) 181/73 by Mr Noé: Increase in budget appropriations for research

(iii) 182/73 by Mr Boano: Trade relations between the Community and Iran

(iv) 188/73 by Mr Ariosto: Application of the EEC-Greece Association Agreement

(v) 189/73 by Mr Gerlach: Scientific research in the energy and raw materials sectors

(vi) 199/73 by Mr Jahn: Trade relations between the Community and Afghanistan

(vii) 201/73 by Mr Brewis: Trade with Japan

Oral Question 169/73 rev. with debate, by Mr Amendola, Mr Ansart, Mr Bordu, Mrs Iotti and Mr Sandri to the Council of the European Communities: The WEU Assembly's recommendation on the state of European security and relations with the United States

Oral Question 194/73 with debate, by Mr James Hill on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Transport to the Council of the European Communities: Community regional policy

Oral Question 195/73 with debate, by Mr de la Malène on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats to the Commission of the European

Published in the Official Journal

Communities: Recent monetary events and their repercussions

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation establishing a Community guarantee system for private investments in third countries

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation supplementing Regulation (EEC) 816/70 by introducing new provisions concerning enological processes

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 as regards the definition of liqueur wine and of certain grape musts

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 14 February 1974
C 23, 8.3.1974

Opinion on the proposal for Regulations concerning the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and certain measures specified in the Memorandum on the improvement of the common agricultural policy, and on a motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Aigner and others on the increase in the guide price for beef and veal

Resolution on the communication concerning improvement of the common agricultural policy

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive to delay the implementation of Council Directive 72/160/EEC of 17 April 1972 concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement for the Kingdom of Denmark

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on certain measures to be taken in agriculture for Italy as a result of the fixing, with effect from 28 January 1974, of a new representative rate for the Italian lira

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation establishing a system of production aids for tinned pineapple, processed from fresh pineapples

Resolution on the energy policy measures to be taken following the decisions of the Copenhagen Summit Conference of Community Heads of State or Government, with particular reference to the Commission's proposals for legislative action by the Council in this field

Resolution on the present situation in the Community

Resolution on the arrest and deportation of Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Resolution on the Agreements between the European Community and the Republic of Finland

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive concerning the harmonization of legislation in the Member States relating to electrical energy meters

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive concerning the harmonization of legislation in Member States in respect of radio interference caused by sound and vision TV receivers

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their trailers

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the total or partial suspension of Common Customs duties on certain products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in Malta

Opinion on a proposal for a Regulation concerning Community financing of expenditure incurred in respect of the supply of agricultural products as food aid

Resolution on the procedure for reviewing the Seventh General Report of the Commission of the European Communities on the activities of the Communities in 1973

Written questions with replies

Written Question 713/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the EC
Subject: West German toy industry (Supplementary Answer)
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 77/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Budget comparison
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 186/73 by Mr Martens to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Evolution of the Community's pork market (Supplementary Answer)
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 189/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Bottling of wines designated 'Vin d'Alsace' or 'Alsace' in the départements in which they are produced
C 22, 7.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 206/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Common Agricultural Policy
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 343/73 by Mr Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The threat to the environment from nuclear power stations
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 346/73 by Mr Bro to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Public access to administrative records
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 372/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Legislation on cosmetic products
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 400/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Representation of the European Community in Washington
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 414/73 by Mr Johnston to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Sale of fresh poultry
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 423/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: President Pompidou's comments on the agricultural common market
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 426/73 by Mr Leonardi to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Posting of a notice denouncing the Chilean 'coup'
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 436/73 by Mr Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Use of vitamins in foodstuffs
C322, 7.3.1974

Written Question 442/73 by Mr Kater and Mr Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Use of solar energy
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 444/73 by Miss Lulling to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Position of secretaries in the Commission of the European Communities
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 448/73 by Miss Lulling to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Termination of service of Community officials paid from research and investment funds
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 449/73 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Collection of edible oil tax in intra-Community trade
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 451/73 by Mr Kater, Mr Müller and Mr Schwabe to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Dishonest practices and unfair competition in the tourist sector
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 455/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Supplies of ball clay
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 462/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Extension of regulations
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 466/73 by Mr Antoniozzi to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Iron and steel industry
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 491/73 by Mr Durieux to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Tax evasions
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 495/73 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Food additives in industrially manufactured soups causing lead concentrations
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 500/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Attendance at Council meetings
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 501/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Working parties
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 504/73 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Slaughter capacity in the Member States
C 22, 7.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 506/73 by Mr Notenboom to the Council of the EC
Subject: Annual report on the economic situation of the Community
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 507/73 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Sewage in offshore waters
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 511/73 by Mr Kater to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Abuse of the EEC system of premiums of agricultural products
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 516/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Informal meetings of Finance Ministers
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 518/73 by Mr Vetrone to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Application of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 974/71 to unmanufactured tobacco
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 519/73 by Mr Lagorce to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Protection against agricultural disasters
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 520/73 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Practices limiting competition in the market for heavy commercial vehicles
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 521/73 by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli and Mrs Iotti to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Movement of persons and goods within the Community
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 522/73 by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli to the Council of the EC
Subject: Sale of French arms to Chile
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 523/73 by Mr Kater to the Commission of the EC
Subject: International regulation on the use of the sea and the sea bed outside territorial waters
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 527/73 by Mr Kater and Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Restraints on competition in the luxury perfume sector
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 529/73 by Mr van der Sanden to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Application of the reference price system in the fresh fruit and vegetable sector
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 534/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Fixing a maximum axle weight in the EEC
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 536/73 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Support for the meat market in France
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 542/73 by Sir Tufton Beamish to the Council of the EC
Subject: Common positions on questions dealt with by international organizations
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 546/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Public understanding of the work of the Council
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 548/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Harmonization of legislation on compulsory insurance in respect of liability for motor vehicles
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 549/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Visits of organizations and associations to the Commission
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 551/73 by Mr Scholten to the Council of the EC
Subject: Coordination of financial and economic policy within the Community
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 552/73 by Mr Notenboom to the Commission of the EC
Subjects: Preparation of Treaty amendments
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 553/73 by Mr Bourges to the Commission of the EC

Published in the Official Journa

Subject: Improved communications between the various locations of the Community Institutions
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 554/73 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Actual oil requirements of the Netherlands
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 555/73 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Speed limit on roads
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 556/73 by Mr Leenhardt to the Council of the EC
Subject: Participation by the finance ministers of certain Member States in a meeting between the Japanese and United States finance ministers
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 563/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Renegotiation of terms of entry of Member States
C322, 7.3.1974

Written Question 569/73 by Mr Johnston to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Extension of intra-Community postal rates
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 573/73 by Lord Gladwyn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Consideration of problems facing overseas students in Community countries
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 582/73 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Production of gas from coal
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 586/73 by Mr Wieldraaijer to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Special working party on the problems of the European ship-building industry
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 590/73 by Mr Petersen to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Competition for suggestions as to how to solve the energy problem
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 597/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Size of oil deliveries from Nigeria
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 598/73 by Mr Cousté to the Com mission of the EC
Subject: Level of Soviet crude oil deliveries
C 22, 7.3.1974

Answer to Written Questions 597/73 and 598/7: from Mr Cousté
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 623/73 by Mr Cousté to the Com mission of the EC
Subject: Establishment of a European Foundation fo the improvement of the environment and of living an working conditions
C 22, 7.3.1974

Written Question 151/73 by Mr Eisma to the Com mission of the European Communities
Subject: Granting of subsidies and imposition of taxe on circuses in Member States
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 291/73 by Mr Laban and Mr Va der Hek to the Commission of the European Com munities
Subject: Irregularities in the tendering for and awar of contracts for building projects carried out i Surinam and the Dutch Antilles with financial ai from the EDF
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 315/73 by Mr Cousté to the Com mission of the European Communities
Subject: Japanese exports to Europe
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 332/73 by Mr Durieux to th Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Guarantee for investments outside the Com munity
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 453/73 by Lord O'Hagan to th Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Container and packaging materials
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 456/73 by Lord O'Hagan to th Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Light water reactors
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 474/73 by Mr Girardin, Mr Gal and Mr Pisoni to the Commission of the Europea Communities

Published in the Official Journal

Subject: New trends in the treatment of extensive categories of Community workers in Switzerland
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 508/73 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Divergences in high-speed transport systems in Europe
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 524/73 by Mr Eisma to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Population growth in Europe
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 525/73 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Protectionist tendencies of the planned world textile agreement
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 533/73 by Mr Marras to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Participation of representatives of migrant workers in the activities of public authorities
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 535/73 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Proposals from the Belgian Government on the location of new administrative buildings in Brussels
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 544/73 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Harmonization of financial securities and credits in credit insurance
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 547/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Information policy of the EEC
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 550/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Public awareness of the work of the Commission
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 558/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Effect of competition policy on employment
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 564/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Consequences of the energy crisis for the environmental proposals of the Commission
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 565/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Effect of CAP on food prices
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 576/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Price of bacon in the UK
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 579/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Nature of Council proceedings
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 581/73 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Recycling waste paper
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 587/73 by Mr Patijn to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Negotiations on renewal of the Yaoundé Convention
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 591/73 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: New process for the enrichment of uranium
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 594/73 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: The Latin America Special Coordinating Commission and the EEC
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 595/73 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Results of the EEC—Cyprus Association Council meeting and the pattern of cooperation
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 599/73 by Mr Delmotte to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: International conventions to prevent double taxation
C 29, 18.3.1974

Written Question 604/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Relations between the Commission and other institutions of the EEC
C 29, 18.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the Associated African and Malagasy States

Tenth annual meeting in Rome
C 33, 25.3.1974

Minutes of the sitting of Wednesday, 30 January 1974
C 33, 25.3.1974

Minutes of the sitting of Thursday, 31 January 1974
C 33, 25.3.1974

Resolution on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1972 financial year and the estimates for the 1974 financial year

Minutes of the sitting of Friday, 1 February 1974
C 33, 25.3.1974

Resolution on the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council

Council and Commission

Regulations

Regulation (EEC) 509/74 of the Commission of 28 February 1974 on the certification of authenticity which has to appear on the certificate of origin form A issued for unmanufactured tobacco of the type 'flue-cured Virginia' by countries to which generalized preferences have been granted
L 59, 1.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 527/74 of the Commission of 5 March 1974 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 389/74, laying down detailed rules for applying the special export levy on syrups and other sugars
L 64, 6.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 528/74 of the Commission of 5 March 1974 on a fourth amendment to Regulation (EEC) 1020/70 on recording quotations and fixing average prices for table wines
L 64, 6.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 530/74 of the Council of 4 March 1974 laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats as food aid to certain developing countries and certain international organizations
L 65, 7.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 553/74 of the Council of 7 March 1974 laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1972 harvest
L 66, 8.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 555/74 of the Council of 4 March 1974 totally suspending the customs duties on certain industrial products originating in Malta
L 67, 9.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 556/74 of the Council of 4 March 1974 totally or partially suspending Common Customs Tariff duties on certain products, falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Malta
L 67, 9.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 561/74 of the Commission of 8 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
L 67, 9.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 576/74 of the Commission of 12 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
L 70, 13.3.1974

