



Bulletin
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No **2**
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8th year

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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 1-1975, 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
General Secretariat
Brussels**

no. 2
1975
8th year

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1ST PART
EVENTS AND
STUDIES

1. The Commission's programme for 1975

Commission's programme for 1975

1101. In February, the President of the Commission made his annual presentation to the European Parliament, introducing the Annual General Report of the Activities of the Communities for the past year, published in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties, and at the same time described the Commission's programme for the new year.

There follows a summary, including the key sections, of the 'programme' speech by Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission, on 18 February to Parliament's part session in Strasbourg.¹

Assessment of Europe's progress and role of the Commission

1102. That progress has been made over the last six months is a fact which must be recognized in the light of the objective results achieved. Once more there are grounds for some degree of optimism.

But let me say, clearly and unequivocally, that it is vital for Europe to aim for success of a different kind if it is to achieve the unity and independence it is seeking. On the real issues Europe stumbles and slips downhill. We are losing our independence; we are lowering our sights; our institutions are failing in important areas.

The decision taken at the Paris Summit to hold regular European councils attended by Heads of State and Government has created opportunities but also dangers.

We must therefore take a chance and shorten the odds. But this means that the Commission must be true to its refound political vocation.

The Commission must adapt its *modus operandi* to the new system in which ideas will come from

the top. It must insure against the risks involved—for risks are involved—by converting Member States to its conviction that the real answer to the major problems facing them lies in the collective Community solutions implicit in the construction of Europe. It must make vigorous and incisive use of its power of initiative when choices which are decisive for Europe's future are being made. It must not betray its own ideals.

This awareness of our role, this profoundly political attitude, this ambition to get Europe to change gear and direction, have inspired the programme I am about to present to you. It is an overall programme which we believe could herald a new phase in the construction of Europe.

Action programme for 1975

First objective: to make Europe less dependent

1103. 'Europe is losing control of its future since the number of economic, financial and political centres of decision outside our Member States and outside our Community is growing apace.

Our dependence is increasing on two points.

Firstly, we have little or no control over the main factors of our economic life. This is true of energy supplies but, for a number of Member States and for the Community as a whole, it is also true of the monetary resources needed to cover our essential requirements.

We must do all in our power to reduce this first form of dependence. This can be done in stages if necessary but there is no time to lose. If the

¹ The complete text of the speech prefaces the Eighth General Report on the Activities of the Communities.

monetary problem, which calls for complex action, is left aside it is quite clear that *energy is the crux of the matter*, which is why the Commission proposes to concentrate on energy. 1975 must be the year of the common energy policy.'

'*We are gaining by letting time slip by.* There is a danger that our dependence on the outside world will harden into *resignation masquerading as realism.* Europe must act and act now. The Commission therefore proposes the following course of action:

- we must fix common targets, both global targets and targets for each type of energy, and we must do something about attaining them;
- in this context, we must develop our resources by all available means...'

'Our second major objective—and here I am not just thinking of energy policy—must be *to make full use of our share of this pooled sovereignty* which finds its expression in a changing economic and monetary world order...

Since none of our Member States is in a position to exercise any real influence when systems are overhauled and powers rebalanced, *Europe, far from eroding a sovereignty which is already diminished opens the way to sovereignty regained.* Europe offers us an opportunity of exercising to the full the modicum of power allowed us in the new centres of decision. This is true of energy, monetary matters and world trade. It holds good for international organizations and for our relations with our larger partners, notably the United States.

Perhaps I might make myself quite clear on this last point. We may be friends we may be allies and we may recognize that we have interests in common. But this must not blind us to reality: to the power of the United States which weighs on our relations; to its willingness to tackle problems which, contrasted with our weakness, our confusion, marks it as a world leader.

I believe that in the end we will succeed in putting our relations with the United States on a healthier, more equal footing. I believe that we can strengthen our relations with the United States if we learn to value our alliance; if we determine to act with our American friends where both have something to gain; and if we adopt the following two-fold approach:

- (i) we must defend our own interests or the common viewpoint which seems best to us, with the same determination, the same firmness, the same lack of complexes, and the same wholesome sincerity that the United States displays;
- (ii) we must use our initiative in all important international affairs, thereby filling a gap, for we have something to say, we have solutions to offer, and it is high time that we abandoned what has too often been a reactionary approach, an approach which to my mind is evidence of political cowardice...'

Second objective:
to re-establish economic and social equilibrium in Europe by aiming for growth based on new foundations

1104. 'We have chosen four axes here:

- development of complementary economic policies and strengthening of solidarity: Only by complementary action and solidarity can free trade in the Community and throughout the world be maintained. *A return to protectionism would be catastrophic.*
- resumption of growth based on investment: From the conjunctural point of view economic recovery must be based on investment, and not on a massive increase of overall demand. In the medium and long term structural change will call for steady transfers of resources from consumption to investment. These *changes* are inevita-

ble being imposed on us by the new economic order or by our inability in the absence of changes to solve our problems notably our export problems.

- creation of new aids to decision and action—a practical step towards economic and monetary union: To ensure a more reliable picture of the economic future, the Commission will shortly be proposing that the Community set up a *medium-term research institute*. Europe must have the financial instruments in view of the novelty, scale and duration of the economic risks involved. The Commission is considering the principle and the structure of a *European Export Bank*. We started studying the possibility of extending our borrowing capacity in view of putting the possibilities of our investment drive at the disposal of the Community in order to add speed and balance to it.

- a policy made for the men and women of Europe with their help: The Commission attaches great importance to the debate on participation at Community level. It will be sending the Council this spring a revised proposal on the Statute of the European Company, incorporating most of the amendments called for by this House. Side by side thus, it has begun drafting a "Green Paper" outlining current trends in industrial relations in the Member States, in order to establish points of agreement on which future discussion in Europe and the Member States can proceed.'

Third objective:
to establish a new relationship
with the Third World

1105. 'Europe has embarked here on a bold policy: the establishment of a new relationship with the third world based on long-term cooperation guided by principles of fair and equal treatment...

While continuing the financial aid which is indispensable for certain countries, we must wherever possible work for cooperation based on long-term economic links, which are a better instrument of progress and solidarity than any treaty. While respecting our partners' own objectives, we should combine our technology and know-how, our markets, in certain cases our capital and our products, in particular agricultural, with our partners' resources and their desire to take advantage of the new situation for their development.

The poorest countries could be included in this cooperation scheme by a joint effort on the part of the industrialized countries, especially Europe, and their partners, the producers of raw materials and energy, in a three-sided arrangement governed by rules drawn up jointly.

The Community's association policy, which began with 19 African states in the Yaoundé Convention and has now been extended to the whole of Africa and beyond by the Lomé Convention and the agreements which are about to be signed with the Mediterranean countries, is the most complete and most successful example of this strategy. Although financial aid is one aspect, what really matters is that these agreements provide access to large markets, stabilization of income cushioning the associates against a sudden fall in world prices, systematic cooperation to accelerate the process of industrialization, and political institutions in which statesmen and Governments from Europe and the developing countries can work together on an equal footing...'

Fourth objective:
to resume progress towards Economic
and Monetary Union

1106. 'Inflation, the energy crisis and the monetary crisis have left us without a pro-

gramme and without a doctrine. We therefore propose in 1975:

(i) to select limited but significant fields for measures which will, as in the past, carry real conviction;

(ii) to redefine ways and means of attaining the ultimate objective, and, for this purpose, to make an assessment of the results achieved, to evaluate and report on the present prospects for the Union and to spell out the actions and instruments which will help in attaining our objectives...

The common energy policy and the common agricultural policy are part of the substance of the Union. Our agricultural policy, in spite of the monetary difficulties, is vigorous and has maintained its unity. The stocktaking operation which we are now completing will enable us to assess both the results achieved and the improvements possible within the machinery of the Treaty in accordance with the process of continuous development without which no policy is possible. The regional policy, too, reflecting the desire for equilibrium and solidarity, is an important factor in the parallel drive towards Economic Union and Monetary Union. Lastly, we must implement our plans for new instruments of action: a strengthened Monetary Cooperation Fund, a medium-term institute, a European export bank and promotion, support or development machinery for the energy field.'

**Fifth objective:
to prepare the way for European Union**

1107. 'The Europe we live in at the present time lacks a vision of the future of a kind that can win popular enthusiasm. We need new bearings, a new sense of purpose, a new outlook if our peoples are to commit to the European venture that ambition, that tenacity and that creative passion which at times have taken us to such heights.

In planning the European Union, we can restore this sense of purpose. Let us not forget that the first European Parliament elected by universal suffrage will meet in 1978, that is in three years time.

Two factors are an important part of the process which has now begun: the presentation of the reports of Parliament and the Commission, and the mission which the Heads of State or of Government entrusted to Mr Tindemans, the Prime Minister of Belgium.

The European Community was the original response, almost twenty-five years ago, to the challenge facing our peoples as a result of the obligation to overcome their rivalries and rebuild their economies in a world deeply divided by the Cold War. Twenty-five years is a whole generation. *Ours is a new generation, faced today by new challenges: to find reasons for life and hope in a society suffocated by its own progress, to forge new links between Europe and the countries of the Third World based on cooperation and solidarity, and finally to restore to Europe control over its own destiny.'*

2. 'European Health Community'

1201. At the Council meeting of 10 and 11 February, a major breakthrough towards a common market was made in two highly sensitive sectors.

Eight Member States said they were prepared to agree the texts submitted to the Council concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas and freedom of establishment for doctors in the Community, on the free circulation of pharmaceutical specialties and on clinical standards and protocols applicable in respect of the testing of proprietary medicinal products. Only Denmark reserved its position,¹ pending the formation of a new government. The attitude of the national delegations was regarded as a major stride towards what has already been described in the press and in public as the 'European Health Community'.

Doctors

1202. In applying the main guidelines which it adopted on 6 and 7 June 1974,² the Council gave searching consideration to the problems surrounding right of establishment and freedom to offer services in respect of doctors' activities in the Community.

In 1969 the Commission had communicated relevant Proposals for Directives, on which the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had given their Opinions in 1970. To settle a number of questions outstanding from discussions with the Council authorities, and to take account of special problems deriving from the Accession of three new Member States, the Commission had run a hearing in October 1973 on the mutual recognition of medical diplomas.³ This enabled the necessary guidelines to be set out for adapting the 1969 Proposals to the existing situation.

Eight delegations have now agreed two Directives, (a) for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to offer services, and (b) for the coordination of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of doctors.

These delegations also agreed two Decisions establishing a Committee of Senior Officials for Public Health and an Advisory Committee on Medical Training.

The content of the directives

1203. The first Directive contains:

- lists of the mutually recognized qualifications of general practitioners and specialists,
- articles on established rights,
- provisions intended to facilitate the effective exercise of the rights of establishment and freedom to provide services, in respect of the activities of doctors.

The second Directive on coordination of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of doctors specifies that all Member States shall make access to doctors' activities and the practice thereof conditional upon the possession of a diploma guaranteeing that the person concerned has the required specific professional and scientific knowledge, as well as adequate clinical experience.

The Directive also defines the minimum duration and content of training in general and specialist medicine.

¹ The reservation has since been lifted for pharmaceutical products.

² Bull. EC 6-1974, point 1204.

³ Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2250.

The two Directives also apply to Member States' nationals who, in accordance with the Council Regulation of 15 October 1968¹ on the free movement of workers within the Community, are performing or will perform the salaried function of doctor. In a statement, the Member States have also undertaken to throw open the function of house-doctor to nationals of other Member States, if necessary under a special statute.

Two specialized committees

1204. The *Committee of Senior Officials on Public health* will in particular be responsible for noting and analyzing any difficulties which might arise from the implementation of the Directive concerning the right of establishment of doctors, and for compiling information and delivering opinions on matters coming within the scope of the Directive.

The task of the *Advisory Committee on Medical Training* is to help to ensure a high and comparable level of training in the Community both for general practitioners and for specialists. To this end, it will exchange information and hold consultations on all aspects of doctors' training.

All the provisions concerning freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of activities of doctors, the approval of which now seems to be imminent, will undoubtedly be of exemplary value in achieving this objective laid down in the Treaty as regards other sectors, in particular other liberal professions and ancillary medical professions.

Proprietary pharmaceutical products

1205. Substantial headway has also been made in respect of pharmaceuticals, thus offering

new assurances for the protection of health. It has taken a long time to achieve results in this area, after the Directive of 26 January 1965.² But this is due to the immense problems involved and to the effects on consumers, industry and public health authorities once the texts are formally adopted.

Public health and the movement of proprietary medicinal products

1206. The purpose of the Directives is to harmonize Member States' laws so that the guarantees for public health are everywhere similar and satisfactory, and also to facilitate the movement of proprietary medicinal products.

On the health front, the Directives extend the approximation initiated by the first Directive of 26 January 1965. They stipulate the manufacturers' obligations in respect of guaranteeing the quality of their products and set down the framework within which the public health authorities will operate.

The manufacturers' obligations begin at the testing stage. The Directive on standards and protocols:

- specifies what information the manufacturer must give regarding the properties of the proprietary product,
- outlines a common system of presenting results, so as to facilitate the work of the competent authorities,
- lays down common principles for testing proprietary medicinal products.

The second Directive provides for the handling of tests by experts and lays down their role.

On the industrial side, the second Directive lays down a number of conditions relating to the authorization required to start production, and

¹ OJ L257 of 19.10.1968.

² OJ 22 of 9.2.1965.

to the checks which must be made on raw materials, during manufacture and on the finished product. Finally, it stipulates the minimum qualifications required for manufacturers and inspectors. Provision is made for penalties, to ensure that the obligations are honoured.

The second Directive also describes the preparatory work of the appropriate authorities, and their supervisory role.

But these harmonized provisions do not preclude the risk of disparities in applying the texts and thus the danger of barriers to trade. The second Directive provides two types of action to *facilitate the movement of proprietary medicinal products*.

First, the systematic checks on products, authorized and made in one Member State, when they enter another Member State, are to be discontinued. This is the practical effect of harmonization on the plane of manufacture, inspection and qualifications.

Then a *Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products* has been formed, to ensure cooperation between the appropriate authorities and thus avoid, as far as possible, divergent decisions on marketing authorizations, which are at the moment still national.

The Committee will be called in three instances to give an Opinion:

- (i) when those responsible for putting a product on the market have obtained an initial national authorization and request equal authorization for access to at least five other markets;
- (ii) when divergent decisions are taken concerning one and the same product, as covered by national authorization requests in several Member States;
- (iii) if, in special cases of Community interest, a Member State desires the Committee's Opinion before ruling on a request for, or suspension or withdrawal of authorization.

The effects of the Directives

1207. The texts are expected to get results on several fronts.

In the first place, protection for the consumer is ensured by the prior authorization procedure. The number and duration of tests to be made prior to any request will cut down to a minimum the factor of uncertainty, always inherent in any new medicinal product. The measures for vetting requests, the checks which must be made by the manufacturers, the monitoring by the authorities and the penalties they can impose are a clear indication that the texts offer all the guarantees at present possible for the protection of public health.

Then again, industry has been provided with a statutory framework of Community proportions. Tests will be appraised by quality and not by the nationality of those responsible, which will avoid the costly repetition of pointless work. Products made in the Community will be checked in the same way, regardless of origin. A Community procedure will help to introduce products within the borders of the different Member States. This will improve the movement of products and reduce manufacturing and marketing costs.

Lastly, the appropriate authorities, through the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products, will be able to combine their action and exchange information on medicinal products.

Thus besides the harmonization of laws, the applications have also been brought together so that the economic effects of approximating the laws are matched by optimum protection for public health in the Community.

The future

1208. The Directives are not the end of the work. The Commission has undertaken to pre-

3. The Community and the CMEA

European Health Community

sent to the Council, after four years application of the texts, any appropriate measures which will remove the remaining barriers to free movement.

In view of the more stringent requirements to protect public health, the steady advance of knowledge and techniques and the budgetary implications of action where something as vital as health is involved, these Directives can be no more than a necessary runway from which to take off for further projects. A Pharmaceuticals Committee will provide relevant studies and opinions.

1301. Following the approach made in Copenhagen in August 1973 to the officiating President of the Council of the European Communities by Mr Fadeyev, Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), better known as the COMECON, and after a subsequent exchange of messages through diplomatic channels, Mr Fadeyev had written to the President of the Commission in September 1974, inviting him to Moscow to discuss guidelines and concepts on which future relations between the two bodies might be based.¹

The Commission wrote back in November,² accepting the invitation for a visit, which would eventually be made either by the President or by the Vice-President responsible for external relations, and proposing at the same time that initially exploratory talks be organized between officials.

A Commission delegation led by the Director-General of External Relations accordingly went to Moscow for preliminary discussions with a delegation of the COMECON Secretariat, from 4 to 6 February. The aim was to acquaint both groups with the activities of both sides, and to discover areas where exchanges of information and possibly regular contacts could be usefully established between the Commission and the CMEA Secretariat. It is imperative that these matters be clarified to ensure that any top-level meeting is worthwhile and can yield practical results.

The talks in Moscow enabled the Commission delegation to put a number of questions concerning the function and authority of the CMEA Secretariat, and to describe the Community's powers. There was also an opportunity to explain the Commission's ideas concerning the process of placing all relations between the

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1201.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1302.

4. Community energy policy

Community — CMEA

Community and Eastern Europe on the same footing, since contacts between the CMEA Secretariat and the Commission are only one of its facets.

Valuable progress was made during the talks and both sides agreed to carry on the work at a further meeting. The Commission delegation invited its hosts to come to Brussels the next time. The Commission is now awaiting a reply from the CMEA Secretariat with suggested dates.

Resources to be applied

1401. Preparation of the Community energy policy broke new ground when the Council passed a new Resolution at its meeting of 13 February. This consolidates the Resolutions which it approved in September and December 1974 in defining the various aspects of that policy.

On 17 September 1974,¹ the Council had affirmed its political resolve to prepare and implement a Community energy policy whose main guidelines it had just defined. The Resolution passed on 17 December 1974² set the policy objectives for 1985. The Resolution of 13 February covers the resources to be applied to attain them.

Council Resolution

1402. There follows the complete text of the Resolution passed by the Council:

'The Council of the European Communities,

Having taken note of the Commission communication on the Community production and consumption objectives for 1985 and the sectoral guidelines proposed for their attainment;³

Considering the Resolutions it adopted on 17 September and 17 December 1974;⁴

Whereas pursuit of the objectives laid down in its Resolution of 17 December 1974 on Community energy policy objectives for 1985 requires the implementation of appropriate measures at Community level as well as by each Member State;

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, points 1401 and 1402.

² Bull. EC 12-1974, points 1201 and 1202.

³ Bull. EC 11-1974, points 2267 to 2275.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1402, and Bull. EC 12-1974, points 1202 and 1203.

Paragraph 1

A. Invites the Commission periodically to recommend long-term guidelines on energy for the pursuit of these objectives covering in particular any type of investment which such activities may involve. Such guidelines are to help Member States to take the appropriate decisions.

B. These guidelines should take particular account for all energy sectors of the need:

(i) to develop reliable energy resources as soon as possible under satisfactory economic conditions, which means:

- applying Community support measures in certain cases;
- facilitating access to financing for the necessary investments in certain cases;
- making it possible for prices to cover, gradually and to the fullest extent feasible, the costs of making energy available and the amortization of the necessary investments;

(ii) to aim at achieving the optimum location of energy investments by economic operators and to ensure the best return on investments, particularly by means of the optimum location of electric power stations, while taking into account safety and environmental aspects and by encouraging cooperation with a view to the optimum development of production and transport systems.

Paragraph 2

Expresses its willingness to employ the following means to achieve the objectives laid down in its Resolution of 17 December 1974:

I. Energy demand

A. In addition to the programme on the rational use of energy which is the subject of the Resolution of 17 December 1974, Community

research and development projects and/or technological innovations should result in considerable energy savings.

B. Consumption of electricity will be increased to the extent that nuclear energy in particular reduces the dependence of electric power stations on hydrocarbons. This increase will also take account of the need to ensure the financing of investments in the electricity sector under satisfactory economic conditions.

II. Energy supply

The energy resources of each of the Member States shall be developed as quickly as possible under satisfactory economic, social, environmental and safety conditions, taking account of national and Community requirements and of the objective of reducing Community dependence on external energy supplies.

Paragraph 3

Approves the following guidelines for the policy to be implemented at both national and Community level for the various sources of energy:

*I. Solid fuels**A. Community production*

The maintenance of coal production at its current level and the development of brown coal and peat production, as mentioned in paragraph 5(2) (A) of the Council Resolution on Community energy policy objectives, require the definition and implementation of a solid fuels policy which takes into account the principles set out in paragraph 1 B above, particularly in respect of carrying out the necessary financial investments and having available a suitable labour force.

The commitment of such investments and the recruitment of the requisite labour force presuppose a stable and regular outlet for Community solid fuels under satisfactory economic conditions which take account of consumer interests. Consequently, it might be necessary to take measures to ensure their rational use in satisfactory economic conditions which take account of consumer interests in the principal sectors of consumption, namely the iron and steel industry and thermal power stations, and to build up stocks to offset the effects of fluctuations in demand and to avoid the interruption of supplies.

B. *Access to the world market*

Free access to the world market should, in a manner consistent with the attainment of Community production targets and in satisfactory economic conditions, be progressively extended to all Community coal consumers who do not at present have free access.

II. Nuclear energy

A. Community policy in the field of nuclear energy should be defined and implemented with due attention to the principles set out in paragraph I B above.

B. Each year and in cooperation with interested parties the Commission shall draw up an outline programme of nuclear energy production targets to serve Governments as a guide in shaping their national policies and to provide the necessary frame of reference for Community industries.

C. Providing nuclear energy problems of safety and ecology are solved to the satisfaction of the Member States concerned, their electricity supply programmes shall be based chiefly on nuclear energy for high-capacity power stations, in addi-

tion to the contribution made by solid-fuel power stations and taking into account those Community provisions which restrict the use of natural gas and petroleum products in electric power stations.

D. The abovementioned outlined nuclear programme shall stipulate the Community's future nuclear fuel requirements.

E. 1. The Community nuclear fuel supply policy to be defined and implemented should obtain the maximum benefit from the initiative and freedom of action of producers and users and should improve security of supplies in this field by developing:

- economical and secure resources in the Community;
- an industry with a capacity in appropriate proportion to Community requirements and capable of operating on the world market;
- cooperation with the countries producing natural uranium;
- research to encourage technological innovation.

2. In order to implement this policy, adequate measures to strengthen the industrial potential of the Community should be submitted for examination by the Council, due account being taken, at the appropriate time, of the work carried out in the various Council and Commission bodies.

3. To this end, consideration should be given to whether and how the Community should act in the following fields:

- prospecting for minerals;
- the placing of orders for nuclear fuels sufficiently in advance;
- the means of ensuring reciprocal outlet and supply guarantees for producers and users;
- coordinated stockpiling of fuels.

4. The Supply Agency will be an essential instrument for implementing such a common policy.

5. For the sake of effectiveness the drawing up of such a joint nuclear fuel supply policy will require a revision of Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty.

F. Member States and undertakings are requested to assist the Commission in drawing up practical proposals for submission to the Council under the joint supply policy and under the plan of action proposed by the Commission for promoting nuclear energy, of which the Council takes note.

III. Hydrocarbons

1. Community hydrocarbons policy should be defined and implemented with due attention to the principles set out in paragraph I. B above and be based on cooperation between hydrocarbon producer and consumer countries. It should, in particular, require exchanges of information and concerted action between public authorities and consultations between public authorities and industry and, where necessary, the means to act.

Such a policy presupposes:

- the rational use of available resources;
- optimum development of hydrocarbon resources in the Community under satisfactory economic conditions taking into account the Community energy policy objectives defined in the Council Resolutions of 17 September and 17 December 1974;
- the diversification and securing of external supplies by greater effort to inform, concert action and consult as the case may be, and, where necessary, by joint industrial and commercial projects;
- consultation on investments planned and concerted action on the policies pursued by the Member States in this field;

- a consumer price policy, based on competition and the transparency of costs and prices. These principles could contribute to the alignment of price levels in the Member States, on the basis of actual changes in the conditions of supply.

2. The Council is willing to examine whether Community rules should be laid down for cases of supply difficulties in order to ensure balanced supply for the Community market and the maintenance of its unity in observance of the provisions of the Treaty.

Paragraph 4

Requests the Commission to submit proposals for the implementation of this Resolution.'

5. Data processing: proposals for priority projects

Data processing

1501. A Community policy on data processing is taking shape. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Council on 15 July 1974,¹ which laid the foundations of that policy, the Commission approved on 5 February 1975 a Communication to the Council in which it proposed a first series of priority projects of common interest in the DP sector.

In its Resolution of 15 July 1974, the Council declared its intention 'to give a Community orientation to policies for encouraging and promoting data processing' and welcomed the Commission's intention 'to submit in 1974, after appropriate consultations, priority proposals concerning: a limited number of joint projects of European interest in the field of data processing applications; collaboration on standards and applications and in public procurement policy; the promotion of industrial development projects in areas of common interest involving transnational cooperation'.

The Commission's initial proposals were presented only slightly later than originally planned, they relate to computer applications in major areas of Community activity, and would cost 4 000 000 u.a. over the next two years. If these projects—five in number—are adopted by the Council, a start can be made in July 1975.

Setting-up of a data bank for matching organs and blood

1502. Every year some 10 000-12 000 persons in the Community would be doomed to die of kidney failure, were it not for the techniques of hemodialysis and/or transplantation. Of these two methods, transplantation is the more effective and the less costly. Better arrangements for matching the receivers and donors of kidneys, special blood groups and, possibly, other organs as well, would be a means of saving human lives and a great deal of money.

