



european
community

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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THE ANATOMY OF ENLARGEMENT

Aspects of the Enlargement of the European Community
from Six to Ten Members

INTRODUCTION

The Treaty of Accession signed in Brussels on January 22, 1972, by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Ireland opened the way for enlargement of the European Community from six to ten members by January 1, 1973.

This background note is intended as an unofficial reference document for journalists and students of European affairs who are interested in the various legal, institutional, procedural, and quantitative aspects of enlargement.

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NOTE: Additional background information on the diverse aspects of enlargement is available from the European Community Information Service as well as more detailed statistical projections and comparisons for the enlarged Community.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

Applications

May 10, 1967	British Application for Membership.
May 11, 1967	Danish " " "
May 11, 1967	Irish " " "
July 21, 1967	Norwegian " " "
September 29, 1967	Commission Opinion on Membership Applications.
October 1, 1969	Second Commission Opinion on Membership Applications.
January 20, 1972	Third Commission Opinion on Membership Applications.

Development of the Community's Negotiating Position

December 2, 1969	Hague Summit meeting of the heads of member states or governments.
February 5, 1970	Council meeting for preparation of negotiations which debated period of transition, the Commonwealth, institutional questions, and negotiation procedure.
March 7, 1970	The Council decided that the Community would negotiate as a unit and that the Commission's role would be much more important than in 1961-63. It was also agreed that the principle of Economic and Monetary Union be accepted as integral to the Accession Treaty.
May 11-12, 1970	Decision by the Council that Yaoundé Agreement should provide base for settlement of problems of independent Commonwealth countries. Decisions on approach to problems of New Zealand, Caribbean sugar, institutional problems and details of negotiation procedure.
June 8, 1970	Council decided on dates of opening conferences and ministerial sessions with applicant countries. A formula was agreed upon for beginning exploratory talks with the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) non-applicants, leading towards agreement to come into effect concurrently with the Accession Treaty.

The Negotiations

- June 30, 1970 Opening Conference for the negotiations in Luxembourg. Formal declarations of negotiating positions.
- July 21 Council decided that European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) matters should be a primary question for discussion with the British, in addition to the Agriculture and Customs Union. Commission asked to prepare a study of the cost to Britain of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and financing methods.
- July 22 Ministerial negotiations between the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Economic Community (EEC).
- December 8 UK accepts five year transition period for free circulation of goods and adoption of agricultural rules, with free movement of capital and fiscal harmonization subject to a larger transition period necessary to determine budgetary contributions and Commonwealth status.
- December 15 Ministerial negotiations with Ireland. Irish accept five year transition period for agricultural and industrial trade.
- Ministerial meeting with Denmark. Danes outline problems of agricultural and fiscal situation within Denmark.
- Ministerial meeting with Norway. Norwegians accept five year transition for industrial trade; request longer transition period for budgetary contributions.
- February 2, 1971 Ministerial negotiations with the United Kingdom. Agreement on status of Asiatic members of Commonwealth.
- March 1 Council prepares positions on sugar and Community preferences.
- March 16 Ministerial meeting with UK.
- March 30 Ministerial meeting with Norway. Norwegian declarations on transitional measures for agriculture.
- May 11-13 Ministerial meeting with UK.
- May 13 Final agreement on transitional measures for agriculture and Commonwealth sugar. Agreement on the possibility of post-transitional budgetary correctives.
- June 7 Ministerial negotiations with Ireland. Agreement on transitional period for agriculture and anti-dumping measures.
- Ministerial negotiations with Denmark. Danes outline problems concerning industry, agriculture, financing, fisheries and capital movement.

