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The Supplements are published separately as annexes to the Bulletin. They include the official texts of the Commission (communications to 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 11
1975
8th year

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1ST PART

**EVENTS AND
STUDIES**

1. The European Council in Rome

1101. The European Council, consisting of the Heads of Government of the Nine Member States met in Rome on 1 and 2 December. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Commission were also present.

Decisions were reached, the most important of which concerned the Community's representation by one delegation at the North-South Conference, establishment of May-June 1978 as the date for election to the European Parliament, issue of a uniform European passport from 1978, the policy aspect of Community financing, and the controls to be applied in that area. The Council also took a hard look at the Community's economic and social situation (with the Rambouillet Summit¹ and the Brussels Tripartite Conference² in mind) and European Union (statement of Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Premier). All these matters were covered in a summary of conclusions issued by the Chair after the Rome meeting.

European Council Summit Meetings

1102. The meeting which has just ended is the third since the deliberations of the Heads of Government when they assembled in Paris on 9 and 10 December 1974.³ Glancing further back, the first year of this new practice highlights its specific features and originality.

Unlike the Summits at The Hague (1 and 2 December 1969), in Paris (19 and 20 October 1972) and Copenhagen (14 and 15 December 1974), and again unlike the meeting of Heads of Government in December 1974, which was new in 'style', the establishment of what was soon termed the 'European Council', was a response to clear-cut problems.

The Communiqué issued in Paris on 10 December spelt these out:

'Recognizing the need for an overall approach to the internal problems involved in achieving European unity and the external problems facing Europe, the Heads of Government consider it essential to ensure progress and overall consistency in the activities of the Communities and in the work on political cooperation.'

In *practical* terms, and to attain these objectives, the Paris communiqué indicated:

The Heads of Government have therefore decided to meet, accompanied by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, three times a year and, whenever necessary, in the Council of the Communities and in the context of political cooperation.

The administrative secretariat will be provided for in an appropriate manner with due regard for existing practices and procedures.

In order to ensure consistency in Community activities and continuity of work, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, meeting in the Council of the Community, will act as initiators and coordinators. They may hold political cooperation meetings at the same time.

These arrangements do not in any way effect the rules and procedures laid down in the Treaties or the provisions on political cooperation in the Luxembourg and Copenhagen Reports. At the various meetings referred to in the preceding paragraphs the Commission will exercise the powers vested in it and play the part assigned to it by the above texts.³

What was soon to be known as the 'European Council', was born. Since then it has met in accordance with the terms adopted by the Heads of Government, in Dublin (10 and 11 March), Brussels (16 and 17 July) and lately in Rome (1 and 2 December).

¹ The full text of the Rambouillet Declaration is reproduced in Part 3: Documentation.

² Points 1201 to 1205.

³ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1104.

The Rome Meeting

1103. The European Council met in the Palazzo Barberini, which dates back to the XVIIIth century. It was chaired by Mr Aldo Moro, President of the Council, Italy, and Chairman of the European Council. The other eight Heads of Governments were all present: Mr Léo Tindemans (Belgium), Mr Anker Jørgensen (Denmark), Mr Helmut Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr Giscard d'Estaing (France), Mr Liam Cosgrave (Ireland), Mr Gaston Thorn (Luxembourg), Mr Joop den Uyl (Netherlands), Mr Harold Wilson (United Kingdom). All were assisted by their Foreign Ministers, except for Denmark, whose Minister for External Economic Relations was in attendance, Belgium (Mr Van Elslande was absent) and Luxembourg, where Mr Thorn covered both functions. In the case of Belgium and Luxembourg, the Head of Government was accompanied by a senior official. The Commission was represented by President Ortolí and Vice-President Haferkamp.

The European Council met in restricted session; the national or Community officials were not present at their discussions. At one point the Heads of Government called in the President of the Commission.

The Council first talked of economic and social problems: the conclusions to be drawn from the Rambouillet Summit, the Community's economic and social situation, and the Brussels Tripartite Conference. It then considered the election of Parliament, the 'European Passport', budgetary matters, and European Union. It devoted most of its second day to the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (North-South).

The Commission played an active part in the discussions, and in preparing conclusions. This was particularly so in regard to the North-South dialogue and the common energy policy commitments where the final decision for single Community representation was taken on the strength of a text proposed by President Ortolí.

The results

1104. The Ministers' decisions and discussions were covered in a 'summary of conclusions', drawn up on the authority of the Chairman. There follows the published text:

The economic and social situation

'The European Council discussed the development of the economic and social situation in the Community and again stressed the need for close co-ordination to be maintained between the economic policies of the Member States in order to consolidate the economic recovery which seems to have begun and to improve the present level of employment.

The European Council confirms the broad lines which emerged at the July meeting in Brussels and which were echoed in the declaration issued after the Rambouillet Summit, concerning the desirability of closer international co-operation and of a constructive dialogue among all the countries concerned to overcome current economic problems.

The European Council has noted with satisfaction the follow-up to the Tripartite Conference held in Brussels on 18 November and the decision to instruct the Commission of the European Communities, in contact with both sides of industry, to study the main problems discussed and to prepare a report with a view to a future meeting of that Conference.'

Community budget and financing

'The European Council carried out a thorough examination of the problems connected with the supervision of Community expenditure and the Community's budget policy.

The Council agreed on the need for more effective financial control over Community expendi-

ture and stated that it was in favour of the suggestions made by the Heads of Government of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland, and the proposals of the Commission, being examined expeditiously.

The President of the Council and the President of the Commission were invited to make contact with the President of the European Parliament with a view to examining the role which that Institution might play in controlling Community expenditure by means of a Committee or Sub-Committee.

The Heads of Government agreed to make every effort to ensure the early completion of the procedure for the ratification of the Treaty setting up a European Court of Auditors signed on 22 July last in Brussels, with a view to enabling the Court to commence activities during 1976.

The European Council noted with satisfaction the information communicated by the President of the Commission regarding the strengthening which had taken place to date in the powers of the Member of the Commission responsible for the budget, without prejudice, however, to the principle of the collective responsibility of the Commission as laid down in the Treaties.