One group of hospitals in the Community is already collaborating by exchanging information on donors and receivers, but a computer-based system for high-speed comparison of this data on a still wider scale is an urgent requirement. The scheme put forward by the Commission would make it possible to set up DP systems costing 1.36 million u.a., which could be paid off within two years.

Computerized systems for handling import/export data and for the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations

1503. The administration of the Customs Union and the common agricultural policy call for access to large volumes of information. Economies could be achieved in this area by utilizing the most advanced techniques of data processing and communication. The Member States, moreover, are making rapid strides in developing their own national systems to meet the data-processing requirements of their customs and statistical services. Accordingly, no time should be lost in sketching the broad outlines of a European system in which all the Community's data processing requirements could be integrated smoothly and economically. Substantial savings would be achieved by such rationalization, which is the aim of the proposed study. The cost would be in the order of 668 000 u.a.

Systems for the retrieval of legal documents

1504. Community law is of recent origin, but it is evolving rapidly. In 1973, for instance,

¹ OJ C86 of 20.7.1974 and Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2260.

4000 new texts were added to the existing 'stock' of 25000 texts adopted by the Community institutions. The application of this law, together with the legislation deriving from it in the Member States, means that facilities must be available for quick retrieval of information—in any required form or language—by public authorities, universities, lawyers and other important users such as libraries and companies.

This volume of information can be handled efficiently by the use of automated systems for document processing. The Commission has launched one project in this field using the CELEX system. Several of the Member States have started on the developing of systems of their own.

This study (costing 437000 u.a.) will investigate user requirements in the Member States and the Community institutions with a view to providing a framework for indexing and retrieval systems at Community level, and defining common development needs.

Real-time systems for the processing of air traffic control data

1505. The data-processing systems used in air traffic control are extremely complex and costly because the tasks they perform are international in character. Most of the authorities responsible for air traffic control in Europe are planning to replace their main ATC computer systems in the second half of the 1980's. At the present time the annual cost of equipment is put at around 100 million dollars. When the next generation of hardware is developed, it should be possible to achieve economies by tackling the problem jointly at European level. As ATC data-processing systems are among the most advanced computer applications, the spin-off might well be of significant benefit to industry in other sectors of the computer market.

The project, costing 923000 u.a., is in the form of a study aimed at determining the feasibility of drawing up common design specifications for the next generation of hardware, which will replace the existing systems.

Studies on computer-aided design

1506. Computer-aided design is a technique of growing importance in many branches of industry. The project will include two studies in this sector at a cost of 623150 u.a. The aim of these studies is to define and assess the economic benefits of a development programme on two important aspects of CAD, namely the design of logic circuits (which affects the electronics industry and the computer industry itself) and the management of integrated design systems in the construction sector (public works, shipbuilding, etc.); areas would be specified for further development work. It should be possible to achieve substantial savings through a common approach at European level.

Preparation of subsequent proposals

1507. Along with the work that led to these first proposals, the Commission has been engaged in groundwork on other important sectors envisaged in the Council Resolution of 15 July 1974, notably norms and standards, software compatibility, minicomputers and peripheral equipment, and leasing. These areas are to be the subject of further Commission proposals.

In 1975, the Commission will also be preparing a report on developments in the data-processing sector, as recommended in the Council Resolution. In this report it will state its attitude towards the advisability of embodying the Community schemes in a multiannual programme.





2ND PART
ACTIVITIES
IN FEBRUARY 1975

1. Functioning of the common market

Customs union

Simplifying customs formalities: the Commission's action programme

2101. On 25 February the Commission approved a detailed action plan for simplifying customs procedures and formalities. Since simplification has been recognized as the vital complement of a true customs union, various steps have already been taken to reach this goal, which the Commission had set in its 'overall programme of approximation of customs legislation' of 28 April 1971.¹

Thus the Commission sent two relevant Communications to the Council in June² and December³ 1973 respectively. In 1974 it laid some twenty Proposals on this question before the Council (most of which have since been adopted); national authorities were also asked to suggest ways to improve the present state of affairs. The Commission used many of their suggestions in its new action programme which also provides a number of simplifications to the rather complicated main procedures applied by the Community institutions.

The simplifications in the Commission's programme are largely comprised of the following:

Tariff measures

- Simplification of the tariff nomenclature (designation of goods)
 - (i) by unilateral measures: a revision of Community texts
 - (ii) during the multilateral GATT negotiations.
- Combination of the tariff and statistical nomenclatures (NIMEXE).
- Coding of provisions governing trade covered by the common agricultural policy.

- Reduction in the multifarious paperwork in respect of the common agricultural policy.
- Attempts to improve communications between the Commission and national authorities through the use of data-processing.

Preferential arrangements in trade with non-member countries

- Harmonization of the rules of origin applicable under each of the preferential arrangements.
- Further action towards standardizing movement certificates used under those arrangements.
- Clarification of the criteria of origin in respect of chemicals and engineering and electrical products.

Free movement of goods

- Relaxation of the Community transit guarantee scheme.
- Abolition of transit consignment notes.
- Action to ease the uninterrupted movement of goods across intra-Community frontiers.
- Study on cutting down the number of particulars required in clearing goods for home use.

Customs value and taxes with effect equivalent to customs duties

2102. On 10 February,⁴ the Council amended its basic Regulation of 27 June 1968⁵ on the customs value of goods to bridge certain gaps or make improvements rendered necessary by experience.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1971, Part 1, Chapter IV.

² Bull. EC 6-1973, points 1401 to 1405.

³ Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2101.

⁴ OJ L39 of 13.2.1975.

⁵ OJ L148 of 28.6.1968.

So that assessment of customs value, in national terms, did not lead to diversion of trade or distortion of competition, the new Regulation intends that in some cases customs value be assessed by a Community procedure, provided for in fact by the basic Regulation of 1968.

Moreover, the new Regulation stipulates that a Community procedure could apply when, due to the idiosyncrasies of the exchange markets, it would not be possible, in converting currency or assessing customs value, to take the latest selling rate on the most representative exchange market or markets of the Member State making the evaluation.

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2103. During the part-session of 17 to 21 February, the *European Parliament* issued an Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council on the duty-free importation of small consignments of a non-commercial nature despatched by a private individual from a non-member country. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 February, also gave its Opinion on the same Proposal.

Internal common market

Free movement of goods

Pharmaceuticals

2104. At the Council Meeting of 10 and 11 February 1975, solid progress was made in respect of the free movement of pharmaceuticals.¹

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2105. During the part-session of 17 to 21 February, the *European Parliament* gave its Opi-

nion on the proposed Directive submitted by the Commission to the Council concerning the approximation of Member States' laws restricting the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances. On 20 February the *Court of Justice* gave a judgment (Case 12/74: Commission v Federal Republic of Germany) on the banning of measures having the equivalent effect of quantity restrictions.

The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 February, issued several Opinions concerning the Commission's Proposal to the Council on setting up a European Cooperation Grouping (ECG) and on several other Proposals for removing technical barriers to trade.

Criminal law

The position of Commission officials in respect of criminal law

2106. The national experts' Working Party on 'Criminal Law and Officials' chaired by the Commission met on 17 and 18 February and carried on its work concerning the draft Convention on the liability and protection of EC officials in respect of criminal law.

Unanimous agreement was reached on the technical questions involved in the draft Convention. The draft and the explanatory report were finalized for transmittal to the Member States' governments for their comments, before signature.

This represents a material answer to the wishes expressed at the Member States' Justice Ministers Conference in Brussels on 26 November 1974² that the work on the draft Convention be completed as swiftly as possible.

¹ Points 1201 and 1205 to 1208.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1110.

Competition policy

Restrictive agreements, mergers, dominant positions: specific cases

Cancellation of an agreement on exchange of information

2107. Following Commission intervention, *Kabel- und Metallwerke Gutehoffnungshütte AG* of Hanover, *Wieland-Werke AG* of Ulm and *Tréfinmétaux GP SA* terminated their cooperation agreement covering semimanufactures of copper and its alloys and substitute and processed products (with the exception of cables). This agreement, which had been notified to the Commission in 1972, was to have been implemented in two stages and provided, in the final stage, for wide-ranging cooperation on all matters connected with production, marketing and general business strategy in respect of the products covered by the agreement. During the initial stage there were plans providing for mutual assistance and the continuous exchange of information in the following areas: technical research and development, production and technology, marketing and sales promotion, raw materials supply, commercial administration, data-processing and general business strategy. Information was exchanged at management level and through committees of experts. Although there were isolated instances of deliveries between the firms in order to fill out their range, for the most part cooperation hardly ever extended beyond the exchange of information. In the course of its investigations the Commission came to the conclusion that the parties had an oligopolistic position with regard to a number of the products covered by the agreement. The Commission also takes the view that the wide-ranging exchange of information obligations entered into for the initial stage of the agreement may result in the parties acting

in a manner which is incompatible with the competition rules contained in Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty. Furthermore, the Commission feels that to grant exemption under Article 85(3) would enable the firms in question to extend their cooperation to so many different areas that it would be impossible for the Commission either to foresee or to check on the resultant anticompetitive effects. In the light of these considerations and in view of the changes that have now occurred in the general economic situation, the parties have decided to terminate their cooperation agreement and withdraw their application to the Commission for exemption. They now intend to seek new forms of cooperation which are fully compatible with the Treaty's rules on competition. The Commission will ensure that it is kept informed of future developments, while at the same time keeping a close watch on the relevant market.

State aid

Regional aid schemes

Principles of coordination adopted by the Commission

2108. On 26 February, the Commission adopted the principles for coordinating regional aid schemes which will apply to all Community regions for a period of three years from January 1975. These principles were elaborated in a Communication to the Council, and a statement from the Commission.

The Commission thus completed the work begun in 1971, when the coordination principles for the central regions of the original Six had been laid down,¹ and then consolidated in 1973 by the

¹ OJ C111 of 4.11.1971.

definition of central regions in the three new Member States. Now the entire territory of the Community is covered by the rules which the Commission intends to apply to regional aid schemes.

This regional coordination has five facets: differentiated ceilings on aid intensity, transparency, regional specificity, sectoral repercussion of regional aid, and a system of supervision.

The concept of ceilings, defined in the initial coordination principles, was incorporated in the present solution with due consideration for disparities in the socio-economic situation of the regions; regions have been classified in four categories each with a different intensity *ceiling*:

- Greenland, Ireland, the Mezzogiorno, Northern Ireland and West Berlin: aid assessable as a percentage of investment has been frozen at its present level. In specific cases, a prior notification procedure has been provided for projects regarded as major ventures (investments exceeding 25 000 000 u.a. will get aid of more than 35% net subsidy equivalent);

- former assisted areas, known as IDP areas¹ in France; those parts of the United Kingdom which, on 1 January 1975, were assisted areas (except for those known as 'intermediate areas', and Northern Ireland), and the areas in the Italian regions of Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Trentino-Alto Adige, the Veneto, Val d'Aosta, Latium, the Marches, Tuscany and Umbria. For these assisted areas, a ceiling of 30% of net grant equivalent has been established, covering all aid, and should be adhered to as soon as possible and at the latest by the end of a three-year period;

- the Zonal Border Area (between East and West Germany), North Jutland and the islands of Bornholm, Aærø, Samsø and Langeland, for which the ceiling of net grant equivalent has been set at 25%;

- the other Community regions, with a net grant equivalent ceiling of 20%.

Regarding *transparency*, the Commission has undertaken to continue the technical work of discovering assessment criteria which will put all forms of aid on a comparable basis.

The facets of coordination relating to *regional specificity* and the *sectoral repercussion* of regional aid schemes involve the definition of terms for allocating aid which are compatible with the requirements of the common market and of regional development.

Lastly, in all Community regions, the Commission will *supervise* the applied principles of coordination through a *posteriori* notification of major applications.

All of these principles were the subject of a Commission statement in which:

'The Commission informs the Council that, in accordance with the powers vested in it by Articles 92 and following of the EEC Treaty, it will from 1 January 1975 apply these principles to general regional aid systems already in force or to be established in the regions of the Community.

The Commission considers it desirable that the governments of the Member States modify their first resolution of 20 October 1971, concerning general regional aid systems, to take account of the principles defined above.'

Sectoral aid schemes

Germany: crude oil and natural gas

2109. On 7 February, the Commission decided to offer no objection to extending, over the

¹ IDP (PDI): Industrial Development Premiums.

period 1975-1978, the 'aid programme for the start-up of the German oil industry', mounted in 1969 for the period 1969-1974.¹

A total of DM 800000000 will be allocated to this second programme, similar in its objectives and conditions to the first. The aim will be to:

- secure and diversify the Federal Republic's supply of crude oil by enabling self-supply resources to be operated;
- strengthen non-integrated national companies able to form the instrument of this policy;
- and therefore to grant aid in the shape of non-repayable loans against the successful prospection of new hydrocarbon deposits, and expendable subsidies to acquire crude oil deposits.

But, as opposed to what used to happen, this aid will henceforth be granted for projects carried out on parts of the continental shelf, where other Member States have sovereign rights.

When the first programme of start-up aid was vetted in 1969, the Commission considered that the aid could benefit from the derogation provided by Article 92(3a) of the EEC Treaty, since the objectives were in line with the options which it had defined in its 'First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy'.² But on the strength of the Community provisions in respect of right of establishment, projects located in the other Member States, including those parts of the continental shelf under their sovereignty, had been excluded from the aid in question.

In respect of Article 92 et seq. prolonging the aid scheme for the period 1975-1978 does not set any more problems than in 1969; aid granted will enable new hydrocarbon resources to be developed and boost the Community's independence. On this score it fits in with the main lines set out by the Commission in the Communication to the Council on a 'New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community'.³

Regarding the German Government's hopes that the Commission would lift the ban it had imposed in respect of grants for projects located in parts of the continental shelf under the sovereignty of other Member States, the Commission felt that in view of the present energy situation, it could do so, if this were made subject to *a posteriori* checks on the use of the aid concerned.

State-trading monopolies

Italy

Manufactured tobacco

2110. On 20 December 1974,⁴ the Commission had decided to invoke, against the Italian Government, the infringement procedure provided under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty because of excessive delays in the settlement of invoices for imported tobacco by the State Monopoly.

Exporters concerned had since informed the Commission that payments by the Monopoly had resumed; but in mid-February settlements for deliveries later than July 1974 were still outstanding. The Commission is watching this affair very closely.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1969, point 8.

² Supplement of Bull. EC 12/68.

³ Supplement 4/74 — Bull. EC.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2131.

2. Economic and monetary union

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Coordination of economic policies

2201. The Community's economic situation and monetary and financial matters were the main subjects dealt with at the Council meeting in Brussels on 17 February 1975 chaired by Mr Ryan, Ireland's Minister for Finance.

The debate on the *economic situation* was mainly geared to preparing the talks on this issue at the Council meeting in Dublin on 10 and 11 March and the review by the Council, on 18 March,¹ of a Commission Communication on adapting the guidelines of economic policy for 1975 to the new economic needs. Before the debate Vice-President Haferkamp of the Commission made a statement presenting a working document on the Community's short-term economic problems.

The document highlights the low rate of economic expansion anticipated for 1975, a record level of unemployment since the Community was formed, a persistently high rate of inflation although it varies sharply from one country to another, an external deficit limited in respect of the Community *en bloc*, but nonetheless disquieting in certain particular countries. Although in terms of yearly comparison, the economic situation is all in all just as unsatisfying in 1975 as it was in 1974, the outlook now is generally brighter, provided, however, that the international scene develops favourably and that the divergences between the Member States can be steadily reduced.

On *monetary and financial matters*, the Council heard interim reports from the Monetary Committee and the Governors' Committee of the Central Banks on the status of work assigned to them by the Council.¹ They were asked to

continue with it, and the Council hoped that the Monetary Committee would submit its report on the Community unit of account for the Council meeting of 18 March 1975.

On the same day the Council formally adopted the basic Regulation² concerning *Community loans*, together with the implementary provisions,² which it had agreed at the meeting of 21 October 1974.³

Mr Haferkamp's statement on the economic situation

2202. On 19 February, Vice-President Haferkamp made a statement to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on the Community's present economic situation.

Mr Haferkamp began with a detailed analysis of economic trends over the last year and then turned his attention to the problems of the moment.

'The era of booming prosperity is a thing of the past. The growth rate of private consumption will have to be held below that of gross domestic product in future. This will call for a high degree of sacrifice and flexibility on the part of our citizens and every effort must be made to ensure that the burden is equitably and impartially divided.'

Mr Haferkamp stressed the important role which policy measures had to play in promoting structural change and easing social frictions. Where world-wide structural change was concerned, he took the view that cyclical and structural problems were inextricably linked and could not be solved by superficial measures leading to growth in monetary terms only.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2204.

² OJ L 46 of 20.2.1975.

³ Bull. EC 10-1974, points 1201 to 1203.

A general policy which seeks to expand demand is not appropriate in present circumstances. On the contrary, what is called for is a cautious, selective policy to encourage investment and provide incentives to structural change. The sooner something is done to relieve the pressure of costs the better are the prospects of economic recovery. Excessive pay increases are certainly out of the question in the present economic climate.'

'In deficit countries the main concern must still be to reduce the external deficit and curb inflation. In surplus countries reflationary programmes have already been launched. There can be no disputing the fact that all countries will have to devote a great deal of attention to the unemployment problem. There is no doubt however—and no one should have any illusions on this point—that there can be no return to a normal employment situation in the short term.'

On the Community's economic prospects for 1975, Mr Haferkamp made the following points

- An average growth rate of 2% for the year would have to be regarded as an achievement in the circumstances. Some Member States (Italy, for example) might slip back into the negative growth zone but in others (France, for example) a positive rate of 3% was likely.
- Hardly any change was expected in the average unemployment rate of 3 to 3.5%. There were hopes however that growth and the employment situation would improve later in the year. A crucial factor as far as unemployment was concerned would be the attitude adopted by the two sides of industry, notably in the matter of incomes.
- There was a ray of hope on prices and payments balances. The average rate of increase in consumer prices in 1975 was likely to be much the same as in 1974 but the pace of increase could slacken as the year advanced.
- Improved terms of trade and a fall in domestic demand could lead to a relatively sharp

reduction in the Community deficit on current account. A high degree of uncertainty existed with regard to world economic trends, notably in the United States.

Mr Haferkamp gave a strong warning against defeatism and panic. Given the difficult world economic situation there was, in his view, only one possible alternative; cooperation and solidarity backed up by a policy of intensive coordination and mutual consultation at European and at international level. In this respect the Community bore a heavy responsibility.

'The Community shares the responsibility for upholding a liberal trade policy. No effort must be spared to guard against protectionist tendencies and an assault on free world-wide trade.'

'This is not the time for ambitious aims and programmes. It is vital, however, that we apply all our energies to developing and utilizing existing institutions and instruments. Measures have to be taken, on a step-by-step basis, to develop the Monetary Cooperation Fund into a European Central Bank.'

Monetary Committee

2203. The Monetary Committee held its 201st *meeting* in Brussels on 12 February, with Mr Oort in the Chair. A searching analysis was made of the problems arising from the decision by the IMF Interim Committee in Washington on 16 January to raise the IMF quotas.¹ These included payment of the gold proportion of the increase and the allocation of the new quotas among the industrialized countries.

In the course of its regular reviews of Member States' monetary policies, the Committee turned its attention to Belgium. Lastly, after the granting of medium-term financial assistance to Italy,

¹ Bull. EC 1-1975, points 1404 and 1406.

the Committee delegated an ad hoc group to confer with the Italian authorities over the application of economic policy measures stipulated when this aid was granted, and set up an ad hoc group for the United Kingdom who, in line with the Council's Decision of 22 March 1971, have been instructed to examine the situation in the United Kingdom which had refrained from sharing in the assistance concerned.¹

The *deputies* of the Monetary Committee also met in Brussels on 13, 20 and 27 February, chaired by Mr Littler, to finish their work on the units of account to be used in the various sectors. At the last meeting they adopted a report which will be presented to the next meeting of the Monetary Committee.

The Group on '*harmonization of monetary policy instruments*' met in Basle on 25 and 26 February. In accordance with its brief, the Committee got down to a detailed analysis of the role and objectives of monetary policy in each Member State and decided that it would send in an interim report in the autumn, on the status of its assignments, to the Monetary Committee and the Governors' Committee of the Central Banks.

Economic Policy Committee

2204. The 12th meeting of the Economic Policy Committee in its reduced 'short-term' format was held in Brussels on 6 February with Mr Tietmeyer, Vice-Chairman taking the Chair. The Committee concentrated on preparing a draft opinion to the Council and Commission concerning the complete budgets of the Member States for 1975 and the short-term economic policy to be followed.

The full Economic Policy Committee held its 13th meeting the following day, chaired by Mr Malinvaud. It adopted the opinion drawn up by the reduced 'short-term' format and tentatively discussed the questions of method involved in

planning the 4th medium-term economic policy programme. The mandate of the expert group on budgets was also confirmed, as previously defined by the reduced 'budgets' format.

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2205. During the part-session of 17 to 21 February, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission Proposal which would amend the Council Regulation of 3 April 1973 setting up a European Monetary Cooperation Fund. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 February gave its Opinion on the Community's present economic situation and the short-term economic policy to be followed.

Regional policy

Council agreement on mounting the Regional policy

2206. After years of preparation, the latest headway made in February within various authorities enabled the Council to find at its meeting of 3 and 4 March 1975, that, as far as it was concerned, there was no longer any difficulty in the way of adopting the texts on setting up the European Regional Development Fund and the Regional Policy Committee.

As a result of this agreement launching the regional policy simply hinges on a new Opinion from the European Parliament on the texts before it, which it should give during the part-session of 10-14 March. A concertation meeting has already taken place between the Council and a Parliamentary delegation led by the President.

¹ OJ L341 of 20.12.1974 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2205.

The Council agreed that the texts would be formally adopted as soon as Parliament had given its Opinion. The Regulations in respect of regional policy are also expected to take effect retroactively from 1 January 1975.

The Council also drew up draft Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1 of the European Communities for 1975, which is mainly intended to activate the Regional Development Fund. The draft was also sent to Parliament in accordance with budget procedure.

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2207. On 19 February, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the European Regional Development Fund'.

Social policy

Employment

Standing Committee on employment

2208. The *sixth meeting* of the Standing Committee on Employment, renewed after the agreement reached at the Social Conference of 16 December 1974,¹ was held in Brussels on 17 February, chaired by Mr Michael O'Leary, Ireland's Minister of Labour and attended by Vice-President Hillery of the Commission and representatives from both sides of industry.

On the basis of a paper drawn up by the Commission the Committee discussed in general terms the action taken by Member States to counter the employment crisis. The Committee was mindful of the need to tackle more systematically the exchange of information at Community level and to implement the conclusions of the Paris Summit of 9 and 10 December 1974² in

respect of employment. Several members reiterated the hope that a conference would be called between Ministers of Finance, Economy and Social Affairs and representatives of both sides of industry, to examine employment against the background of economic and social policy.

With a view to assisting the solution of problems arising from the present crisis, the Commission submitted a working paper to the Committee concerning the kind of action which the Social Fund could take. It undertook to work out a Proposal based on Article 4 of the Social Fund.

It was also emphasized that joint meetings should be organized for those sectors (metal-processing, textiles, construction and glass) most vulnerable to the crisis, in accordance with the principle laid down between the social partners at the Social Conference. Lastly, the Committee had a preliminary discussion on the action programme for the benefit of migrant workers.

Equal treatment for male and female workers

2209. On 12 February, the Commission sent the Council a Communication on equal treatment for male and female workers, together with a Proposal for a Directive on applying this principle in respect of job opportunities, training and promotion, and working conditions.

The Communication describes the position of working women: their concentration in the tertiary sector and in the least-skilled jobs, the inadequacy of training, the effect of motherhood on their occupation, promotion problems and narrow career prospects, and the discrimination against them in the matter of working conditions and social security. On each of these points the communication proposes guidelines for action by

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1307.

² Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1104 (paragraphs 25 to 28).

the Member States. The Commission intends to support action to meet women's needs for occupational guidance.

Lastly, within the setting of the Social Fund, the Commission asked Member States to step up the exploration of aid requests which would promote the employment of women, and lead to pilot projects specifically designed for women. It is also planned to study the possibility of using the new Social Fund for individual campaigns to promote the employment of women.

The proposed Directive backing the Communication is to consolidate the Directive on equal pay for equal work, which the Council adopted on 10 February 1975.¹ The new Proposal lays down the principle of equal treatment in respect of job opportunities, training and promotion, working conditions (including dismissal terms) and social security. It provides a chance of appeal for any one who feels herself wronged through non-application of the principle of equal treatment, and offers protection for the worker against dismissal or serious detriment resulting from a complaint against non-implementation of the principle.

Free movement and social security of migrant workers

2210. Meeting on 19 February, the *Technical Committee for the Free Movement of Workers* adopted an opinion on instituting a mutual information and assistance procedure between employment services, to protect temporary workers put at the disposal of a third party, in a Community country other than the one where the company offering temporary work is registered. The Committee also discussed for the first time the concertation of migrant policies in respect of non-member countries, and emphasized that stopping illegal entry was a matter demanding urgent treatment.

Social fund, re-employment and readaptation

2211. In applying Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided in February to contribute up to DM 4 640 000 in *Germany* to the readaptation costs of 15 002 workers hit by the permanent closure of a colliery and by curtailment of other pit services. The German Government is making an equivalent contribution.