- Ministerial negotiations with UK. Agreement to gradual reduction of official sterling balances.
- June 21-22 Ministerial negotiations with UK. Agreement on New Zealand dairy products and budgetary contributions. Community recognizes that special arrangements will be necessary for UK hill farming and methods must be adopted to keep candidate countries informed of Community decisions during the interim period.
- July 12 Ministerial negotiations with UK. Agreement on arrangements concerning capital movements.
- Ministerial negotiations with Ireland. Community agrees to concessions pertaining to motor car assembly industry and foresees a declaration of regional policy for Ireland.
- Ministerial meeting with Denmark. Agreement on transitional measures for agriculture, capital movements, and financial contributions.
- September 21 Ministerial negotiations with the United Kingdom. Initial examination of fishing dossier.
- October 19 Ministerial negotiations with Norway and Ireland. Community declaration of intention on Norwegian agriculture; agreement on protocol concerning Irish industrial and regional development.
- November 9 Ministerial meetings with all four candidates. Community proposals on fishing. Communication of outline mandate for negotiation with non-candidate EFTA countries. Ministerial discussion on Norwegian agriculture.
- November 29 Ministerial meetings with all four candidates. Discussion on fishing continues.
- December 8-13 Final ministerial meeting with Denmark (8th), the United Kingdom (13th), and Ireland (13th) at which agreement on fisheries is reached. Ministerial meetings also with Norway.
- January 10, 1972 Final ministerial negotiations with Ireland and Norway. Agreement on issues outstanding from these meetings was concluded at deputy level with Ireland (sugar quotas) on January 13 and with Norway (fisheries) on January 15.
- January 20 Commission opinion to the Council recommending conclusion of the acts of membership.
- January 22 Signature of the acts of membership.

THE BASIC TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

Two basic rules governed the approach to the negotiations: candidate countries were required to accept the Treaties and consequential legislation adopted under the Treaties; and necessary adaptations were to be undertaken in the course of a transitional period identical for each new member country. These were the central principles of the Community's declaration in Luxembourg on June 30, 1970. Negotiations on the basis of these principles resulted in the establishment of a general five year transitional framework at the end of which the bulk of adaptation would be completed. Certain limited exceptions and amendments to these rules were ultimately negotiated.

1. Industry. A five-year period for complete abolition of tariff and non-tariff barriers between old and new member states and establishment of a common external tariff and commercial policy. Tariffs between member states will be reduced in five equal steps of 20 per cent, the first to take effect on April 1, 1973, the last on July 1, 1977; the three intermediary cuts to be made on July 1 of 1974, 1975, and 1976. Adoption of the common external tariff by the new member will proceed in four stages:

40 per cent on January 1, 1974;
20 per cent each on January 1, 1975;
January 1, 1976;
and July 1, 1977.

Tariff quotas will be introduced on thirteen products.*

2. Agriculture. At the outset of the five year transitional period, new members will adopt all the Community's market organization rules. Where specific concrete measures are required for trading reasons, these will be adopted under Articles 39 and 110 of the Treaty after full consi-

* The products are: tea, aluminum, silicon carbide, ferro-chrome, ferro-silicon, wood pulp, newsprint, lead, zinc, wattle extract, phosphorous, ply-wood, and alumina.

deration of the situation to conform to the principles and mechanisms of a common agricultural policy.

The following principles govern the transitional period in agriculture for products subject to market organization. Intervention prices, levies, and restitutions will be aligned in six steps subject to a flexibility clause up to 10 per cent of the particular alignment to be made. The final alignment for all products will take place on December 31, 1977.

The intervention prices for each new member will be fixed as a function of the member's price level differences at each stage of price alignment. Levies and restitutions towards third countries will also be fixed according to these price level differences.

For farm products not subject to intervention price levies and restitutions, customs duties between old and new members will be reduced by one-fifth at the beginning of each marketing year.

A special time table was adopted for horticulture -- five equal steps of 20 per cent on December 31st each year from 1973 to 1977. From December 31, 1974, a flexibility clause may be applied up to 10 per cent of the particular alignment to be made.

THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Institutions of the enlarged Community will be:

1. The Council of 10 members, one from each member state. Voting rights per country will be: Germany 10, France 10, Italy 10, the UK 10, Belgium 5, the Netherlands 5, Denmark 3, Norway 3, Ireland 3, and Luxembourg 2.

A qualified majority applicable when a decision is made on a Commission proposal will require a minimum of 43 votes. Where the Council decides without a Commission proposal, the 43 necessary votes must represent at least six countries.

A simple majority is obtained by 6 out of the 10 member states.

As for Council voting methods specified in the ECSC Treaty, it is not necessary to modify the provisions concerning unanimity. The majority of five-sixths foreseen in Article 95 (concerning "la petite revision") will be increased to nine-tenths of Council members.

Where the ECSC Treaty requires an opinion of confirmation from the Council, the opinion is considered carried if the proposal of the High Authority gains approval from:

- the absolute majority of the member states, including the votes of two of them representing each at least one-eighth of the total value of Community coal and steel production;
- or, if the voting is equally split and the High Authority maintains its proposal after a second deliberation, the vote of three member states representing each at least one-eighth of the total value of Community coal and steel production.