With reference to the agreement reached at Villa Marlia and formally adopted by the Council meeting in Brussels on 5 and 6 November regarding the annual joint meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Ministers for Finance to carry out an overall assessment of Community budget problems, the European Council considers that discussions at such meetings should concentrate on general Community policy, ensure greater consistency as regards policies to be followed and budget decisions and allow better distribution of Community resources to be achieved by means of the gradual introduction of multiannual expenditure forecasts. The discussion relating to next year should take place, on the basis of a Commission communication, before the end of April.

The European Council noted the Commission's intention to submit to the Council proposals concerning the use of the European unit of account in the Community budget.'

Elections to the European Parliament

'The European Council is agreed that elections to the European Parliament shall take place on a single date in May or June 1978.

Any country which at that date is unable to hold direct elections shall be allowed to appoint its representatives from amongst the elected members of its national parliament.

The European Council noted Mr Wilson's statement that the United Kingdom Government required a further period for internal consultations before adopting a final position regarding the date fixed, and the conditions set by Mr Jørgensen for direct elections to the European Parliament in Denmark.

The European Council instructed the Council of Ministers to continue examination of the problems encountered and to submit a report which will enable the text of the Convention on elections to the European Parliament to be finalized at the next European Council.'

Passport Union

'The European Council is agreed on the introduction of a uniform passport which may be issued as from 1978.

To that end, the European Council asks the Council (Ministers for Foreign Affairs) to resolve all outstanding questions in this area.

The European Council also asks the Council (Ministers for Foreign Affairs) to continue work on the abolition of frontier controls and on the harmonization of conditions of entry into and abode in the Member States.'

Communication from Mr Tindemans on the accomplishment of his mission

'The European Council heard a statement by Mr Tindemans, Prime Minister of Belgium, on the accomplishment of his mission of preparing a report on European Union. As agreed, a copy of this report will be sent to all Governments before the end of the year.'

Conference on international economic cooperation

I. Basic problems

The Commission will submit proposals and the Council decide as soon as possible on appropriate mechanisms to protect existing sources and ensure the development of alternative sources of Community energy, on reasonable economic conditions and also to encourage conservation in the use of energy.

II. Procedure

(a) The Community will be represented by a single delegation at the conference on international economic co-operation.

(b) The Presidents of the Council and the Commission will act as spokesman for the Community.

During the ministerial conference, the Chairman of the Community delegation will be able to invite the representatives of two Member States to submit further comments in the light of their experience and in accordance with the mandate adopted.

(c) In each commission, the spokesmen for the Community shall be assisted by a Community delegation comprising representatives of the Member States.

(d) It may be agreed in the framework of the

Community co-ordination procedure that a member of the Communities' delegation be invited by the Chair to comment on specific questions in the context of the mandate. These statements shall not conflict with the agreed Community position.

(e) As the dialogue proceeds, the mandate will be further developed in accordance with the Community procedure.'

Other business

'The European Council adopted a proposal by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom that Community Ministers for the Interior (or Ministers with similar responsibilities) should meet to discuss matters coming within their competence, in particular with regard to law and order.'

The European Council also discussed the problems posed by the shortage of oil and steps to be taken in that connection. It also considered the compilation of the list of industrialized countries who should be invited to attend the North-South Conference.

Community reactions

1105. The results of the Rome meeting were the subject of largely favourable comment. The initial Community reactions were as follows:

Commission

1106. Following the Commission meeting of 3 December, the Spokesman declared in substance the following day:

President Ortoli and Vice-President Haferkamp who represented the Commission in Rome, summarized at the Commission meeting the results obtained and the course of the Council's work.

The Commission was pleased that three big advances had been secured:

- (i) direct election to Parliament, which was highly significant politically and an expression of the unanimous resolve to push on the construction of Europe;
- (ii) in keeping with the Commission's proposals, the European Council agreed to accord budget issues their true political stature;
- (iii) the Community's single representation in Paris at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, was of the utmost political and institutional importance; it strengthened the Community's authority and credibility, and its determination to win through to a common energy policy.

Yesterday the Commission and today the Energy Committee started to appraise moves in that direction, bearing in mind the next critical dates (Council meeting of 9 December and IEA meeting on 18 and 19 December).

Mr Spinelli said:

'In deciding that elections to the European Parliament will take place on a single date in 1978, the Heads of Government, seventeen years after the Treaty of Rome took effect, have finally yielded in the long battle, waged on a wide popular front, to democratize the Community.

The elections can be a milestone of Community history because, by politically revitalizing integration, they will help to break up the collusion of bureaucracies and finally involve the citizens in the construction of Europe.'

European Parliament

1107. Mr Georges Spénale, President of the European Parliament, made the following statement on the outcome of the European Council meeting:

'The commitment by seven Heads of State or Government of the European Community to direct elections to the European Parliament in May-June 1978 is unquestionably one of the most positive results of the European Council in Rome.

The two countries not yet committed to that date do not oppose the principle of European elections. It is quite probable therefore, that they will come round to the same position by 1978. This seems all the more likely in that these two countries have a great parliamentary tradition and have consistently pressed for greater democracy in the Communities.

The European Parliament continues to attach great importance to the organization of European elections on the same date in all Community countries, for political and psychological reasons.

At all events, the European Council's commitment to direct elections must be the signal for a general mobilization of political forces and public opinion in all the countries concerned. There is a considerable amount of preparatory work to be done if these elections are to be held in time. The "count-down" starts today!

The Council of Ministers of the European Community must now adopt the draft convention submitted to it by the European Parliament.

The decision on single representation for the European Community at the North-South dialogue is, of course, the other encouraging feature of this European Council.

This decision averts a grave threat to Community solidarity in a field which is vital to Europe's future.

Finally the creation of a European Passport in 1978, year of the elections by universal suffrage, should be welcomed. These two measures on different but complementary fronts, will create a stronger sense of European identity.'

2. Tripartite Conference on the economic and social situation

Tripartite Conference

1201. For the first time, a Tripartite Conference assembling the Ministers of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Ministers of Social Affairs and Labour, representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations in the Nine and the Commission, took place in Brussels on 18 November, the Chair was taken jointly by Mr Emilio Colombo, the Italian Treasury Minister, and Mr Toros, Italian Minister of Labour. President Ortolini, Vice-Presidents Haferkamp and Hillery, and Mr Thomson represented the Commission. Representatives from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee were also there as observers.