Social security and social action

Social indicators

2212. On 4 and 5 February, the Statistical Office of the European Communities organized a first meeting of government experts assigned to assist the Commission departments in the work on extension of social indicators in accordance with the social action programme. The team of experts agreed on its mandate and accepted the principle of completing the work in stages. An initial series of statistics was agreed as the essential basis for establishing objective social indicators relative to specific social areas.

European social budget

2213. Government experts met on 18 February to study ways to update the first European social budget,² on the strength of projections now to hand. The Commission wants to allow for factors which have recently affected social expenditure and revenue.

¹ OJ L45 of 19.2.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1303.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2219.

Living and working conditions

2214. Acting on a Commission Proposal, the Council decided on 10 February¹ to run a *survey on the cost of labour* in industry and on *workers' incomes*. This new survey on a sample basis, involving all industries and possibly the crafts, will be carried out in 1976 by the Commission on the basis of accounting data for 1975.

2215. Under the second tranche of the seventh *low-cost subsidized housing* programme for mining and steel industry operatives, the Commission approved the financing of the following construction projects: United Kingdom (collieries): 60 dwellings for a sum of £ 33,368; Germany (collieries): 501 dwellings for a sum of DM 1 306 000; France (steel industry): 297 dwellings for a sum of FF 2 970 000.

Industrial and occupational relations

2216. On 13 February the Working Party on Safety and Health in Agriculture of the Joint Committee for the Social Problems of Agricultural Workers reviewed the development of tractor construction safety standards applied in the Community as compared with the safety requirements set by both sides of the industry. Although progress has been made there are still gaps in some of the key areas of safety. To remedy these, representatives of COPA and the European union of agricultural workers will together meet the European Secretariat of Agricultural Machinery Constructors.

Practical recommendations on the use of farm tractors will be laid before the next full Committee meeting; a list of safety requirements for power-driven cultivators will also be submitted.

2217. The Working Party of the social partners on vocational training for *road haulage drivers* met for the first time on 6 February.

ry. The group agreed that initially it would make a summary comparison of the situation in the Community countries.

Health protection

2218. The specialized group working on epidemiology and mining pneumoconioses, meeting in Luxembourg on 17 February, reviewed the work done in five Community institutes assisted by the ECSC. One item to be examined in particular was the effect of the time factor, and the specific dangers of dust in the development of pneumoconioses.

2219. A meeting of scientists was held in Luxembourg on 17 February to establish health criteria (the dose-effect relationship) for *organophosphorus pesticides*, which are highly toxic compounds. The experts stressed the need for deeper all-round knowledge of this subject.

2220. A group of experts met in Luxembourg on 18 and 19 February to study the ecological effects of pollution of the environment by *organochlorene* compounds. The meeting was largely taken up by attempts to find a working methodology.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Dangerous substances and waste

2221. On 13 February, the Commission submitted a proposed Directive² to the Council in

¹ OJ L37 of 12.2.1975.

² OJ C49 of 1.3.1975.

respect of the problems arising from the discharge or disposal of certain toxic and persistent chemical compounds, in this case the polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs. The Proposal follows up an earlier one concerning restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

PCBs are synthetic substances used as liquid coolants, dielectric liquids in condensers and transformers, and hydraulic liquids, because of their excellent electrical insulating properties, non-inflammability and stability. They are particularly dangerous to human health and the environment. The Commission's Proposals would therefore prohibit any discharge or disposal of these compounds and would require Member States to designate agencies or companies responsible for collecting, regenerating and/or destroying them.

Contamination of bathing water

2222. As part of its action programme for the environment, the Commission sent a proposed Directive to the Council on 7 February aimed to reduce the contamination of bathing water (seawater and fresh water).

The Proposal requires Member States to establish, within a time limit of eight years, a set of physical, chemical and microbiological parameters defining a minimum quality standard for bathing water. It also specifies analysis techniques and sampling frequencies with due consideration to the size of the areas where bathing is authorized, the number of people using them and the mean water temperature.

Consumer Protection

Consumers advisory committee

2223. Meeting in Brussels on 28 February, the Consumers Advisory Committee stressed that the

current economic and social problems in the Community pointed even more clearly to the need for adequate consumer protection. The Committee therefore welcomed the programme, soon to be adopted by the Council, for a Community consumer guidance and protection policy, as proposed by the Commission in 1973. It also decided to gear its action to a set of objectives and priorities which are to be defined at the next meeting scheduled for 13 June.

The Committee also looked at three ideas of special interest to the consumer: the labelling of textile products, the quantity specifications of certain prepacked products and product responsibility.

Agricultural policy

Council decisions on price policy

2224. The Council meeting of 10-13 February saw the adoption of the common agricultural prices for the 1975/76 marketing year. Once again the CAP negotiated a difficult corner and despite the divergent opinions of some Member States, the will to succeed prevailed. The Commission's Proposals of 27 November 1974¹ had already been discussed at length during the preparatory sessions in January 1975.

Appraisal of the present situation on the land was largely coloured by each Member State's attitude towards the problem of reconciling the objectives of income and of countering inflation. Since the beginning of 1974, the prices of

¹ Bull. EC 11-1974, points 1501 to 1504.

productive equipment have steadily soared; then developments on the main markets, especially the beef and veal market, have not helped the producers to any extent.

To cope with this situation, the Council, at its meetings of 17 to 20 September 1974, and 2 October 1974, adopted an across-the-board rise of 5.2% for farm prices, as an earnest of the increases for the 1975/76 marketing year. The Council also approved the Commission's plan to base its 1975/76 prices on the movement of production costs over 1973 and 1974, due consideration being paid to the price decisions already made for 1974/75 and to other factors such as the position with regard to incomes, agricultural markets and the overall economy.

After those decisions, and because of the increase in the factors assessed in drawing up its price proposals (cumulative rise in the income of non-agricultural labour estimated at an average of 31.3% and cumulative rise in the price of productive equipment estimated at an average of 33.3% over that period), the Commission proposed an average increase of 9.9% in the general level of common agricultural prices for the 1975/76 marketing year, in view of the price rises already decided in 1973 and 1974. This would have put consumer prices up by roughly 0.7%. On 13 February, the Council decided to raise the prices by an average 9.6%. This is very close to the Commission's figure, but owing to the agrico-monetary measures approved, comes out as an average of 10.2%.

General decisions

2225. By and large, the Commission's proposed price settings were endorsed by the Council. Taken together the decisions will entail a supplementary budget of not more than

200 000 000 u.a., if the unutilized appropriations under the financial year 1974 are carried over into 1975.

In the sector of vegetal products the increase in prices, which on the average is heavier than that for animal products, meets the need to counter the short-term supply problems now besetting these markets.

Increases in cereal prices range from 8% for durum wheat to 11% for rye. Unlike the Commission's Proposal for a two-step increase, sugar will go up by a single 15% on 1 July 1975. Another feature is the massive increase in the production target price for olive oil (28.4%) where the Commission had proposed 15%. By contrast, owing to conditions on the animal product markets, the prices concerned have been raised less sharply (beef and veal by 8.50%; pigmeat by 8.50%); but it was decided to apply a premium scheme in the beef and veal sector.

In the milk products sector, the spread of the price increases in relation to developments over the marketing year (6% on 3 March 1975, 4.7% on 16 September)¹ is likely to help in balancing the market. But it should be noted that the ratio of oil and fat content to nitrogeneous content is as an exception in favour of oils and fats (butter: +14.2%; skimmed milk: +7.2%), since the Commission does not intend to alter its policy here.

The prices and amounts set by the Council are shown in Table 1.

¹ For purchases made by intervention agencies, the new prices for milk products apply retroactively to 3 February 1975.

Table 1 — Prices and amounts

Products	Type of price or amount	Amounts set 1974/75 u.a./tonne	Amounts set in February 1975		Period of application
			Absolute value u.a./tonne	Percentage increase in 1975/76 over 1974/75	
Durum wheat	Target price	191.97	207.33	8.0	1.8.75-31.7.76
	Single intervention price	175.17	190.53	8.8	
	Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer aid	205.17	215.45	5.0	
		30.00	24.92	—	
Common wheat	Target price	127.93	139.44	9.0	1.8.75-31.7.76
	Basic intervention price	115.53	125.93	9.0	
Barley	Target price	116.08	126.99	9.4	1.8.75-31.7.76
	Single intervention price	101.43	110.96	9.4	
Rye	Target price	124.99	138.74	11.0	1.8.75-31.7.76
	Single intervention price	106.93	119.76	12.0	
Maize	Target price	114.92	126.41	10.0	1.8.75-31.7.76
	single intervention price	94.03	103.43	10.0	
Rice	Target price of husked rice	237.30	261.03	10.0	1.9.75-31.8.76
	Intervention price of paddy rice	143.40	154.87	8.0	
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	19.78	22.75	15.0	1.7.75-30.6.76
	Target price for white sugar	278.80	320.50	15.0	
	Intervention price for white sugar	264.80	304.50	15.0	
Olive oil	Production target price	1 440.30	1 850.00	28.4	1.11.75-31.10.76
	Market target price	1 018.60	—	—	
	Intervention price	946.10	—	—	

Products	Type of price or amount	Amounts set 1974/75 u.a./tonne	Amounts set in February 1975		Period of application
			Absolute value u.a./tonne	Percentage increase in 1975/76 over 1974/75	
Oilseeds	Norm price of soya beans	233.10	261.10	12.0	1.11.75-31.10.76
	Target price . Colza and rape seed	230.00	255.30	11.0	1.7.75-30.6.76
	. Sunflower seeds	236.70	265.10	12.0	1.9.75-31.8.76
	Basic intervention price . Colza and rape seed . Sunflower seeds	223.30 229.80	247.90 257.40	11.0 12.0	1.7.75-30.6.76 1.9.75-31.8.76
Dehydrated fodders	Standard subsidy	6.30	8.00	—	1.4.75-31.3.76
Cotton seeds	Standard subsidy (per hectare)	87.78	96.00	—	1.8.75-31.7.76
Flax and hemp	Standard subsidy (per hectare)				
	. Flax . Hemp	168.00 141.75	188.15 ¹ 161.90	— —	1.8.75-31.7.76
Seeds	Subsidy (per 100 kg)	—	7.00	—	1.7.75-30.6.76
	. Monoecious hemp	10.50	12.00	—	
	. Textile flax	10.50 to 31.50	11 to 31	—	
	. Grasses . Legumes	6.30 to 21.00	5 to 25	—	
Table Wine	Guide price (per degree/hl) or per hl according to type				16.12.75-15.12.76
	Type R I	1.70	1.84	8.0	
	Type R II	1.66	1.84	10.8	
	Type R III	26.58	28.71	8.0	
	Type A I	1.60	1.73	8.0	
	Type A II	35.43	38.26	8.0	
	Type A III	40.45	43.69	8.0	
Raw tobacco	Norm price	2	2	3.0	1.1.75-31.12.75
	Intervention price			on average	
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price	3	3	11% ³	1975/76 ³
	Purchase price			on average	

Products	Type of price or amount	Amounts set 1974/75 u.a./tonne	Amounts set in February 1975				Period of application	
			Absolute value u.a./tonne		Percentage increase in 1975/76 over 1974/75			
Milk	Target price for milk	140.80	149.20	155.90	6.0	10.7 ⁵	3.3.75-	16.9.75-
	Intervention prices						15.9.75	31.3.76
	. butter ⁴	1 835.80	1 946.30 ¹	2 095.80 ¹	6.0	14.2 ⁵		
	. skim milk powder	827.40		887.00		7.2		3.3.75-31.3.76
	. cheese							
	- Grana-Padano 30-60 days	1 831.00	1 958.50	2 014.50	7.0	10.0	3.3.75-	16.9.75-
	- Grana-Padano 6 months	2 146.00	2 308.30	2 367.40	7.6	10.3	15.9.76	31.3.76
	- Parmigiano- Reggiano 6 months	2 316.00	2 500.30	2 559.40	8.0	10.5		
Beef and veal	Guide price for adult bovine animals (live weight)	1 013.30	1 099.40		8.5 ⁶		3.3.75-31.3.76	
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	1 186.50	1 287.40		8.5 ⁶			
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughtered pork)	976.50	1 060.00		8.5		1.8.75-31.10.76	
Silkworms	Subsidy per box of silkworm seed	33.18	36.50		—		1.4.75-31.3.76	

¹ Various prices and amounts depending on the new Member State concerned (3.3.1975-16.9.1975):

Flax: UK subsidy 128.20 u.a./hectare.

Butter (UK: intervention price 1369.90-1475.40 u.a./tonne; Ireland: intervention price 1841.40-1983.20 u.a./tonnes).

Calves: UK and Ireland: guide price 1142.10 u.a./tonne.

Adult bovine animals: UK and Ireland: guide price 975.50 u.a./tonne.

² Nineteen tobacco varieties whose prices apply to the calendar-year crop. The 1975 prices are up for ten varieties, unchanged for eight and down for the Kentucky variety, as compared with 1974. The 1975 premium is up for fourteen varieties, unchanged for three and down for two varieties, as compared with 1974.

³ Products in Annex II of Council Reg. 3035/72. Periods vary according to product: Cauliflowers: 1.5.1975 to 30.4.1976; Tomatoes: 1.6.1975 to 30.11.1975; Peaches: 1.6.1975 to 30.9.1975; Lemons: 1.6.1975 to 31.5.1976; Pears: 1.7.1975 to 30.4.1976; Dessert grapes: 1.8.1975 to 31.10.1975; Apples: 1.8.1975 to 31.5.1976; Mandarines: 16.11.1975 to 28.2.1976; Sweet oranges: 1.12.1975 to 30.4.1976.

For all products in this sector the basic price and purchase price are 11% up, except for apples and pears where the prices are up by 9%, and lemons, with a basic price increased by 6.5% and purchase price raised by 11.9%.

⁴ Butter consumption subsidy raised from 36.50 to 45.00 u.a./100 kg (of which 9.25 u.a. borne by the EAGGF).

⁵ Including the 6.0% increase approved for the period 3.3.1975 to 15.9.1975.

⁶ Intervention price for beef and veal raised by 5.5%. Guide price for calves raised by 8.5% pending decision on the Commission's Proposal to discontinue this price.

NB. Aid for the 1972 hop harvest ran from 150-750 u.a./hectare according to variety; subsidies proposed for the 1973 crop run from 100-750 u.a./hectare.

For fisheries, prices vary according to the products covered by Council Regulation 2142/70. In March 1974 guide prices for products in Annex under A and C of the Regulation were raised by between zero and 15%; guide prices for products in Annex II of the Regulation were raised by ± 4%; intervention prices were raised by 2 to 5% and Community production prices by ± 4%; the prices set in March 1974 were raised by 5% in October. For 1975, guide prices are up, ranging from 0% for herrings and mackerel to 20% for plaice and coalfish (Annexes I and II). The intervention prices for sardines and anchovies are automatically derived at 45% of the guide prices.

Agrico-monetary measures

2226. For several years now the divergent courses of the Member States' rates of exchange have entailed, except in Denmark, the introduction of monetary compensatory amounts. They are designed to 'compensate' for the difference existing between the conversion rates, used to translate common prices and amounts set in u.a. into national currencies, and the rates operating for national currencies on the exchange markets. This resulted in national currency prices which varied from the common farm prices set in u.a.

So that the continuing unchanged conversion rates, used under the CAP, should not widen the gap between price levels expressed in national currency, when common farm prices were raised, and considering that certain adjustments of rates to economic reality in Member States with depreciated currencies are feasible, the Council decided to scale down compensatory amounts as follows: Germany 2 points, France 1.5, UK 2.5, Benelux 0.7, Italy 3, Ireland 5.

To achieve this result, it decided to make corresponding adjustments to the representative rates applicable within the CAP, aligning them with economic reality and thus advancing considerably towards the single nature of the market.

The economic impact of this measure, i.e., a shaded increase of common prices expressed in national currency in the Member States will be felt early in the 1975/76 marketing year for each product, save for exceptions (e.g. the Benelux milk sector as from 16 September 1975). The additional price increases in the Member States with depreciated currencies are to partially offset the higher production costs, which have climbed more steeply in those countries than in the Member States where currency has appreciated.

Other measures

2227. Because of the predicament of the beef and veal sector, the Council was obliged to take the following decisions:

- extension of the orderly marketing premium (80 u.a. per head) for March and April 1975;
- new premium for the slaughter of clean cattle¹ (28 u.a. per head) from 1 May 1975 to 1 March 1976;
- cattle retention premium (detailed rules for granting it to be set in accordance with the Management Committee procedure);
- calving premium (56 u.a. per calf over the 1975/76 marketing year).

With implementary Directives, the Council consolidated the Directive on hillfarming and farming in certain underfavoured areas. It is also felt that the EAGGF's 25% contribution to the outlay on the compensatory allowance must be taken as a minimum rate to be reappraised at the next Council meeting.

Stocktaking of the CAP

2228. In response to the Council's request of 2 October 1974, the Commission submitted a stocktaking of the CAP² after reviewing all available data.

The paper is presented in three parts. The first appraises past developments in the CAP, the second evaluates the efficacy of policy instruments in relation to objectives and the third proposes a number of improvements.

The improvements do not challenge basic principles, but line up with the Memorandum of October 1973 on Improvement of the Common

¹ Male cattle weighing over 330 kg.

² Supplement 2/75 — Bull. EC.

Agricultural Policy¹ and take account of the political, economic and social climate surrounding the course of the CAP, to which it must be constantly adapted. The proposed improvements make for a finer adjustment of the instruments used in diversifying economic and social situations in the Community and would also expand the range of instruments applied.

In evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments several crucial problems emerge concerning:

- the internal and external short-term economic and structural balance of certain markets, and the security of supplies;
- farm incomes, and interregional income disparities stemming from the inadequate growth of productivity and the lack of a strong enough interplay between the policies applied (particularly between price policy and the socio-structural, regional and social policies);
- the single nature of the market, disrupted by the monetary compensatory amounts and obstructed by persistent barriers to the free movement of products or to specialization of farming regions in terms of their comparative advantages;
- the expenditure involved in the CAP (rationale of expenditure, and budgetary aspects).

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2229. On the monetary front, the movement of the British and Irish *pounds* entailed two adjustments to monetary compensatory amounts in February.

Common organization of the market

2230. Regarding the agricultural markets, measures were taken for cereals, sugar, fruit and

vegetables, plants, pigmeat, the eggs and poultry sector and fishery products.

Market conditions in February led to the setting of export levies only for rice and sugar.

Conversely, the Commission was obliged to waive the advance setting of the import levies for *maize* and *barley*.²

In the *rice* sector, adjustments akin to those adopted in January³ for cereals were made by the Council⁴ to the common organization of the market, the criteria for activating measures to deal with disruptions and the rules for setting export refunds. This action was taken to enable the Community market to be managed more in line with the uncertainty and considerable price fluctuations on the world rice market.

2231. Under the Council's arrangements to ensure the Community's sugar supply, especially by granting a subsidy for imports from non-member countries and a subsidy for white sugar produced over and above the maximum quota, i.e., sugar 'C', which is not covered by the export levy, the tender procedure yielded the following results:

- 200 000 tonnes tendered out of the first tranche, limited to this figure by the Council in November 1974, with a subsidy (weighted average) of 38.743 u.a./100 kg of white sugar, and
- 46 520 tonnes tendered as at 26 February 1975 out of the second tranche of 200 000 tonnes decided by the Council in January 1975,⁵ with a subsidy (weighted average) of 22.686 u.a./100 kg of white sugar.

Moreover, owing to the shortfall situation in Italy, this country has been authorized to grant

¹ Supplement 17/73 — Bull. EC.

² OJ L47 of 21.2.1975.

³ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2228.

⁴ OJ L52 of 28.3.1975.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2230.

national aid for sugar produced in excess of the basic quota by some companies.

2232. In its Memorandum on Improvement of the Common Agricultural Policy of October 1973,¹ the Commission had informed the Council that it believed that 'the publication of codified texts of the applicable acts concerning the common agricultural policy could substantially contribute to the transparency of Community legislation in that area and thus facilitate its application by the authorities and the economic circles concerned'. The European Parliament has since come out in favour of the action to be taken here. In February the last of the Proposals were sent to the Council on codifying the agricultural regulations in the *pigmeat, eggs and poultry sectors*.

2233. At France's request, the Commission on 26 February 1975 adopted a Regulation on protective measures applicable to importation of certain *fishery products*. France is thereby authorized to suspend, from 27 February to 17 March 1975, imports of tunny-fish for the preserving industry and deep-frozen fillets of hake, both originating in non-member countries.

Structural policy

2234. The Commission adopted three Decisions and two Opinions on implementing reforms in agricultural structures. The Commission decided² that the provisions notified by the Governments of the *Federal Republic, Ireland and Belgium* fulfilled the conditions for Community financial contributions, in accordance with the Directive of 17 April 1972³ concerning socio-economic guidance for and acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture. In line with the Directive of the same date, the Commission issued two Opinions; one concerned a plan announced by

the Luxembourg Government to adjust the 'comparable labour income' for 1975; the other related to draft provisions notified by the *Dutch* Government introducing investment aid in connection with buildings for agricultural use.

EAGGF

2235. In strengthening the EAGGF's defences against fraud, the Commission made a number of moves and in particular tightened up application of the Council Regulation of 7 February 1972⁴ on irregularities and the recovery of sums paid in error under the financing of the CAP, and also in respect of setting up an information system in this department.

With this in mind, the Commission is running regular meetings with Member States' experts; the last two meetings were held:

- (i) to learn more about the nature of frauds, how to expose them and how to counter them more forcefully
- (ii) to formulate practical measures to ensure that the Commission and other Member States concerned are promptly advised by each member of the Community of irregularities liable to have rapid repercussions beyond its borders.

Then again, on 3 February,⁵ the Commission adopted a Recommendation to the Member States concerning closer cooperation in the management of the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Competition conditions

2236. Under the provisions of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to

¹ Supplement 17/73 — Bull. EC.

² OJ L60 of 6.3.1975.

³ Bull. EC 4-1972, Part I, Chapter 1.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1974, point 47.

⁵ OJ L44 of 18.2.1975.

close the procedure under Article 93(2) which it had invoked against the French Government in respect of a branch contract made in 1974 between the Government and the Syndicat national des fabricants de sucre.¹

This is within the terms stipulated by the Commission in its Communication to the Member States on fitting State aid for the environment into a Community whole.

Moreover, on the strength of the provisions of Article 93(2), subparagraph 3 of the EEC Treaty, the Council decided on 27 February² that national subsidies for the slaughter of certain mature butchery cattle in the *United Kingdom* were compatible with the common market, and authorized them from 1 February to 30 April 1975, provided they were not paid for meat bought in by intervention agencies.

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2237. During the part-session of 17 to 21 February, the *European Parliament* issued several Opinions on various Commission Proposals to the Council, involving the management of certain common organizations of the markets and the allocation of EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations for 1974.

Industrial and technological policy

Industry

Business Cooperation Centre

2238. According to its second annual report, the Business Cooperation Centre, created in 1973 and designed to assist small and medium-

sized companies to develop transnational cooperation programmes, registered seven contacts during its second year of activity.

Companies who ask the Centre to look for a suitable associate have an average volume of business amounting to Bfrs 410 million ranging from 125 million for Italian and Danish firms to 640 million for British concerns. Most of them are trying to link up with an associate of their own size, about a quarter are looking for a larger associate and 15% for a smaller one. They are seeking cooperation in marketing (60%), production (55%) and research (5%). Financial connections are sought by 70% of the firms.

Just as the bulk of the requests come from the Federal Republic, the United Kingdom or Benelux, so it is in those countries that associates would be preferred. Very few requests are specifically beamed at Italy, Denmark and Ireland. Thus the Centre's activity is still arousing an uneven response from one country to another. Although the number of requests and responses from France have reached respectable proportions, such is not the case with Italy.

This is again reflected in the agreements already made, since in terms of nationality, the United Kingdom is involved in six of them, Germany, Belgium and Netherlands in three, with the other countries as yet not present.

Iron and steel

2239. On 21 February the Commission decided to transmit the *forward steel programme for 1975*, as prepared by the Commission departments, to the ECSC Consultative Committee, for its Opinion. The Committee is to review the programme at its meeting of 14 March. This

¹ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2113.

² OJ L 52 of 28.2.1975.

target programme bears on the short-term course of the steel market; it aims at guiding all concerned, and at specifying the action to be taken by the Commission. The final programme will not be published until the ECSC has given its Opinion.

Construction

2240. The Commission adopted an *action programme* for the construction sector so as to create the conditions which are imperative to achieve a common market and boost productivity.

The construction industry employs the biggest proportion of the active population (8-10%), contributes 8-10% of the GNP and in terms of value is responsible for 50% of all investments. But for all that, the common market in construction is almost a non-starter as it is running into a number of obstructions, including the non-industrialized working methods in the trade, the lack of mass production, disparities between national regulations, etc.

The programme approved by the Commission covers three priorities: comparability of national statistics and projections, removal of technical and legal barriers, and the promotion of technology.

Technology

Data processing

2241. The Commission approved a Communication to the Council containing several *Proposals for priority projects*,¹ implementing the Council Resolution of July 1974 concerning a Community data-processing policy.

Nuclear safety

2242. The technological problems of nuclear safety, are dealt with in a Communication, backed by a draft Council Resolution, both adopted by the Commission on 25 February. This paper derives from the nuclear action programme presented by the Commission in February 1974,² is guided by the Community energy policy objectives (in which nuclear energy has pride of place) adopted by the Council in December 1974,³ and, with regard to nuclear safety, answers the Council's Resolution of 7 November 1974⁴ on energy and the environment.