Other Council decisions are made by simple majority, including two member states representing each at least one eighth of the total value of Community coal and steel production.

Rotation of the office of President of the Council will be in alphabetical order of member states as expressed in their respective languages (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom). The rotation order will operate from January 1, 1973, with Belgium in the Chair.

2. The Commission will have 14 members, two each from Italy, France, Germany and the UK and one each from the remaining six countries. The Commission will have five Vice-Presidents. Commissioners will hold office for four years, the President and Vice-Presidents being appointed for two years.
3. The European Parliament will have 208 members, with a breakdown by nationality of: Italy, France, Germany and the UK with 36 members each; Belgium and the Netherlands with 14 each; Denmark, Ireland and Norway 10; and

Luxembourg six.

4. The Economic and Social Committee will have 155 members, 24 each from Germany, France, Italy and the UK, 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, nine from Ireland, Norway and Denmark and six from Luxembourg.
5. The Court of Justice will be composed of 11 judges and three advocates general. They are appointed for six years. Every three years there is a partial renewal affecting alternately five judges and two advocates general, and six judges and one advocate general. For the quorum the presence of seven judges is required when the court is sitting in plenary session.
6. The European Investment Bank will be composed of a Council of Governors comprising 10 members, one from each member country. The Administrative Council will comprise 19 administrators and 10 substitutes. National representation concerning candidate countries will be:

The UK - three administrators, two substitutes
Ireland, Norway, and Denmark - one administrator each.

The Management Committee will comprise five members: one president and four vice-presidents. The number of vice-presidents may be subsequently increased following a unanimous decision of the Council of Governors.
7. Among other institutional arrangements, the number of members on the ECSC Consultative Committee will be increased to between 60 and 84. The number of members on the Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee will be increased to between 20 and 28, the UK being represented by five members and Denmark, Ireland, and Norway by one member each.
8. During the intermediary period between the close of negotiations and the coming into force of the Accession Treaty, the Community institutions will take into consideration the interests of candidate countries in all proceedings and major policy decisions. This procedure entered into force on November 10, 1971.

a. At Council level, consultations will take place prior to the adoption of any decisions. This procedure will also apply to decisions made by applicant countries which might affect their situation as future members of the Community. Community representatives or their assistants will be members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The Commission will also be represented. Consultations will normally take place when preparatory work on any given Community project is sufficiently advanced for consultations to be of value. In the case where consultations meet with serious difficulty, the question may be discussed at Ministerial level at the request of a candidate country.

b. The Commission will make known all its proposals and communications to the candidate countries, after having transmitted them to the Council. In order to ensure that all Commission decisions have taken due consideration of the interests of candidate countries, the Commission will consult these countries before making any decision that is likely to affect them as future members.

ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

The United Kingdom declared during the course of the negotiations its readiness for an orderly and gradual reduction of sterling balances after membership. In addition, the enlarged Community will discuss appropriate measures for bringing about a progressive alignment of sterling's external characteristics and practices with those of other Community currencies in the framework of progress toward economic and monetary union. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom will pursue a policy aimed at stabilizing official sterling balances in a manner compatible with the long-term objectives of economic and monetary union.

In the field of capital movements consultations will be held between

new members and the Commission on applying measures for liberalization and easing of restrictions. During the first two years of membership, new members will remove a series of restrictions, notably in the fields of direct investments and individual capital movements. For other capital movements, the new members will have up to five years in which to bring about liberalization.

THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Community Budget

Starting January 1, 1973, the new member states will contribute to the Community budget. They will pay their receipts from agricultural levies and customs duty as well as a proportion of value-added tax (VAT) revenue. During the five-year transition period, however, total contributions from the new member states will be subject to limitations expressed as percentages of the total Community budget:

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Denmark	1.099	1.382	1.698	2.040	2.408
Ireland	0.272	0.342	0.421	0.505	0.596
Norway	0.754	0.947	1.164	1.398	1.650
UK	8.640	10.850	13.340	16.020	18.920

Beginning January 1, 1978, the new member states will make full contributions, subject to the following conditions:

- in 1978, the increase in contributions from the new members may not total more than two-fifths of the difference between their respective contributions in 1977 and what would have been their full contributions for 1977 had they not benefited from reduced payments during the transitional period.