Information on the date of entry into force of the Agreement concluded in the form of an exchange of letters dated 18 December 1973 amending certain provisions of Protocol 1, 6, 7 and 8 of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic
L 71, 14.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 602/74 of the Commission of 15 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the use of import licences for milk and milk products
L 73, 16.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 603/74 of the Commission of 15 March 1974 on an invitation to tender for the levy for export of common wheat to certain third countries
L 73, 16.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 604/74 of the Commission of 15 March 1974 on an invitation to tender for the levy for export of common wheat to third countries
L 73, 16.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 609/74 of the Commission of 15 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 on the securities relative to export licences in the milk and milk products sector
L 73, 16.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Regulation (EEC) 600/74 of the Commission of 15 March 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars of copper, falling within heading 74.07 originating in Yugoslavia to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 74, 19.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 611/74 of the Commission of 18 March 1974 introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Spain
L 74, 19.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 625/74 of the Commission of 20 March 1974 on applications to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF for reimbursement in respect of the 1968/69 to 1970 accounting periods
L 76, 21.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 638/74 of the Commission of 20 March 1974 fixing the maximum tolerance for quantity losses resulting from the storage of raw tobacco by intervention agencies
L 77, 22.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 639/74 of the Commission of 21 March 1974 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 1019/70 on detailed rules for establishing free-at-frontier offer prices and fixing the countervailing charge in the wine sector
L 77, 22.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 645/74 of the Commission of 22 March 1974 on procedures for implementing decisions by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF to grant aid to the salt cod fishing industry
L 78, 23.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 646/74 of the Commission of 22 March 1974 amending for the third time Regulation (EEC) 320/73 as regards the determination of the price of adult bovine animals on the representative markets
L 78, 23.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 647/74 of the Commission of 22 March 1974 on the intervention measures to be taken in respect of beef and veal following the introduction of measures to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease
L 78, 23.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 655/74 of the Council of 21 March 1974 temporarily and partially suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on fresh sweet oranges of subheading ex 08.02 A I a) and on grapefruit, of subheading 08.02 D
L 79, 25.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 656/74 of the Commission of 23 March 1974 extending the protective measures for beef and veal
L 79, 25.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 658/74 of the Commission of 25 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1108/68 and 685/69 as regards the level of certain rates applicable to butter and skimmed-milk powder bought in by intervention agencies
L 80, 26.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 659/74 of the Commission of 25 March 1974 defining a particular condition for the levying of the accession compensatory amounts in trade of the United Kingdom with the other Member States and with third countries in the market in milk and milk products
L 80, 26.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 660/74 of the Commission of 25 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 756/70 on granting aid for skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates
L 80, 26.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 613/74 of the Council of 20 March 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for certain oils and fats of fish and marine mammals
L 81, 27.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 672/74 of the Commission of 26 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2182/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of export levies in the event of the cereals market being disturbed, Regulation (EEC) 2823/73 making like provision in respect of the rice market, and Regulation (EEC) 2637/70
L 81, 27.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 654/74 of the Council of 21 March 1974 on the conclusion of the Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India and adopting provisions for its implementation

(i) Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India
L 82, 27.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 675/74 of the Council of 21 March 1974 setting up a system of licences for the import of

Published in the Official Journal

cotton yarn into the United Kingdom from third countries
L 83, 28.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 676/74 of the Council of 21 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1968/73 laying down general rules to be applied in the event of the market in cereals being disturbed
L 83, 28.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 677/74 of the Council of 21 March 1974 relating to the organization of a survey on the earnings of permanent workers in agriculture
L 83, 28.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 678/74 of the Council of 21 March 1974 fixing for the year 1974 the Community quantitative export quota for certain types of copper ash and residues and for certain types of copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap
L 83, 28.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 683/74 of the Commission of 27 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1054/73 on detailed rules for aid in respect of silkworms
L 83, 28.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 685/74 of the Commission of 27 March 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on women's, girls' and infants' undergarments, other than of cotton falling within heading ex 61.04, originating in South Korea, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3505/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 83, 28.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 707/74 of the Commission of 28 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1195/71 laying down detailed rules on aid for flax and hemp
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 708/74 of the Commission of 28 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 3553/73 on an invitation to tender for the export levy for milled long grained rice
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 662/74 of the Council of 28 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 663/74 of the Council of 28 March 1974 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese for the 1974/75 milk year
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 664/74 of the Council of 28 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 with regard to the conditions of admission for certain kinds of cheeses
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 665/74 of the Council of 28 March 1974 fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1974/75 milk year
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 666/74 of the Council of 28 March 1974 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 986/68 as regards the criteria governing the fixing of aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder, for use as feed
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 667/74 of the Council of 28 March 1974 fixing the guide prices for calves and adult bovine animals with effect from 1 April 1974
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 668/74 of the Council of 28 March 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 922/72 concerning the general rules for granting aid in respect of silkworms
L 85, 29.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 748/74 of the Commission of 29 March 1974 fixing production refunds on white sugar used in the chemical industry
L 86, 30.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 749/74 of the Commission of 29 March 1974 fixing the reference prices for tomatoes for the 1974 marketing year
L 86, 30.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 751/74 of the Commission of 29 March 1974 introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Greece
L 86, 30.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 752/74 of the Council of 29 March 1974 on the extension of the list of products subject to the system of imports licences for beef and veal
L 86, 30.3.1974

Regulation (EEC) 753/74 of the Commission of 29 March 1974 extending the period of application of and amending of the protective measures relating to beef and veal
L 86, 30.3.1973

Published in the Official Journal

Missions and representations

Missions of third countries (Argentine Republic and the Imperial Government of Iran)
C 28, 16.3.1974

Council

Directives and decisions

73/449/ECSC, EEC, Euratom:
Rectifying Budget 3 of the European Communities for the financial year 1973

A. Revenue
B. Calculation of Member States' shares
C. Summary of expenditure
D. Staff

Section III: Commission

Annex I: Statement of revenue and expenditure relating to research and investment activites for 1973

Council Decision authorizing the Commission to make certain transfers of funds
L 366, 31.12.1973

74/112/EEC:
Commission Decision of 30 January 1974 on financial contribution by the Community towards expenditure arising from the grant to producers in certain regions of the French Republic who keep not less than five but not more than ten dairy cows of premiums for the conversion of dairy herds to meat production
L 59, 1.3.1974

74/113/ECSC:
Commission Decision of 31 January 1974 derogating from High Authority Recommendation 1/64 concerning an increase in the protective duty on iron and steel products at the external frontiers of the Community
L 59, 1.3.1974

74/96/EEC:
Council Decision of 30 January 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of Somalia for the supply of flour of soft wheat and rice as food aid
L 62, 4.3.1974

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of Somalia for the supply of flour of soft wheat and rice as food aid

(ii) Information concerning the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of Somalia on the supply of food aid
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/119/Euratom:
Council Decision of 30 January 1974 replacing a member of the Advisory Committee of the Euratom Supply Agency
L 63, 5.3.1974

74/120/EEC:
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
L 63, 5.3.1974

74/121/EEC:
Council Directive of 18 February 1974 on stability, growth and full employment in the Community
L 63, 5.3.1974

74/122/EEC:
Council Decision of 18 February 1974 setting up an Economic Policy Committee
L 63, 5.3.1974

74/145/EEC:
Council Decision of 21 March 1974 on the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on trade in jute products

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on trade in jute products
L 82, 27.3.1974

74/146/EEC:
Council Decision of 21 March 1974 on the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on trade in coir products

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on trade in coir products
L 82, 27.3.1974

74/147/EEC:
Council Directive of 4 March 1974 on the application of Article 5 of Council Directive 69/73/EEC on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of inward processing
L 84, 28.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

74/148/EEC:
Council Directive of 4 March 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to weights of from 1 mg to 50 kg of above-medium accuracy
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/149/EEC:
Council Directive of 4 March 1974 amending the first Directive on the establishment of certain common rules for international transport (carriage of goods by road for hire or reward)
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/150/EEC:
Council Directive of 4 March 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/151/EEC:
Council Directive of 4 March 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain parts and characteristics of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/152/EEC:
Council Directive of 4 March 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the maximum design speed of and load plaftorms for wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/161/EEC:
Council Decision of 14 January 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the supply of common wheat and skimmed-milk powder as emergency food aid
(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the supply of common wheat and skimmed-milk powder as emergency food aid
(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the supply of food aid
L 87, 30.3.1974

74/162/EEC:
Council Decision of 11 February 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Chad on the supply of soft wheat, maize and sorghum as food aid
(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Chad on the supply of soft wheat, maize and sorghum as food aid
(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Chad on the supply of food aid
L 87, 30.3.1974

Resolutions and declarations

Resolution of the Council of 18 February 1974 concerning short-term monetary support
C 20, 5.3.1974

Assents and consultations

Consultation of the Council pursuant to Article 37 of the ECSC Treaty, on a draft Commission Decision concerning the application to the United Kingdom of Article 37 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
C 29, 18.3.1974

Communications

Revised uniform nomenclature for the carriage by rail of coal and steel
C 29, 18.3.1974

Commission

Directives and decisions

74/97/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 fixing the rate of the countervailing charges which may be levied instead of minimum prices by the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/98/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the amount to be reimbursed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of Belgium in respect of the implementation of the 1969/70 programme of the Food Aid Convention of 1967
L 62, 4.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

74/99/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the amount to be reimbursed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of the implementation of the 1969/70 programme of the Food Aid Convention of 1967
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/100/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the amount to be reimbursed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the French Republic in respect of the implementation of the 1969/70 programme of the Food Aid Convention of 1967
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/101/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the amount to be reimbursed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Italian Republic in respect of the implementation of the 1969/70 programme of the Food Aid Convention of 1967
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/102/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the amount to be reimbursed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of the implementation of the 1969/70 programme of the Food Aid Convention of 1967
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/103/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of aids granted to organizations of fruit and vegetable during 1967 and 1968 to the French Republic
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/104/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of aids granted to organizations of fruit and vegetable during 1969 to the French Republic
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/105/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of aids granted to organizations of fruit and vegetable during 1970 to the French Republic
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/106/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of aids granted to organizations of fruit and vegetable during 1970 to the Federal Republic of Germany
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/107/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of aids granted to organizations of fruit and vegetable during 1971 to the Federal Republic of Germany
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/108/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of aids granted by the Italian Republic to organizations of vegetable and fruit producers in 1971
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/109/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of expenditure incurred by the French Republic in respect of the first survey of orchards of certain species of fruit tree
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/110/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of Belgium in respect of the first survey of orchards of certain species of fruit tree
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/111/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of the first survey of orchards of certain species of fruit tree
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/116/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF of premiums paid for slaughtering cows and for with-holding milk and milk products from the market during 1972 to the Federal Republic of Germany
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/117/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF

Published in the Official Journal

to the Kingdom of the Netherlands of premiums paid during 1972 for grubbing apple trees, pear trees and peach trees
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/118/EEC:
Commission Decision of 21 December 1973 on the reimbursement by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for premiums paid during 1970 and 1971 for grubbing apple trees, pear trees and peach trees to the Kingdom of the Netherlands
L 62, 4.3.1974

74/132/EEC:
Commission Directive of 11 February 1974 adapting to technical progress the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the braking devices of certain categories of motor vehicles and of their trailers
L 74, 19.3.1974

74/133/EEC:
Commission Decision of 14 February 1974 on the application by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of protective measures in respect of certain steel products in Chapter 73 of the Common Customs Tariff under Article 135 of the Act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties
L 74, 19.3.1974

74/134/ECSC:
Commission Decision of 18 February 1974 on the application to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of Article 37 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
L 74, 19.3.1974

74/136/EEC:
Commission Decision of 5 March 1974 authorizing the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to diodes falling within heading 85.21 ex D of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the Federal Republic of Germany
L 76, 21.3.1974

74/139/EEC:
Commission Decision of 13 March 1974 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), except knives with handle in ivory or in gilded or silvered base metal falling within heading ex 82.09 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 77, 22.3.1974

74/140/EEC:
Commission Decision of 13 March 1974 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to dehydrated garlic falling within heading 07.04 ex B of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Egypt and Taiwan and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 77, 22.3.1974

74/143/EEC:
Commission Decision of 18 March 1974 on certain measures to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease
L 77, 22.3.1974

74/153/ECSC:
Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 approving the acquisition by August-Thyssen-Hütte AG of a majority shareholding in Rheinstahl AG
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/154/EEC:
Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 determining the amount to be financed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the French Republic in respect of the supply to the World Food Programme of skimmed-milk powder for food aid
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/155/EEC:
Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 determining the amount to be financed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of the supply to the World Food Programme of skimmed-milk powder for food aid
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/156/EEC:
Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 determining the amount to be financed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of Belgium in respect of the supply to the World Food Programme of skimmed-milk powder for food aid
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/157/EEC:
Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 determining the amount to be financed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of the supply to the World Food Programme of egg products for food aid
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/158/EEC:
Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 determining the amount to be financed by the Community of

Published in the Official Journal

expenditure incurred by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of the supply of sugar to the UNRWA under the Title 'Food Aid'
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/159/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 determining the amount to be financed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of the supply to the World Food Programme of egg products for food aid
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/160/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 December 1973 determining the amount to be financed by the Community of expenditure incurred by the French Republic in respect of the supply to the World Food Programme of egg products for food aid
L 84, 28.3.1974

74/174/EEC:

Estimate of supply of and demand for beef and veal in the processing industry for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1974
L 85, 29.3.1974

74/163/EEC:

Commission Decision of 28 January 1974 authorizing the Republic of Italy to permit until 30 September 1974 the marketing of certified seeds of tall fescue and fodder plant peas belonging to varieties the seeds of which cannot be marketed on its territory
L 87, 30.3.1974

74/164/EEC:

Commission Opinion of 4 February 1974 transmitted to the Government of Ireland concerning the Irish Draft European Communities (International Carriage of Passengers) Regulations, 1973
L 87, 30.3.1974

74/165/EEC:

Commission Recommendation of 6 February 1974 to the Member States concerning the application of the Council Directive of 24 April 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability
L 87, 30.3.1974

74/166/EEC:

First Commission Decision of 6 February 1974 relating to the application of Council Directive 72/166/EEC of 24 April 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability
L 87, 30.3.1974

74/167/EEC:

Second Commission Decision of 6 February 1974 relating to the application of Council Directive 72/166/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability

(i) Supplementary Agreement between national Bureaux of 12 December 1973
L 87, 30.3.1974

Commission Proposals to the Council

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 as regards the definition of liqueur wine and of certain grape musts
C 20, 5.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Article 4(a) of Regulation (EEC) 974/71 as regards the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to processed agricultural products
C 20, 5.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) 3574/73 of 27 December 1973 wholly or partially suspending Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural products originating in Turkey
C 20, 5.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 and Regulation (EEC) 574/72 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community
C 27, 15.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Directive abolishing restrictions of freedom of establishment in the business of direct life assurance
C 27, 15.3.1974

Proposal from the Commission to the Council concerning the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and certain measures specified in the memor-

Published in the Official Journal

andum on the improvement of the common agricultural policy
C 27, 15.3.1974

Proposal for Council Regulations:

I. amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in cereals

II. fixing cereal prices for the 1974/75 marketing year

III. fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1974/75 marketing year

IV. fixing intervention prices for paddy rice for the 1974/75 marketing year

V. amending Regulation 359/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in rice

VI. on production refunds on cereals and rice

VII. fixing for the 1974/75 marketing year sugar prices, the standard quality of beet and the coefficient for calculating the maximum quota

VIII. fixing for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year derived intervention prices, intervention prices for raw beet sugar, minimum prices for beet, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of the production levy

IX. amending Regulation (EEC) 239/73 on the marketing price for sugar imported into the United Kingdom under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

X. amending Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in sugar

XI. amending Regulation 136/66/EEC as regards olive oil

XII. fixing the target price for olive oil for the 1974/75 marketing year

XIII. extending the price system for oilseeds to soya beans

XIV. fixing the target prices and basic intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1974/75 marketing year

XV. fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applicable in these centres

XVI. on compensatory amounts for colza and rape seeds

XVII. fixing the subsidy for cotton seeds for the 1974/75 marketing year

XVIII. on the common organization of the market in dried fodder

XIX. fixing the production aid for dried fodder for the 1974/75 marketing year

XX. fixing the aid for flax and hemp for the 1974/75 marketing year

XXI. amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 2358/71 on the common organization of the market in seeds and Regulation (EEC) 1674/72 laying down general rules for granting and financing aid for seeds

XXII. fixing aid for seeds for the 1974/75 marketing year

XXIII. fixing the guide prices for wine for the period from 16 December 1974 to 15 December 1975

XXIV. fixing the norm prices, the intervention prices and the reference qualities for leaf tobacco from the 1974 harvest

XXV. fixing the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities for baled tobacco from the 1974 harvest

XXVI. fixing the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco from the 1974 harvest

XXVII. fixing the basic prices and buying-in prices for fruit and vegetables for the 1974/75 marketing year

XXVIII. amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products

XXIX. laying down general rules for the application of a production levy and on measures to promote the sale of surpluses on the market in milk and milk products and amending Regulation (EEC) 985/68 and 1014/68

XXX. fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese for the 1974/75 milk year

XXXI. fixing threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1974/75 milk year

XXXII. amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 with regard to the conditions of admission for certain kinds of cheeses

XXXIII. supplementing Regulation (EEC) 986/68 as regards the criteria governing the fixing of aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder for use as feed

XXXIV. on the common organization of the market in beef and veal

XXXV. fixing the guide price for adult bovine animals for the 1974/75 marketing year

Published in the Official Journal

XXXVI. fixing the basic levy on beef and veal for the 1974/75 marketing year

XXXVII. fixing the basic price and the standard quality for pig carcases for the period from 1 November 1974 to 31 October 1975

XXXVIII. fixing the amount of aid in respect of silkworms for the 1974/75 rearing year

XXXIX. on increases in the prices of agricultural products when all Member States are maintaining a maximum spread between their currencies of 2.25%
C 27, 15.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Regulation on certain measures to be taken in agriculture for Italy as a result of the fixing, with effect from 28 January 1974 of a new representative rate for the Italian lire
C 27, 15.3.1974

Draft Decision of the Council on the setting up of a General Committee on Safety at Work
C 35, 28.3.1974

Draft Decision of the Council to confer on the Mines Safety and Health Commission the task of continuing its preventive action in the field of safety at work in the whole range of extractive industries
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the creation of a European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a first Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct life assurance
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the external projections of motor vehicles
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to fog lights for motor vehicles
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Directive obliging the Member States of the EEC to maintain minimum stocks of fuel
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to reflex reflecting devices for motor vehicles and their trailers
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Regulation supplementing Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 as regards the import system for carp and trout
C 35, 28.3.1974

Amendments to proposals for Council Directives:

I. on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to analytical, pharmaco-toxicological and clinical standards and protocols in respect of the testing of proprietary medicinal products

II. on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to publicity for proprietary medicinal products and to package leaflets

III. on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to matter which may be added to proprietary medicinal products for colouring purposes
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Directive amending the Council Directive of 15 February 1971 on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat
C 35, 28.3.1974

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels
C 35, 28.3.1974

Communications

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 3502/73 of 18 December 1973
C 25, 12.3.1974

Notice of initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidies procedure concerning stockings, made entirely or principally from synthetic fibres, from the Republic of Korea
C 25, 12.3.1974

Notice of initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidies procedure concerning stockings, made entirely or principally from synthetic fibres, from Taiwan
C 25, 12.3.1974

Communication to all customers of toll enrichment services
C 28, 16.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 3504/73 of 18 December 1973
C 28, 16.3.1974

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 3500/73 of 18 December 1973
C 28, 16.3.1974

Communication from the Commission in application of Council Directive 71/316/EEC
C 29, 18.3.1974

List of persons authorized to issue flat-rate guarantee vouchers in respect of Community transit matters (Art. 32 of Council Regulation (EEC) 542/69 of 18 March 1969, on Community transit) (As at 1 January 1974)
C 29, 18.3.1974

Official non-working days in the countries of the EC
C 29, 18.3.1974

Administrative Commission of the European Communities on social security for migrant workers—average annual costs of benefits in kind calculated in application of Articles 74 and 75 of Council Regulation 4
C 29, 18.3.1974

Publication of the updated version of the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) 109/70 of 19 December 1969, establishing common rules for imports from statetrading countries
C 30, 19.3.1974

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 3500/73 of 18 December 1973
C 30, 19.3.1974

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 3502/73 of 18 December 1973
C 30, 19.3.1974

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 3504/73 of 18 December 1973
C 30, 19.3.1974

Internal Regulations of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community (1974)
C 32, 22.3.1974

Notice of the Commission concerning the estimate of the production levy for the sugar marketing year 1973/74
C 34, 26.3.1974

Customs duties applicable on imported goods from the new Member States (Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom)—Position on 1 January 1974

(i) Foreword

(ii) Notes

(iii) Table of customs duties

(iv) Annexes:

A. Suspensions applied on 1 January 1972:

I. Aircraft and parts and equipment (Annexes I to IV)

II. Other products (Annex V)

B. Suspensions entering into force after 1 January 1972:

I. Aircraft and parts and equipment (Annexes VI to IX)

II. Other products (Annex X)
C 36, 29.3.1974

Court of Justice

New cases

Case 6/74: Action brought on 30 January 1974 by J.C. Moulijn against the Commission of the European Communities
C 20, 5.3.1974

Case 7/74: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Gerechtshof te 'Gravenhage, Belastingkamer in the case of R.C. Brouerius van Nidek, widow of Mr E.R. von Geldern v. inspector of registration and succession, Rijkswijk (South Holland)
C 20, 5.3.1974

Case 5/74: Action brought on 24 January 1974 by Andreas Reinarz against the Commission of the European Communities
C 21, 6.3.1974