After reviewing the relationships between nuclear energy and the environment, the Communication describes the prospects of developing nuclear safety techniques and highlights the negative effects of their increasingly disparate development in the Member States. It also speaks of the projects undertaken at Community level, whose implementation depends, however, on the substantial and steady development now being witnessed in nuclear safety.

Under the impact of speeded-up national nuclear programmes and the safety problems involved, the appropriate national authorities could find themselves giving less consideration to forceful action at Community level. The Commission feels that the aims of Community action cannot be fully achieved unless there is a formal commitment, at the highest Community level, to boost the effort towards cooperation; hence the need for the Council to adopt an appropriate Resolution.

¹ Points 1501 to 1507.

² Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2248.

³ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1202.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1205.

Science,
research and development
education, scientific
and technical information

Science, research and development

Energy research

2243. The CERD 'Energy' Subcommittee held its seventh meeting on 12 and 13 February 1975 in the Max Planck Institute at Garching, with Mr della Porta in the chair. It devoted part of the time to an examination of the Commission's research and development programme for the energy sector.¹

It also dealt at length with the technical problems relating to thermonuclear fusion and with the guidelines for a Commission proposal for the five-year research programme (1976-1980) in the area of controlled nuclear fusion and plasma physics. This will include the construction of JET (Joint European Torus), which should produce physical conditions approximating to those of the large nuclear fusion reactors of the future.

The Subcommittee formulated a series of recommendations aimed chiefly at assuring the Commission of the necessary resources to carry out research and continue the European-level consultations now being held in this field. It also recommended a step-up in the activity directed towards the use of lasers in nuclear fusion. The next meeting of the Subcommittee is planned for 10 and 11 April 1975.

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2244. At its meeting on 17 to 21 February 1975, the *European Parliament* delivered its Opinion on the Commission's note entitled 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'.

Scientific and Technical
Research Committee

2245. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) held its ninth meeting on 6 and 7 February 1975 with Mr Schuster in the Chair.

Its deliberations were mainly taken up with the proposal for a research and development programme in the energy sector and the proposal relating to the management and storage of radioactive waste.¹ CREST delivered a favourable opinion on these two proposals subject to certain amendments, which bore mainly on the following points:

- a greater effort to promote the utilization of solar energy and geothermal energy;
- programme implementation models, for which the following three-level structure was suggested: overall supervision, with the aid of the CREST Subcommittee on Energy R & D; management and coordination, with the aid of the management committees; scientific and technical administration, with the aid of the project leaders;
- international cooperation, having regard to the need for these proposals to be integrated with the work in progress in other institutions.

The Committee also heard reports on: research on the conversion of solid fuels into hydrocarbons; the Commission's social policy—should research and development questions arise in connection with the implementation of this policy, CREST could set up an ad hoc group to deal with the matter.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1975, points 1301 to 1309.

Demonstration of a computerized forecasting system

2246. On the initiative of Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, within the context of the feasibility study 'Europe + 30',¹ Members of the European Parliament were recently given a first-time opportunity of studying at the Hanover Technical University, the possible applications of a forecasting system as an aid for political decision-making.

From 24 to 26 February 1975, Prof. Pestel and Prof. Mesarovic demonstrated their regionalized world model. The parliamentarians had the opportunity of simulating the consequences of certain options in the energy and food sectors.

Following this demonstration, the accent was placed on the use of these simulation models as an important source of information. In particular, they can assist decision-makers in assessing the effects of a political decision on society more quickly and quantitatively than before.

Cooperation in the fusion sector

2247. Negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement for cooperation between Sweden and the Community in the field of thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics took place from 17 to 19 February in implementation of the Directives adopted by the Council on 12 November 1974.² The results give reason to believe that a successful outcome will be reached in the very near future.

Multiannual programme

Advisory committees on programme management (ACPM)

2248. The ACPM for 'Environmental Research' held its eighth meeting in Brussels on 4

and 5 February 1975 and elected Prof. Passino as its Chairman. The main business of the meeting was to continue the examination, which had been started at the previous meeting, of the guidelines for the second multiannual environmental research programme 1976-1980. A working document containing the suggestions and comments of the various delegations will be prepared by the competent department of the Commission for examination by the Committee on 12 March 1975. The Advisory Committee also took note of the amendments that have to be made to the direct programme in progress at the Ispra Establishment of the JRC.

2249. The ACPM for 'Standards and Reference Materials' (direct action) and 'Reference Materials and Methods (CBR)' (indirect action), which held its fifth meeting on 25 and 26 February 1975, elected Professor Becker as its Chairman. It heard a report from the CBR secretariat on the progress of research under the head of indirect action and delivered a favourable Opinion on the proposals put before it in connection with new projects in the 'physical and technological properties', 'clinical chemistry' and 'food' sectors.

The ACPM also began discussing the direct-action work being carried out at the Ispra and Petten Establishments of the JRC and a project involving the Geel Establishment (Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements). At its next meeting, to be held at Petten on 17 and 18 June 1975, the Committee will continue this discussion, and also the one on Community certification of reference materials and methods.

2250. At its meeting on 26 and 27 February 1975, the ACPM for 'Biology - Health Protection' devoted most of its attention to the guide-

¹ Eighth General Report, point 313.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2260.

lines for the next multiannual programme, 1976-1980, and formulated a number of remarks and suggestions. It underlined the importance of certain subjects of research thus highlighting the latest and most urgent requirements for each sector. The Commission is going ahead with the preparation of a proposal for the next multiannual programme.

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2251. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 February, issued an Opinion on the Commission's Proposals to the Council concerning revisions to the JRC's multiannual research and education programme.

Education and training

Doctors

2252. At its meeting on 10 and 11 February, the Council made substantial progress on the question of equivalence of diplomas and the freedom of doctors to set up in professional practice anywhere in the Community.¹

Committee on education

2253. The Education Committee, which held its third meeting on 11 February with Mr O'Laoghaire (Ireland) in the chair, discussed its approach to the second of the areas identified by Ministers² for priority action in the first phase of the cooperation programme, namely, the promotion of closer relations between educational systems in Europe.

The Committee structured its discussion of this topic under three headings:

- (a) confrontation of ideas and experience;
- (b) exchange of information; and

(c) mobility of teachers and pupils at the primary and secondary education levels.

Under each heading a number of proposals were put forward as the basis for action in a cooperative programme. These ideas are now being explored further with a view to preparing detailed proposals for consideration by the Committee.

The Committee also considered its future timetable and agreed on its work programme up to the end of June 1975.

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2254. During its session of 17 to 21 February 1975, the *European Parliament* adopted a 'resolution on Community regulations for home study courses'.

Scientific and technical information and information management

2255. The Commission was represented at the meeting of directors of the centres for the future international reference system, which was held at Nairobi under the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). A report was given on the work currently in progress in the Community in connection with scientific and technical information on the environment. The inventories being prepared at Community level cover sources of information and documentation, advisory centres and research projects; this initiative could be a Community contribution to the future international reference system.

The first volume of AGREP, the permanent inventory of *current agricultural research* has just been published; this experimental issue will shortly be followed by the publication of Nos 2 and 3, which will supplement it.

¹ Points 1201 to 1209.

² Bull. EC 6-1974, points 1201 to 1204.

2256. The Commission has recently launched a number of projects to make better use of the information contained in the documentation on *industrial property*. One important study, on the analysis of patents relating to the technology of the nuclear fuel cycle in Germany, France and the UK, will be completed this year. Another statistical study of patents, which is to be started shortly, is intended to give a better understanding of the structure of technology in the Community; it will be based on the international classification of patents, and its aim will be to produce a summary of technological developments grouped according to technique and country of origin. A series of analytical reports on technological patents, in particular those relevant to environmental protection, will be published during the year.

Energy policy

Preparing and implementing a Community energy policy

The Council tackles energy problems

2257. In line with its Decision of 17 December 1974,¹ the Council devoted the meeting of 13 February to a review of energy problems. On the basis of a Commission Communication,² the debate ranged over matters to do with the Conference of oil-producing and oil-consuming countries.

A Resolution³ was passed on the resources to be applied to attain the objectives of the energy policy adopted by the Council last December.⁴ Finally, several Commission Proposals were approved concerning the hydrocarbon⁵ and electricity sectors.⁶

New Commission proposals

2258. After conferring with the Energy Committee, which met on 20 February chaired by Commission Vice-President Simonet, the Commission sent in two Communications to the Council on 24 February respectively concerning 'the principles of international cooperation in the development of energy resources' and 'considerations on support measures for the development of energy resources'. Their aim is to help in determining the Community's in the dialogue with the other consumer countries, and in preparing the negotiations between the producer and consumer countries.

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2259. On 20 February, the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the present state of the Community's energy policy.

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

2260. At the meeting of 13 February, the Council formally adopted the Regulation on *notifying the Commission of hydrocarbon exports* to non-member countries.⁷ The delegations then discussed the problems arising over Community imports of refined oil products under cooperation agreements between Member

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1201.

² Bull. EC 1-1975, points 1501 to 1509.

³ Points 1401 and 1402.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1202.

⁵ Point 2260.

⁶ Point 2263.

⁷ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2268.

States and oil-producing countries; the debate highlighted both the energy policy aspects of this issue and its implications for the Community's external relations.

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2261. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 February, gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council concerning support for joint hydrocarbon prospecting projects.

Coal

2262. After conferring with the ECSC Consultative Committee, and having obtained a confirmatory Opinion from the Council, the Commission, under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, decided to grant financial aid of 11200000 u.a. to carry out *technical coal research* projects, and 335800 u.a. to meet the cost of relaying the results.

Electricity

2263. On the strength of a Commission Proposal of May 1974,¹ the Council, on 13 February, adopted a Directive on *limiting the use of oil products in electric power stations*. The Directive requires Member States to obtain prior authorization for building new electric power stations fired solely or mainly by oil fuels, and for converting stations to burn such fuel on the same basis. Authorization can only be granted for a power station of less than 10 MWe output or a peak-load or reserve station; or if the oil products are used solely to ignite and stabilize the burning of other products; if a residual fuel is involved which cannot be upgraded into other applications; if the supply of other fuels cannot be assured, or if their use cannot be entertained on economic or technical grounds, or for reasons of safety, or again if special considerations of

environmental protection require it. Each case must be investigated to see whether the station can be equipped with bivalent plant enabling coal to be used as a fuel.

Transport policy

Functioning of the market

2264. On 17 February, the Council formally adopted:

- a Directive² on the establishment of common rules for certain types of *combined road/rail carriage of goods* between Member States;
- a Decision³ amending and consolidating the Directives annexed to the Decision of 28 December 1972 on opening *negotiations for an Agreement* to implement rules for the *temporary lay-up of vessels* for the carriage of goods on certain inland waterways.

The new Council Directives facilitated the course of negotiations during February to reach an Agreement with Switzerland on the temporary lay-up of vessels.

Harmonization

Urban studies

2265. The Group on Urban Studies met on 20 and 21 February to discuss possible ways to calculate the marginal costs of joint management in urban traffic, with initial emphasis on quanti-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2253.

² OJ L48 of 22.2.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2278.

³ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2280.

fyng the increasing loss of time incurred by road users. Headway was made in clarifying, theoretically and practically, the overall Commission Proposals in respect of rates for the use of infrastructures.

Sea and air transport—Port problems

Air transport

2266. On 24 February, Commission departments and government experts met for the first time to examine the legal and practical implications of the judgment given by the Court of Justice of the European Communities (Case 167/73—the Commission v France) in connection with air transport. The judgment confirmed that the ground rules of the EEC Treaty applied to this sector and to ocean transport also.

After a brief discussion on all the general provisions which could be applicable to air transport, it turned out that the implications of each provision concerned had to be systematically checked.

The meeting also reviewed the legal and practical implications, at national and international level, of applying the right of establishment to companies in the air transport sector. A further study will be made at a forthcoming meeting.

Port policy

2267. A Working Party made up of representatives of the Community's major ports met in Brussels on 20 and 21 February. It reviewed the questionnaires sent in December 1974 to the authorities of eighty Community ports. Although no major problem has arisen, it is evident that some replies are not likely to reach the

Commission until May. The Group will discuss the outline of its final report when it meets in July. The draft could then be reviewed at the full meeting between Community seaports early in 1976.

Transport Consultative Committee

2268. On 28 February, a group of rapporteurs of the Transport Consultative Committee finalized a draft opinion on the future role of railways in the Community transport system. The Committee will examine the draft at its next meeting.

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2269. On 17 February, the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the Channel Tunnel project.

On 18 February, the *Court of Justice* gave a judgment involving application of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 relating to harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport.

3. External relations

Multilateral negotiations

Actual opening of the negotiations

2301. Officially launched by the GATT Ministers' Conference in Tokyo from 12 to 14 September 1973,¹ the new multilateral 'wide ranging' negotiations, to amplify the results of the six tariff conferences sponsored by GATT since 1947, embarked on their initial active phase.

The outset was highlighted by the fourth meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) which, after the US Congress had adopted the Trade Act, took place in Geneva from 11 to 13 February, chaired by the Director-General of GATT.²

Now established on a permanent basis, the TNC will coordinate the work of the various negotiating groups and make an initial assessment of results obtained next June and July. The six groups formed during the earlier stage have been kept on and will meet on 3, 10, 17, 24 March and 7 April to deal in date order with non-tariff barriers, tropical products, tariffs, agriculture, and safeguards and the sectoral approach.

In line with the compromise reached between the EEC and USA delegations, the group on agriculture will be authorized to handle all agricultural products and related items. If any questions come up within other groups, which could involve agriculture, then that group will be called on regarding the agricultural side of the matter.

The TNC meeting also afforded the delegations a chance to explain the main lines of their initial negotiating stances. The Community's statement for the most part took its cue from the negotiating Directives which emerged from the Council's discussions during its Brussels meeting of 10 February, the day before the Geneva

meeting opened. These consolidate and amplify the arguments behind the EEC's general concepts vis-à-vis the negotiations, as adopted on 26 June 1973 and are of necessity of a confidential nature.

Among the subjects broached by several delegations, including the EEC representatives, and subsequently taken up in the Chairman's conclusions, were the issues of export restrictions and security of supplies. This shows that since the negotiations opened in Tokyo, the relative importance of international trade problems has slightly modulated. The negotiations can no longer think solely in terms of market access and the search for outlets; the matter of access to resources has assumed at least equal importance.

Commercial policy

Preparing and implementing the common commercial policy

Trade agreements: renewals, derogations or authorizations

2302. On 17 February,³ the Council adopted two Decisions; one authorizes the extension or tacit renewal of a certain number of trade agreements made by Member States with non-member countries (first tranche 1975); the other authorizes the tacit renewal or keeping in force, until the end of 1976, of friendship, commerce and navigation treaties and similar agreements also made with non-member countries.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1973, points 1101 to 1106.

² Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2301.

³ OJ L 62 of 7.3.1975.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

Imports of cotton yarn into the United Kingdom

2303. On 10 February, the Council, acting on a Commission Proposal, adopted a Regulation on setting up *arrangements for authorizing importation* by the United Kingdom of cotton yarns from non-member countries. This scheme had already been introduced in the United Kingdom in 1973 and retained in 1974, owing to the risk of serious harm to the British spinning industry if imports were abruptly decontrolled. As a precautionary measure (since the grounds were still valid) the Commission had meanwhile upheld the scheme as from 1 January 1975.¹

In the Regulation just adopted the Council, because of the obligations inherent in the Geneva textile arrangement, set the new import quantities for the period 1 January 1975-31 March 1977, since the system of free importation is to be reinstated in the United Kingdom on the latter date.

Negotiations with Korea and Hong Kong

2304. On 10 February, the Council decided to authorize the Commission to open negotiations, on behalf of the Community, with South Korea and Hong Kong, for voluntary restraint agreements in textiles. The negotiations, to be conducted under Article 4 of the international textile trade arrangement, will be a feature of the Community's planned negotiation programme vis-à-vis its main suppliers in the textile sector, due consideration being paid to the provisions of

the abovementioned arrangement; negotiations within this programme have already started with India and Pakistan.

Safeguards for Ireland

2305. Following a request by Ireland for the adoption of safeguards in respect of imports of certain textile products (shirts) originating in the Republic of Korea (*South Korea*), the Commission on 21 February² (under the terms of Article 3 of the international textile trade arrangement) introduced import authorization arrangements in Ireland for the products concerned. The scheme is of limited duration, pending a new Community Agreement with Korea on textiles, and will expire on 31 August 1975 at the latest.

The scheme was brought in because of the market disturbances in Ireland, largely due to the volume and terms involved. This action was taken after consulting the Korean authorities who have cooperated in clearing up the situation.

Development and cooperation

Cooperation and development policy

Industrial development

2306. The Member States and the Community will take an active part in the second Conference of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (*UNIDO*) will take place in Lima (Peru) from 12 to 26 March. Its

¹ OJ L 50 of 14.2.1975.

² OJ L 48 of 22.2.1975.

main aim will be to review cooperation between developed and developing countries in the process of industrialization. The Conference will adopt an international declaration on development and industrial cooperation and define a corresponding plan of action.

Close Community collaboration began at the outset of preparations for the Conference, especially in Vienna.¹ On 13 February, the Commission therefore submitted a Communication to the Council which forms the basis of Community participation at the Lima Conference.

Generalized preferences

Future development of generalized preferences

2307. The Commission put a Communication to the Council on 'the future development of the European Community's Generalized preferences'.

This paper is intended to initiate a political debate within the Council on the strength of four years' experience, a debate which will enable the future development of the Community scheme to be more effectively directed.

The Commission's thinking turns on three focal points:

- the generalized preferences are to be regarded as an instrument of development cooperation within the context of growing economic interdependence between the industrialized and developing countries;
- looking well ahead, a new period of application is necessary after 1980;
- for the 1975-1980 period, the Community scheme will have to be adapted and enhanced.

Commission delegation in India and Pakistan

2308. A Commission delegation made an official visit to India from 3 to 14 February and to Pakistan from 17 to 26 February, at the invitation of the respective Governments.

In *India* the delegation ran four public seminars designed to acquaint Indian officials and exporters with the Generalized preferences granted by the Community, and to promote increased Indian exports to the Community through more efficient utilization of the scheme. With the Indian authorities and business community it discussed questions of economic development relevant to implementing the Indo-EEC Commercial Cooperation Agreement and informed them of the Community's development and its policy towards the developing countries.

In *Pakistan* two seminars were run on generalized preferences and the delegation devoted most of its time to exploring the possibilities of mutually advantageous collaboration between Community and Pakistani interests, under a Commercial Cooperation Agreement, for which negotiations have started.

Food aid

2309. Following the Proposals made in January by the Commission,² the Council on 17 February agreed an initial tranche of additional emergency aid for *Somalia*, i.e. 15 000 tonnes of cereals, 150 tonnes of butteroil and 710 tonnes of skim milk powder.³ The cost of this action runs to 4 100 000 u.a.

2310. Owing to the difficult food supply conditions in Guinea-Bissau, which recently gained

¹ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2314.

² Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2307.

³ OJ L47 of 21.2.1975.

independence, and in the Cape Verde Islands, the Commission proposed to the Council that these countries be granted food aid:

- for Guinea-Bissau; 3 000 tonnes of cereals, 350 tonnes of butteroil and 250 tonnes of skimmed milk powder; for the *Cape Verde Islands*; 2 500 tonnes of cereals, 100 tonnes of butteroil and 150 tonnes of skimmed milk powder.

2311. In response to the appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and in accordance with the wish of the European Parliament, the Commission proposed to the Council that emergency food aid of 300 tonnes of butteroil be granted for the population affected by events in Cyprus; this is in addition to the 5 000 tonnes of cereals already proposed under the 1974/75 programme.

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2312. On 21 February, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on Commission Proposals to the Council concerning food aid to Somalia and UNRWA.

Commodities and world agreements

A Commission communication on raw materials

2313. A Commission Communication laid before the Council¹ on 7 February 1975 deals with the problems arising from Community raw material supplies, world market trends for the chief commodities, and the various possible solutions to the difficulties resulting from Europe's heavy dependence on the outside world.

On account of certain international developments, the Commission felt there was a need to gain an overall view of the problem on a Community scale. So for some months now, it has been analysing conditions and prospects in general terms and with reference to a whole series of animal, vegetable and mineral products. The Communication leaves out agricultural products (except for protein substances) and energy products. But the Commission feels that at the most suitable opportunity the study should be extended to cover food commodities.

The Commission's investigation reveals that there is very little risk over the next few decades of a general world shortage involving almost any raw material, except for wood, leather, hides and skins and protein-containing substances. It nevertheless has to be admitted that for nearly all raw materials, Europe depends on external sources of supply for an extremely large proportion of its needs: this applies to aluminium, chrome, copper, tin, iron, manganese, platinum, tungsten, zinc, phosphates, cotton, vegetable oils and wool.

This dependence is aggravated by a totally inadequate degree of diversification vis-à-vis the sources of supply for a number of these materials, the extremely powerful position of certain suppliers and an unwillingness on Europe's part to invest in mining and prospecting operations. It must also be pointed out that there is an ever-growing natural tendency on the part of the majority of supplier countries to upgrade raw materials on the spot, rather than export them as such.

Indisputably, therefore, all of these factors do combine to threaten Europe over the long term with a raw material shortage. While it does not regard disaster as imminent, the Commission has nevertheless arrived at the conclusion that its analysis of the present situation and prospects

¹ Supplement 1/75 — Bull. EC.

for the future fully justifies the formulation and implementation of a long-term European policy.

Accordingly, in its Communication the Commission reviews the main problems facing Europe in this area, and in particular, the lack of knowledge of the situation, and of the prospects with regard to each raw material, the absence of diversified sources of supply, the tendency to upgrade raw materials in their country of origin, the bottlenecks created as a result of market conditions and, lastly, price fluctuations.

The Commission also assesses the various possible solutions, e.g. recycling, use of alternative sources by the sectors concerned, deep-sea exploration, prospecting in the developing countries, setting-up of international data-gathering centres, strategic stockpiling, and the conclusions of long term contracts and international commodity agreements.

The Commission is therefore convinced of the absolute need to draw up the framework for a common policy and common strategy and expects, in the near future, to be in a position to forward initial Proposals to the Council.

UNCTAD Committee on commodities

2314. The UNCTAD Committee on Commodities held its eighth session in Geneva from 10 to 22 February.

The main item on the agenda was the Secretary General's proposals for an 'overall' integrated programme' for commodities, submitted in outline to the 14th Session of the Board.¹

The core of the proposals presented to the Commodities Committee was an international stocking policy programme in respect of eighteen commodities, at an estimated cost of some US \$11000 million. These proposals had to be seen in the light of the Dakar Conference of non-aligned countries (3 to 8 February), which

had adopted a resolution envisaging a wide range of producer associations, holding buffer stocks financed by a special fund, based on contributions from developing countries and in particular oil producing countries.

In a policy statement during the general discussion, the Community indicated that it was ready to negotiate international agreements on wheat, maize, rice and sugar.

The Resolution passed by the Commodities Committee on 22 February at the close of the proceedings did not endorse the integrated programme as such but laid down a reasonable timetable, whereby both developed and developing countries can explore the scope for joint action on a number of commodities.

Extension of International Wheat Agreement, 1971

2315. This Agreement, comprising a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention, is due to expire on 30 June 1975 unless extended before that date.

Texts of Protocols of Extension for both Conventions for a further year were established at a special session of the International Wheat Council and a Conference held in London from 12 to 14 February.

The Protocols will be open for signature in Washington DC from 25 March to 14 April 1975 and for accession until 18 June 1975.

The Commission has proposed that the Community should continue to participate in both Conventions, but a decision by the Council of Ministers has not yet been taken. Existing

¹ Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2305.

members of the Food Aid Convention have indicated that their continued participation in it will be contingent on the participation of the Community.

Tin

2316. The Community, which had attended the 16th meeting of the International Tin Council in London from 28 to 31 January, also shared in the work of the Committee preparing for the 5th Agreement. The Committee is responsible for working out a draft to serve as the basis for the negotiatory Conference, sponsored by UNCTAD, which will take place in Geneva from 20 May to 20 June 1975.

International organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

2317. The GATT *Council of Representatives* met in Geneva from 3 to 7 February.

The main decision concerned Australia's proposal to form a standing consultative group for meat. It will not be a negotiating authority and will in no way prejudice the multilateral trade negotiations concerning meat and livestock. But it will offer the chance for intergovernmental consultation on the subject.

The United States, citing the meat market situation, announced that it was going to confer with its chief meat suppliers with the aim of securing voluntary restraint on exports.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

2318. On 13 February, the Commission submitted a Communication to the Council¹ on making ready for the Community's attendance at the second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Lima from 12 to 26 March.²

Mediterranean countries

Greece

2319. On 28 February, the EEC-Greece Association Council decided to extend until 31 December 1978 paragraph 3 of Protocol 10 annexed to the Athens Agreement.

On the terms of this decision the prior approval of the Association Council is still required whenever the Community totally or partially suspends its common customs tariff, beyond certain limits, in respect of five products (tobacco, dried grapes, rosins, spirits of turpentine, and olives) and whenever it opens tariff quotas for the benefit of non-member countries neither associated with the Community nor linked to it by a preferential agreement.

The decision allows for the Community's enlargement and developments in trade since the Association Agreement came into force.

¹ Point 2306.

² Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2314.