The Conference assembled in all about a hundred participants, including twenty-eight Ministers or State Secretaries, thirty-three delegates from employers' associations and thirty-three from workers' organizations. It was convened in response to a call from the European Confederation of Trade Unions which embodies some 35 000 000 members.

At the meeting of 16 and 17 July in Brussels, the European Council had welcomed the idea of such a conference and asked the Commission to make appropriate proposals.¹ In preparing for the Conference, the Commission, on 27 October, had presented a Communication intended for delegates to the Conference which analyzed the present economic situation, tried to pick out the priority issues and outlined possible solutions.²

The meeting of 18 November differed from earlier meetings, such as the Social Conference of 17 December 1974,³ attended by the Ministers of Labour, both sides of industry and the Commission, but not the Ministers for Economic Affairs and Finance. The Tripartite Conference, the first of its kind, was not intended to take decisions but rather to provide the opportunity for an exchange of views among the participants on the most disturbing of the big economic and social problems, particularly employment, to appraise the various aspects of the recession and assess the prospects for the future.

There was little real discussion during the Conference; throughout the day delegates for the most part read prepared statements. Nonetheless these enabled the main themes and areas of agreement and dissent to be identified.

Delegations were unanimous in characterizing the present situation as one of severe crisis and in feeling a responsibility for its solution. Though many were pessimistic about short-term prospects, none even hinted at the idea that current levels of unemployment might become permanent; differences of opinion concerned strategies for recovery, more than the possibility thereof. Conversely, in their analysis of the causes of the present recession, most delegations agreed with Mr Haferkamp's view in his opening statement.

The Commission's position

1202. In his introductory statement to the Tripartite Conference, Mr Haferkamp referred to the Communication which the Commission laid before the Council in October,⁴ which summarized its thoughts on economic and social policy, and reiterated that it was not enough to solve the short-term economic problems, but that the longer-term problems of restructurization must be tackled without delay.

The Vice-President was essentially saying that if we wanted to shake off inflation and recession, the burning need was to strengthen solidarity between social groups within countries, between the Member States within the Community, and also, between the Community and the rest of the world. The success or failure of this concerted action was of great importance for the future development of the Community. It was essential, therefore, that all those present:

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2418.

² Bull. EC 10-1975, points 2201 and 2210.

³ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1307.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2210.

- put forward, in clear and practical terms, their view of the situation and their proposals for solving the problems;
- and show their determination to work towards common solutions.

In the Commission's view, the period of high rates of growth was now past. Conflicts concerning distribution of product and income had brought the national product under strain. This tendency had been accentuated by excess national and international monetary liquidity which had resulted in high rates of inflation. The collapse of the monetary system together with soaring oil prices had turned internal conflicts concerning distribution of product and income into world-wide conflicts.

On the same point, Mr Haferkamp went on:

'Cooperation between unions, management and the governments is a crucial factor in restoring confidence in the economy. But for this to be achieved, the burden of difficulties must first be spread as evenly and as fairly as possible.

Firms should be expected to improve their financial situation by productivity gains and by greater utilization of capacity and to show the greatest possible restraint in matters of pricing. Price monitoring and rigorous implementation of competition policy would help to limit the scope for passing on price increases.

If firms are to improve their profit margins and step up investment, the unions should show moderation in the forthcoming rounds of wage negotiations and be prepared to forego, for the time being, the major real wage increases obtained in the last few years, which have outstripped productivity gains and have led to a significant increase in the wage ratio. Any such wage policy is, admittedly, only feasible if workers are involved in the decisions shaping economic growth and kept properly informed of important economic developments.' In this connection, Mr Haferkamp referred to the green paper on worker participation and company structure¹ which the

Commission adopted on 12 November, and which will serve as the basis of discussion for later decisions.

Even though we were apparently on the way to solving the problems of economic recovery, the Community would have to face the issues of reorganizing the world economy. For the Commission this meant, *inter alia*, that:

- manufacturing processes previously located in Community countries would now tend to shift to other parts of the world;
- other products would have to be developed in compensation;
- the Community must meet its obligations towards the developing countries and continue to forge bonds of cooperation with them.

There were no easy answers. Solutions must be hammered out by joint consultation. This would work only if the following conditions were met:

— The common market, everything which has been achieved in the Community, must be maintained and consolidated. There must be no resort to protectionist measures.

— The Community must promote international cooperation within GATT, the IMF, the North-South Conference and the negotiations with the developing countries.

It was of paramount importance to restore the confidence of the people of Europe, to normalize the trends of private consumption and boost private investment. Confidence could not be regenerated unless burdens were fairly and evenly spread. In conclusion, Mr Haferkamp declared:

'It is the duty of all of us to work together, but we owe this effort in particular to those who have lost their jobs because of the crisis, to school- and university-leavers facing an uncertain future, and above all to those socially weak groups which have no organized representation of their own. The Commission was ready to make a full contribution to this effort.'

¹ Points 1301 to 1303 and Supplement 8/75 – Bull. EC.

Attitude of the social partners

1203. Although most of the delegations endorsed the Commission's analysis, less agreement was apparent as regards the solutions to the crisis, or even which aspects of the crisis to tackle.

The representatives of the *workers'* organizations repeatedly expressed the view that free market forces had failed to remedy the crisis. Accordingly, when calling for a planned and coordinated expansion policy for the Community, they emphasized the need for public investment in services such as transport, education, health and social services; they did not discount the value and importance of private productive investment, but, taking the struggle against unemployment as their main priority, doubted the value of investment aids as a means of creating jobs unless such creation was made a condition of the award of aid. Similarly they called for investment guidance or direction, implying a measure of public control, with a view to assuring, in effect, that resources were directed to the sectors where the most jobs would be created. Some workers' representatives also called for price control.

In marked contrast to this the spokesman for the *employers'* associations opened by extolling the virtues of the free market economy. The basic cause of the crisis was the negative effect of the lowering of profit margins—this had discouraged investment, burdened employers with debt, and consequently led to increased unemployment. Describing the link between productive investment and employment as fundamental, he pleaded for the creation of a climate of confidence by the acceptance on all sides of the need for discipline and self-restraint. In the same vein he argued against investment 'steering', called for the reduction of the financial demands upon employers (in terms of tax, social security contributions, etc.) and advocated caution regarding public expenditure and consumption.