Case 8/74: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Court of First Instance of Brussels, 18th Chamber of 11 January 1974 in the action (1) Ets. Fourcroy S.A. and (2) Breuval & Cie S.A. v. (1) B.A.P. Dassonville and (2) G.L.C.J. Dassonville
C 30, 19.3.1974

Case 9/74: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Bayer. Verwaltungsgericht, Munich of 14 December 1973 in the case of Casagrande Donato v. City of Munich
C 30, 19.3.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Case 10/74: Action brought on 11 February 1974 by Mr Franz Becker against the Commission of the European Communities
C 30, 19.3.1974

Case 11/74: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Conseil d'État (Contentious Proceedings Division) of 18 January 1974 in the case of Union des minotiers de la Champagne, Reims v. Minister for Agriculture
C 30, 19.3.1974

Case 12/74: Action brought on 21 February 1974 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Federal Republic of Germany
C 31, 21.3.1974

Case 13/74: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Finanzgericht Hamburg of 16 January 1974 in the case of Firma F.H. Diedrichs KG v. Hauptzollamt Nordhorn
C 31, 21.3.1974

Case 14/74: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Finanzgericht Hamburg of 30 January 1974 in the case of Firma Norddeutsches Vieh- und Fleischkontor GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas—Ausfuhrerstattung
C 31, 21.3.1974

Judgments

Judgment of the Court of 5 December 1973 in Case 125/73 (reference for a preliminary ruling by the Hamburg Finanzgericht (IVth Senate)): M. Neufeld & Co. v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Waltershof
C 20, 5.3.1974

Judgment of the Court of 5 December 1973 in Case 126/73 (reference for a preliminary ruling by the Hamburg Finanzgericht (IVth Senate)): Firma Friedhelm Busch v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus
C 20, 5.3.1974

Judgment of the Court of 12 December 1973 in Case 149/73 (reference for a preliminary ruling by the Hamburg Finanzgericht): Firma Otto Witt KG v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus
C 20, 5.3.1974

Interlocutory Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 29 November 1973 in Case 31/71: Antonio Gigante v. Commission of the European Communities
C 21, 6.3.1974

Judgment of the Court of 28 November 1973 in Case 138/73 (request for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven): Codrico N.V. v. Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten
C 21, 6.3.1974

Judgment of the Court of 27 November 1973 in Case 36/73 (request for a preliminary ruling made by the Section for Administrative Litigation of the Raad van State): N.V. Nederlandse Spoorwegen v. the Netherlands Minister of Transport and Waterways
C 26, 14.3.1974

Judgment of the Court of 7 November 1973 in Case 51/73 (request for a preliminary ruling made by the Centrale Raad van Beroep of Utrecht): Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank v. Smieja
C 26, 14.3.1974

De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer
Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Publications of the European Communities
Publications des Communautés européennes
Pubblicazioni delle Comunità europee
Publikaties van de Europese Gemeenschappen

Fortegnelse · Liste · List · Liste · Elenco · Lijst 3-1974

HENVISNING · HINWEIS · NOTE · AVERTISSEMENT · AVVERTENZA · VOORBERICHT

Denne oversigt omfatter såvel publikationer (monografier, serier, tidsskrifter, oplysningspjecer), der er udkommet i den omhandlede periode og offentliggjort af Europa-Parlamentet, Rådet, Kommissionen, Domstolen, Det økonomiske og sociale Udvalg og Den europæiske Investeringsbank. Disse publikationer kan fås ved henvendelse til de nedenfor nævnte adresser. Anmodningerne skal indeholde nøjagtig angivelse af referencenumre forud for titlerne.

Dieses Verzeichnis enthält die im Berichtszeitraum erschienenen Veröffentlichungen (Monographien, Reihen, Zeitschriften und Informationsdienste) des Europäischen Parlaments, des Rates, der Kommission, des Gerichtshofes, des Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses und der Europäischen Investitionsbank. Diese Veröffentlichungen sind bei den nachstehend aufgeführten Stellen erhältlich. Bei Anfragen sind die den Titeln vorangestellten Referenzen vollständig anzugeben.

This list includes publications (such as monographs, series, periodicals, newsletters) which were published in the given period, by the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Investment Bank. These publications can be obtained from the addresses mentioned hereafter. It is imperative that orders give the complete reference which preceeds each title.

Cette liste comprend les publications (monographies, séries, périodiques, notes d'information) parues durant la période de référence et publiées par le Parlement européen, le Conseil, la Commission, la Cour de justice, le Comité économique et social et la Banque européenne d'investissement. Ces publications peuvent être obtenues auprès des adresses énumérées ci-dessous. Les demandes doivent mentionner de façon complète les références précédant les titres.

Il presente elenco comprende le pubblicazioni (monografie, serie, periodici, note d'informazione), edite nel periodo di riferimento dal Parlamento europeo, il Consiglio, la Commissione, la Corte di giustizia, il Comitato economico e sociale e la Banca europea per gli investimenti. Tali pubblicazioni possono essere ottenute presso gli indirizzi qui di seguito elencati. Le richieste dovranno comportare i riferimenti completi che precedono i titoli.

Deze lijst omvat de publikaties (monografieën, series, tijdschriften, nieuwsmededelingen) welke in de loop van het vermelde tijdvak verschenen zijn en door het Europese Parlement, de Raad, de Commissie, het Hof van Justitie, het Economisch en Sociaal Comité en de Europese Investeringsbank werden uitgegeven. Deze publikaties zijn bij de hierna vermelde adressen verkrijgbaar. De aan de titels voorafgaande gegevens dienen bij aanvraag volledig te worden opgegeven.

Publikationer til salg · Zum Verkauf bestimmte Veröffentlichungen · Publications for sale · Publications en vente · Pubblicazioni in vendita · Tegen betaling verkrijgbare publikaties

Publikationer, der sælges, kan fås ved henvendelse til salgskontorerne, som angivet på tredje omslagsside i denne bulletin · Veröffentlichungen mit Preisangabe sind bei den auf der dritten Umschlagseite des Bulletins aufgeführten Vertriebsbüros erhältlich · Publications with mention of price are obtainable from the Sales offices listed on the inside back cover of the Bulletin · Les publications comportant un prix de vente peuvent être obtenues auprès des bureaux de vente figurant à la page 3 de couverture du Bulletin · Le pubblicazioni messe in commercio si possono acquistare presso gli uffici di vendita indicati alla 3ª pagina di copertina del Bollettino · Publikaties met prijsvermelding zijn verkrijgbaar bij de Verkoopkantoren, vermeld op blz. 3 van het omslag van het Bulletin.

Gratis publikationer · Kostenlose Veröffentlichungen · Publications free of charge · Publications gratuites · Pubblicazioni gratuite · Gratis verkrijgbare publikaties.

Publikationer uden salgspris kan fås ved henvendelse til de udgivende institutioner · Veröffentlichungen ohne Preisangabe können bei den Herausgebern angefordert werden · For publications with no sales price requests should be addressed to the institutions that published them · Pour les publications qui ne comportent pas de prix de vente, il y a lieu de s'adresser aux institutions qui les éditent · Le pubblicazioni non disponibili in commercio possono essere richieste alle istituzioni che le pubblicano · Voor publikaties zonder prijsaanduiding zich wenden tot de instellingen waardoor ze uitgegeven worden:

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET · EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT · EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT · PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN · PARLAMENTO EUROPEO · EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Secrétariat général du Parlement européen
Direction générale du greffe et des services généraux
Boîte postale 94, Luxembourg
Tél. : 47711

DOMSTOLEN FOR DE EUROPAEISKE FAELLESSKABER · GERICHTSHOF DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN · COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES · COUR DE JUSTICE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES · CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE · HOF VAN JUSTITIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Service intérieur
Plateau du Kirchberg
Boîte postale 96, Luxembourg
Tél. : 47621

RÅDET FOR DE EUROPAEISKE FAELLESSKABER · RAT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN · COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES · CONSEIL DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES · CONSIGLIO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE · RAAD VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Secrétariat général du Conseil des Communautés européennes
Direction « Information et Documentation »
Rue de la Loi 170, 1040 Bruxelles
Tél. : 367900

DET ØKONOMISKE OG SOCIALE UDVALG · WIRTSCHAFTS- UND SOZIALAUSSCHUSS · ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE · COMITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL · COMITATO ECONOMICO E SOCIALE · ECONOMISCH EN SOCIAAL COMITÉ

Service « Presse et Information »
Rue Ravenstein 2, 1000 Bruxelles
Tél. : 123920

KOMMISSIONEN FOR DE EUROPAEISKE FAELLESSKABER · KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN · COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES · COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES · COMMISSIONE DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE · COMMISSIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Division IX-D-1
Rue de la Loi 200, 1040 Bruxelles
Tél. : 350040
358040
358030

DEN EUROPAEISKE INVESTERINGSBANK · EUROPÄISCHE INVESTITIONSBANK · EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK · BANQUE EUROPÉENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT · BANCA EUROPEA PER GLI INVESTIMENTI · EUROPESE INVESTERINGSBANK

Direction des études
Division « Documentation »
2, place de Metz, Luxembourg
Tél. : 435011

Anvendte forkortelser · Abkürzungen · Conventional Symbols · Signes conventionnels · Segni convenzionali · Gebruikte afkortingen

DK

Dansk
In dänischer Sprache
In Danish
Langue danoise
Lingua danese
Deens

D

Tysk
In deutscher Sprache
In German
Langue allemande
Lingua tedesca
Duits

E

Engelsk
In englischer Sprache
In English
Langue anglaise
Lingua inglese
Engels

F

Fransk
In französischer Sprache
In French
Langue française
Lingua francese
Frans

I

Italiensk
In italienischer Sprache
In Italian
Langue italienne
Lingua italiana
Italiaans

IRL

Irsk
In irischer Sprache
In Irish
Langue irlandaise
Lingua irlandese
Iers

NL

Nederlandsk
In niederländischer Sprache
In Dutch
Langue néerlandaise
Lingua olandese
Nederlands

S

Spansk
In spanischer Sprache
In Spanish
Langue espagnole
Lingua spagnola
Spaans

(IRL.DK.D.E.F.I.NL.S)

Et bind for hvert sprog
Ein Band je Sprache
One volume for each language
Un volume par langue
Un volume per lingua
Een deel per taal

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Et enkelt bind med den samme tekst på to eller flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit dem gleichen Text in zwei oder mehreren Sprachen
A single volume with the same text in two or more languages
Un seul volume comportant le même texte en deux ou plusieurs langues
Un solo volume con lo stesso testo in due o più lingue
Een afzonderlijk deel met dezelfde tekst in twee of meer talen

Mult.