Portugal

Official visit by Sir Christopher Soames

2320. Invited by the Portuguese Government, Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission paid an official visit to Lisbon on 12 and 13 February.

He had detailed talks with the President of the Republic, General Costa Gomes, the Prime Minister, Brigadier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mario Soares, the Minister for Finance, Mr Silva Lopes and the Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Vilar. He also met representatives of the Federation of Portuguese Industries. The talks are a sequel to the series of visits since 25 April 1974, by members of the Portuguese Government, to Brussels and by Commission representatives to Lisbon.

Sir Christopher took the opportunity to stress the high hopes in the Community as a result of Portugal's efforts to establish a stable democratic government and the parallel moves to grant independence to its overseas territories.

The purpose of Sir Christopher's visit was to see what were the most effective means of attaining the objectives defined at the last meeting of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee, namely, to secure improvements in the operation of the Agreement between the Community and Portugal, and to extend it to areas not yet covered, notably labour and industrial and financial cooperation.

2321. In reply to an Oral Question, Sir Christopher Soames¹ made a statement to the European Parliament on 19 February concerning the situation in Portugal and Portugal's relations with the Community.

Yugoslavia

2322. The *Joint EEC-Yugoslavia Committee*, meeting on 3 February in Brussels, reviewed the operation of the Agreement and the course of trade between the Community and Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav delegation again emphasized the growing deficit in its trade balance with the Community and especially the Community's bans on imports of beef and veal. The Community delegation indicated that it was still determined to find a solution as soon as possible, even if only a partial one, requiring further elaboration.

The Joint Committee also studied how further action could be taken within the Agreement now in force. The Yugoslav delegation laid particular stress on its Government's wish to undertake or amplify as far as possible mutual exchanges of information or cooperation in industry, agriculture, energy, finance, scientific research and labour matters, as well as in joint cooperation projects in non-member countries. The Community delegation promised to examine the Yugoslav proposals constructively with due consideration for Yugoslavia's position.

It was decided to form a Working Party to come up with a series of constructive proposals to be submitted to the next special meeting at ministerial level.

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2323. During the part-session from 17 to 21 February, the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the Resolutions approved in October 1974 by the EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee,² and gave its Opinion on the Commission's Recommendations to the Council on prolonging the Association Agreements with *Tunisia* and *Morocco*.

¹ Point 2408.

² Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2326.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Signing the Lomé Convention

2324. The negotiations initiated in Brussels on 25 and 26 July 1973¹ between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries,² known as the ACP, culminated on 28 February in signature of the EEC-ACP Convention, already named the Lomé Convention, after the capital of Togo where the signing ceremony took place. The Convention was signed on behalf of the Community by Mr FitzGerald, Ireland's Minister for Foreign Affairs and President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities and by Mr Ortoli, President of the Commission and Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission responsible for cooperation and development. The Member States of the Community and the ACP countries were also represented, for the most part by Ministers.

The ceremony included several addresses. Mr Ortoli emphasized that the Lomé Convention was the most comprehensive and thoroughgoing attack yet made on poverty, and under-development, a Convention based on an act of deliberate will and a profound and lasting commitment by the Community. Mr Garret FitzGerald stressed the mutual benefits of the Convention. Mr Babaca Ba, Senegal's Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs and President-in-Office of the ACP Council of Ministers defined the Convention as a blueprint of new prospects for more active, bolder and more imaginative cooperation between the ACP and the EEC.

The speeches highlighted three main features:

- the negotiations had been hard but had enabled the partners to get to know one another better;

- the Convention embraced five hundred million people, which endowed it with a unique geographical and historical value;
- the Convention was of exemplary value in the quest for solutions to the problems of underdevelopment, especially due to the imaginative effort made by the negotiators.

Immediately after the signing, the ACP Group met at ministerial level to appoint a new bureau. Its Chairman is Colonel Felli (Ghana); Kenya will hold the office of Vice-Chairman and the Central African Republic, Guiana, the Fiji Islands and Lesotho make up the rest of the bureau. Pending the formal entry into force of the Convention (i.e. when the ratification procedures have been completed by the signatory States) the Group decided to meet at Ambassador level in Brussels towards the end of March to prepare application of the temporary provisions of the Convention.

Temporary provisions until the Convention comes into force

2325. Until the Lomé Convention comes into force and because the Yaoundé Convention, the Arusha Agreement and the temporary arrangements provided under the Accession Treaty in respect of the countries covered by Protocol 22 all expire on 31 January 1975, the Community and the ACP States decided on the advance implementation of certain provisions of the Lomé Convention. But because of the preparations needed for such temporary arrangements, it was agreed to maintain the status quo for a short time.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, points 1101 to 1106.

² These comprise the Yaoundé Convention (AASM) countries, the countries covered by Article 109 of the Act of Accession and Protocol 22 (the independent Commonwealth nations) and the African nations concerned in the Community's 1963 Declaration of Intent, i.e. 46 in all.

The following measures have therefore been adopted:

- The Yaoundé Convention, the Arusha Agreement and the temporary arrangements provided under the Accession Treaty have been provisionally extended after 31 January.
- The provisions of the Protocol concerning ACP Sugar apply from 28 February 1975.
- From 1 July 1975, the Community and the ACP States will autonomously apply the trade arrangements provided by the Lomé Convention.
- An ACP-EEC Interim Committee has been formed and assigned to prepare the entry into force of the Lomé Convention, mainly with reference to the institutional machinery, trade cooperation, the stabilization scheme for export earnings, and industrial cooperation. The Committee will also handle any problems in applying the temporary arrangements.

Lastly, the Community will make the necessary arrangements and preparations for activating, in collaboration with the ACP Governments, the financial and technical cooperation under the Lomé Convention.

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2326. On 20 February 1975, the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the outcome of the eleventh annual meeting from 27 to 29 January in Abidjan of the EEC-AASM Association Parliamentary Conference.¹

Non-member countries

Industrialized countries

Canada

2327. The Community and Canada reached an agreement so that the *tariff renegotiations*

may be wound up, which were initiated on the basis of Article XXIV, paragraph 6 of GATT, as a result of the Community's enlargement. The Director-General of GATT was advised of the agreement.

New Zealand

2328. During a visit to Europe, Mr W. Rowling, the *Prime Minister* of New Zealand, was received by Vice-President Sir Christopher Soames and Mr Lardinois and Mr Gundelach of the Commission. The talks bore on a wide range of international issues of common interest and especially on the question of arrangements for Community imports of New Zealand butter and cheese.

Asian and Latin American developing countries

Mexico

2329. On 17 February, during trade visits in Europe, Mr José Campillo Sainz, Mexico's Minister for Industry and Trade, called on President Ortoli of the Commission. The talks centred on the forthcoming negotiations for an Agreement between the Community and Mexico.²

State-trading countries

2330. On 24 February, the Commission laid a Proposal before the Council concerning, inter alia, the adjustment of autonomous import arrangements applied by the Member States for 1975 in respect of State-trading countries. The

¹ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2323.

² Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2337.

4. Institutions and organs of the Community

Non-member countries

Council should thus be in a position to take a Decision by 31 March, in accordance with Article 8 of its Decision of 2 December 1974.¹

At the same time the Commission submitted a Proposal for a Regulation to include new products in the list annexed to the Regulation of 19 December 1969² laying down joint arrangements applicable to imports from State-trading countries.

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2331. On 18 February, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the Community's relations with the State-trading countries of Eastern Europe and the COMECON'.

European Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 17 to 21 February 1975

2401. The focal points of Parliament's February part-session¹ were the presentation of the 1974 General Report, the Commission's programme for 1975 and the Council's programme for the next six months. The House also debated the current problems on the labour market. The political situation in Portugal, trade relations with the COMECON, the common energy policy, the general economic situation and the Association policy, and the British Government's decision to drop the Channel Tunnel project also came under discussion.²

The Community in 1974 and prospects for 1975

The 1974 General Report and the Commission's programme for 1975 (18 February)

2402. When he presented the 1974 Annual General Report on the activities of the Com-

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

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

² The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament during the part-session of 17-21 February are reproduced in OJ C60 of 13.3.1975 and the verbatim report of the sittings is contained in OJ Annex 186.

¹ OJ L358 of 31.12.1974 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2336.

² OJ L19 of 26.1.1970.

munities and the Commission's programme for 1975, *President Ortoli* highlighted five objectives, namely to:

- Reduce Europe's dependence
- Restore economic and social balance
- Develop new relations with the third world
- Further develop Economic and Monetary Union
- Prepare for European Union¹

The Social situation in the Community
(18 February)

2403. . The presentation of the Annual General Report and the Commission's programme was followed directly by the Report on the Development of the Social situation in the Community. Vice-President *Dr Hillery* of the Commission described the social effects of the energy crisis, which had led to unemployment levels of 3-5% in the Member States. The Governments had already reacted with laws to provide protection against mass dismissals, and income guarantees etc. If it proved necessary the priorities of the EEC's social policy action programme would have to be rearranged. *Dr Hillery* recalled the social policy measures approved by the Council in 1974; aid from the Social Fund for migrant workers and handicapped people, a programme for occupational rehabilitation of the handicapped, formation of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, approximation of legislation on mass dismissals, creation of the European Vocational Training Centre in Berlin and the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions.

In the further deployment of its social policy action programme, the Commission had prepared measures for 1975 to eliminate any discrimination against migrant workers and wom-

en; it was also preparing Proposals on the harmonization of Member States' social policies, further measures for industrial safety and health, and programmes to combat poverty and humanize the working environment.

Report on the economic situation
(19 February)

2404. In his statements on the Community's economic situation at the beginning of 1975, Vice-President *Haferkamp* said that despite all the apprehensions aroused by the energy position, the present situation indicated some degree of relief.

In face of the difficult world economic situation, *Mr Haferkamp* appealed for cooperation and solidarity and called for a policy of intensive coordination and reciprocal harmonization at both European and international level. The Community shared the responsibility for maintaining a liberal trade policy.²

2405. President *FitzGerald* of the Council described activation of the Paris Summit Conference decisions. The overall objective of Ireland's Presidency was to strengthen cooperation between the Community institutions. The dialogue between Parliament and the Council should be as open and effective as possible.

The first weeks of Ireland's Presidency had seen the negotiations with the ACP countries completed. In the remaining nineteen weeks he hoped to secure unity on the substance of the Euro-Arab dialogue and to be able to settle the terms of the United Kingdom's membership. By the middle of the year the regional policy should be

¹ Points 1101 to 1106 contain a summary of *President Ortoli's* address.

² See point 2202 for a summary of Vice-President *Haferkamp's* statement.

put into practical action and the negotiations with the Mediterranean countries wound up.

Mr FitzGerald told the House that he would do his utmost to see that Community citizens were more closely associated with Community policies. He said that the direct election of European MPs was crucial to the Community's further progress. The strengthening of Parliament's authority could not be dissociated from this. Above all, it was now a question of advancing the construction of Europe.

The political debate
(19 February)

2406. In a general debate, the House expressed its views on the Commission's programme and on various questions of day-to-day policy. The basis of the debate was a report by the Political Affairs Committee on the results of the Paris Summit Conference of 9-10 December 1974, a Resolution motion of the EPD Group on the European Regional Fund and an Oral Question endorsed by all Groups except the Communists and Allies concerning the political situation in Portugal. The rapporteur of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Radoux (S/B) approved the Commission President's programme address, which expressed the resolve to again serve as the driving wheels of the Community institutions. On the outcome of the Summit Conference, he declared that with the approval of the draft Convention on direct elections, Parliament had done its part. It was now up to the Council to act. Parliament's report on the European Union would be to hand also in due course. The peoples of Europe must finally know how the union would shape up.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr Giraud (I) endorsed Mr Ortoli's interpretation of the Commission's policy role. The formation of the European Council of Heads of Government would pose certain problems. The C-D Group

Chairman, Mr Lückner (G) welcomed Mr Ortoli's statements as a diagnosis but not as a cure. European Union would mean something only if we pursued it in parallel with economic and monetary union. Mr Scelba (C-D/I) said he was optimistic about the future role of the European Council.

For the Socialist Group, Mr Patijn (ND) expressed general agreement with Mr Ortoli's programme. But he had expected to hear more about the problem of unemployment, the European company and monetary union. For the Socialists, Europe was not an end in itself, but a means to achieve what they wanted to achieve for the citizens of Europe. Mr Radoux (S/B) felt that Mr Ortoli's statements heralded a fresh impetus.

Lord Gladwyn (UK), for the Liberal and Allied Group, had reservations over the European Council, whose working procedures were not clearly defined. Mr Kirk (C/UK) also described this body as a vague one; he could not see how it was to be fitted into the Community system. Mr Dykes (C/UK) wanted to see specific rules laid down in the matter of European civil rights.

The spokesman for the Communist and Allied Group, Mr Ansart (F) also appreciated the new note sounded in Mr Ortoli's programme; he could agree extensively with Mr Ortoli's analysis. The means indicated were certainly inadequate to counter the real causes and those responsible for the present difficulties: the multinational companies. Mr Ansart feared that even the direct elections to the European Parliament would be more of a 'democratic fig leaf' than a real democratization of the Community. Mrs Iotti (COM/I) was convinced that the elections could set off a healthy process, and agreed with Mr Ortoli, when he mentioned Europe's loss of independence. Europe must speak up for its interests just as firmly as the United States did for theirs.

Regional policy

2407. Parliament took the view that a Regional Fund of 300000000 u.a. for 1975, as decided by the Paris Summit Conference, was a minimum in order to mount a European regional policy worthy of the name. In a Resolution passed on the general debate concerning the Commission's General Report and activity programme, the House declared that, in not turning the decision of the Heads of Government into a practical reality, the Council bore the blame for a serious failure, and urged that the Fund be implemented forthwith.

Portugal

2408. The political situation in Portugal was the subject of an Oral Question which, save for the Communist and Allied Group, was put to the Council by all the others during the general political debate. With reference to the alarming events on the Party Day of the 'Democratic and Social Centre' (CDS), one of the officially recognized parties of the Portuguese Government, events which had led to the premature break-up of that body, the Commission was asked whether it shared the fears of Portugal's Foreign Minister, Mr Soares, that such interference could bring about another dictatorship or even a civil war; and whether it had communicated or would communicate its concern to the Portuguese Government, who had repeatedly announced its intention to join the Community.

For the questioner, Mr *Bertrand* (C-D/B) referred to the elections in Portugal set for 12 April and asked Vice-President, Sir Christopher Soames for his impressions of his visit to Portugal. Mr *Della Briotta* (S/I) said that for his Group it was wrong to want to take a tough and intolerant line, even if, as in this instance, it concerned a party in which reactionary forces had joined together.

The Socialists felt that Portugal was in no way sliding towards a dictatorship of the left, as was claimed in some quarters.

For the Commission, Sir Christopher Soames said he was sure that all the Portuguese political figures whom he had met in Lisbon, were determined to hold the elections. He had also learned how hard it was to make outside judgments on a country which in such a difficult situation was suffering from election fever.

It was not true that Portugal had asked for Community membership. Some Portuguese politicians had simply urged it. The Commission believed that relations with Portugal would develop pragmatically on the basis of the Trade Agreements now running. Three ideas had been discussed in Lisbon, i.e., improvements to the Trade Agreements aimed at optimum access for Portuguese products to the Community, agreements at Community level for Portuguese products to the Community, agreements at Community level for Portuguese migrant workers, and industrial and financial aid measures. The Commission was hoping that the negotiations between the Community and Portugal could start in two to three months.

Social policy
(18 February)*The young unemployed*

2409. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Adams* (G), Mr *Albertsen* (DK), Mr *Broeks* (NL), Mr *Carpentier* (F), Mr *Della Briotta* (I), Mr *Dondelinger* (L), Mr *Glinne* (S), and Mr *Kavanagh* (IRL) asked the Commission what measures it was planning, to help the many young people in the Community who directly after leaving school often found themselves without a job or any chance of further training. They also asked for accurate figures on the number of young men

and women involved, and on the number of migrant workers' children unemployed. Community statistics gave but inadequate data; especially on unemployment among school-leavers.

For the questioners, Mr *Adams* (S/G) dwelt on the importance of sufficient occupational training. Inadequately trained youngsters were also far more vulnerable to unemployment later on. There was a right to occupational training, just as there was a right to schooling. The Community must take action to solve these problems. The speakers for the other Groups, Mr *Härzschel* (C-D/G), Mr *Hougardy* (L/B), Lady *Elles* (C/UK), Mr *Terrenoire* (EPD/F) and Mrs *Goutmann* (COM/F) supported the Socialists' call for swift, practical action on a Community scale.

Vice-President *Hillery* of the Commission shared the House's concern. As part of its social action programme, the Commission was now examining how to help the young unemployed. Under the current regulations Social Fund resources could not be used for vocational training. The resources were, moreover, extremely limited. The Commission was also investigating, whether action by the Member States was meeting the needs, and would then recommend further measures.

Return of migrant workers to Italy

2410. Thousands of Italian workers, who have lost their jobs in other Community countries, especially in Germany, owing to the economic crisis, have now been obliged to go back to Italy. Even in countries which hitherto enjoyed full employment, unemployment has assumed considerable proportions. The hardest hit are foreign workers, many of them Italians. Their numbers are being swollen by thousands returning from Switzerland. All this will aggravate the already serious unemployment situation in Italy. Against this background, the

Oral Question on 18 February from the Italian Christian Democrats, Mr *Pisoni*, Mr *Girardin*, Mr *Ligos*, Mr *Rosati* and Mr *Vernaschi* also urged the Community to act to relieve the often distressing situation of those involved.

The Question gave rise to a general debate on the problem of migrant labour forces in the Community. Mr *Della Briotta* (S/I) pointed out that the strains on the labour market and the restrictive measures of some countries were to be seen against the backdrop of the world economic and energy crisis. He sympathized with the attitude of the trade unions, who had shown solidarity. In contrast, the governments were short on coordination. Mr *Yeats* (EPD/IRL) highlighted the value of the European Regional Fund in solving the basic problems of underdevelopment in certain regions, which was causing migration. Mr *Marras* (COM/I) tried to illustrate the special handicaps of Italian workers laid off in Germany. Mr *Jahn* (C-D/G) contested this.

Unemployment was falling hardest on unskilled labour, not on skilled workers, of whom a high proportion were Italians. Moreover, every unemployed worker received a year's maintenance money. Mr *Girardin* (C-D/I) asked the Commission to take action to ensure equal treatment for all workers.

For the Commission, Vice-President *Hillery* explained that, on a Community basis, the Standing Committee on Employment had dealt with this question the day before. The following day the Committee for the Free Movement of Workers would examine the problem. The Commission was now looking into the possibility of setting up an information network on jobs available throughout the EC. Social Fund resources were ready for retraining. Under the provisions of the host country, since 1972 every unemployed worker received unemployment benefit for three months, if he had been in the country for four weeks before losing his

job. Afterwards he received unemployment benefit from his home country. The Commission was also investigating the possibility of aid during retraining and would take care to ensure the practical application of the regulations on free movement.

Safety in collieries

2411. Recalling the latest pit disaster in Liévin (France) Mrs *Orth* (G), in an Oral Question on behalf of the Socialist Group, pointed to the problem of modernizing Community collieries. The winning of the 'black diamonds' whose value to the Community's energy supply was now immediate, was done in conditions which for the miners often resembled those of the turn of the century. The Socialist Group asked the Commission what role the Mines Safety and Health Commission was playing in the region surrounding Liévin and what action it had taken at the colliery itself; what measures would the Commission take to standardize accident prevention and safety rules in all Community pits, especially by raising them to the level of the most advanced collieries in this respect, and what kind of legal acts would the Commission issue to this end, so that the national bureaucracies, responsible for supervising safety, could not assume that mere recommendations amounted to nothing more than pious hopes.

Mr *Cointat* (EPD/F), Mr *Durieux* (L/F) and Mr *Lemoine* (COM/F) stressed that mining safety must get the most careful attention, especially at a time when coal production was again being encouraged.

Vice-President *Hillery* explained that the Commission was not aiming for standardized regulations for the whole Community, but for rules which met local needs. There were already harmonized criteria for certain facets of safety. The opinions of the Mines Safety and Health Commission had always been unani-

mously approved by the groups represented therein, namely colliery managements, employers and workers. The Commission felt that there was *no* need for new Community Regulations at the moment.

United Nations Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

(20 February)

2412. In two Questions to the Council and Commission, the Socialist Group deplored the fact that when the Charter was approved, which was comparable in meaning with the General Declaration on Human Rights, no common viewpoint was forthcoming from the Nine, and asked the reasons for this. The Council and Commission should put forward their positions on the contested points of the Charter. The Group also asked whether the Code of Good Conduct, still to be agreed between the EEC and ACP countries, could offset the lack of unity between the two groups in New York. The EPD Group asked the Commission about the status of preparation and acceptance of the Charter and the attitude of the Community to it. The officiating President of the Council, Mr *FitzGerald* and Vice-President, Sir *Christopher Soames* of the Commission replied that in the UN General Assembly the Nine had moved that approval of the Charter be postponed, since no solutions had been forthcoming to a number of problems. The motion had been rejected; four Member States had abstained and five had voted with the United States against the Charter. Mr *FitzGerald* explained that the Charter was however in no way binding. The Agreement between the EEC and the ACP countries was a sound basis for industrial cooperation between the countries concerned. The principle of exclusive right of disposal by the developing countries over their own resources would, as Sir *Christopher* confirmed, be fully accepted by the Community.

Activating the Monetary Cooperation Fund (13 February)

2413. The European Monetary Cooperation Fund must be revitalized as soon as possible. The Council must take the appropriate decisions immediately. The Fund's autonomy as a Community organ must be assured. Even in its new form, the Fund was an inadequate means for Community monetary policy, unless economic policy advanced on a Community footing and the responsibility of the Community institutions for economic policy was strengthened.

On these basic premises, Parliament supported the Commission's Proposal¹ for a Regulation amending the Regulation of 3 April 1973² on creating a European Monetary Cooperation Fund. The rapporteur, Mr *Lange* (S/G) stressed that the Fund must be changed from a managing agent to a Community institution which could act on its own; for this it had to have the necessary management structure.

Energy

Energy for Europe: A research and development programme (20 February)

2414. In any research and development strategy in the energy sector the fact must be reckoned with, that the problem of filling the 1985 energy gaps is not being solved. The planned nuclear power-station capacity will not have developed sufficiently by then. On this premise, Parliament expressed a number of demands, which must be fulfilled if the House is to approve the Commission's Communication: 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'.³

— The Member States must be prepared to put all the research they carry out on energy under joint coordination.

— In research on working fossil fuels, coal must have priority. The priorities must be set for all other actions according to their value in securing the Community's energy supply.

— Energy research and development are to fit in with changing circumstances and knowledge.

— Information, for example on nuclear power-plant safety, must create a climate of confidence among public opinion.

— The claims of energy economy and the environment must be mutually balanced and awareness of the need to use energy intelligently and economically must be fostered among the public.

— An agency to organize and manage the planned projects may be set up only as a body to assist the Commission under the latter's exclusive authority, as does the Joint Research Centre.

The Commission's concept was unreservedly supported by all the Groups. The spokesman of the Communist and Allied Groups, Mr *Leonardi* (I), expressed reservations only on some of the wording in Parliament's opinion; his Group therefore abstained despite its basic agreement. Mr *Hougardy* highlighted the problems of nuclear research, which involved a decision on the dependence or independence of energy policy. Mr *Flämig* (S/G) called for more comprehensive information to create a climate of confidence which, as shown by the people's reactions to the building of nuclear power stations, and despite all claims to the contrary did not exist.

For the Commission, Mr Brunner thanked the House for its support. There was a Community political and economic basis for energy

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2202.

² Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2203.

³ Supplement 5/74 — Bull. EC.

research. Politically it was closely linked with the further development of economic and monetary union. Economically it was important to develop alternatives with the idea of greater energy policy independence.

The Council's energy policy inactivity under heavy fire

2415. In a Resolution, Parliament warned that it could be obliged to suspend its cooperation on energy, unless the Council made a reality of the decisions taken at the Summit Conferences of Copenhagen on 14-15 December 1973 and Paris on 9-10 December 1974 and elsewhere within the compass of international initiative on energy policy.

In the present crisis, a common energy policy was the essential basis for any other Community policy. The House regretted that the Commission's diligence in the energy sector was constantly either rebuffed or watered down by the Council. It was alarmed to note that the governments of certain Member States seemed to have lost faith in a common energy policy and were not apparently prepared to do what was imperative for a secure Community future. Before being passed against the votes of the Socialist Group, the wording of the Resolution motion by Mr *Springorum* (C-D/G), Chairman of the Energy, Research and Technology Committee was challenged. The responsible Committee had urged that cooperation be immediately broken off. All the Group spokesmen endorsed in principle the severe criticism of the Council and the selfish attitude of certain governments.

Mr *Flämig* (S/G), however, held that to break off cooperation at once was not the best way to change the situation. Mr *Hougardy* (L/B) also spoke against a 'policy of empty chairs' and endorsed a Conservative motion turning down this threat. He felt it was dangerous to shift the

Commission's authority over energy to the OECD Agency. Mr *Normanton* (C/UK) substantiated the amendment tabled by his Group and emphasized that the House must give voice to its anger and dissatisfaction.

Mr *Leonardi* (COM/I) urged the House to make a greater effort to reach out to all the population groups hit by the energy crisis, instead of merely protesting. A solution to the energy crisis would materialize, if the producer and consumer countries took the same interest in supply. This was the strategy the Community should adopt.