Despite this fundamental divergence of philosophy between employers and unions, *areas of*

common ground on specific issues emerged. Regarding multinational companies, for example, the employers accepted the need for a measure of control and discipline, as demanded by the unions, though calling for an objective study of the problem and the avoidance of any unthinking attacks. For their part the workers' representatives accepted the need for wage restraint, but only on the understanding that they would not be alone in making sacrifices. And although divided on the priority, in relation to the other evils of the present crisis, to be given to solving the unemployment problem, both sides made clear their desire to improve the employment situation rapidly. They also recognized the need for specific action on behalf of the young unemployed and an examination of the possible reduction of working hours and lowering of the retirement age, although the employers in particular said that such measures would be inadequate to provide a solution to the present crisis.

Reactions of the Government Delegations

1204. On the government side, as could have been expected, there was no 'united front'. Several Ministers stated that their main interest in the Conference was the possibility to hear the views of the social partners, but they also made policy statements dealing both with the employment crisis itself and with its broader implications, such as the general economic situation.

On trade with non-Member States, one Minister pleaded for the abandonment of outdated attitudes and the recognition that the Community's trading partners and especially her suppliers of raw materials including oil, are entitled to seek to protect their own purchasing power. A Community commercial policy should seek to achieve stability by safeguarding that power—indeed, in his view, the very oil crisis which triggered the deflationary stampede from which Europe was still suffering had been provoked by the erosion of the revenues from oil received by the producer states.

Several delegations sought to dissuade the United Kingdom from taking protectionist measures, especially in the form of restrictions on intra-Community trade. But the delegation in question, claiming the United Kingdom situation to be 'different', argued that it would be better for her to save viable industries from collapse caused by dumping and cut-throat competition than to allow them to fail, thus weakening the United Kingdom's position as a trading partner. Such measures, they said, had already been taken by Germany in connection with acrylic fibres.

These arguments found little sympathy. Several Ministers emphasized the risk of counter measures from within or without the Community, while the need for coordinated Community solutions was emphasized by delegations from all sides.

Several delegations underlined the Member States' narrow scope for manoeuvre when confronted simultaneously by inflation and unemployment. This was a theme common to many statements, and was frequently accompanied by an appeal to the States enjoying a balance of payments surplus to help relaunch the economy in the Community by taking bold action. In response the representatives of the States most obviously referred to, stated that their countries had already made substantial efforts and were worried by the possible inflationary effects of any further measures.

Conclusions of the Conference

1205. The main conclusions of the Conference can be summarized as under:

- It provided the long awaited confrontation with the Ministers of Economic Affairs and Finance;
- The delegates showed that they were determined to overcome their differences of opinion in seeking solutions to the present crisis. One of the

co-Chairmen, Mr Toros, expressed the hope that it might make some contribution to creating the climate of confidence necessary for economic recovery in the Community;

- A trend emerged in favour of reactivating and intensifying the joint 'sectoral' meetings, which, said Vice-President Hillery, the Commission would fully support and assist;
- As proposed by the co-Chairman, Mr Colombo, Vice-President Haferkamp undertook that the Commission would study further all the Conference documents and statements. Working closely with both sides of industry, the Commission would immediately make a start on setting out the topics of discussion which could be fully treated either during the next Tripartite Conference or at forthcoming meetings of the Standing Committee on Employment. The Commission would also draw on the conclusions of the Conference for its own actions.
- Judging by the progress of work thus undertaken, it could be decided to convene a fresh meeting like the Conference of 18 November. Though no date has been set, another meeting could apparently take place in June 1976;
- It was agreed that in its Communication on the Economic and Social Situation intended for the Rome meeting of the European Council in early December, the Commission would summarize its deliberations and the results of the Conference.¹

¹ Points 1101 to 1107.

3. Employee participation and company structure

Commission Green Paper

1301. On 12 November the Commission approved a green paper on Employee Participation and Company Structure. This paper, in the form of a Communication, was addressed to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

By publishing a green paper at this time, the Commission seeks to give a new impetus to the continuing debate on the decision-making structures of industrial and commercial enterprises, and, in particular, to give some momentum to the progress of the fifth Directive relating to 'sociétés anonymes' or public companies, institutions of strategic importance in the economic and social systems of the Community. It is hoped that the publication of the paper will be followed by a period of debate and discussion at various levels throughout the Community which will take account of the main orientations expressed in the paper.

Community institutions, in particular the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, constitute, in the view of the Commission, the appropriate means for channelling this dialogue in a way which will enable certain conclusions to be drawn as regards the amendments of the proposal for a fifth Directive.

The publication of the green paper is thus itself an exercise in participation for it seeks to ensure that those who will be affected by Community legislation in this field have an adequate opportunity to participate in the process whereby that legislation is to be constructed.

Background

1302. Throughout the Community, an important debate has been taking place for some time concerning the decision-making structure of industrial and commercial enterprises, and, in particular, the role of an enterprise's employees in relation to that structure. In each of the Member States, this issue

has recently been the subject of political discussion, proposals for reform, or even legislative action. At the Community level, proposals have been made which have played an important part in the debate, notably the Proposal for a Statute for European Companies,² and the proposal for a fifth Directive to coordinate the laws of the Member States as regards the structure of 'sociétés anonymes' or public companies.¹

The significance generally attached to the debate is largely attributable to the fact that it involves two developments of a fundamental kind which have in recent years received increasing recognition: first, the need to respond to the democratic imperative that those who will be subsequently affected by decisions made by social and political institutions must be involved in the making of those decisions, and second, the need to ensure that such institutions can cope with and implement change, sometimes of a radical nature. As far as economic affairs are concerned, the situation which has arisen concerning supplies of energy has dramatically emphasized the second development.

Accordingly, in all Member States, and in the Community, different methods exist and are being considered for bringing about a dialogue, at different levels in the economy, between employers, employees, and their representative organizations, involving, where appropriate, the public authorities. The enterprise, being an institution in which fundamental decisions are taken, cannot escape this reorganization of the relationship between those who have power to make decisions and those who will carry them out.

However, while national concern for good industrial relations is universal, and even though the adaptation of the laws applicable to enterprises is being considered in all Member States, the particular methods which will be adopted may well differ considerably from one country to another.