Et enkelt bind med forskellige tekster på flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit verschiedenen Texten in mehreren Sprachen
A single volume with different texts in several languages
Un seul volume comportant des textes différents en plusieurs langues
Un solo volume con testi diversi in più lingue
Een afzonderlijk deel met verschillende teksten in meerdere talen

FB

Belgiske francs
Belgische Franken
Belgian francs
Francs belges
Franchi belgi
Belgische franken

* Tidsskrifter
Zeitschriften
Periodicals
Périodiques
Periodici
Tijdschriften

Indhold · Inhalt · Summary · Sommaire · Sommario · Inhoud*

1. Almindelig · Allgemeines · General · Généralites · Generalità · Algemeen . . . V

3. Fællesskabsret · Gemeinschaftsrecht · Community Law · Droit Communautaire · Diritto comunitario · Communautair recht . VII

4. Ydre forbindelser · Auswärtige Beziehungen · External Relations · Relations extérieures · Relazioni esterne · Buitenlandse betrekkingen VIII

5. Konkurrence og interne marked · Wettbewerb und Binnenmarkt · Competition and Internal Market · Concurrence et marché intérieur · Concorrenza e mercato interno · Concurrentie en binnenlandse markt . . . VIII

6. Økonomi, valuta og finanser · Wirtschaft, Währung und Finanzen · Economic, Monetary and Financial Affairs · Économie, monnaie et finances · Economia, moneta e finanze · Economie, geldwezen en financiën IX

7. Sociale anliggender · Soziale Angelegenheiten · Social Affairs · Affaires sociales · Affari sociali · Sociale zaken X

8. Industri · Industrie · Industry · Industrie · Industria · Industrie X

9. Energi · Energie · Energy · Énergie · Energia · Energie XI

11. Landbrugspolitik · Landwirtschaft · Agriculture · Politique agricole · Agricoltura · Landbouw XI

13. Udvikling og samarbejde · Entwicklung und Kooperation · Development and Cooperation · Développement et coopération · Sviluppo e cooperazione · Ontwikkeling en samenwerking XII

14. Videnskab og teknologi · Wissenschaft und Technologie · Science und Technology · Science et technologie · Scienza e tecnologia · Wetenschap en technologie . XIII

16. Undervisning · Bildungswesen · Education · Éducation · Educazione · Educatie . . . XIII

17. Statistik · Statistiken · Statistics · Statistiques · Statistiche · Statistieken XIV

18. Diverse · Verschiedenes · Divers · Divers · Vari · Diversen XIV

* Nummererede poster er udeladt af indholdsfortegnelsen, hvis ingen publikationer om dette emne er udgivet i den pågældende måned.

Wenn eine Rubrik im Inhalt fehlt, erschien im letzten Monat keine Veröffentlichung unter diesem Titel.

Numbered entr es are omitted from the summary if no publication on that subject has been issued in the current month.

Lorsqu'une rubrique manque dans le sommaire, cela signifie qu'aucune publication n'a paru sous ce titre dans le mois courant.

Quando una determinata rubrica non è citata nel sommario, ciò significa che nulla è stato pubblicato sull'argomento nel mese di riferimento.

Wanneer een rubriek in de inhoud ontbreekt is er in de betrokken maand over dat onderwerp geen publikatie uitgekomen.

1. Almindelig
Allgemeines
General Information
Généralités
Generalità
Algemeen

* *De Europæiske Fællesskabers Tidende*
(uregelmæssig)

* *Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften*
(unregelmäßig)

* *Official Journal of the European Communities*
(irregular)

* *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes*
(irrégulier)

* *Gazzetta ufficiale delle Comunità europee*
(irregolare)

* *Publikatieblad van de Europese Gemeenschappen*
(onregelmatig)

Årsabonnement · Jahresabonnement · Annual subscription · Abonnement annuel · Abbonamento annuale · Jaarabonnement: FB 2500,- Flux 2500,- Dkr 395,- DM 183,- £21,- FF 278,- Lit 31250,- Fl 181,-.

JO/spec. (3)
Official Journal of the European Communities.
Special Edition. Second Series. January 1974. I. *External Relations* (1).
(1974). 416 p. (DK.E)
Price: £3.15 Dkr 56,25 Bfrs 375,- FF 41,50 DM 27,50 Lit 4700 Fl 27,50

JO/spec. (3)
Official Journal of the European Communities.
Special Edition. Second Series. January 1974. I. *External Relations* (2).
(1974). 382 p. (DK.E)
Price: £2.71 Dkr 49,- Bfrs 325,- FF 36,- DM 24,- Lit 4050 Fl 24,-

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET · EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT · EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT · PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN · PARLAMENTO EUROPEO · EUROPEES PARLEMENT

6470 (1)
Forhandlinger i Europa-Parlamentet. Sessionen 1973-1974. Fuldstændigt referat af møderne fra den 11. til den 14. februar 1974.
Tidende. Bilag nr. 171. Februar 1974.
(1974). 272 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 225,-

6470 (2)
Verhandlungen des Europäischen Parlaments. Sitzungsperiode 1973-1974. Ausführliche Sitzungsberichte vom 11. bis 14. Februar 1974.
Amtsblatt. Anhang Nr. 171. Februar 1974.
(1974). 280 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 225,-

6470 (3)
Debates of the European Parliament. 1973-1974 Session. Report of Proceedings from 11 to 14 February 1974.
Official Journal. Annex no 171. February 1974.
(1974). 267 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 225,-

6470 (4)
Débats du Parlement européen. Session 1973-1974. Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 11 au 14 février 1974.
Journal officiel. Annexe no. 171. Février 1974.
(1974). 269 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 225,-

6470 (5)
Discussioni del Parlamento europeo. Sessione 1973-1974. Resocon o integrale delle sedute dall'11 al 14 febbraio 1974.
Gazzetta ufficiale. Allegato n. 171. Febbraio 1974.
(1974). 262 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 225,-

6470 (6)
Handelingen van het Europese Parlement. Zitting 1973-1974. Volledig verslag der Vergaderingen van 11 tot en met 14 februari 1974.
Publikatieblad. Bijlage nr. 171. Februari 1974.
(1974). 272 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 225,-

6495 (1)
Forhandlinger i Europa-Parlamentet. Sessionen 1973-1974. Fuldstændigt referat af mødet den 11. marts 1974.
Tidende. Bilag nr. 172. Marts 1974.
(1974). 24 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

6495 (2)
Verhandlungen des Europäischen Parlaments. Sitzungsperiode 1973-1974. Ausführliche Sitzungsberichte vom 11. März 1974.
Amtsblatt. Anhang Nr. 172. März 1974.
(1974). 26 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

6495 (3)
Debates of the European Parliament. 1973-1974 Session. Report of Proceedings on 11 March 1974.
Official Journal. Annex no 172. March 1974.
(1974). 25 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

6495 (4)
Débats du Parlement européen. Session 1973-1974. Compte rendu in extenso de la séance du lundi 11 mars 1974.
Journal officiel. Annexe no. 172. Mars 1974.
(1974). 24 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

6495 (5)
Discussioni del Parlamento europeo. Sessione 1973-1974. Resoconto integrale della seduta di lunedi 11 marzo 1974.
Gazzetta ufficiale. Allegato n. 172. Marzo 1974.
(1974). 24 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

6495 (6)
Handelingen van het Europese Parlement. Zitting 1973-1974. Volledig verslag van de Vergadering van 11 maart 1974.
Publikatieblad. Bijlage nr. 172. Maart 1974.
(1974). 25 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

6496 (1)
Forhandlinger i Europa-Parlamentet. Sessionen 1974-1975. Fuldstændigt referat af møderne fra den 12. til den 15. marts 1974.
Tidende. Bilag nr. 173. Marts 1974.
(1974). 230 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 175,-

6496 (2)
Verhandlungen des Europäischen Parlaments. Sitzungsperiode 1974-1975. Ausführliche Sitzungsberichte vom 12. bis 15. März 1974.
Amtsblatt. Anhang Nr. 173. März 1974.
(1974). 232 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 175,-

6496 (3)
Debates of the European Parliament. 1974-1975 Session. Report of Proceedings from 12 to 15 March 1974.
Official Journal. Annex no 173. March 1974.
(1974). 225 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 175,-

6496 (4)
Débats du Parlement européen. Session 1974-1975. Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 12 au 15 mars 1974.
Journal officiel. Annexe no. 173. Mars 1974.
(1974). 224 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 175,-

6496 (5)
Discussioni del Parlamento europeo. Sessione 1974-1975. Resoconto integrale delle sedute dal 12 al 15 marzo 1974.
Gazzetta ufficiale. Allegato n. 173. Marzo 1974.
(1974). 223 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 175,-

6496 (6)
Handelingen van het Europese Parlement. Zitting 1974-1975. Volledig verslag van de Vergaderingen van 12 tot en met 15 maart 1974.
Publikatieblad. Bijlage nr. 173. Maart 1974.
(1974). 229 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 175,-

* *Informationen* (unregelmäßig) Gratis
* *Information* (irregular) Gratis
* *Informations* (irrégulier) Gratuit
* *Informazioni* (irregolare) Gratuito
* *Informatiebulletin* (onregelmatig) Gratis

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

* *Bulletin for De europæiske Fællesskaber* (månedlig)
* *Bulletin der Europäischen Gemeinschaften* (monatlich)
* *Bulletin of the European Communities* (monthly)
* *Bulletin des Communautés européennes* (mensuel)
* *Bollettino delle Comunità europee* (mensile)
* *Bulletin van de Europese Gemeenschappen* (maandelijks)
* *Boletín de las Comunidades europeas* (mensual)

Abonnement annuel FB 300,-

* *Information* (uregelmæssig) Gratis
* *Information* (unregelmäßig) Gratis
* *Information* (irregular) Gratis
* *Information* (irrégulier) Gratuit
* *Informazione* (irregolare) Gratuito
* *Ter informatie* (onregelmatig) Gratis
* *Community Report.* Dublin (monthly) Gratis
* *EF Information.* København (månedlig) Gratis
* *Europäische Gemeinschaft.* Bonn (monatlich) Jahresabonnement 9,- DM
* *Berichte und Informationen.* Europäische Gemeinschaften. Bonn (wöchentlich) Gratis
* *Die Europäischen Regionen.* Bonn (monatlich) Gratis
* *European Community.* London (monthly) Gratis
* *Background Note.* London (irregular) Gratis
* *30 jours d'Europe.* Paris (mensuel) Abonnement annuel 250,- FB
* *Communauté européenne.* Informations. Paris (mensuel) Abonnement 70,- FF
* *Comunità europee.* Roma (mensile) Gratuito
* *Dossier mensuel.* Bruxelles (mensuel) Gratuit
* *Maandelijks dossier.* Brussel (maandelijks) Gratis
* *Europese Gemeenschap.* Den Haag-Brussel (maandelijks) Gratis
* *Europa van morgen.* Den Haag (wekelijks) Gratis
* *European Community.* Washington (monthly) Gratis
* *Background Information.* European Community. Washington (irregular) Gratis
* *Comunidad europea* (mensuel) Gratuit
* *Documentos de Comunidad europea* (irrégulier) Gratuit
* *Europaiki Koinotis* (mensuel) Gratuit
* *Avrupa Topulugu* (bimestriel) Gratuit

U/A/74/1 (2)
Die Schaffung der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Europäische Dokumentation: für die Hand des Lehrers; Schriftenreihe Landwirtschaft. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