- in 1979, the increases in the contributions from the candidate countries (expressed as a percentage of the Community budget) may not exceed those of the previous year.

Up to January 1, 1978, that part of the new members' normal contributions to the Community budget which is not in fact paid by them because of the transitional period limitations will be divided between the six original Community members. This also applies when the special conditions for 1978 and 1979 apply.

2. European Investment Bank

New member countries will contribute to the capital, statutory reserves, and funds of the European Investment Bank according to the following percentage key: Denmark four per cent, Ireland one per cent, Norway three per cent, United Kingdom 30 per cent. In units of account their respective shares of the Bank's capital will amount to: Denmark, \$ 60 million; Ireland, \$ 15 million; Norway, \$45 million; United Kingdom, \$450 million. Twenty per cent of these sums will be paid in national currencies within two months of membership, the remainder to be covered by treasury bonds.

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

Accession to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) takes place according to Article 98 of the ECSC Treaty. The Accession Treaty contains specific provisions concerning only three points not already covered by the ECSC Treaty and ECSC secondary legislation.

The customs union for coal and steel, as for other products, is to be established by phasing-out internal duties over a period of four and a half years; external duties are to be aligned at the same rate. Exports of scrap from the enlarged Community to third countries will be permitted only as exceptions and subject to quantitative restrictions. The new member countries' export controls vis-a-vis the present Community countries must be dismantled, a process

for which Britain is to be allowed two years, Denmark and Norway three, and Ireland five.

Under the ECSC Treaty's competition rules, business enterprises are required to observe with special care the prohibition on cartels (Article 65). The Commission must be notified of all cartels within three months; they must remain in being until the Commission issues a ruling.

Over the years the ECSC has accumulated substantial funds which it devotes principally to research and social aid. The acceding countries will pay a fixed amount into this fund.

EURATOM

On their accession to the European Atomic Energy Community, new members will adhere to the Euratom Treaty and the regulations and directives adopted under the Treaty. This includes:

- common research programs and complementary schemes, as specified by Article Seven of the Euratom Treaty.
- A system of safeguard and verification in accordance with both the Euratom Treaty and the agreement to negotiate between Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The abolition of customs duties within the enlarged Community and the tariff alignment measures for products in lists A1 and A2 will take place at the end of 1973. For products on list B, tariff removal and alignment will be conducted according to the general timetable for industrial goods.

Any propositions for amendment of Chapter Four of the Euratom Treaty will be communicated to candidate countries before they are adopted.

Following exploratory conversations, agreement was reached concerning details of information to be exchanged between new and old member countries

upon accession to the Euratom Treaty.

ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING THE COMMONWEALTH AND DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

The status quo will be maintained in Britain's trade relations with developing countries of the Commonwealth until December 31, 1975. Meanwhile there will be opportunity to explore and implement new relations between these countries and the enlarged Community according to the following options: Independent developing countries of the Commonwealth in Africa¹, the Indian Ocean², the Pacific Ocean³, and the Caribbean⁴ will be given the opportunity to decide on the specific type of agreement they make with the Community within the following frameworks:

1. Participation in the same Association Agreement as the Community's present Association of African States and Madagascar.
2. Agreement or individual agreements with particular emphasis on reciprocal rights and obligations, notably in the trade field.
3. Commercial Agreements with a view to promoting and developing trade between the Communities and the countries concerned.

For independent developing Commonwealth countries in Asia (India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Singapore and Malaysia), the enlarged Community will be ready to examine any problems within the commercial field that may arise in these countries, and in any others within the same region, with a view to finding appropriate solutions. Consideration will be taken of the generalized preference system.

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- (1) Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganada and Zambia.
 - (2) Mauritius.
 - (3) Fiji, Tonga and West Samoa.
 - (4) Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

Dependent territories of Britain and Norway will be associated with the Communities in accordance with the Part IV of the EEC Treaty. However, the status of the one European Dependent Territory - Gibraltar - will be governed by Article 237 Section 4 of the EEC Treaty, thereby excluding it from any customs arrangements. Thus the Community customs regulations will not apply to Gibraltar and all imports from Gibraltar to the Community will be subjected to the common tariff.

The Rome and Paris Treaties will not be applicable to Hong Kong which will come under the system of generalized preferences.