For the Commission, Mr *Simonet* confirmed that the Member States were apparently more inclined to relinquish sovereignty, under the International Energy Agency, than at Community level. The Commission's energy policy Proposals went further than the Agency measures. It was vital that the Community prove itself to be a unified entity by means of a common energy policy.

EEC-COMECON relations (18 February)

2416. In order to at last meet the commitments of the EEC Treaty¹ and the Declaration of Intent of the 1972 Summit Conference, the Council and Commission should immediately work out a design for the Community's commercial policy and in doing so gear themselves to long-term objectives. As part of this overall demand, Parliament called for a balanced expansion of external trade with the COMECON countries on the principle of reciprocity. The House was pleased to note the growing willingness on the part of the State-trading countries and the COMECON to recognize the Commun-

¹ Article 113.

ity as a trading partner and welcomed the contacts between the institutions of both economic blocks.

The rapporteur, Mr *Klepsch* (C-D/G) pointed out that the development of trade between the EEC and COMECON countries mirrored the interdependence of external policy and external trade. Its further development would therefore be decisively affected by the course of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Mr *Klepsch* drew attention to the fact that today the standard instruments of commercial policy were of only relative, and in their effect, secondary importance, unless the Community had simultaneously at its disposal instruments such as external trade credits and cooperation policies. The Committee on External Economic Relations felt that the Commission's latest commercial policy Proposals on a general scheme of trade agreements and an autonomous commercial policy could not be described as the long overdue design for Community commercial policy, since they made no effort to transfer the separate national powers to Community institutions. The Political Affairs Committee in its opinion, emphasized that the goal of European Union could never be open to question.

Strength in integration was the prerequisite for an open, magnanimous attitude towards the States of eastern Europe. The Resolution was passed unanimously except for the abstentions of the Communist and Allied Group.

Vice-President Sir Christopher *Soames* of the Commission indicated that significant progress had recently been achieved in relations between the Community and the COMECON, and that this opened the way to further developments. The visit of the Commission delegation to Moscow had also revealed some headway. The Commission was waiting for the COMECON Secretariat to take up its invitation to Brussels.

Community agreements would, in the foreseeable future, be replacing the bilateral agreements which were gradually running out. Until the State-trading countries reacted to its offer, the Community would continue the tariff procedure applied up to now, in terms of most-favoured nation treatment. On 2 December 1974, the Council had put trade with those countries on a new legal basis.

Sir Christopher approved Parliament's report as a constructive contribution, the major points of which he endorsed. Progress in east-west relations would be made only when the common policy turned out to be a reality.

Agriculture

Results of the Council meeting on agriculture (20 February)

2417. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture, felt that the latest Council Decisions on farm prices for 1975/76 proved yet again that the Council was a Community institution capable of decision. Mr *Lardinois* was commenting in the House on the Council Decisions on farm prices for 1975/76. Despite the different interests of individual Member States, agreement had been reached on a solution acceptable to all the Community partners. Alongside the Community measures national moves had been countenanced to compensate for some inadequacies. Mr *Lardinois* pointed out that the total costs for the EAGGF had not exceeded the budget increase approved by Parliament. He announced that the question of aid for young farmers would be discussed by the Council in March, and again defended the action taken on beef and veal. Apart from monetary adjustments, the increase of 10.2% in farm prices had

been reckoned for the entire Community and all products. In the end the Council had not been guided by market conditions and cost factors, and that meant for instance that an extra inducement had been accorded for cereals but not for cattle breeding.

Sheepmeat
(20 February)

2418. One of the reasons for the delay in approving a common organization of the market for sheepmeat was because it was intended to wait and see whether the biggest sheepmeat consumer market in the Community, i.e. the United Kingdom, would still be a member when the rules came into force. Moreover, this market organization was closely linked to the Regulation on promoting hill-farming, which involved 60% of the sheep farmers. The Commission was planning to submit a Proposal during the year. Mr *Lardinois* made these observations on 20 February in reply to a question from Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C/UK).

Conciliation procedure between Parliament and the Council
(19 February)

2419. Parliament considered that the proposal procedure for reconciling viewpoints of Parliament and Council, in all major discussions with notable financial implications, was sound only if the following conditions were met:

- The Council could depart from Parliament's Opinion only on the basis of unanimity;
- The Council advised Parliament of the relevant majority involved;
- Uniform interpretation of the Declaration was assured.¹

A point at issue between the Council and Parliament was whether unanimity was required, or

whether a majority vote would suffice to enable the Council in its final decision to deviate from Parliament's Opinion. The Committee on Budgets took the view that such a vote must be unanimous. After a letter had been read from the Council President stating that the strengthening of Parliament's budgetary authority must be accompanied by its effective participation in preparing and adopting decisions which result in expenditure charged to or revenue for the Community budget, the House endorsed the text of the Declaration proposed by the Council and agreed that the conciliation procedure be temporarily introduced on a trial basis.

Question Time
(19 February)

2420. The President of the Council, Mr *FitzGerald*, Ireland's Foreign Minister, and President *Ortoli*, Vice-Presidents *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Sir *Christopher Soames*, Dr *Hillery* and Mr *Borschette* and Mr *Gundelach* of the Commission answered fourteen questions in all.

Cyprus

Question by Mr *Fellermaier* (S/G) to the Council:
'What political contribution has the Council of the European Communities made so far towards settling the Cyprus question, and what steps does it intend to take in view of the mounting tension on the island?'

2420a. Mr *FitzGerald* replied that, since this was not the Council's responsibility, it had taken no action. But the Foreign Ministers of the European Community had dealt with this question in Dublin a week ago under the aegis of political cooperation. They had made known to the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and

¹ For the Joint Declaration of Parliament, the Council and the Commission, see point 2501.

Turkey that they attached the utmost importance to an equitable and lasting peace settlement based on negotiations between the two communities in Cyprus.

Humanitarian aid for Kurdish refugees

Question by Mr *Patijn* (S/NL) to the Council:
‘Is the Council prepared to follow the Netherlands Government’s example and grant humanitarian aid to the Kurdish people?’

2420b. Mr *FitzGerald* pointed out that, where humanitarian assistance was concerned, the Community had always shown itself to be receptive. In the case of the Kurdish refugees, the Commission had yet to come up with Proposals. The Council President said he was willing to bring up the question in the Council.

Customs services

Question by Mr *Blumenfeld* (C-D/G) to the Commission:

‘Is the Commission aware that the rising administrative costs and increasingly complicated paperwork handled by the Community’s customs services as a result of EEC regulations are placing a growing burden, not only on customs officials but also on importers and consumers? This is hardly calculated to enhance the Community’s popularity. What action does the Commission intend to take to remedy the situation?’

2420c. Mr *Gundelach* agreed that the customs union, one of the pillars of the European Community, could not give satisfaction as long as the establishment of customs exemptions involved very high administrative expenses. Simplification of customs procedures was now an urgent task for the Commission. In accordance with its action programmes of June and December 1973, it would be presenting more extensive Proposals. Mr *Gundelach* also hoped that the monetary compensatory amounts

in agriculture, which were an additional burden on importing trade, could be discontinued as a result of the planned CAP stocktaking.

Cross-border cooperation

Question by Mr *Herbert* (EPD/IRL) to the Commission:

‘As the Irish Government has been endeavouring to promote cross-border cooperation along the Irish border with the UK Government, has either Government made any approaches or inquiries to the Commission on the possibilities of availing of Community funds to finance consultations, studies or surveys?’

2420d. Mr *Ortoli* replied that the question was at the moment the subject of informal exchanges of opinion, since neither country had made an official approach to the Community.

The Rhine-Rhône-Mediterranean Link

Question by Mr *Cousté* (EPD/F) to the Commission:

‘The linking of the North Sea to the Mediterranean by a wide canal is not an exclusively French enterprise, in view of the loan made available for this purpose by the European Investment Bank. I would therefore ask the Commission if it intends to take any action in regard to the completion of this link, and if so on what basis?’

2420e. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* explained that so far the Commission had received only very general information on the French Government’s project. As soon as all the details were known, it would inform all the Member States. Mr *Fellermaier* (S/G) asked for a detailed cost-benefit analysis before they considered the question of financing by the Community institutions.

The Marine-Firminy Group

Question by Mr *Hougardy* (L/B) to the Commission:
‘Does the Commission consider that the decision taken

pursuant to Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty, with a view to restricting the acquisition of share capital and thereby preventing the takeover of Marine Firminy by another French company, has been complied with?

2420f. Mr *Borschette* confirmed this. It showed that, for want of a common industrial policy, the Community competition policy could, in certain areas, be applied to the objectives of industrial policy.

Destruction of foodstuffs in the Community

Question from Mr *Härzschel* (C-D/G) to the Commission:

'Is it true that, as reported in the press, considerable quantities of food were destroyed or used for other purposes in the Community in 1974? If this is the case, what quantities were involved, what financial resources were used for this purpose, and what action does the Commission intend to take to prevent a repetition of this situation in 1975?'

2420g. In reply, Dr *Hillery* emphasized that no Community Regulation provided for the destruction of foodstuffs. To stabilize prices in 1973/74, only 3.6% had been withdrawn from the foodstuffs market. The products concerned had been distributed to schools or charities, or used as animal feed. Only a few perishable products (1%) had been lost. The cost of all these intervention measures financed through the EAGGF amounted to 70 000 000 u.a.

Polluting effluents

Question by Mr *Noè* (C-D/I) to the Commission:

'Does the Commission not think that the time has come to intensify studies and action within the Community with a view, where the geological characteristics of the subsoil so allow, to generalizing the practice of discharging polluting effluents from specific industries into deep wells, as is being done increasingly frequently in other countries?'

2420h. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* explained that the Commission felt such studies and action

were useful for those regions, where they could be carried out as a result of geological conditions.

Trade balances

Question by Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C/UK):

'It has been suggested that the deficit in trade in 1973 and 1974 between Britain on the one hand and the eight other Member States on the other is caused by Britain having become a Member of the Community. Does the Commission consider that this point of view is justified?'

2420i. Mr *Gundelach* firmly rebutted this view. Without the CAP, Britain would have had to pay much more for foodstuffs.

Costs of animal feeds

Question by Mr *Kirk* (C/UK) to the Commission:

'What steps are the Commission proposing to take to alleviate the difficulties to pig and poultry producers in Northern Ireland where imported Community wheat and barley are currently costing eight pounds per ton more than at west coast ports in Britain?'

2420j. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* said that such price differences did not exist. Moreover the Commission thought it was right that purchases should be made where the most favourable terms were offered.

Norwegian territorial waters

Question by Mr *Brewis* (C/UK) to the Commission:

'The Commission is asked what attitude it has adopted to Norway's expressed intention to extend her territorial waters.'

2420k. Sir *Christopher Soames* reported that the Commission's attitude hinged on the outcome of next Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Geneva in March.

Renegotiations between the UK and the rest of the Community

Question by Mr Johnston (L/UK) to the Commission:
 'The Commission is asked whether they will list those major questions not resolved in the so-called renegotiations between the UK and the remainder of the Community and set out the areas of disagreement.'

2420l. Mr Ortolí replied that he was not in a position to say anything on this question at this stage. The outstanding problems would be dealt with in due course by the Community in the normal way.

Cyprus

Question by Mr Hansen (S/L) to the Commission:
 'What effect is the Cyprus crisis having on the application of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the EEC?'

2420m. Sir Christopher Soames thought that despite the crisis trade relations were normal; Cyprus was, moreover, receiving considerable financial help. He regretted that the Association Council had not met in July 1974, as anticipated and that no later date had been set.

Sugar import subsidies

Question by Mr Laban (S/NL) to the Commission:
 'How big a quantity of sugar has been imported under the sugar imports subsidy scheme so far, and was it done at costs within the expected limits as mentioned in the comments to the original draft report?'

2420n. Sir Christopher Soames explained that the costs arising from these subsidies had meanwhile overrun the estimated sums. The total cost was 82 000 000 u.a. A Supplementary Budget would be required to cover the overrun.

Transport

The Channel Tunnel (17 February)

2421. The British and French Governments are to get together with the Commission to see what form of financial aid would enable them to share in building the Channel Tunnel. The Commission is to investigate what financial aid or assurances the Community can give. Parliament discussed this request in relation to an Oral Question with debate. In connection with the latest decision by the British Government not to build the tunnel, Mr Hill (C/UK), Mr Dykes (C/UK), Mr Martens (C-D/B), Mr Gerlach (S/G), Mr Delmotte (S/B), Mr Starke (C-D/G), Mr Johnston (L/UK) and Mr Scholten (C-D/NL) had asked the Commission whether it thought that the construction of such a tunnel was of value to the whole Community, and whether it had considered the possibility of talks concerning continuation of the project with financial support or guarantees on the part of the Community.

The British Government's decision was criticized by nearly all the Group spokesmen. They called for a European solution in view of the project's value to the transport, regional and economic policies.

Mr Scarascia Mugnozza told the House that the Commission had already contacted the British and French Governments to discuss possible solutions, and had realized that the financial burdens were in fact too heavy. The contacts would be maintained. He agreed that the project was of major value to the Community. It was still not clear how to integrate the tunnel with the European road and rail network most effectively. This would determine how far the tunnel was of advantage to the whole Community and how it was to be operated.

Environment*Use of dangerous substances*
(21 February)

2422. Parliament approved a Commission Proposal for a Directive on approximation of Member States' laws and administrative provisions for limiting the marketing and use of dangerous substances.¹

Parliament's proposed amendments put more emphasis on the danger to public health from such substances and on the marketing and labelling of such products exported to non-member countries. In extending the application range of the Directive to cover other dangerous substances and preparations, protection of health and the environment must be the prime consideration. The Commission's relevant proposed procedure did not satisfy the House.

Associated countries*Recommendations of the EEC-Turkey
Joint Parliamentary Committee*
(18 February)

2423. Parliament approved the recommendations² agreed by the EEC-Turkey Association Joint Parliamentary Committee on 11 October.

In the Resolution, passed unanimously, the House welcomed the intention to cooperate more closely, which would help to preserve peace and democratic development in the Eastern Mediterranean. But this depended on a peaceful solution to the tense situation in Cyprus. The Council should see to it that Turkey always received a form of compensation for concessions granted to non-member countries within the scheme of generalized preferences. The House noted with regret that the Association Council had still not taken any action for the social security of Turkish workers.

*Extension of the Association Agreements
with Tunisia and Morocco*
(18 February)

2424. The Commission's Recommendations for Council Regulations on extending the Association Agreements with Tunisia and Morocco, which expired on 1 September 1974, were approved by Parliament. The extension will apply until the new Agreement now being negotiated comes into force, which fits into the overall concept for the Mediterranean.

**XIth Annual meeting of the EEC-AASM
Association Parliamentary Conference**
(20 February)

2425. Parliament endorsed the conclusions reached by the EEC-AASM Association Parliamentary Conference (Associated African States and Madagascar) in Abidjan on 29 January.³ It expressed its satisfaction with the outcome of the negotiations between the ACP countries and the EEC, which was the prelude to a new form of cooperation, which especially met the need for equitable and secure revenue from raw materials. The House hoped that industrial cooperation within the new Agreement would lead to a better division of labour based on the freedom of decision of the participants.

The joint bodies of the present Association, namely the Parliamentary Conference and the Joint Committee had set an example in prevailing over the spirit of colonialism. They must therefore continue.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2116.

² Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2325.

³ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2323.

Food aid (21 February)

2426. Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Regulation laying down the ground rules for the supply of skim milk powder to Somalia and sugar to the United Nations Office for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) by way of food aid.

Liberalizing co-insurance

2427. Insurers in the EEC are to get the opportunity of sharing in co-insurance policies at Community level, which hitherto was confined within individual Member States.

The House welcomed the Commission's proposed Directive. It approved amendments to the Proposal which would provide stronger protection for insured persons and prohibit Member States with a 'liberalized' system from bringing in restrictions.

Duty-free importation of small consignments (21 February)

2428. Parliament approved a proposed Regulation and a proposed Directive. Goods in small consignments of a non-commercial nature worth up to 25 u.a. and sent by private individuals in the EEC are to be exempted from duties and other charges as well as turnover and consumer taxes. Quantity restrictions are provided for tobacco products, spirits, perfumes, coffee and tea. On the strength of the report by Mr *Notenboom* (C-D/NL), the House agreed that the duty-free quantity of tobacco products be doubled.

Education

Community regulations on home study courses (17 February)

2429. Within six months, the Commission is to work out a Proposal for a Directive to unify Member States' regulations on home study courses. Member States who have no such laws are to be urged to enact relevant provisions. This request was put by Parliament to the Commission. Such courses, which at present were mostly run by private concerns, must be put under the control of the State authorities and integrated with the overall education system.

The report was supported by all Groups. On behalf of the Commission, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* endorsed it, but asked for more time to present a proposed Directive.

Law

No amnesty for war criminals (17 February)

2430. Those guilty of war crimes are not to escape their just punishment. In a Resolution Parliament, with only one vote against and two abstentions, condemned any moves for a general amnesty for war criminals. The House declared its determination to facilitate investigations of crimes against fundamental human rights and to do all it could to remove anything stopping the guilty from being punished.

The Resolution was initiated by the Communist and Allied Group who had tabled a motion in July 1974.

*Protection of Human Rights
in connection with Data Processing*
(21 February)

2431. Parliament held that Community citizens must be afforded the maximum protection against the improper use of or defects in data-processing systems. In a Resolution the House recommended that the freedom of individuals vis-à-vis data-processing should be ensured by a Directive. A Parliamentary *ad hoc* Committee is to work out more detailed proposals.

Preservation of migratory birds
(21 February)

2432. Parliament urged the Commission and Council to pressurize the Member States into enacting specific legal provisions to protect wildlife, especially migratory birds. The Resolution originated from a petition submitted last year calling on the Council and Commission to take urgent measures to save migratory birds in danger of extermination. A Community Regulation should stipulate:

- (i) a general ban on snaring birds with nets;
- (ii) a narrower time limitation on hunting migratory birds with other means;
- (iii) a general ban on the ill treatment of captured birds;
- (iv) a strict ban on the importation of dead song- and migratory birds into the Community and controls on the importation of live song or migratory birds.

Council

In February, the Council held four meetings on general matters, agriculture, energy, and economic and financial affairs.

329th Meeting—General Matters
(Brussels, 10-11 February)

2433. *President:* Mr FitzGerald, Ireland's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Sir Christopher Soames, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Dr Hillery, Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents, Mr Borschette, Mr Gundelach, Mr Brunner, Members.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services, for doctors in the Community: The Council gave thorough consideration to the problems involved in exercising the right of establishment and the freedom to offer services, in respect of the activities of doctors in the Community. Eight delegations agreed on the two Directives on (i) the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other formal evidence of medical qualifications and including measures to facilitate the exercise of the right of establishment and the freedom to offer services and (ii) coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of doctors. The eight delegations also agreed on two decisions to establish a Committee of Senior Officials for Public Health and an Advisory Committee on Medical Training. The Danish delegation had to reserve its position for the time being on all of the texts.¹

Free movement of proprietary medicinal products: Regarding the free movement of proprietary medicinal products within the Community, eight delegations agreed (i) the texts of the second Directive on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action concerning proprietary medicinal products, and (ii) the Directive on harmonization of Member States' laws on analytical, pharmacotoxicological and clinical standards and pro-

¹ Points 1201 to 1208.

ocols, in respect of the testing of proprietary medicinal products. The delegations also agreed to create a pharmaceutical committee within the Commission. One delegation had to reserve its position on all of the texts.¹

Regional policy: The Council's proceedings on regional policy focussed on finalizing the texts concerning the creation of the European Regional Development Fund and the Regional Policy Committee, together with the texts relating to the special financial provisions applicable to the Fund. Work was also done on the preliminary draft of Supplementary Budget No 1.² Substantial progress was made on all the outstanding problems.

Meeting with a delegation from the European Parliament: As part of the budget procedure, the Council had a meeting with a delegation from the European Parliament, when the latter put forward its views on the Supplementary Budget No 1 for the financial year 1975.

A very frank discussion took place between the members of the Council and the Parliamentary delegation.

Budgetary powers of the European Parliament and creation of a Court of Auditors: The Council approved the text of the draft Treaty amending certain financial provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities. Before convening the Conference of Member States' Government Representatives which, in accordance with Articles 236 (EEC) and 204 (ECSC) is competent to adopt amendments to the Treaties, the Council asked the European Parliament to give the opinion required by the Treaties.

Unacceptable situation and corrective mechanism: The Council got down to a constructive discussion on the Commission's Communication entitled: 'Unacceptable Situation and Corrective

Mechanism'.³ The debate enabled the delegations to express their general appreciation of the Commission's Proposals and to make their observations on the key points of the Communication.

Conference of oil-producing and oil-consuming countries: The Council did further work on the problems involved with the preparatory meeting for the Conference. It defined the Community's position on most of the points relating to the technical organization of the meeting.

The GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations: The Council adopted the necessary Directives to enable the Commission, as the Community's negotiator, to take an active part in the actual negotiations due to open in Geneva on 11 February 1975.

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions: The Council agreed that the Foundation would have its headquarters in Ireland.

European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training: The Council officially adopted the Regulation on setting up the Centre.

330th Meeting—Agriculture (Brussels, 10-13 February)

2434. *President:* Mr Clinton, Ireland's Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

From the Commission: Mr Lardinois, Member.

Setting the 1975/76 prices: At the close of its proceedings, the Council found that eight delegations were able to agree all the decisions on setting the 1975/76 farm prices and on certain

¹ Points 1201 to 1208.

² Point 2471.

³ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2503.

related measures.¹ The Danish delegation had to reserve its position for the time being.

The Council formally adopted the texts of Title II, Chapter 2, and of the protocol of the new EEC-ACP Agreement concerning special provisions for sugar. On the Community side, this completes the process of adopting the texts of the Lomé Convention.

331st Meeting—Energy (Brussels, 13 February)

2435. *President:* Mr Barry, Ireland's Minister for Transport and Power.

From the Commission: Mr Simonet, Vice-President.

Community energy policy: The Council agreed the Resolution on the means to be implemented to attain the objectives of the Community energy policy.²

Conference of oil-producing and oil-consuming countries: The Council recorded a statement by its President on the status of the work on defining the position to be taken by the Community in respect of the preparatory meeting for the Conference. On the basis of a Commission Communication, it discussed certain matters relating to the proceedings of the Conference itself.

Limiting the use of oil products in electric power stations: The Council adopted the Directive on limiting the use of oil products in electric power stations.³

Fuel stocks: The Council found that there was broad agreement on the Directive requiring Member States to keep minimum stocks of fuel at thermal electric power stations. But no delegation was able to agree immediately.

Saving energy: The Council discussed questions raised by the draft Directive on setting a short-term objective in respect of saving energy.

Community imports of refined oil products: The Council discussed the problems arising from Community imports of refined oil products under cooperation agreements between the Member States and the oil-producing countries. The debate highlighted aspects of energy policy and the implications of this question for the Community's external relations in general.

332nd Meeting—Economic and Financial Affairs (Brussels, 17 February)

2436. *President:* Mr Ryan, Ireland's Minister for Finance.

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

Economic situation: The Council discussed the present economic situation, the outlook for prices, economic activity and the level of unemployment.⁴

Monetary and financial questions: Regarding monetary and financial issues, the Council heard interim reports from the Monetary Committee and the Central Banks' Governors Committee on the work assigned to them by the Council. They were asked to follow up this work and the Monetary Committee was requested to submit its report on the Community unit of account for the meeting on 18 March.

The Council finally adopted the Directive on approximation of Member States' laws governing mass dismissals.

¹ Points 2224 to 2227.

² Points 1401 and 1402.

³ Point 2263.

⁴ Point 2201.

Commission

2437. The Commission held four meetings in February. Proceedings centred on finalizing the Commission's programme for 1975,¹ preparing the report on European Union, preparations for the Council meeting in Dublin in March, and assessment of the common agricultural policy.

European Union: European Union was discussed for the first time this year. The Members of the Commission stressed the importance, now that European activities were again rallying, of restating Europe's political aims and demonstrating that European Union will enable each country, and each citizen, to secure, at the higher level of Europe, more independence, more freedom and more opportunity for economic progress and social emancipation.

Stocktaking of the Common Agricultural Policy: The Commission gave much of its time and attention to adopting the stocktaking of the CAP,² which the Council had asked it to make in October 1974. This is a succinct document which describes the inception and course of the CAP since 1960 and then analyses the results in the light of the Treaty objectives. In conclusion it proposes a series of new measures or guidelines for a more effective system.

Raw material supplies: In a Communication to the Council on the Community's raw material supplies, the Commission highlighted Europe's considerable dependence in respect of nearly all raw materials, and the problems this causes.³

Common energy policy: The Commission adopted a very tight work schedule to enable it to submit by the end of March its comprehensive Proposals on Community oil policy and the development of alternative sources of energy, especially with reference to the dialogue between the oil-producing and oil-consuming countries.

Social policy: The Commission adopted a Memorandum on equal treatment for men and women in respect of job opportunity, training and working conditions.

Simplification of customs procedures: The Commission adopted a programme to simplify the Community procedures applied by the customs authorities. It covers arrangements for agriculture as well as actual customs procedures.

Court of Justice

New Cases

Cases 10-14/75—Fédération Nationale des Producteurs de Vins de Table et de Vins de Pays, Paris v Mr Paul Lahaille, Marseille, et al.

2438. In dealing with actions concerned with fraud on the market in wine, the Aix-en-Provence Court of Appeal asked the Court of Justice, on 3 February 1975, for preliminary rulings on whether table wines in circulation within the Community must not only meet the standards laid down in Regulation 816/70⁴ laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine, but must also conform with national regulations and practice.