¹ Supplement 10/72 - Bull. EC.

² Supplement to Bull. EC 8-1970 and Supplement 4/75 - Bull. EC.

Unfortunately, too diverse developments in the Member States would have adverse consequences for the European Community. This would be the case if divergences of too great a magnitude were to interfere with the flow of investment and resources so as to bring about results in which developments as to industrial and social relations within the context of the laws applicable to enterprises were so divergent that barriers of increasing seriousness were created not only as regards the factors of production, but also trade itself.

In addition, if the Community is to be as much of a reality for employees as for companies and investors, then the legal status of employees as regards the companies by which they are employed should not be distinctly less favourable in one Member State than in another. In order that the fundamental goals of the Community should be achieved, a degree of convergence in the laws and policies of the Member States is required.

This is why the Commission must make proposals in this area. It must seek to ensure that there is a suitable Community framework for the measures adopted by Member States, to guide them towards common objectives. Without such a framework, the Community's foundation will be seriously incomplete.

Of course, it is also clear that adequate allowance must be made for the fact that existing structures differ from one Member State to another because of the varied development of their economic and social histories, and their diverse legal traditions. Community legislation must seek to assist convergent developments in the future, while recognizing the constraints imposed by the divergent developments of the past.

Main guidelines

1303. The green paper does not carry detailed, formal proposals, but presents certain guidelines as a focus for debate. The Commission:

- indicates that the dualist board system is the most desirable for public companies and remains one of the Commission's objectives, but suggests that a transitional period is probably required during which Member States would have to give public companies a choice between a dualist and a one-board structure. The length of the transitional period is left open at this time;
- argues that employee representation on the supervisory boards of public companies has a valuable role to play in the Community framework, being one of a whole range of methods, including collective bargaining, plant level representation, and participation at sectoral, national and Community level, whereby employees can influence decision-making of enterprises and social institutions;
- suggests that, as far as employee representation on company boards is concerned, a transitional arrangement is also required, the best possibility appearing to be to permit Member States to give their public companies an option to adopt, instead of board representation, a company level representative institution, which need not be an organ of the company, with extensive rights as to information and consultation, particularly as regards the economic policy-making of the enterprise. Again, the length of the transitional period is left open;
- undertakes, also as far as employee participation on company boards is concerned, to consider carefully any suggestion which is made as to the inclusion in an amended fifth Directive of other provisions on employee representation on the supervisory board as alternatives to those in the existing proposal;
- indicates that the amended fifth Directive should not contain uniform rules as to the methods by which employee representatives are to be appointed, but should contain certain general provisions which will ensure that all systems in force guarantee that employee representatives are truly representative of the company's employees. All employees should be able to participate in the election process, according to procedures guaranteeing a free expression of opinion;

Employee participation

- indicates willingness to consider a provision that representation on the board should not be implemented against the wishes of a majority of an enterprise's employees;
- suggests that, in principle, Community legislation is also desirable in order to bring about a degree of convergence as to the system whereby employees' representatives are informed, consulted and, on occasion, approve or disapprove proposed decisions. Such legislation might well have to be applied to enterprises generally, and not merely to public companies;
- states that collective bargaining has important functions to perform, that it is likely to develop, and that this development is to be encouraged for example, as regards international bargaining with multinationals. But it is argued that collective bargaining does not at this time form a suitable general basis for Community legislation as to employee participation in the decision-making of enterprises, though, for certain issues of a relatively well-defined nature, such as the establishment of social plans, obligations to bargain collectively do have a substantial role.



2ND PART

**ACTIVITIES
IN NOVEMBER 1975**

1. Functioning of the common market

Customs union

Customs union

Common Customs Tariff

Tariff applicable from 1 January 1976

2101. On 17 November, the Council adopted a Regulation¹ covering the whole of the CCT applicable from 1 January 1976. The bulk of the amendments compared with the 1975 tariffs derive from:

- (i) application of a further reduction of certain duties, in accordance with the results of the negotiations concluded in 1973 on the basis of Article XXIV (6) of GATT;
- (ii) certain Regulations on the common organization of the markets, which took effect during 1975 and which bear, in particular, on the chapters 'milk products' and 'wines';
- (iii) the need to solve various problems relating to imports in staggered consignments of certain transport equipment and to ships for breaking-up;
- (iv) the need to clarify certain texts or adapt them to technological advance.

Classification

2102. On 24 November,² the Council amended the classification of certain varieties of sorbitol containing more than 20 % of impurities (such as the oligosaccharides). These varieties with their relevant duties are transferred from heading 29.04 to heading 38.19 of the CCT, where they are to be classified in accordance with the tariff nomenclature. These varieties are generally made from glucose syrups.

Tariff economy

Quotas

2103. On 24 November,³ the Council, acting on Commission Proposals, adopted several Regula-

tions on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for 1976 in respect of the following products originating in the countries stated in table 1.

2104. On 5 November,⁴ the Council, acting on Commission Proposals, also adopted Regulations on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for 1976 in respect of certain wines originating in Portugal stated in table 2.

Suspensions

2105. On 24 November,³ the Council, acting on Commission Proposals, adopted Regulations totally or partially suspending CCT duties during 1976 for:

- (i) a certain number of industrial products originating in Malta;
- (ii) a certain number of agricultural products originating in Turkey.

2106. In November,⁵ the Council adopted other Regulations on:

- (i) total or partial suspension of CCT duties on a certain number of *agricultural and industrial products* and for *aircraft* weighing over 15 000 kg unladen for periods extending from 1 January to 30 June or 31 December 1976, depending on Community production interests;
- (ii) total suspension, between 1 January and 30 June 1976, of customs duties applicable, in the original Six, to a certain number of *chemicals* imported from the new Member States.

¹ OJ L 304 of 24.11.1975.

² OJ L 306 of 26.11.1975.

³ OJ L 317 of 8.12.1975.

⁴ OJ L 294 of 13.11.1975.

⁵ OJ L 295 of 14.11.1975, L 306 of 26.11.1975 and L 311 of 1.12.1975.