OTHER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

In the course of the negotiations, it was agreed that in certain fields, special transitional arrangements would be required. The principal matters concerned are set out here below:

1. Sugar.

Within the framework of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the United Kingdom may continue to import until December 31, 1974, the quantities of sugar at prices previously negotiated in the Agreement, and thereby be unaffected by the common external tariff of the Community.

After this date, the Community will have as its firm purpose to safeguard the interests of these countries whose economy is largely dependent on the export of basic commodities and notably sugar. Countries in this category are the Independent Developing States of the Commonwealth in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Caribbean and the Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM). Specific arrangements will be within the scope of the respective arrangements with these countries.

The question of Indian sugar exports will be settled with consideration given

to the Communities' Declaration of Intent concerning Independent Members of the Commonwealth in Asia.

2. New Zealand Butter and Cheese

Guaranteed quotas for New Zealand dairy exports are foreseen in the framework of British adoption of Common Market organization. The timetable for reducing the quantitative guarantees applicable only to the UK market is fixed for the first five years. Thus in 1977, the quantitative guarantee for butter will be at 80 per cent of its original level, with 20 per cent for cheese. After 1977 no further guarantee is anticipated for cheese.

During the course of 1975, the institutions of the enlarged Community will re-examine the question of butter in the light of supply and demand in the principal world producers and consumers, especially in New Zealand and the Community. After examination, the Council, upon Commission proposal, will rule on appropriate measures for maintaining an exempt status for New Zealand beyond December 31, 1977.

Finally, the enlarged Community will do its utmost to promote and encourage an International Agreement on Milk Production to improve as soon as possible the world market conditions.

3. Fisheries.

By exemption from the Community regulation governing access to fishing waters, member states of the enlarged Community may limit fishing in their national waters until December 31, 1982, within a six mile zone to vessels traditionally fishing in these waters from local ports. Special fishing rights enjoyed by member States in each others' waters, as established from January 31, 1971, are not affected. For specified zones, fishing limits are extended to

- (1) Areas subject to the 12-mile rule are: Denmark - the Faroes, Greenland, and the west coasts of Denmark from Tyborøn to Blavandshut. France - the departments of Manche, Ile et Vilaine, Côtes du Nord, Finistère and Morbihan. Ireland - north and east coasts from Lough Foyle to Cork in the southwest. The east coast from Carlingford Lough to Carnsore Point for shellfish. Norway - the west coast from the frontier with the USSR to Egersund. United Kingdom - Orkney and Shetland, north and east Scotland from Cape Wrath to Berwick, northeast England from the river Coquet to Flamborough Head, southwest England from Lyme Regis to Hartland Point (including Lundy island), and County Down.

12 miles.

By 1978 at the latest, the Council, on proposal from the Commission, will re-examine fishing conditions with the idea of protecting the sea bed and conserving resources. By December 31, 1982, the Commission will report to the Council on the economic and social development of the coastal regions and the state of marine stocks. On the basis of the report and the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy, the Council, based on Commission proposals, will examine the arrangements which could follow the exemptions in force until December 31, 1982.

A protocol was adopted recommending the enlarged Community's institutions to take particular account, during the examination of the Commission's report to the Council, of Norway's fishing problems. The action provided for the possibility that Norway's special fishing rights might be extended beyond December 31, 1982.

A protocol has been adopted recognizing that the transition period might prove inadequate for the solution of those particular problems which the Norwegian farmer would come up against because of his country's Community membership. It has therefore been necessary to foresee specific arrangements which cannot be considered as precedents and which aim at upholding the standards of living of the Norwegian farmers while respecting the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Among other special arrangements drawn up during the negotiations, several are especially noteworthy. Progress of the Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement was deemed compatible with general transitional arrangements on condition that quota arrangements do not adversely affect other Community members. On Ireland's economic and regional development, specific mention

is made in the Accession Treaty of the Community's intention to act positively to promote expansion of the economy and of living standards. Special measures were also adopted for the Irish automobile assembly industry to enjoy special production and trading circumstances with adjustments until January 1, 1985. Norway's special pharmaceutical products arrangements and trade in alcoholic drinks were also subject to special dispensations during the transition period. Special attention was also paid to problems of veterinary legislation and satisfactory solutions were found.

1972 AGENDA FOR ENLARGEMENT

The ratification procedures confirming the signing of the Treaty of Accession on January 22, 1972, are different for each of the countries concerned.