Case 15/75—Société Cam SA, Paris, v the Council and Commission

2439. On 5 February, a French company filed a claim for damages with the Court of Justice for

¹ Points 1101 to 1107.

² Supplement 2/75 — Bull. EC.

³ Supplement 1/75 — Bull. EC.

⁴ OJ L99 of 5.5.1970.

losses suffered as a result of the difference between the monetary compensatory amounts it had received in respect of exports of cereals to non-member countries and the amounts it should have received under the Community rules in force on the date on which the export licences were obtained. Similar claims were filed with the Court in 1974.¹

Case 16/75—Commission Official v the Commission

2440. This is an action to annul the Commission's express refusal to consider the plaintiff's total length of service with OECD as annuities for the purpose of computing her pension.

Case 17/75—Mr Antonio Anselmetti, Loreto Aprutino, v Caisse de compensation des allocations familiales de l'industrie charbonnière, Charleroi

2441. Dealing with an action concerning the entitlement of an invalid migrant worker who has returned to his country of origin, to payment of family allowances, the Brussels Labour Court asked the Court of Justice, on 11 February 1975, for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Articles 10 and 42 of Regulation 3² on the social security of migrant workers.

Cases 18 and 19/75—The Procureur général près la Cour d'appel de Bordeaux v Mr Claude Raby, Vignonet, et al.

2442. In cases involving the adulteration of wine, the Bordeaux Court of Appeal asked the Court of Justice on 11 February 1975 for a ruling on the compatibility of Article 8 of the Code du vin français and Article 2 of the decree of 22 January 1974 with Community Regulations 816/70³ laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine, 817/70³ laying down special provisions

relating to quality wines produced in specified regions, and 1539/71⁴ determining Community methods for the analysis of wines. These cases are similar to Case 89/74.⁵

Case 20/75—Mr Gaetano D'Amico, Maricourt, v Landesversicherungsanstalt Rheinland-Pfalz, Speyer

2443. Dealing with action concerning the right of a migrant worker to early retirement, the Bundessozialgericht asked the Court of Justice, on 12 February 1975, for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 27(1) of Regulation 3² concerning the social security of migrant workers and of Article 45(1) of Regulation 1408/71⁶ on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.

Case 21/75—Firma I Schroeder KG, Hamburg v (1) Oberstadtdirektor of Cologne and (2) City of Cologne represented by its Oberstadtdirektor

2444. In a case concerning the payment of dues in connection with the health inspection of meat imported into the Federal Republic, the Cologne Administrative Court asked the Court of Justice, on 12 February 1975, for a preliminary ruling on whether the charging of such dues was compatible with Article 17(2) of Regulation 121/67⁷ on the common organization of the market in pigmeat and with Article 20(2) of Regulation 805/68⁸ on the common organization of the market in beef and veal.

¹ Cases 95-98/74, Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2438.

² OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

³ OJ L99 of 5.5.1970.

⁴ OJ L 163 of 21.7.1971.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2435.

⁶ OJ L 149 of 15.7.1971.

⁷ OJ 117 of 19.6.1967.

⁸ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

Case 22/75—Official of the European Parliament v the European Parliament

2445. This is an action to annul an internal competition procedure.

Case 23/75—Ditta Rey-Soda, Boffalora sul Ticino, v Cassa Conguaglio Zuccherero, Rome

2446. In an action identical to that of Case 1/75,¹ the Pretura d'Abbiategrosso asked the Court of Justice, on 19 February 1975, to give a preliminary ruling on (a) the interpretation of Article 6 of Regulation 834/74,² laying down requisite provisions to prevent the sugar market being disturbed as a result of the price increase in this sector for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year, as supplemented and amended by Regulations 1495/74³ and 2106/74,⁴ (b) the validity of those provisions and their compatibility with Articles 40(3) and (7) of the EEC Treaty, and (c) whether national acts may be regarded as illegal on the ground that they are contrary to the principles of Community law.

Judgments

Case 169/73—Compagnie continentale France, Paris, v the Council

2447. On 28 September 1974, a French cereal exporter had filed a claim with the Court of Justice for damages in respect of losses suffered in connection with exports of barley and denatured wheat to the United Kingdom as a result of the operation of the system of compensatory amounts set up in accordance with Article 55 of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession of the new Member States to the Communities of 22 January 1972.

The Court rejected this claim in its judgment of 4 February 1975.

Case 175/73—Union syndicale—Service public européen, Brussels, and Council officials v the Council

2448. This action for annulment of appointments made within the Council had already been the subject of an interlocutory judgment of 8 October 1974 which dismissed the action as inadmissible on the ground that it had been brought by the first plaintiff. It has been struck from the Court record by Order of 20 January 1975.

Case 12/74—Commission v the Federal Republic of Germany

2449. On 21 February 1974, the Commission had brought an action before the Court of Justice for a declaration that, in reserving the names 'Sekt' and 'Weinbrand' for home production and the name 'prädikatssekt' for sparkling wines produced in Germany using a specific minimum proportion of German grapes, the Federal Republic had failed to honour its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty, and in respect of sparkling wines, under Article 12(2b) of Regulation 816/70⁵ laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine.

By its judgment of 20 February 1975, the Court found for the applicant. Besides confirming existing case law on measures having equivalent effect to quantitative restrictions, the judgment embodies important developments in respect of the law governing indications of provenance and designations of origin.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2427.

² OJ L99 of 9.4.1974.

³ OJ L158 of 15.6.1974.

⁴ OJ L218 of 9.8.1974.

⁵ OJ L99 of 5.5.1970.

Case 21/74—Commission official v the Commission

2450. On 13 March 1974, an official of the JRC's Ispra establishment had brought an action before the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's implied Decision rejecting the plaintiff's appeal from the Commission Decision of 23 May 1973 not to pay her the expatriation allowance granted to her by the Commission Decision of 18 May 1973.

By its judgment of 20 February, the Court quashed the Commission Decision of 23 May 1973.

Case 37/74—Commission official v the Commission

2451. This action for payment of an expatriation allowance was rejected as unfounded by the Court's judgment of 20 February 1975.

Case 38/75—Commission official v the Commission

2452. An official employed on scientific work, on leave on personal grounds, had brought an action before the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's Decision refusing to terminate his service under Article 2 of Regulation 1543/73¹ introducing special measures temporarily applicable to officials of the European Communities paid from research and investment funds.

By its judgment of 20 February, the Court dismissed the action as unfounded.

Case 47/74—Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari, Rome v the Commission

2453. By a Commission Decision the plaintiffs had been granted aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF in 1967 to enable them to carry

out a project for the improvement of agricultural structures. They subsequently declared that they intended to abandon the project and not receive the EAGGF aid. However, having nevertheless made the investment, in March 1974 they requested payment of the aid approved in 1967. The Commission had replied on 8 May 1974 confirming the plaintiff's loss of entitlement. On 5 July 1974, the Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari brought an action before the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's Decision contained in its letter of 8 May 1974.

Since the plaintiffs had abandoned their action, the Court struck the case from the record by Order of 17 February 1975.

Case 63/74—SpA W. Cadsky, Bolzano, v Istituto nazionale per il Commercio estero, Rome

2454. The Bolzano Court, dealing with an action concerning collection by the Istituto nazionale per il Commercio estero of fees charged for compulsory quality control of fruit and vegetables exported to other Member States, had asked the Court of Justice on 27 August 1974 for a preliminary ruling on whether such fees must be regarded as a tax of equivalent effect to customs duty, contrary to Article 16 of the EEC Treaty, and also on the interpretation of Article 13 of Regulation 159/66,² laying down further provisions for the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

By its judgment of 26 February 1975, the Court held that any tax levied on the occasion of a frontier crossing, and connected with compulsory quality control of exported products, resulting in the placing of a national stamp on the goods and the issue of a certificate, constitutes a tax of equivalent effect to a customs export duty,

¹ OJ L155 of 11.6.1973.

² OJ 192 of 27.10.1966.

prohibited in trade between the original Member States since 1 January 1962, under Article 16 of the EEC Treaty, even where the recipient of the proceeds is a person other than the State.

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

2455. In an action concerning the importing of maize into the Federal Republic, the Finanzgericht Rheinland-Pfalz asked the Court of Justice on 6 September 1974 for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 7(a) of Regulation 54,¹ on the criteria for fixing the scale of premiums applicable to imports of cereals from non-member countries, and Article 9 of Regulation 87,² laying down detailed rules for the issue of import and export licences for cereals and cereal products should be interpreted as meaning that the rate of the levy, fixed in advance by Article 2(1) and (2) of Regulation 31/63 derogating from Article 17 of Regulation 19³ on advance fixing of the levy for certain products in the case of imports of maize from a Member State, also applies where importation has not taken place in the month shown in the application, for a reason which, under the terms of Article 8(3) of Regulation 87, justifies such derogation.

By its judgment of 20 February 1975, the Court held that a levy fixed in advance in accordance with Article 2(1) and (2) of Regulation 31 on maize imported from a Member State, still applied to such import, even if it did not take place in the course of the month shown on the licence application, provided that the delay caused was not attributable to acts of the importer or to normally foreseeable circumstances, but was due to 'force majeure' as indicated in Article 8(3) of Regulation 87.

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

2456. In deciding an action concerning the method of notifying the person concerned of a decision of the competent institution, in response to an application for an invalidity pension, the Bundessozialgericht on 13 September 1974 asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on how to interpret the word 'directly' (directement) in Article 56(2) of Regulation 4,⁴ laying down detailed rules of application and supplementing the provisions of Regulation 3, concerning the social security of migrant workers.

By its judgment of 18 February the Court held that the word 'directly' (directement) must be interpreted as meaning that the communication referred to in the abovementioned provision must be made without any intermediary and that transmission by the postal and telecommunication services satisfied that condition.

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

2457. Having received an appeal from an Italian national expelled from the Federal Republic for carrying an unlicensed firearm, a weapon with which he had accidentally killed his brother, the Cologne Verwaltungsgericht asked the Court of Justice on 14 September for a preliminary ruling. The Court was asked to rule on whether Article 3(1) and (2) of Directive 64/221, on the coordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health,⁵ is to be interpreted as preventing expulsion of a foreign national designed to deter other foreign nationals from committing an offence against

¹ OJ 54 of 2.7.1962.

² OJ 66 of 28.7.1962.

³ OJ 59 of 12.4.1963.

⁴ OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

⁵ OJ 56 of 4.4.1964.

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

Ruling on this matter in its judgment of 26 February 1975, the Court held that this provision bars the expulsion of a national of a Member State where such expulsion is decided on with the aim of deterring other foreign nationals.

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

2458. The Magistrates Court at Mons asked the Court of Justice on 18 September 1974 for a preliminary ruling on whether the words 'have had a rest period' in Article 11(2) (1) of Regulation 543/69¹ on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport, should be interpreted as meaning that a driver must be allowed the rest period laid down by law, or whether he is obliged to observe the Regulation, by actually taking a rest.

By its judgment of 18 February 1975, the Court held that the expression in question must be interpreted as requiring both vehicle crews and employers operating a road transport service to comply with provisions relating to daily rest periods. Employers must make the necessary arrangements so that vehicle crews may take the prescribed daily rest.

Case 102/74—Commission official v the Commission

2459. This action to annul the implied Commission Decision dismissing the plaintiff's claim

that the Commission had failed to draw up staff reports on him, was struck from the Court record by Order of 4 February 1975.

Economic and Social Committee

128th Plenary session

2460. The Economic and Social Committee held its 128th plenary session in Brussels on 26 and 27 February chaired by Mr *Canonge*. The Committee heard a report, by Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission, on the substance of the Lomé Convention which the Community was about to sign with the ACP countries. The Committee also adopted thirteen Opinions some of which concerned the removal of technical barriers to trade.

Opinions

The present economic situation of the Community and the short-term economic policy to be pursued

2461. In this Opinion, adopted by a large majority, the Committee, using its right of initiative, first outlined the main economic problems, both structural and short-term, now besetting the Community. Attention was focused on the major structural changes undergone by the economies of certain Member States and largely stemming from the fourfold increase in oil prices and the soaring prices of other raw materials. The Opinion draws a distinction between (a) the short-term action needed to cope with the structural problems mainly generated by the higher prices of oil products and the higher costs of raw materials and (b) the short-term measures

¹ OJ L77 of 29.3.1969.

to deal with the more normal economic problems connected with business cycle trends.

The Committee felt that the short-term economic measures motivated by concern to tackle the structural problems must be taken solely on a Community basis.

The Committee also laid great weight on the need to create new job opportunities and train the labour to carry out such work, emphasizing that priority must be given to bringing down the abnormally high unemployment and to find ways and means of cushioning as far as possible its disastrous social effects. For the general measures of short-term policy, the Committee came up with special recommendations concerning unemployment, production, investment, prices, income, consumption, the capital market, credit policy, interest rates, budget, fiscal and monetary policies, the balance of trade and balance of payments.

Proposal for a Council Regulation on forming a European Cooperation Grouping (ECG)

2462. In its basically positive Opinion, the Committee felt that there must be adequate legal protection of interested parties and that effective competition must be safeguarded, if the European Cooperation Grouping, a legal structure proposed by the Commission, is to function satisfactorily. The Committee stressed that the proposed Regulation must embody certain safeguards for the various interested parties represented in the Grouping.

Regarding the employees, it is to be noted that the ECG will, of course be bound by the collective wage agreements in force in the Member State in which it has its headquarters or establishment. The Committee also considered it very important to establish that the ECG will be fully subject to the supervision provided for under the laws on competition, in order to

ensure that this Community legal structure cannot be misused to bypass national and Community anti-cartel laws.

New proposals concerning the revision of the JRC's multiannual research and training programme and new activities for the Petten establishment

2463. The Committee gave its qualified approval to the new changes proposed by the Commission and referred to its previous Opinion on the subject.¹

Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) concerning support to common projects for hydrocarbon exploration

2464. Subject to a number of recommendations, the Committee endorsed the Commission's Proposal to offer financial support to offshore hydrocarbon exploration projects. It felt that the principal objective of the Proposal must be to promote the search for hydrocarbons which would improve the security of the Community's energy supply. With this in mind the Committee suggests that, under certain conditions, inshore exploration work should also be brought within the scope of the proposed Regulation.

Proposal for a Council Regulation providing for exemption from duties and charges on importation in respect of goods sent by a private person from a non-member country in small consignments of a non-commercial nature to another private person living in the customs territory of the Community

Proposal for a Council Directive on the exemption from taxes on importation of small consignments from non-member countries of goods of a non-commercial nature

2465. In its Opinion, unanimously adopted, the Committee endorsed the Commission's Pro-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2447.

posals, though it thought that the maximum authorized quantities are in many cases too small to be given as presents.

Study on the preliminary report on problems of pollution and nuisances originating from energy production

2466. In the study the Committee recommended the establishment of a list of priority measures to be taken at Community level. These should include harmonization of evaluation methods, emission values and the criteria used for defining quality standards, as well as Community guidelines in respect of types of energy production.

Study on the prevention of occupational accidents and the relevant laws of the Community

2467. The Committee reviewed Member State legislation and accident prevention systems. A number of suggestions were made as to how the Community could draw up mandatory minimum provisions. Community coordination is proposed for Member State applied research into accident prevention.

European Investment Bank

Loans issued

2468. The EIB has concluded a contract in Luxembourg for a US \$60 million bond issue on the international capital market.

The bonds will have a maximum term of 10 years, bearing interest at 9.5%, payable annually, and they will be offered to the public at 100.5%. Calculated on the basis of their total lifetime, the yield is 9.42%.

The bonds have been listed on the Luxembourg and Milan stock exchanges.

Redemption will be in 10 annual instalments by purchase on the market at prices not exceeding par. Advance redemption of the entire issue is authorized as from 1980 at a decreasing premium.

Loans granted

France

2469. The EIB, announced a loan equivalent to FF 172 million (28.8 million u.a.) for extension and modernization of the French international telecommunications network.

In France, the loan will help to double the number of international and European telephone links, which will reach 16 000 circuits by the end of 1976. This will give 67% of the country's telephone subscribers access to international dialling facilities compared to 60% at present. Moreover, the number of international telex circuits will be increased to more than 6 000, half of which will directly serve communication within the EEC.

The EIB loan, for a period of 12 years at an interest rate of 10.5%, has been granted to the Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications in Paris, and the funds will be made available to the Administration des Postes et Télécommunications (PTT).

The total cost of the expansion project has been estimated at FF 945 million, of which FF 434 million concerns intra-European links.

United Kingdom

2470. The EIB granted two new loans for an equivalent value of £23 400 000 (45 million u.a.) for two nuclear power stations in the UK. They raise to nearly £50 000 000 the total of EIB finance provided in less than one year for construction of power stations in the UK.

The latest two loans are 15 600 000 granted to the South of Scotland Electricity Board for construction of the Hunterston 'B' nuclear power station in Ayrshire, on the west coast of Scotland, and £7.8 million granted to the Electricity Council for the nuclear power station being built at Hartlepool in the north-east of England. Both loans are for a period of 12 years at an interest rate of 9.7%.

Both stations are installed in development areas and will form part of the infrastructure required for industrial expansion.

Situated on the Clyde estuary (near the earlier generation Hunterston 'A' nuclear power station, which came into service in 1964) Hunterston 'B' will feature two advanced gas-cooled reactors with a total net rating of 1250 MW, scheduled to reach full output by the end of this year.

The station will help to meet the growing industrial and domestic demand for electricity in the south of Scotland.

The Hartlepool project is one of four nuclear power stations currently being constructed in England and Wales for the Central Electricity Generating Board, and which will exploit the enriched-uranium, gas-graphite concept.

Situated at the mouth of the Tees, it will feature two reactors, the first of which is scheduled to come into service during 1978/79, and the second a year later.

Financing Community activities

Preliminary draft of Supplementary and Amending Budget No 2 for the financial year 1975

2471. On 24 February, the Commission sent to the budgetary authority the preliminary draft of Supplementary and Amending Budget No 2

for 1975, which is mainly to cover Community aid approved under the United Nations emergency operation for the developing countries hardest hit by the crisis, in the wake of recent movements in international prices. The preliminary draft also provides appropriations for research and development activity in the energy sector.

Release of appropriations relating to the second tranche of the Community contribution to the emergency operation

2472. On 25 June 1974, the Council had decided that the Community would contribute to the United Nations emergency operation for the developing countries most severely affected by recent movements of international prices and had set the amount of the contribution at US \$500 000 000.¹

After approval of Supplementary Budget No 1 for 1974,² the first tranche of the Community's contribution to the United Nations operations of US \$150 000 000 (124 500 000 u.a.) was paid in.³

On the strength of a Commission Communication of 17 January 1975, the Council, on 22 January 1975, reaffirmed the Community's commitment and agreed to put a second tranche of US \$100 000 000 (83 000 000 u.a.) at the disposal of the United Nations.

This appropriation will be deployed as under:

(i) US \$33 000 000 will be paid into the special account of the United Nations Secretary-General;

(ii) US \$67 000 000 will be allocated between the most badly-off developing countries on the MSA (most severely affected) list, when the Council has decided on the proposed allocations which have now been worked out by the Commission.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2309.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2456.

³ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2308.

Research and investment appropriations

2473. On 22 January, the Commission submitted Proposals for programmes of research and development activities in the following areas:

- (i) energy economy,
- (ii) production and use of hydrogen,
- (iii) solar energy,
- (iv) geothermal energy,
- (v) systems analysis,
- (vi) management and storage of radioactive waste.¹

The Proposals anticipate a duration of four years, from 1 January 1975, except for the project in respect of 'management and storage of radioactive waste', where five years have been allowed. In the preliminary draft, it is proposed to enter the payment appropriations (5 465 000 u.a.) needed to carry out the new actions in 1975 into Chapter 33, with parallel entries in Chapters 3.61 and 3.66 of Annex I 'Lists of revenue and expenditure relating to research activity'.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2308.

Table 2 — *Estimated Community revenue in 1975 (including preliminary drafts of Supplementary and Amending Budgets Nos 1 and 2)* (in u.a.)

	1975 Budget including Supplementary No 1	Supplementary No 2/1975	New Total Financial Year 1975
Own resources	3 890 172 399	+ 12 558 587	3 902 730 986
Contributions (GNP Key)	2 030 078 138	+ 77 162 271	2 107 240 409
Other revenue	57 162 239		57 162 239
Grand total	5 977 412 776	89 720 858	6 067 133 634

Table 3 — *Estimated Community expenditure (including preliminary drafts of Supplementary and Amending Budgets Nos 1 and 2)* (in u.a.)

	1975 Budget including Supplementary No 1	Supplementary No 2/1975	New Total Financial Year 1975
<i>Commission</i>	5 876 023 060		
— Contribution to UN emergency operation for developing countries hardest hit by the crisis		+ 83 000 000	
— Research and Development expenditure		+ 5 465 000	
— Lump-sum reimbursement to Member States of expenses incurred in collecting own resources		+ 1 255 858	
New Commission total			5 965 743 918
<i>Other institutions</i>	101 389 716		101 389 716
Grand total	5 977 412 776	89 720 858	6 067 133 634

ECSC Loans

2474. In February the Commission made three loan transactions:

(i) a bond issue of US \$150 000 000 on the American capital market. Underwritten by a syndicate of American banks, the loan bears interest at 8.375%. It matures over 8 years and was offered to the public at 99.5% of par.

(ii) a bond issue of Lfrs 500 000 000 offered to the public at the issue price of 99.25%, by a consortium of Luxembourg banks. The loan matures over 10 years and bears interest at 9%.

(iii) various placements stipulated in DM or Lfrs, for a total equivalent value 257 000 000 u.a., bearing interest at 8.50 and 9% and maturing over 9/10 years.

Following these transactions, the total of loans contracted by the ECSC, since it started operations, has now reached an equivalent value of 2 143 million u.a.

Financial control

2475. The Special Committee of Inquiry,¹ assigned to investigate problems connected with frauds and irregularities in the stewardship of Community funds, presented a second report concerning the oilseeds and olive oil sectors.

On 5 February, the Commission approved the report and, as with the first one, decided to send it to Parliament, the Council and the Audit Board.

The report proposes:

(i) comprehensive action to counter fraud and irregularities more effectively, and

(ii) specific action in the sector under study.

On comprehensive action, the Committee confirmed the need to tighten application of Regulation (EEC) 263/72,² and to equate Community

funds more extensively with national monies in connection with the penalties applied to cases of fraud or irregularity.

For the oilseeds sector, the Committee recommended that Community regulations be improved and audits made more stringent.

For olive oil, the Committee proposed a package of measures which would strengthen controls on production and make the management of aid more transparent.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2459.

² Council Regulation of 7 February 1972 concerning irregularities and the recovery of sums wrongly paid in connection with the financing of the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system in this field; OJ L36 of 10.2.1972.

5. Institutional questions— European policy

European policy

Conciliation procedure

2501. The joint draft by Parliament, the Council and the Commission to bring in a conciliation procedure between Parliament and the Council for Community acts in general terms with major financial implications, having been approved by the Council in December 1974¹ and subsequently amended in consideration of certain observations by Parliament, was finally approved by Parliament at the sitting of 19 February 1975 and by the Commission when it met on 26 February 1975.

There follows the text of the statement:

Draft joint declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission,

Whereas from 1 January 1975, the Budget of the Communities will be financed entirely from the Communities' own resources;

Whereas in order to implement this system the Parliament will be given increased budgetary powers;

Whereas the increase in the budgetary powers of the European Parliament must be accompanied by an effective participation by the latter in the procedure for preparing important decisions which give rise to expenditure charged to the budget of the Communities;

Have agreed as follows:

1. A conciliation procedure between the European Parliament and the Council with the active assistance of the Commission shall be instituted.

2. This procedure may be followed for Community acts of general application which have

appreciable financial implications, and of which the adoption is not required by virtue of acts already in existence.

3. When submitting its proposal the Commission shall indicate whether the act in question is, in its opinion, capable of being the subject of the conciliation procedure. The European Parliament, when giving its Opinion, and the Council may request that this procedure be initiated.

4. The procedure shall be initiated if the criteria laid down in paragraph 2 are met and if the Council intends to depart from the Opinion adopted by the European Parliament.

5. The conciliation shall take place in a 'Conciliation Committee' consisting of the Council and representatives of the European Parliament. The Commission shall participate in the work of the Conciliation Committee.

6. The aim of the procedure shall be to seek an agreement between the European Parliament and the Council.

The procedure should normally take place during a period not exceeding three months, unless the act in question has to be adopted before a specific date or if the matter is urgent, in which case the Council may fix an appropriate time-limit.

7. When the positions of the two institutions are sufficiently close, the European Parliament may give a new Opinion, after which the Council shall take definitive action.

Political cooperation

Meeting of Ministers

2502. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine and the President of the Commission, Mr François-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2506; Eighth General Report, point 18.

European policy

Xavier *Ortoli*, met in Dublin on 13 February, with Mr Garret *FitzGerald*, Ireland's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Chair. The Ministers discussed certain issues arising from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and problems concerning the Euro-Arab dialogue. They also issued a statement on the Cyprus problem wherein, through the mediation of the President-in-Office, the Nine are offering to make contacts with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey with the aim of finding a lasting and equitable solution.