Table 1

(in tonnes)¹

Product	Quota volume	Initial allocation	Reserve
<i>Spain</i>			
other cotton fabrics	1 800	1 350	450
certain refined oil products	1 200 000	1 000 000	200 000
sherries, in containers of under 2 litres	40 000 hl	32 000 hl	8 000 hl
sherries, in containers of 2 litres or over	210 000 hl	168 000 hl	42 000 hl
Malaga wines	15 000 hl	12 000 hl	3 000 hl
Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja, Valdepenas wines	15 000 hl	12 000 hl	3 000 hl
<i>Israel</i>			
apricot pulp	150	100	50
<i>Egypt</i>			
other cotton fabrics	3 250	1 985	1 265
certain refined oil products	360 000	300 000	60 000
<i>Malta</i>			
cotton yarns	1 181	805	376
textile fibres	945	575	370
outer garments (CCT heading 60.05)	158	120	38
outer garments (CCT heading 61.01)	473	315	158
<i>Cyprus</i>			
textile fibres	100	82	18
outer garments (CCT heading 61.01)	500	272	228
new potatoes	110 000 (long tons)	110 000 (long tons)	—
<i>Turkey</i>			
certain refined oil products	340 000	290 000	50 000
cotton yarns	930	707	223
other cotton fabrics	2 190	1 655	535
knotted-pile carpets	168	141	27
fresh or dried hazel-nuts	21 700	17 700	4 000

¹ Unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2

Product	Quota volume	Initial allocation	Reserve
Port wines, in containers of under 2 litres	20 000	18 000	2 000
Port wines, in containers of 2 litres or over	285 000	255 000	30 000
Madeira wines	15 000	13 500	1 500
Moscatel and Setubal wines	3 000	2 700	300

Generalized Tariff Preferences

2107. In 1976 the Community will continue to apply an enhanced scheme of generalized preferences for the developing countries and territories, which have been in operation since 1 July 1971. At its meeting of 9 November,¹ the Council adopted to this end seventeen Regulations or Decisions on opening such tariff preferences as from 1 January 1976. These include:

- (i) six Regulations relating to textiles: cotton and similar fibres; fibres of other type, depending on whether they originate in Yugoslavia, or certain other developing countries;
- (ii) five Regulations on opening, allocating and administering tariff quotas for thirteen categories of industrial product, cocoa butter, soluble coffee, preserved pineapples and flue-cured Virginia type unmanufactured tobacco;
- (iii) a Regulation on opening preferential ceilings with special operating methods in respect of maximum amounts, for industrial products formerly considered to be sensitive;
- (iv) a Regulation on opening preferential ceilings for near-sensitive products;
- (v) two Regulations setting up preferential arrangements for agricultural products normally processed (Chapters 1-24 of the CCT), and jute and coir products, originating in certain countries;
- (vi) two Decisions on opening tariff quotas or preferential ceilings for iron and steel products (ECSC).

Community surveillance of imports

2108. To honour the Community's obligations towards Israel, the Council adopted on 24 November² a Regulation establishing Community surveillance over imports of certain products originating in Israel.

Tariff treatment applicable in the Community to products imported from the new Member States

2109. On 10 November,³ the Council adopted a Regulation on the tariff treatment applicable in the Community of the Six to a certain number of products imported from new Member States. This Regulation follows on a request made by the United Kingdom on 3 July 1974 to maintain Community preference.

Following the negotiations on the basis of Article XXIV (6) of GATT, the Community undertook to cut customs duties on various products. The preferences enjoyed by the new Member States had consequently either been reduced or entirely eliminated. The measure adopted by the Council, which will take effect on 1 January 1976, is designed to restore the preference.

¹ OJ L 310 of 29.11.1975.

² OJ L 317 of 8.12.1975.

³ OJ L 297 of 17.11.1975.

Customs value and taxes of equivalent effect to customs duties

2110. Following an amendment to the Council Regulation on the customs value of goods,¹ the Commission, on 10 November,² drew up the list of goods which may benefit from periods of grace (longer than twelve months) so that the invoice prices can be considered as the customs value. The Commission also fixed the duration of these periods, which may not exceed twenty-four months.

*

2111. During the part-session of 10 to 14 November, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on several Proposals concerning: temporary, total or partial suspension of CCT duties, a classification problem in the CCT, acceptance of a Convention of the Customs Cooperation Council, and on the streamlining and harmonization of customs arrangements.

The *Economic and Social Committee*,³ meeting on 26 and 27 November, issued two Opinions on Proposals concerning Community transit.

Internal common market

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2112. On 24 November,⁴ the Council formally adopted the Directive on approximation of Member States' laws concerning the *sulphur content of certain liquid fuels*, which it had agreed on 16 October.⁵ This is a first step towards reducing sulphur content and it applies only to gas-oils. The Directive was adopted as part of the general programme on removing

technical barriers, and under the Community action programme on the environment.

2113. On 21 November, the Commission sent the Council a Proposal for a Directive on approximation of Member States' laws concerning *measuring systems for liquids other than water*, i.e., meters and ancillary devices. Presented in accordance with the Council Resolution of 17 December 1973⁶ concerning industrial policy, the Proposal defines the general provisions for measuring instruments and determines the degree of accuracy and nature of inspection required to obtain the EEC marks and symbols permitting free movement within the Community. It also supplements the Council Directive of 26 July 1971⁷ on meters for liquids other than water and employs the optional harmonization system.

2114. On 18 November, the Commission decided to propose to the Council an *amendment* of its Directive of 18 October 1971,⁸ concerning approximation of Member States' laws relating to *units of measurement*. The amended Directive would include updating arrangements to take account of decisions by the Council itself, mainly deriving from the enlargement, and additions to the international system of units by the General Conference of Weights and Measures in Paris last June.

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2115. On 10 November,⁹ the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council concerning the lead content of petrol.

1 Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2106, and OJ L 183 of 14.7.1975.
 2 OJ L 293 of 12.11.1975.
 3 Points 2457.
 4 OJ L 307 of 27.11.1975.
 5 Bull. EC 10-1975, point 1304.
 6 OJ C 117 of 31.12.1973.
 7 OJ L 202 of 6.9.1971.
 8 OJ L 243 of 29.10.1971.
 9 Point 2414.

The *Economic and Social Committee*,¹ meeting on 26 and 27 November, dealt with two other Proposals on: taximeters, and the packing and labelling of paints, varnishes, glues and related products.