U/A/74/1 (4)
Genèse et croissance de la Communauté européenne. Documentation européenne: série pédagogique; série agricole. No. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuit

U/A/74/1 (5)
Origine e sviluppo della Comunità europea. Documentazione europea: aggiornamenti didattici: serie agricola. N. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuito

U/A/74/1 (6)
Opkomst en groei van de Europese Gemeenschap. Europese documentatie: voorlichting onderwijs; reeks voorlichting landbouw. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

DET ØKONOMISKE OG SOCIALE UDVALG · WIRTSCHAFTS- UND SOZIALAUSSCHUSS · ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE · COMITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL · COMITATO ECONOMICO E SOCIALE · ECONOMISCH EN SOCIAAL COMITÉ

* *Informationsbulletin* (kvartalsvis) Gratis
* *Mitteilungen* (vierteljährlich) Gratis
* *Information Bulletin* (quarterly) Gratis
* *Bulletin d'information* (trimestriel) Gratuit
* *Bollettino d'informazione* (trimestrale) Gratuito
* *Mededelingen* (driemaandelijks) Gratis

* *Informationsnote* (månedlig) Gratis
* *Informationsvermerk* (monatlich) Gratis
* *Information Memorandum* (monthly) Gratis
* *Note d'information* (mensuel) Gratuit
* *Nota informativa* (mensile) Gratuito
* *Informatieve nota* (maandelijks) Gratis

3. Fællesskabsret
Gemeinschaftsrecht
Community Law
Droit communautaire
Diritto comunitario
Communautair recht

RÅDET · RAT · COUNCIL · CONSEIL · CONSIGLIO · RAAD

* *Fortegnelse over de bestemmelser, der fastsættes administrativt eller ved lov i Fællesskabernes medlemsstater til gennemførelse af Fællesskabernes retsakter · Verzeichnis der in den Mitgliedstaaten der Gemeinschaften in Durchführung der Rechtsakte der Gemeinschaften erlassenen Rechtsvorschriften · List of Laws and regulations adopted in the Member States of the Communities in application of acts adopted by the Communities · Répertoire des dispositions législatives et réglementaires arrêtées dans les États membres des Communautés en application des actes arrêtés par les Communautés · Repertorio delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari adottate negli Stati membri delle Comunità europee in applicazione degli atti adottati dalle Comunità · Overzicht van de in de Lid-Staten der Europese Gemeenschappen, in uitvoering van de besluiten der Gemeenschappen, vastgestelde wettelijke en bestuursrechterlijke bepalingen.*
(bimensuel) (Mult.) Gratuit

* *Répertoire de dispositions adoptées par le gouvernement hellénique*
(trimestriel) Gratuit

* *Répertoire de dispositions adoptées par le gouvernement turc*
(trimestriel) Gratuit

* *Répertoire de dispositions adoptées par le gouvernement du royaume du Maroc*
(trimestriel) Gratuit

* *Répertoire de dispositions adoptées par le gouvernement de la République tunisienne*
(trimestriel) Gratuit

DOMSTOL · GERICHTSHOF · COURT OF JUSTICE · COUR DE JUSTICE · CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA · HOF VAN JUSTITIE

6128 (1)
Samling af Domstolens Afgørelser. 1973-4.
(1974). s. 403-574 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973 FB 1.200,-

6128 (2)
Sammlung der Rechtsprechung des Gerichtshofes. 1973-6.
(1974). S. 723-962 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Band 1973 FB 1.200,-

6128 (3)
Reports of Cases before the Court. 1973-6.
(1974). p. 723-962 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973 FB 1.200,-

6128 (4)
Recueil de la Jurisprudence de la Cour. 1973-6.
(1974). p. 723-961 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973 FB 1.200,-

6128 (5)
Raccolta della Giurisprudenza della Corte. 1973-7.
(1974). p. 963-1197 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973 FB 1.200,-

6128 (6)
Jurisprudentie van het Hof van Justitie. 1973-6.
(1974). blz. 723-961 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973 FB 1.200,-

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

8442 (1)
Fællesskabsretten. Uddrag af den "Syvende Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed i 1973". (Særtryk)
(1974). 41 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

* *Einzelstaatliche Entscheidungen über Gemeinschaftsrecht · Décisions nationales relatives au droit communautaire · Decisioni nazionali riguardanti il diritto comunitario · Nationale beslissingen ten aanzien van Gemeenschapsrecht*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig) Gratuit

* *Mitteilungen über den Gerichtshof der Europäischen Gemeinschaften*
(unregelmäßig) Gratis

* *Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities*
(irregular) Gratis

* *Informations sur la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes*
(irrégulier) Gratuit

* *Informazioni sulla Corte di giustizia delle Comunità europee*
(irregolare) Gratuito

* *Informatie betreffende het Hof van Justitie van de Europese Gemeenschappen*
(onregelmatig) Gratis

4. Ydre forbindelser
Auswärtige Beziehungen
External Relations
Relations extérieures
Relazioni esterne
Buitenlandse betrekkingen

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

X/32/74-F
I Europaïki Koinotis kai i anatoliki Europi (La Communauté européenne et l'Europe de l'Est). Information 1/74.
(1974). 17 p. (grec) Gratuit

* *Udenrigshandel.* Månedsstatistik · *Außenhandel.* Monatsstatistik · *Foreign Trade.* Monthly Statistics · *Commerce extérieur.* Statistique mensuelle · *Commercio estero.* Statistica mensile · *Buitenlandse Handel.* Maandstatistiek.
(månedlig · monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 700,-

5. Konkurrence og interne marked
Wettbewerb und Binnenmarkt
Competition and Internal Market
Concurrence et marché intérieur
Concorrenza e mercato interno
Concurrentie en binnenlandse markt

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

4001/S/73/15 (2)
Die multinationalen Unternehmen und die Gemeinschaft.
(Die multinationalen Unternehmen im Rahmen der Gemeinschaftsvorschriften).
Bull. EG, Beilage 15/73.
(1974). 33 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 20,-

4001/S/73/15 (3)
Multinational Undertakings and the Community.
(Multinational Undertakings and Community Regulations).
Bull. EC, Supplement 15/73.
(1974). 32 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

4001/S/73/15 (4)
Les entreprises multinationales et la Communauté.
(Les entreprises multinationales dans le contexte des règlements communautaires).
Bull. CE, Supplément 15/73.
(1974). 32 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

4001/S/73/15 (5)
Le imprese multinazionali e la Comunità.
(Le imprese multinazionali nel contesto dei regolamenti comunitari).
Boll. CE, Supplemento 15/73.
(1974). 33 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 20,-

4001/S/73/15 (6)
De multinationale ondernemingen en de Gemeenschap.
(De multinationale ondernemingen tegen de achtergrond van de communautaire regelingen).
Bull. EG, Supplement 15/73.
(1974). 33 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 20,-

4001/S/74/1 (1)
Europæiske Firmagrupper (EFG).
(Forslag til Rådets forordning vedrørende indførelse af europæiske firmagrupper).
Bull.-EF, Supplement 1/74.
(1974). 31 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

4001/S/74/1 (2)
Europäische Kooperationsvereinigung (EKV).
(Vorschlag einer Verordnung des Rates über die Europäische Kooperationsvereinigung).
Bull. EG, Beilage 1/74.
(1974). 32 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

4001/S/74/1 (3)
European Cooperation Grouping (ECG).
(Proposal for a Regulation of the Council on the European Cooperation Grouping).
Bull. EC, Supplement 1/74.
(1974). 31 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

4001/S/74/1 (4)
Groupement européen de coopération (GEC).
(Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'institution d'un groupement européen de coopération).
Bull. CE, Supplément 1/74.
(1974). 28 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

4001/S/74/1 (5)
Gruppo europeo di cooperazione (GEC).
(Proposta di regolamento del Consiglio sul gruppo europeo di cooperazione).
Boll. CE, Supplemento 1/74.
(1974). 31 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

4001/S/74/1 (6)
Europese groepering tot samenwerking (EGS).
(Voorstel voor een verordening van de Raad inzake de Europese groepering tot samenwerking).
Bull. EG, Supplement 1/74.
(1974). 31 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 10,-

S/74/1 (2)
Die Konzentration der Unternehmen.
Europäische Dokumentation: Schriftenreihe Gewerkschaften und Arbeitnehmer. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

S/74/1 (4)
La concentration des entreprises.
Documentation européenne: série syndicale et ouvrière. No. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuit

S/74/1 (5)
La concentrazione delle imprese.
Documentazione europea: serie sindacale e operaia. N. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuito

S/74/1 (6)
De concentratie van ondernemingen.
Europese documentatie: reeks vakbondsvoorlichting. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

6. Økonomi, valuta og finanser
Wirtschaft, Währung und Finanzen
Economic, Monetary and Financial Affairs
Économie, monnaie et finances
Economia, moneta e finanze
Economie, geldwezen en financiën

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

IX/837/74
Fiscalité (Références de textes publiés dans cette matière).
Oplysningsblad om dokumentation · Dokumentationsbulletin · Bulletin on Documentation · Bulletin de renseignement documentaire · Bollettino di informazione documentaria · Documentatiebulletin
Tillæg · Sonderbeilage · Supplement · Supplemento. C/11. 8.4.1974.
(1974). 16 p. (Mult.) Gratuit

* *Die Wirtschaftslage der Gemeinschaft* (vierteljährlich)
* *The Economic Situation in the Community* (quarterly)
* *La situation économique de la Communauté* (trimestriel)
* *La situazione economica della Comunità* (trimestrale)
* *De economische toestand van de Gemeenschap* (driemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 350,-

* *Schaubilder und Kurzkommentare zur Konjunktur in der Gemeinschaft · Grafieken met aantekeningen over de conjunctuur in de Gemeenschap.*
(D/NL)(monatlich · maandelijks)

* *Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community · Graphiques et notes rapides sur la conjoncture dans la Communauté.*
(E/F) (monthly · mensuel)

* *Graphiques et notes rapides sur la conjoncture dans la Communauté · Grafici e note rapide sulla congiuntura nella Comunità.*
(F/I) (mensuel · mensile)
Abonnement annuel FB 300,-

* *Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Konjunkturbefragungen bei den Unternehmern in der Gemeinschaft*
(3 Hefte jährlich)

* *Report of the Results of the Business Surveys carried out among Heads of Enterprises in the Community*
(3 issues a year)

* *Rapport sur les résultats des enquêtes de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprise de la Communauté*
(3 numéros par an)

* *Rapporto sui risultati delle inchieste congiunturali effettuate presso gli imprenditori della Comunità*
(tre numeri all'anno)

* *Verslag over de resultaten van de conjunctuurenquêtes bij het bedrijfsleven in de Gemeenschap*
(driemaal per jaar) Gratuit

7. Sociale anliggender
Soziale Angelegenheiten
Social Affairs
Affaires sociales
Affari sociali
Sociale zaken

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

1060 (1)
Beretning om udviklingen af de sociale forhold i Fællesskabet i 1973 (Bilag til den "Syvende Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed" i overensstemmelse med Rom-traktatens artikel 122). Februar 1974.
(1974). 236 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 120,-