The Accession Treaty (based on Euratom and EEC) must be ratified by each of the ten countries. The decision of the Council on the ECSC must only be accepted by the four candidate countries. The constitutional rules of each of the signatory countries generally require approval of the national parliament. However, the field of application of the legislative power varies considerably from one country to another. In addition, three countries, Denmark, Ireland and Norway, have a referendum procedure.

Deposit

Arrangements for deposit are laid down in the final provisions of the Accession Treaty (EEC and Euratom) and the Council decision (ECSC).

- The ten states deposit after ratification a signed copy of the Accession Treaty (EEC and Euratom) and its annexes with the Italian government in Rome at the latest by December 31, 1972.
- The governments of the four candidate countries deposit after ratification a signed copy of agreement to the Council decision with the French government in Paris at the latest by January 1, 1973.

INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION

Mutual information and consultations during 1972 can be required in three cases:

- a. before a Council decision;
- b. before an autonomous decision of the Commission;
- c. before a legal act by a government of a candidate country.

A. The most likely case of a demand for information and consultation concerns the activity of the Council of the European Communities. At the end of negotiations (although in practice this has existed since November 10, 1971) and until membership on January 1, 1973, the candidates will enjoy a wide-ranging right of information. Where they can show that they have a direct interest in Council decisions, they may introduce a consultation procedure at virtually all preliminary stages of the Council's decision-making process.

After Community discussions, consultations may take place in a joint committee at ambassador level. If necessary, a ministerial conference may also be convened.

B. In certain fields the Commission can, within the framework of its responsibilities make decisions. In these cases the Commission will inform and consult the candidate countries beforehand insofar as their interests are affected by such decisions.

C. In the case where, during 1972, the candidate countries settle questions which have an effect on the functioning of the Common Market or are of significance for the further development of the Community, the European Community can request clarification and consultation from the government concerned.

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RECAPITULATION (1970)

	Six	Ten	USA	USSR	Japan
Area (thousands sq. miles)	449	714	3,600	8,600	143
Population (millions)	190	257.2	205.4	244	103.5
Civilian labor force (thousands)	75,629	106,016	80,733	--	50,980
GNP (\$ billions)	485.2	637.4	933.3	288*	--
Imports from world (\$ billions)	45.6	65	39.9	11.7	18.9
Export to world (\$ billions)	45.2	58	43.2	12.8	19.3
Total production cereals (Average 1968/1970) (thousands of metric tons)	69,161	91,187	192,966	160,145	1,742
Total production meat (1969) (thousands of metric tons)	11,669	16,216	23,227	9,250	1,136
Milk products (1969) (thousands of metric tons)	75,834	98,924	52,707	81,500	4,513
Primary energy - total production (thousands of ton coal equivalent)	330,828	520,356	2,151,397	1,386,090	71,392
Primary energy - internal consumption (millions of ton coal equivalent)	845.8	1,235.8	2,250.6	--	379.6
Petroleum products - total production (thousands of metric tons)	391,661	504,208	565,488	--	159,689
Total gross production of electrical energy (billions of kilowatt hours)	580,393	909,165	1,738,142	740,926	350,590
Steel production (thousands of metric tons)	109,191	138,943	122,120	116,000	93,322
Merchant shipping (1/7/70) (millions of gross registered tons)	28.7	77.3	18.5	14.8	27.0

RECAPITULATION (1970)

(continued)

	Six	Ten	USA	USSR	Japan
Motor vehicle production					
Passenger cars (thousands)	8,029	9,670	6,550	348	3,179
Commercial vehicles (thousands)	781	1,239	1,733	820	2,111
Motor vehicles in use (1/1/71)					
Passenger cars (thousands) per thousand population	41,827 220	56,009 218	89,861 432	[1,700] 7	8,779 85
Consumption of energy and steel per head of population					
Industrial uses (kilowatt hour)	1,672	1,736	[3,300]	[1,896]	[1,860]
Other uses (kilowatt hour)	1,070	1,387	[4,000]	[698]	[1,228]
Television receivers (thousands) per thousand population	40,038 216	58,300 231	81,000 399	30,744 127	21,879 214
Telephones (thousands) per thousand population	34,255 185	51,297 203	115,222 567	12,000 50	19,899 194
Building: Number of dwellings completed (thousands)	1,446	1,912	1,440	2,200	1,485

* Net material product = total yearly production of goods and services.
[] = estimated