Foodstuffs

2116. On 12 November, the Commission amended the proposed Directive which it had sent to the Council on 23 December 1969 concerning the approximation of laws concerning *mayonnaise* and various sauces. The amendment takes account of the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and of the effects of the enlargement. The Proposal is an 'optional' one, so that consumers may be offered a wider range of sauces without limiting the possibility of obtaining the traditional sauces of their home country.

Trade arrangements for certain processed agricultural products

2117. On 24 November,² the Council adopted several provisions relating to trade arrangements covering sorbitol. These adjustments were entailed by the CCT reclassification of certain varieties of sorbitol containing over 20 % of other substances.² Sorbitol is one of the processed agricultural products not included in Annex II of the EEC Treaty, meaning that it is not governed by the Treaty provisions concerning the agricultural common market.

Companies

2118. On 12 November 1975, the Commission adopted the text of a paper on *worker participation and company structure* in the European Community.³

Commercial and economic law

2119. The Conference on adopting the draft Convention concerning the European patent for the common market, known as the '*Community patent*', opened in Luxembourg on 17 November and will run until 15 December.⁴

Competition policy

Restrictive agreements, mergers, dominant positions: specific cases

Prohibition of a patent licensing agreement

2120. The Commission has issued a decision stating that six clauses frequently found in patent licensing agreements are prohibited under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

The decision concerns a licensing agreement made in 1951 between the Association des Ouvriers en Instruments de Précision (AOIP), Paris, and an inventor—Mr Beyrard—also of Paris, involving patents for liquid variable resistor electrical devices.

In the agreement the Commission took exception to the following restrictions of competition:

(i) Every newly lodged improvement patent extended the duration of the agreement by its own duration; hence the currency of the contract could be renewed perpetually although the original patent expired in 1971.

(ii) AOIP was obliged to pay full royalties even after the expiry of the original patent and even if it

¹ Point 2455.

² OJ L 306 of 26.11.1975 and point 2102.

³ Points 1301 to 1303 and Supplement 8/75 – Bull. EC.

⁴ The results will be reported in the next number of the Bulletin.

did not exploit improvements. Litigation was initiated in the French courts on the subject of this clause, for with the expiry of the patent in 1971 AOIP decided to cease paying royalties whereas Beyrard was demanding payment until 1989 when the latest improvement patent will expire.

(iii) AOIP was prohibited from challenging the validity of Beyrard's patents (no-challenge clause).

(iv) Both parties were obliged to refrain from competing with each other in the relevant markets. The result was a brake on R & D, especially on new and possible better manufacturing processes.

(v) AOIP could not sell in countries where Beyrard had either licensed or assigned his patent rights to third parties (export ban).

(vi) Beyrard could not issue a manufacturing or sales licence to any other person in France (exclusivity).

The Commission's decision finds that Article 85(1) is violated by the extension of the validity of the patent licensing agreement beyond that of the latest patent already held when the agreement was concluded, by the obligation to pay royalties after the expiry of the patent, by the no-challenge clause and by the no-competition clause, all of which are precluded from exemption under Article 85(3) because of their damping effect on technical progress.

The exclusivity clause is also caught by the prohibition in Article 85(1). But the Commission has already stated that such clauses may qualify for exemption under Article 85(3). Thus in two earlier cases, 'Davidson Rubber'¹ and 'Kabelmetal'², the exclusive manufacturing licence was exempted. Exclusive manufacturing and sales licences may be exempted where, for instance, they give the licensee an incentive to penetrate a market not yet worked by the licensor.

On export bans, the Commission has reinforced its stand on a growing tendency and declared that ownership of a patent does not confer the right to shield one licensee against competition from other licensees. The ban is thus caught by Article 85(1) and can be let through only if the tests of Arti-

cle 85(3) are satisfied, as where a licensee is to be temporarily protected against the licensor or against other licensees and this is necessary in order to cut the risk inherent in initial investments on a new market.

In this case the exclusivity clause and export ban were not allowed through the net because they formed part of a generally unacceptable arrangement for restricting competition.

Decision on a market-partitioning agreement

2121. By a Decision under its campaign against national agreements which fragment the market,³ the Commission banned restrictive competition conditions imposed on the marketing of cosmetics, perfumery and toiletry articles by the *Bomee-Stichting*, a trade association based in The Hague.

The association covers most Dutch manufacturers and sole distributors, who market through some eighty wholesalers and several thousand retailers who have accepted the association's selling terms. They deal in all the major internationally known brands; their market is extensive: approximately 90 % for perfumes, 70 % for cosmetics and 40 % for toiletry. Half the products involved are imported into the Netherlands from other Community countries.

In response to representations by the Commission, supported by the Dutch authorities—under national legislation on resale price maintenance agreements—the *Bomee Stichting* gradually relaxed its original distribution and sales conditions. The general terms of sale had been relaxed to enable the affiliated wholesalers and retailers to stock up directly

¹ OJ L 143 of 23.6.1972 and Bull. EC 8-1972, Part 2, point 7.

² OJ L 222 of 22.8.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2123.

³ Bull. EC 8-1970, point 14 (ASPA — Association syndicale belge de la parfumerie), 2-1972, point 25 (Association des négociants néerlandais en ciment), and 7/8-1973, point 2111 (Entente néerlandaise des cartouches de chasse).

in other Community countries and to liberalize resale outside the Netherlands. Nevertheless the system of reciprocal exclusive sale and purchasing commitments between the various member groups which the association maintained in the Netherlands still formed a closed and rigid ring, guaranteeing the members' market positions and shutting other dealers out of the distribution setup.

The Commission therefore ordered the Bomee-Stichting to refrain from the restrictive practices which it was still imposing on the sale in the Netherlands of products imported by its members, since they barricaded the Dutch market against manufacturers or dealers in the other Member States.

Trade mark rights no longer used to split up the market

2122. The Commission has closed the procedure relating to a complaint filed by *Ets Léopold*, Paris, against *AFS*, Strasbourg, and *Kamei*, Wolfsburg, Germany.