6309
Sozialstatistik. *Die Betriebsunfälle in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie* · Statistiques sociales. *Les accidents du travail dans l'industrie sidérurgique* · Statistiche sociali. *Gli infortuni sul lavoro nell'industria siderurgica* · Sociale statistiek. *De arbeidsongevallen in de ijzer- en staalindustrie.* 1960-1972. No. 3/1973.
(1974). 147 p. (D/F/I/NL) FB 750,-

* *Lehrmitteldokumentation-Berufsausbildung · Documentation pédagogique-Formation professionnelle · Documentazione pedagogica-Formazione professionale · Pedagogische documentatie-Beroepsopleiding.*
(vierteljährlich · trimestriel · trimestrale · driemaandelijks)
Gratuit

* *Sozialstatistik · Statistiques sociales · Statistiche sociali · Sociale statistiek.*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig)
Abonnement annuel FB 750,-

8. Industri
Industrie
Industry
Industrie
Industria
Industrie

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

6477/2
Råjern og stål. Basispriser og jern- og stålproducenter · Roheisen und Stahlerzeugnisse. Grundpreise und Stahlunternehmen · Pig Iron and Steel. Basis Prices and Iron and Steel Undertakings · Fontes et aciers. Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques · Ghise ed acciai. Prezzi base e imprese siderurgiche · Ruwijzer en staalprodukten. Basisprijzen en ijzer- en staalondernemingen.
17 Année. No. 2. (Additif no. 1). 25.3.1974.
(1974). 179 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1.600,-

8422 (2)
Die Investitionen in den Kohle- und Stahlindustrien der Gemeinschaft. Zusammenfassender Bericht über die Erhebungen 1966-1973 in den sechs Ländern der ursprünglichen Gemeinschaft. Januar 1974.
(1974). 55 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 125,-

8422 (3)
Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries. Summary Report on the Investment Surveys 1966-1973 in the Six Countries of the Original Community. January 1974.
(1974). 55 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 125,-

8422 (4)
Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté. Rapport récapitulatif sur les enquêtes 1966-1973 dans les six pays de la Communauté originelle. Janvier 1974.
(1974). 55 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 125,-

8422 (5)
Gli investimenti nelle industrie del carbone e dell'acciaio della Comunità. Relazione ricapitolativa sulle inchieste 1966-1973 nei sei paesi della Comunità originaria. Gennaio 1974.
(1974). 55 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 125,-

8422 (6)
De investeringen in de kolenmijnbouw en de ijzer- en staalindustrie van de Gemeenschap. Samenvattend Verslag over de enquêtes 1966-1973 in de zes landen van de oorspronkelijke Gemeenschap. Januari 1974.
(1974). 55 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 125,-

* *Eisen und Stahl · Sidérurgie · Siderurgia · IJzer- en staalindustrie*
(zweimonatlich · bimestriel · bimestrale · tweemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 550,-

* *Industriestatistik · Industrial Statistics · Statistiques industrielles · Statistiche dell'industria · Industriestatistiek.*
(vierteljährlich · quarterly · trimestriel · trimestrale · driemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 575,-

* *Industrie und Gesellschaft* (wöchentlich) Gratis
* *Industry and Society* (weekly) Gratis
* *Industrie et société* (hebdomadaire) Gratuit
* *Industria e società* (settimanale) Gratuito
* *Industrie en samenleving* (wekelijks) Gratis

9. Energi
Energie
Energy
Énergie
Energia
Energie

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

8415 (2)
Perspektiven für die Entwicklung des Primärenergiebedarfs in der Gemeinschaft (1975-1980-1985).
(1974). 121 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 100,-

8416 (2)
Probleme, Mittel und notwendige Fortschritte auf dem Gebiet der gemeinschaftlichen Energiepolitik für den Zeitraum 1975-1985.
(1974). 59 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 100,-

8416 (3)
Problems, Resources and Necessary Progress in Community Energy Policy 1975-1985.
(1974). 54 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 100,-

8416 (4)
Les problèmes, moyens et progrès nécessaires de la politique énergétique communautaire pour la période 1975-1985.
(1974). 59 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 100,-

8416 (5)
Problemi, mezzi e progressi necessari della politica energetica comunitaria per il periodo 1975-1985.
(1974). 62 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 100,-

8416 (6)
Vraagstukken, middelen en noodzakelijke ontwikkelingen op het gebied van het gemeenschappelijk energiebeleid in de periode 1975-1985.
(1974). 63 blz. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 100,-

U/A/S/74/1 (2)
Die Energieprobleme: Ausblick auf die Zukunft. Europäische Dokumentation: für die Hand des Lehrers; Schriftenreihe Landwirtschaft; Schriftenreihe Gewerkschaften und Arbeitnehmer. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

U/A/S/74/1 (4)
Les problèmes de l'énergie: perspectives d'avenir. Documentation européenne: série pédagogique; série agricole; série syndicale et ouvrière. No. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuit

U/A/S/74/1 (5)
I problemi dell'energia: previsioni per il futuro. Documentazione europea: aggiornamenti didattici; serie agricola; serie sindacale e operaia. N. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuito

U/A/S/74/1 (6)
Energieproblemen: toekomstperspectieven. Europese documentatie: voorlichting onderwijs; reeks voorlichting landbouw; reeks vakbondsvoorlichting. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

* *Energistatistik · Energiestatistik · Energy Statistics · Statistiques de l'énergie · Statistiche dell'energia · Energiestatistiek.*
(kvartalsvis · vierteljährlich · quarterly · trimestriel · trimestrale · driemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 700,-

11. Landbrugspolitik
Landwirtschaft
Agriculture
Politique agricole
Agricoltura
Landbouw

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

X/54/74 (2)
Bilanz und Perspektiven im Milchsektor.
Mitteilungen zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik. Nr. 2. Februar 1974.
(1974). 16 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

X/109/74 (2)
Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und die Landwirtschaft in Berggebieten und in bestimmten anderen benachteiligten Gebieten (Richtlinie des Rates).
Mitteilungen zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik. Nr. 3. März 1974.
(1974). 7 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

X/109/74 (3)
The European Community and Hill Farming and Farming in certain other Less-Favoured Areas (Directive adopted by the Council).
Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy. No 3 March 1974.
(1974). 7 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

X/109/74 (6)
De Europese Gemeenschap en de landbouw in bergstreken en in sommige probleemgebieden (Door de Raad aangenomen richtlijn).
Landbouwbulletin. Nr. 3. Maart 1974.
(1974). 7 blz. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

BNW/74/1 (3)
The Agricultural Situation in the Enlarged Community Synthesis Report 1973.
Background Note/Agriculture. No 1/1974.
Background Information European Community, Washington. March 1974.
(1974). 21 p. (E) Gratis

* *Agrarmärkte.* Serie Preise: *Pflanzliche Produkte · Marchés agricoles.* Série Prix: *Produits végétaux · Mercati agricoli.* Serie Prezzi: *Prodotti vegetali · Landbouwmarkten.* Serie Prijzen: *Plantaardige produkten.*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig) Gratuit

* *Agrarmärkte.* Serie Preise: *Tierische Produkte · Marchés agricoles.* Série Prix: *Produits animaux · Mercati agricoli.* Serie Prezzi: *Prodotti animali · Landbouwmarkten.* Serie Prijzen: *Dierlijke produkten.*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig) Gratuit

* *Agrarmärkte.* Serie *Handelsaustausch · Marchés agricoles* · Série *Échanges commerciaux · Mercati agricoli.* Serie *Scambi commerciali · Landbouwmarkten.* Serie *Handel.*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig) Gratuit

* *Landbrugsstatistik · Agrarstatistik · Agricultural Statistics · Statistique agricole · Statistica agraria · Landbouwstatistiek.*
(uregelmæssig · unregelmäßig · irregular · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig) Gratuit

13. Udvikling og samarbejde
Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit
Development and Cooperation
Développement et coopération
Sviluppo e cooperazione
Ontwikkeling en samenwerking

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

6157 A
Associerede — Udenrigshandel. Årbog · *Assoziierte — Außenhandel.* Jahrbuch · *Associates — Foreign Trade.* Yearbook · *Associés — Commerce extérieur.* Annuaire · *Associati — Commercio con l'estero.* Annuario · *Geassocieerden — Buitenlandse Handel.* Jaarboek.
Mali, Haute-Volta, Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Centrafrique, Gabon, Congo R.P. 1970-1971. 1973.
(1974). 707 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 150,-

* *Associés.* Statistiques générales et du commerce extérieur (trimestriel) Gratuit

* *Situation semestrielle des projets du 2e FED* (Fonds européen de développement) en exécution.
(semestriel) Gratuit

* *Situation semestrielle des projets du 3e FED* (Fonds européen de développement) en exécution.
(semestriel) Gratuit

* *Association News*
(bi-monthly) Gratis

* *Courrier de l'association*
(bimestriel) Gratuit

14. Videnskab og teknologi
Wissenschaft und Technologie
Science and Technology
Science et technologie
Scienze e tecnologia
Wetenschap en technologie

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

* *Transatom Bulletin*
(monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks)
– Mult.
Abonnement annuel FB 900,-

* *Radioactivité ambiante dans les pays de la Communauté*
(trimestriel) Gratuit

* *Strahlenschutz-Referateblatt · Descriptive Bulletin on Radiological Protection · Bulletin signalétique en radioprotection · Bollettino segnaletico radio-protezione · Signaletisch Bulletin radioactiviteitsbescherming*
(monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks)
– Mult. Gratuit

* *Euro spectra.* Wissenschaftlich-technische Revue der Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
(vierteljährlich)

* *Euro spectra.* Scientific and Technical Review of the Commission of the European Communities
(quarterly)

* *Euro spectra.* Revue scientifique et technique de la Commission des Communautés européennes
(trimestriel)

* *Euro spectra.* Rivista scientifica e tecnica della Commissione delle Comunità europee
(trimestrale)

* *Euro spectra.* Wetenschappelijk en technisch tijdschrift van de Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen
(driemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel: Europe FB 180,- Autres pays FB 220,-

* *CAMAC Bulletin*
(irregular)
Abonnement annuel FB 300,-

* *Euro Abstracts*
(monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks)
– Mult.
Abonnement annuel FB 1025,-

16. Undervisning
Bildungswesen
Education
Éducation
Educazione
Opvoeding

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

U/A/S/74/1 (2)
Schulpolitik in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft.
1. Die Reform des Bildungswesens.
2. Die Fortbildung.
Europäische Dokumentation: für die Hand des Lehrers; Schriftenreihe Landwirtschaft; Schriftenreihe Gewerkschaften und Arbeitnehmer. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

U/A/74/1 (4)
La politique de l'éducation dans la Communauté européenne.
1. La réforme des systèmes d'enseignement.
2. La formation récurrente.
Documentation européenne: série pédagogique; série agricole; série syndicale et ouvrière. No. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuit

U/A/S/74/1 (5)
Politica scolastica nella Comunità europea.
1. La riforma dei sistemi scolastici.
2. L'istruzione ricorrente.
Documentazione europea: aggiornamenti didattici; serie agricola; serie sindacale e operaia. N. 74/1.
(1974). 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuito

U/A/S/74/1 (6)
Het onderwijsbeleid in de Europese Gemeenschap.
1. De hervorming van de onderwijssystemen.
2. De permanente vorming.
Europese documentatie: voorlichting onderwijs; reeks voorlichting landbouw; reeks vakbondsvoorlichting. Nr. 74/1.
(1974). 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

17. Statistik
Statistiken
Statistics
Statistiques
Statistiche
Statistieken

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

6157 A
Associerede – Udenrigshandel. Årbog · *Assoziierte – Außenhandel.* Jahrbuch · *Associates – Foreign Trade.* Yearbook · *Associés – Commerce extérieur.* Annuaire · *Associati – Commercio con l'estero.* Annuario · *Geassocieerden – Buitenlandse handel.* Jaarboek. Mali, Haute-Volta, Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Centrafrique, Gabon, Congo R.P. 1970-1971. 1973.
(1974). 707 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 150,-

6309
Sozialstatistik. *Die Betriebsunfälle in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie* · Statistiques sociales. *Les accidents du travail dans l'industrie sidérurgique* · Statistiche sociali. *Gli infortuni sul lavoro nell'industria siderurgica* · Sociale statistiek. *De arbeidsongevallen in de ijzer- en staalindustrie.* 1960-1972. No. 3/1973.
(1974). 147 p. (D/F/I/NL) FB 750,-

* *Almen Statistik · Allgemeine Statistik · General Statistics · Statistiques générales · Statistiche generali · Algemene Statistiek.*
(månedlig · monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 700,-

* *Udenrigshandel.* Månedsstatistik · *Außenhandel.* Monatsstatistik · *Foreign Trade.* Monthly Statistics · *Commerce extérieur.* Statistique mensuelle · *Commercio estero.* Statistica mensile · *Buitenlandse Handel.* Maandstatistiek.
(månedlig · monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 700,-

* *Sozialstatistik · Statistiques sociales · Statistiche sociali · Sociale statistiek.*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig)
Abonnement annuel FB 750,-

* *Eisen und Stahl · Sidérurgie · Siderurgia · IJzer- en staalindustrie*
(zweimonatlich · bimestriel · bimestrale · tweemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 750,-

* *Industriestatistik · Industrial Statistics · Statistiques industrielles · Statistiche dell'industria · Industriestatistiek*
(vierteljährlich · quarterly · trimestriel · trimestrale · driemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 575,-

* *Energiestatistik · Energy Statistics · Statistiques de l'énergie · Statistiche dell'energia · Energiestatistiek*
(vierteljährlich · quarterly · trimestriel · trimestrale · driemaandelijks)
Abonnement annuel FB 700,-

* *Agrarmärkte.* Serie Preise: *Pflanzliche Produkte · Marchés agricoles.* Série Prix: *Produits végétaux · Mercati agricoli.* Serie Prezzi: *Prodotti vegetali · Landbouwmarkten.* Serie Prijzen: *Plantaardige produkten*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig)
Gratuit

* *Agrarmärkte.* Serie Preise: *Tierische Produkte · Marchés agricoles.* Série Prix: *Produits animaux · Mercati agricoli.* Serie Prezzi: *Prodotti animali · Landbouwmarkten.* Serie Prijzen: *Dierlijke produkten*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig)
Gratuit

* *Agrarmärkte.* Serie *Handelsaustausch · Marchés agricoles.* Série *Échanges commerciaux · Mercati agricoli.* Serie *Scambi commerciali · Landbouwmarkten.* Serie *Handel.*
(unregelmäßig · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig)
Gratuit

* *Landbrugsstatistik · Agrarstatistik · Agricultural Statistics · Statistique agricole · Statistica agraria · Landbouwstatistiek*
(uregelmæssig · unregelmäßig · irregular · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig)
Abonnement annuel FB 550,-

18. Diverse
Verschiedenes
Diverse
Divers
Vari
Diversen

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

5616 (5)
Catalogo delle pubblicazioni 1952 - 1971. Volume I. *Boll. CE.* Supplemento fuori serie. 1972.
(1974). 310 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuit

5616 (6)
Catalogus van de publikaties 1952 - 1971. Deel I.
Bull. EG. Bijzonder supplement. 1972.
(1974). 309 blz. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

* *Oplysningsblad om dokumentation · Dokumentationsbulletin · Bulletin on Documentation · Bulletin de renseignement documentaire · Bollettino di informazione documentaria · Documentatiebulletin.*
(ugentlig · wöchentlich · weekly · hebdomadaire · settimanale · wekelijks) – Mult. Gratuit

* Tillæg · Sonderbeilage · Supplement · Supplemento A: *Publications et articles sélectionnés*
(2 gange om måneden · zweimal im Monat · fortnightly · bimensuel · bimensile · halfmaandelijks) Gratuit

* Tillæg · Sonderbeilage · Supplement · Supplemento B: *Bibliographies*
(uregelmæssig · unregelmäßig · irregular · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig) Gratuit

* Tillæg · Sonderbeilage · Supplement · Supplemento C: *Cumulatif par matières*
(uregelmæssig · unregelmäßig · irregular · irrégulier · irregolare · onregelmatig) Gratuit

* *Fortegnelse over nyerhvervelser.* Centralbibliotek · *Verzeichnis der Neuerwerbungen.* Zentralbibliothek · *List of Additions.* Central Library · *Bulletin des acquisitions.* Bibliothèque centrale · *Bollettino delle acquisizioni.* Biblioteca centrale · *Lijst van aanwinsten.* Centrale bibliotheek.
(månedlig · monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks) – Mult. Gratuit

* *Dokumente und Publikationen.* Europäische Gemeinschaften. Bonn
(zweimal im Monat) Gratis

Official Journal

of the
European Communities

January 1974

English Edition

Special Edition SECOND SERIES

I. External Relations (1)

CONTENTS

Original Reference Year	OJ No	Page	GREECE	
1963	26	293	63/106/EEC: Council Decision of 25 September 1961 on the conclusion of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece	3
			63/107/EEC: Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece	4
			63/108/EEC: Final Act	54
			63/111/EEC: Agreement on measures and procedures required for the implementation of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece	58
			63/113/EEC: Agreement on the Financial Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece	59
	26	354	63/115/EEC: Council Decision on the Agreement on methods of administrative cooperation for the implementation of Articles 7 and 8 of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece	61
			63/116/EEC: Agreement on methods of administrative cooperation for the implementation of Articles 7 and 8 of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece	62
1969	L 161	7	Regulation (EEC) No 1267/69 of the Council of 30 June 1969 laying down special provisions applicable to the importation into the Community from Greece of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69	71
1972	L 75	7	Regulation (EEC) No 610/72 of the Council of 23 March 1972 on the application of the provisions adopted within the framework of the Association established between the European Economic Community and Greece relating to the movement of goods in the manufacture of which are used products which come from third countries and are not in free circulation either in the Community or in Greece	73
	L 156	1	Regulation (EEC) No 1463/72 of the Council of 10 July 1972 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1267/69 laying down special provisions applicable to the importation into the Community from Greece of goods which are covered by Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69	75
	L 248	69	Regulation (EEC) No 2319/72 of the Council of 31 October 1972 on the standard amount for unrefined olive oil wholly produced in Greece and transported direct from that country to the Community	76

Price: £3.15 Dkr 56,25 Bfrs 375,- FF 41,50 DM 27,50 Lit 4 700 Fl 27,50

NOW AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH

I. External Relations (1)
£3.15 Dkr 56.25 Bfrs 375 FF 41.50 DM 27.50 Lit 4 700 Fl 27.50

I. External Relations (2)
£2.71 Dkr 49 Bfrs 325 FF 36 DM 24 Lit 4 050 Fl 24

IX. Resolutions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Member States
£0.42 Dkr 8 Bfrs 50 FF 5.60 DM 3.60 Lit 620 Fl 3.60

FÅS NU PÅ ENGELSK

I. Forbindelser udadtil (1)
£3.15 Dkr 56,25 Bfrs 375,- FF 41,50 DM 27,50 Lit 4 700 Fl 27,50

I. Forbindelser udadtil (2)
£2.71 Dkr 49,- Bfrs 325,- FF 36,- DM 24,- Lit 4 050 Fl 24,-

IX. Rådets og medlemsstaternes repræsentanters resolutioner
£0.42 Dkr 8,- Bfrs 50,- FF 5,60 DM 3,60 Lit 620 Fl 3,60

DISPONIBLE MAINTENANT EN ANGLAIS

I. Relations extérieures (1)
£3.15 Dkr 56,25 Bfrs 375,- FF 41,50 DM 27,50 Lit 4 700 Fl 27,50

I. Relations extérieures (2)
£2.71 Dkr 49,- Bfrs 325,- FF 36,- DM 24,- Lit 4 050 Fl 24,-

IX. Résolutions du Conseil et des Représentants des États membres
£0.42 Dkr 8,- Bfrs 50,- FF 5,60 DM 3,60 Lit 620 Fl 3,60

JETZT VERFÜGBAR IN ENGLISCH

I. Auswärtige Beziehungen (1)
£3.15 Dkr 56,25 Bfrs 375,- FF 41,50 DM 27,50 Lit 4 700 Fl 27,50

I. Auswärtige Beziehungen (2)
£2.71 Dkr 49,- Bfrs 325,- FF 36,- DM 24,- Lit 4 050 Fl 24,-

IX. Beschlüsse des Rates und der Vertreter der Mitgliedstaaten
£0.42 Dkr 8,- Bfrs 50,- FF 5,60 DM 3,60 Lit 620 Fl 3,60

ATTUALMENTE DISPONIBILI IN INGLESE

I. Relazioni esterne (1)
£3.15 Dkr 56,25 Bfrs 375,- FF 41,50 DM 27,50 Lit 4 700 Fl 27,50

I. Relazioni esterne (2)
£2.71 Dkr 49,- Bfrs 325,- FF 36,- DM 24,- Lit 4 050 Fl 24,-

IX. Risoluzioni del Consiglio e dei Rappresentanti degli Stati membri
£0.42 Dkr 8,- Bfrs 50,- FF 5,60 DM 3,60 Lit 620 Fl 3,60

NU VERKRIJGBAAR IN HET ENGELS

I. Buitenlandse Betrekkingen (1)
£3.15 Dkr 56,25 Bfrs 375,- FF 41,50 DM 27,50 Lit 4 700 Fl 27,50

I. Buitenlandse Betrekkingen (2)
£2.71 Dkr 49,- Bfrs 325,- FF 36,- DM 24,- Lit 4 050 Fl 24,-

IX. Resoluties van de Raad en de Vertegenwoordigers van de Lid-Staten
£0.42 Dkr 8,- Bfrs 50,- FF 5,60 DM 3,60 Lit 620 Fl 3,60