Colloquium with Parliament's Political Affairs Committee

2503. Alongside the part-session of the European Parliament, the quarterly colloquium of Parliament's Political Affairs Committee on political cooperation took place on 19 February. It was attended by Mr *FitzGerald*, officiating Chairman of the Foreign Ministers' Conference, who presented a report on problems of political cooperation, and by President *Ortoli* and Vice-President Sir Christopher *Soames* of the Commission.



3RD PART

DOCUMENTATION

Note to the reader

As from the March 1975 issue of the Bulletin of the European Communities, the section 'Published in the Official Journal' will be omitted. The information concerned can be found in a more comprehensive form in the monthly Methodological Tables of the Official Journal of the European Communities. They can be obtained from the Official Publications Office of the European Communities or from the Sales Offices (see the last page of the Bulletin) at the following prices: Bfrs 50, Dkr. 7.80, DM 3.40, £ 0.55, FF 6.20, Lit. 850, Fl. 3.45, US \$ 1.20.

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during February 1975.

European Parliament

1974-1975 Session

Debates

Report of proceedings from 9 to 13 December 1974
Annex 184 of December 1974

Minutes of proceedings

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday, 13 January 1975
C32, 11.2.1975

Appointment of the President of the Commission of the European Communities

Oral Question with debate by Mr Broeks on behalf of the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth to the Commission: Steps to be taken following the resolutions of the Council of Ministers of Education of 6 and 7 June 1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Decision adopting a first three-year plan of action in the field of information and documentation in science and technology

Opinion on the proposal for a Decision establishing a programme of technological research in the textile sector

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive concerning the harmonization of excise duties on mineral oils

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 14 January 1975
C32, 11.2.1975

Resolution on the adoption of a draft convention introducing elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 15 January 1975
C32, 11.2.1975

Question Time

Questions to the Council of the European Communities:

2 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: Relations with Canada

3 by Mr Brewis; Company Law

4 by Mr Albertsen: Treatment of the Jewish minority in certain Arab States

Questions to the Commission of the European Communities:

5 by Mr Johnston: Grants for study programmes for the UK regions

9 by Lord O'Hagan: Balance of payments of Member States

Oral question with debate by the Committee on Public Health and the Environment to the Council: Working procedures of the Committees on Implementing Provisions

Oral question with debate by Mr Glinne, Mr Spénale, Mr Broeks, Mr Dondelinger, Mr Flämig and Mr Seefeld on behalf of the Socialist Group to the Council: The Community's attitude to South Africa

Oral question with debate by Mr Glinne, Mr Spénale, Mr Broeks, Mr Dondelinger, Mr Flämig and Mr Seefeld on behalf of the Socialist Group to the Commission: The Community's attitude to South Africa

Oral question with debate by Mr Seefeld on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Transport to the Council: Code of conduct for maritime transport conferences

Oral question with debate by Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Mrs Goutmann and Mrs Iotti on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group to the Council: Status of women

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 16 January 1975
C32, 11.2.1975

Opinion on the proposals for Regulations on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and connected measures for the 1975-1976 marketing year

Opinion on the proposals for:

I. a Directive completing the provisions under Title V of the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas which was adopted by the Council on 21 January 1974

II. eight Directives concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas adopted by the Council on 21 January 1974

Oral question with debate by Mr Terrenoire on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats to the Commission: Oil companies

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1973 harvest

Oral question with debate by Mr Cipolla on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group to the Commission: The supply of grain to Italy

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the establishment of a Community register of olive cultivation

Opinion on the proposals for:

I. a Regulation concerning the importation into the Community of certain fishery products originating in Tunisia

II. a Regulation concerning the importation into the Community of certain fishery products originating in Morocco

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Friday, 17 January 1975
C32, 11.2.1975

Opinion on the communication concerning the transitional measures to be implemented after 31 January 1975 in the context of relations with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and the overseas countries and territories

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on waste disposal

Oral question with debate by Mr Della Briotta, Mr Walkhoff, Mr Concas, Mr Bermiani, Mr Corona and Mr Glinne: Participation by Community migrant workers in regional and local elections in their host countries

Written questions with replies

Written Question 162/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Food prices
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 285/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Funds provided to the United Kingdom by the EEC
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 294/74 by Mr Wieldraaijer to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Lack of requests by the United Kingdom for subsidies from the European Community
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 306/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Trade with Malaysia
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 334/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The newspaper industry in the EEC
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 359/74 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the EC
Subject: Campaign against illicit drug traffic
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 360/74 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the EC
Subject: Project to aid developing countries
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 368/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Supplies of sugar in the EEC
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 400/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Food aid to Bangladesh
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 436/74 by Mr Cifarelli to the Council of the EC
Subject: Rise in the basic prices of agricultural products—voting on Regulations
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 440/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Evolution of the EEC
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 444/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Common immigration policy
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 449/74 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Extent of powers of the standing committee for medicinal products proposed by the Commission
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 465/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Council of the EC
Subject: The concept of 'Europe'
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 469/74 by Mr Concas to the Council of the EC
Subject: Crisis in the Secretariat of the Council
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 471/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Council of the EC
Subject: Decision on the proposal for the introduction of a common system of refunds for the use of transport infrastructures
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 491/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Consultation with non-member EFTA countries
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 494/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Research project on natural resource use
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 498/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC

Subject: Summit conferences and the European Parliament
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 503/74 by Mr Glesener to the Council of the EC
Subject: Proposed dismissal of auxiliary and freelance staff members
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 510/74 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the EC
Subject: Policy on strengthening relations between Iran and the EEC
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 516/74 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Aid for the production of casein from skimmed milk
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 519/74 by Mr Bertrand to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Subsidies for construction of waste-water purification plants
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 520/74 by Mr de Koning and Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cereal deliveries to Italy financed from the EAGGF
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 522/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The future of Eurocontrol
C28, 6.2.1975

Written Question 270/74 by Mr Della Briotta to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The situation in the European school at Luxembourg
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 362/74 by Mr Früh to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Sale of beef and veal from EEC surplus stocks
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 453/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Inflation in the UK
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 473/74 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Power stations in the Community
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 476/74 by Mr Leonardi to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Security services at the Ispra Centre
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 496/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Supply and price of cereals
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 499/74 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Price of electricity per kilowatt-hour
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 504/74 by Mr Della Briotta, Mr Concas and Mr Bermani to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Neo-fascist activities, thefts and irregularities at the Ispra Centre
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 509/74 by Mr Frehsee to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Effects of the EEC ban on imports of beef and veal
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 512/74 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Apportionment of the revenue and expenditure of the European Communities among the Member States
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 524/74 by Mr Lagorce to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Threat of dismissal facing Commission officials
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 528/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Denaturing premiums
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 539/74 by Mr Laban and Mr De Koning to the Commission of the EC
Subject: New Regulation on premiums for grubbing fruit trees
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 541/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Wage guarantee agreements in Europe
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 542/74 by Mr Yeats to the Commission of the EC

Subject: Fines imposed for breaches of the rules of competition
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 559/74 by Mr Della Briotta to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Unemployment insurance schemes in the nine countries of the Community
C40, 20.2.1975

Written Question 271/74 by Mr Della Briotta to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Statute of the European schools
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 388/74 by Mr Glinne to the Council of the EC
Subject: Relations with the military Government of Chile
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 475/74 by Mr Laban to the Council of the EC
Subject: Dumping of potassium salts in the Rhine
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 481/74 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Professional training for officials employed by the Commission
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 495/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Community aid
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 511/74 by Mr Cousté to the Council of the EC
Subject: EEC customs tariff applicable to third countries in 1975
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 533/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Food prices in the United Kingdom
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 535/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Representation of the EEC in Portugal
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 537/74 by Mr Calewaert to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Study of languages
C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 543/74 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission of the EC
 Subject: Delay in setting up the European patent office
 C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 545/74 by Mr Scholten to the Council of the EC
 Subject: Committee of Governors of Central Banks
 C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 550/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
 Subject: Average rate of depreciation of the pound sterling
 C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 551/74 by Mr Alfred Bertrand to the Council of the EC
 Subject: Council press releases
 C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 552/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
 Subject: Community's office in Cardiff and Edinburgh
 C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 554/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
 Subject: Representation of the Commission in the Middle East
 C47, 27.2.1975

Written Question 558/74 by Mr Patijn to the Council of the EC
 Subject: Publication of Regulations and Directives
 C47, 27.2.1975

Parliamentary conference of the association between the European Economic Community and the AASM

Eleventh annual meeting in Abidjan—Ivory Coast

Minutes of the sitting of Monday, 27 January 1975
 C43, 24.2.1975

Minutes of the sitting of Tuesday, 28 January 1975
 C43, 24.2.1975

Resolution on the tenth annual report on the activities of the Association Council

Declaration on the conclusion of the current negotiations between the EEC and the ACP countries

Minutes of the sitting of Wednesday, 29 January 1975
 C43, 24.2.1975

Resolution on the accounts of the parliamentary conference of the association for the financial year 1973, the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1974, and the estimates for the financial year 1975

Recommendation on the creation of the institutional apparatus to be provided for by the new EEC/ACP convention

Council and Commission

Regulation (EEC) 256/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) 1295/74 on the processing of beef bought-in by the intervention agencies
 L27, 1.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 257/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 3067/74 as regards the period for the granting of interest subsidies
 L27, 1.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 258/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 fixing the amount by which the levy on imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt is to be reduced
 L27, 1.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 259/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 2778/74 as concerns the equivalence for the purposes of boning in connection with private storage contracts and boned beef
 L27, 1.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 260/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 laying down detailed rules for the grant of a premium for the production of sugar from molasses
 L27, 1.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 261/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 derogating in respect of oranges of the Sanguinello variety from Regulation (EEC) 193/70 establishing the procedure for giving effect to measures to promote the marketing of oranges and mandarins in the Community
 L27, 1.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 262/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 fixing for the purposes of standing intervention arrangements the buying-in price for beef to be applied in the United Kingdom until 2 March 1975
 L27, 1.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 266/75 of the Council of 31 January 1975 on the retention of development premiums for the raising of beef cattle laid down by Regulation (EEC) 1353/73
L30, 4.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 267/75 of the Council of 31 January 1975 laying down general rules for table wine distilling operations which should end on 6 June 1975
L30, 4.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 268/75 of the Commission of 3 February 1975 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal
L30, 4.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 269/75 of the Commission of 3 February 1975 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt
L30, 4.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 270/75 of the Commission of 31 January 1975 fixing in respect of the 1974 crop export refunds for raw tobacco
L30, 4.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 271/75 of the Commission of 3 February 1975 authorizing the United Kingdom partially to suspend as regards certain products of the cereals and rice sector the component for the protection of the processing industry
L30, 4.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 272/75 of the Commission of 3 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 1983/74 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, in respect of trade within the Community the components designed to protect the rice and cereals processing industries
L30, 4.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 278/75 of the Commission of 4 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 3130/73 as regards the security to be lodged when tendering for the export levy for cereals
L31, 5.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 279/75 of the Commission of 4 February 1975 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of tendering for export refunds on cereals
L31, 5.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 281/75 of the Commission of 3 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 1981/74 as regards export levies on starches
L31, 5.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 288/75 of the Commission of 5 February 1975 temporarily suspending the advance fixing of export refunds for certain milk products
L33, 6.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 289/75 of the Commission of 5 February 1975 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles falling within heading 69.08 originating in South Korea to which the preferential Tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3054/74 of 2 December 1974 apply
L33, 6.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 300/75 of the Commission of 5 February 1975 amending Regulations (EEC) 2036/74, (EEC) 2073/74 and (EEC) 2320/74 as regards the selling price of certain beef held by the intervention agencies and deferring the qualifying date in respect of certain beef put up for sale by such agencies
L34, 7.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 301/75 of the Commission of 6 February 1975 reestablishing the levying of the customs duties on image projectors (other than cinematographic projectors); photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers and reducers, falling within heading 90.09, originating in Singapore, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3054/74 of 2 December 1974 apply
L34, 7.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 312/75 of the Commission of 7 February 1975 on a standing invitation to tender to determine subsidies for white sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota and in respect of which no export levy is to apply
L35, 8.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 313/75 of the Commission of 7 February 1975 concerning inter alia the reopening of the standing invitation to tender in respect of the importation of sugar pursuant to Regulation (EEC) 3062/74
L35, 8.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 313/75 of the Commission of 7 February 1975 concerning inter alia the reopening of the standing invitation to tender in respect of the importation of sugar pursuant to Regulation (EEC) 3062/74
L35, 8.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 314/75 of the Commission of 7 February 1975 on a standing invitation to tender to

determine subsidies on the importation of white and raw sugar without authorization to export subsequently free of levy a corresponding quantity
L 35, 8.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 317/75 of the Commission of 7 February 1975 fixing for the month of February 1975 reference prices for cucumbers
L 35, 8.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 322/75 of the Commission of 10 February 1975 on the sale at flat-rate prices fixed in advance for processing in the Community of beef hindquarters held by the German intervention agency
L 36, 11.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 323/75 of the Commission of 10 February 1975 on the adjustment of private storage aid for butter held under a storage contract at the end of the 1974/75 milk year
L 36, 11.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 324/75 of the Commission of 10 February 1975 re-introducing Common Customs Tariff duties on cotton yarn, put up for retail sale, falling within heading 55.06, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3050/74 of 2 December 1974 apply
L 36, 11.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 328/75 of the Council of 10 February 1975 relating to the organization of a survey of labour costs in industry
L 37, 12.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 337/75 of the Council of 10 February 1975 establishing a European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training
L 39, 13.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 338/75 of the Council of 10 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 803/68 on the valuation of goods for customs purposes
L 39, 13.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 346/75 of the Council of 10 February 1975 concerning the importation into the Community of certain fishery products originating in Tunisia
L 40, 14.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 347/75 of the Council of 10 February 1975 concerning the importation into the Community of certain fishery products originating in Morocco
L 40, 14.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 348/75 of the Council of 10 February 1975 setting up a system of licences for imports of cotton yarn into the United Kingdom from third countries
L 40, 14.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 360/75 of the Commission of 12 February 1975 determining the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts during the months of January and February 1975 to certain cereal and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 40, 14.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 362/75 of the Commission of 13 February 1975 laying down detailed rules governing the distillation of table wines to be completed by 6 June 1975
L 40, 14.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 363/75 of the Commission of 13 February 1975 amending Regulations (EEC) 3062/74 and (EEC) 314/75 concerning certain standing invitations to tender for the importation of sugar
L 40, 14.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 369/75 of the Commission of 10 February 1975 fixing for the 1975/76 marketing year minimum prices for exports to third countries of certain flowering corms, bulbs and tubers
L 41, 15.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 375/75 of the Commission of 14 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 1203/73 fixing the conversion factors to be applied to the buying-in prices for fruit and vegetables
L 41, 15.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 376/75 of the Commission of 14 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 604/71 fixing the list of representative producer markets for certain fruit and vegetables
L 41, 15.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 384/75 of the Commission of 14 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards licences issued in respect of cereal and rice products
L 44, 18.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 385/75 of the Commission of 17 February 1975 amending the English version of Regulation (EEC) 2118/74 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of reference prices for fruit and vegetables
L 44, 18.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 388/75 of the Council of 13 February 1975 on notifying the Commission of exports of crude oil and natural gas to third countries
L45, 19.2.1975

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L45, 19.2.1975

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L45, 19.2.1975

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L46, 20.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 404/75 of the Commission of 19 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 3348/73 concerning the levying of a tax on the exportation of certain goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69
L46, 20.2.1975

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L47, 21.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 409/75 of the Council of 17 February 1975 derogating from Regulation (EEC) 1693/72 in respect of the procedures laid down for the mobilization of food aid to Somalia
L47, 21.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 410/75 of the Council of 17 February 1975 on the supply of skimmed milk powder as food aid to Somalia under Regulation (EEC) 1826/74
L47, 21.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 411/75 of the Council of 17 February 1975 on the supply of butteroil as food aid to Somalia under Regulation (EEC) 530/74
L47, 21.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 419/75 of the Commission of 20 February 1975 concerning transitional measures

for the granting by Italy of national aids in the sugar sector
L47, 21.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 420/75 of the Commission of 20 February 1975 extending the temporary suspension of the advance fixing of export refunds for certain milk products
L47, 21.2.1975

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L47, 21.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 434/75 of the Commission of 21 February 1975 providing for a system of import authorizations with respect to imports into Ireland of certain textile products originating in the Republic of Korea
L48, 22.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 435/75 of the Commission of 21 February 1975 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles, and similar kitchen or tableware, of stainless steel, falling within subheading 82.14 A, originating in South Korea, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3054/74 of 2 December 1974 apply
L48, 22.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 456/75 of the Commission of 26 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 1463/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts
L51, 27.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 460/75 of the Commission of 26 February 1975 laying down protective measures in respect of the import of certain fishery products
L51, 27.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 461/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 fixing the commencement of the marketing year 1975/76 for beef and veal
L52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 462/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 extending the system of premiums for the orderly marketing of certain adult bovine animals for slaughter and for the retention of cattle
L52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 463/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 fixing, for the 1975/76 marketing

year, the guide prices for calves and adult bovine animals and the intervention price for bovine animals
L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 466/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 fixing the dates for the beginning and the end of the 1975/76 milk year
L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 467/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 as regards the conditions of entry for certain kinds of cheeses and Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff
L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 468/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1975/76 milk year
L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 470/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 1191/73 laying down general rules for the granting of a consumer subsidy for butter
L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 473/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 971/68 as regards the periods during which Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses may be offered for intervention
L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 474/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 fixing the basic prices and buying-in prices for fruit and vegetables for the 1975/76 marketing year and derogating for this marketing year from Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 as regards certain reference prices
L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 475/75 of the Council of 27 February 1975 on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture
L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

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L 52, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 489/75 of the Commission of 27 February 1975 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 2188/74 concerning the application of the lowest rate of refund on exports of milk products
L 53, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 490/75 of the Commission of 27 February 1975 supplementing Article 16 (2) of Regulation (EEC) 1463/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts
L 53, 28.2.1975

Regulation (EEC) 491/75 of the Commission of 27 February 1975 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the security relating to export licences for cereals and rice
L 53, 28.2.1975

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L29, 3.2.1975

75/74/EEC:

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L29, 3.2.1975

75/75/EEC:

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L29, 3.2.1975

75/76/EEC:

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L29, 3.2.1975

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L29, 3.2.1975

75/78/EEC:

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

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

L32, 5.2.1975

75/79/EEC:

Council Decision of 7 November 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan on the supply of common wheat as food aid

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

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan on the supply of food aid

L32, 5.2.1975

75/80/EEC:

Council Decision of 2 December 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the supply of food aid

L32, 5.2.1975

75/81/EEC:

Council Decision of 2 December 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the supply of cereals as food aid

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the supply of cereals as food aid

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the supply of food aid

L32, 5.2.1975

75/82/EEC:

Council Decision of 17 December 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as emergency food aid for the disaster victims in Honduras

(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as emergency food aid for the disaster victims in Honduras

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) on the supply of food aid
L32, 5.2.1975

75/83/EEC:

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- (i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on the supply of common wheat and maize as food aid
- (ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on the supply of food aid

L32, 5.2.1975

75/92/EEC:

Council Decision of 17 December 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of the Philippines on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid

- (i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of the Philippines on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid
- (ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of the Philippines on the supply of food aid

L38, 12.2.1975

75/93/EEC:

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- (i) Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement of 25 March 1974 between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of Somalia on the supply of flour of soft wheat and husked rice as food aid

(II) Information on the signing of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement of 25 March 1974 between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of Somalia

L38, 12.2.1975

75/106/EEC:

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L42, 15.2.1975

75/107/EEC:

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L42, 15.2.1975

75/108/EEC:

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L42, 15.2.1975

75/117/EEC:

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L45, 19.2.1975

75/118/Euratom:

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L46, 20.2.1975

75/127/EEC:

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L48, 22.2.1975

75/128/EEC:

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L48, 22.2.1975

75/129/EEC:

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L48, 22.2.1975

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L48, 22.2.1975

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C35, 14.2.1975

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L30, 4.2.1975

75/84/EEC:

Sixth Commission Directive of 20 December 1974 establishing Community methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs
L32, 5.2.1975

75/85/EEC:

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L32, 5.2.1975

75/86/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 December 1974 extending for the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of a certain number of varieties the period after which seeds and propagating material of varieties of agricultural plant species are no longer subject to any marketing restrictions relating to variety
L32, 5.2.1975

75/87/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 December 1974 extending for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in respect of a certain number of varieties the period after which seeds and propagating material of varieties of agricultural plant species are no longer subject to any marketing restrictions relating to variety
L32, 5.2.1975

75/94/EEC:

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L38, 12.2.1975

75/95/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 December 1974 relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV 26.872—SHV/Chevron)
L38, 12.2.1975

75/96/ECSC:

Commission Decision of 20 December 1974 concerning the application of special tariff 214 of the 'Deutsche Bundesbahn' for the carriage of solid fuels from Ahlen (Westphalia) to Alsdorf (Aachen region)
L38, 12.2.1975

75/98/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 December 1974 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg not to apply Community treatment to tomatoes and table grapes, falling within subheadings 07.01 M I and 08.04 A I of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in certain third countries, and in free circulation in the other Member States
L40, 14.2.1975

75/99/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 January 1975 on the reform of agricultural structures to be effected in the United Kingdom in implementation of Directive 72/161/EEC
L40, 14.2.1975

75/100/EEC:

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L40, 14.2.1975

75/110/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 January 1975 authorizing the Republic of Italy to allow the marketing of commercial seed of certain species of fodder plants for a period expiring on 30 September 1975
L44, 18.2.1975

75/111/EEC:

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L44, 18.2.1975

75/112/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 January 1975 authorizing certain Member States to apply special intervention measures for common wheat
L44, 18.2.1975

75/114/EEC:

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L44, 18.2.1975

75/126/EEC:

Commission Decision of 7 February 1975 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium until 30 April 1975 to approve for marketing certified seed of spring wheat of varieties not included in the 'Common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species' or in the Belgian catalogue of varieties
L46, 20.2.1975

75/135/ECSC:

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L49, 25.2.1975

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75/97/ECSC:

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L38, 12.2.1975

75/115/EEC:

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L44, 18.2.1975

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nature to another private person living in the customs territory of the Community
C24, 1.2.1975

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C24, 1.2.1975

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C31, 8.2.1975

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(i) Proposals for a Council Regulation fixing cereal prices for the 1975/76 marketing year

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in cereals

(iii) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1127/74 fixing, for the 1975/75 marketing year, the monthly price increases for cereals, wheat and rye flour and wheat groats and meal
C31, 8.2.1975

Rice:

(i) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing intervention prices for paddy rice for the 1975/76 marketing year

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1975/76 marketing year

(iii) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation 359/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in rice
C31, 8.2.1975

Sugar:

(i) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing, for the 1975/76 sugar marketing year, derived intervention prices, intervention prices for raw beet sugar, mini-

mum prices for beet, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of the production levy

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing sugar prices and the standard quality of beet for the 1975/76 marketing year

(iii) Proposal for a Council Regulation modifying the prices applicable in the sugar sector for the 1974/75 marketing year
C31, 8.2.1975

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C31, 8.2.1975

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Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the target prices and basic intervention prices for oil seeds for the 1975/76 marketing year
C31, 8.2.1975

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Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the production aid for dehydrated fodder for the 1975/76 marketing year
C31, 8.2.1975

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C31, 8.2.1975

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(i) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 2358/71 on the common organization of the market in seeds

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the amounts of aid for seeds for the 1975/76 marketing year
C31, 8.2.1975

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Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the guide prices for wine for the period from 16 December to 15 December 1976
C31, 8.2.1975

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(i) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the norm prices, the intervention prices and the reference qualities for leaf tobacco from the 1975 harvest

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities for baled tobacco from the 1975 harvest

(iii) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing for the 1975 harvest the amounts of the premium granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco

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C31, 8.2.1975

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(i) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses for the 1975/76 milk year

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1975/76 milk year

(iii) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1191/73 laying down general rules for the granting of a consumer subsidy for butter

(iv) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 in respect of aid for butter-milk and buttermilk powder for use as feed

(v) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 986/68 laying down general rules for granting aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder for use as feed

(vi) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the dates for the commencement and termination of the 1975/76 milk year

(vii) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 with regard to the conditions of admission for certain kinds of cheeses

(viii) Proposal for a Council Regulation on the sale of butter at reduced prices to persons receiving social assistance
C31, 8.2.1975

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(i) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the guide price for adult bovine animals for the 1975/76 marketing year

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing a system of subsidies to producers of beef and veal

(iii) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the commencement of the marketing year 1975/76 for beef

(iv) Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the period of validity of the guide prices for calves and adult bovine animals fixed for the 1974/75 marketing year

(v) Proposal for a Council Regulation on the retention of the system of premiums for the conversion of dairy herds and of development premiums for the raising of beef cattle laid down by Regulation (EEC) 1353/73

(vi) Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the system of premiums for the orderly marketing of adult bovine animals and for the retention of cattle
C31, 8.2.1975

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Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1975 to 31 October 1976
C31, 8.2.1975

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Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the amount of aid in respect of silkworms for the 1975/76 rearing year
C31, 8.2.1975

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Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the amount of aid for cotton seeds for the 1975/76 marketing year
C31, 8.2.1975

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(i) Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the guide price for soya beans for the 1975/76 marketing year

(ii) Proposal for a Council Regulation on the exchange rate to be applied in agriculture for the Belgian franc, the Luxembourg franc, the German mark, the French franc and the Dutch guilder

(iii) Proposal for a Council Directive on a special aid measure for young farmers who have been farming for less than five years and are implementing a development plan
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