Léopold were distributing in France *Porotherm* and *Avus-Porotherm* branded steering-wheel covers purchased in Germany from one of *Kamei*'s wholesalers, *Kamei* holding the trademarks there; *AFS*, which held the trademarks in France, brought proceedings for infringement before the Paris Tribunal de Grande Instance, as a means of stopping the imports. *Léopold* contended that the deposit of marks and their use in France by *AFS* contrary to the allegations of *AFS* and *Kamei*, constituted the purpose, means or consequence of a restrictive agreement between these companies.

The Commission considered that the existence of an agreement or at least a concerted practice, which might be due to the ban on restrictive agreements, was clearly possible, in view of the fact that:

- (i) *Kamei* had not opposed registration of identical marks applied for later by *AFS* in France, to designate the same products;

- (ii) it can be presumed that by virtue of the name *Avus* (a motor-racing circuit in Berlin) the mark is of German origin;

- (iii) *AFS* and *Kamei* employ almost identical packaging and presentation for these products;

- (iv) before *AFS* began to make steering-wheel covers in France, it bought them from *Kamei* and since then has stocked up with raw materials from that company and used the manufacturing processes patented by it.

Closing the procedure was justified in that meanwhile the two parties had reached a compromise whereby the sale in France of products imported by *Léopold* would no longer be blocked, by virtue of the principle of free movement for branded products, advanced by Community case law. This principle, already laid down by the Court of Justice in 1971 in the *Sirena* case,¹ was confirmed by the judgments last year in the *Hag* and *Winthrop* cases.²

State aid

General aid schemes

Denmark

2123. On 17 November the Commission decided to close the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty, which it opened in August concerning a Danish law establishing a *Fund to support*, over a transitional period, *certain companies* in a shaky position due to the short-term economic difficulties.

The Commission was obliged to invoke the procedure because the Danish Government had not complied with the Commission's conditions for applying this aid scheme, on which it had pronounced favourably last May:⁴ prior notification of major applications.

¹ OJ C 33 of 7.4.1971.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2452, and 10-1974, point 2438.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2132.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2120.

The Danish Government has meanwhile undertaken to respect the Commission's terms and to ask for the Commission's approval on any time extension of the scheme beyond 1 July 1976.

Sectoral aid

Italy

2124. On 4 November 1975, the Commission decided not to oppose a draft law notified by the Italian Government which would grant *financial aid* to Italian companies in the *aircraft industry*, which, regrouped within Alitalia, have embarked with an American firm on the design of a 'medium-haul' plane.

The aid will go towards financing studies, research and development, and construction of the prototypes entailed in designing this machine, which is expected to come into service by the 1980s. Budget appropriations to be allocated to it will total 150 000 million Lit. The aid will be granted to Alitalia in instalments over the 1975-80 period and will be in the form of subsidies to be paid back as the plane goes into commercial service.

In assessing the plans for the aid, the Commission bore the following considerations in mind:

(i) the plane has technical features which differ from those in aircraft now in manufacture or under study in the EEC;

(ii) this action will enable Italy's civil aircraft industry, whose activity had hitherto been on a somewhat small scale, to join in a major international project and gain greater technological and industrial competitiveness. It will also create many new jobs, particularly in the Mezzogiorno;

(iii) the jet engines planned for the plane will be selected from models produced in collaboration between the European and American industries.

On the strength of these considerations the Commission felt that it ought not to oppose the Italian Government's moves, while pointing out that this view applied only to aid intended to develop the

plane; the Government was asked to keep the Commission informed of how studies on the programme were progressing.

Taxation policy and financial institutions

Taxation

Action programme for taxation

2125. At the meeting of 24 November, the Council got down to a policy debate on the Commission's Communication concerning an Action programme for taxation,¹ which had been presented on 30 July.

The delegations put forward their ideas on the priorities for the work in this important area to achieve economic integration.

Indirect taxation

Turnover tax

2126. At the same meeting the Council made its first review of the substance of the *proposed sixth Directive* on harmonizing laws relating to turnover tax, which covers the common arrangements (uniform basis) for VAT. The Proposals, which the Commission presented to the Council on 29 June 1973,² had undergone a number of amendments by the Commission after the Opinion from the European Parliament; the Commission had then presented the amended text on 26 July 1974.³

The Council had to reach agreement on a number of points considered to be of political importance to

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, points 1401 to 1404, and 9-1975, Part 3 (full text of the Communication).

² OJ C 80 of 5.10.1973 and Supplement 11/73 - Bull. EC.

³ OJ C 121 of 11.10.1974 and Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2137.

2. Economic and monetary union

Taxation policy and financial institutions

the Member States (zero rate, reduced rates, specific arrangements for small companies and farmers and property transactions).

Agreement could emerge only in the shape of a compromise between the tendency of Member States' governments to insist on retaining control of taxation in certain sensitive areas, and the Commission's argument, that implementation of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970,¹ on replacing Member States' financial contributions to the Communities' budget by own resources, involves both fixing a true basis for VAT, and actually collecting the tax on that basis.

In the end it was conceded that the Member States could go on applying their national schemes in the above-mentioned cases, on the understanding that departures from the Community ruling would entail payment of financial compensation on terms to be established.

Regarding the question of the zero rate and reduced rates, involving reimbursement of tax paid at the previous stage, it must be noted that derogations which can be maintained at national level must not extend further than those provided for in the second Directive, of 11 April 1967;² such rates cannot be maintained unless they have been introduced in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Directive.

Financial institutions

Insurance

2127. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 November, gave its Opinion on a Commission Proposal to amend the Council Directive of 24 July 1973, on access to the business of direct insurance other than life insurance and its practice.³

¹ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

² OJ L 71 of 14.4.1967.

³ Point 2449.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Coordination of economic policies

2201. At its meeting in Brussels on 17 November, chaired by Mr Colombo, Italy's Treasury Minister, the Council made a searching appraisal of the economic situation, adopted the fifth Annual Report on the Economic Situation in the Community received from the Commission in mid-October¹ and set the economic policy guidelines for 1976 for each Member State.

It also prepared for the meeting of the European Council in Rome on 1 and 2 December. On the economic side, it was found that the matter in the annual report it had just adopted could well serve as the basis for the deliberations of the European Council. It was also noted that the Commission would present a summary of the Community's economic and social situation to the European Council together with a Communication on Community budgetary policy.

On the strength of the guidelines in the annual report, the Council briefly discussed preparations for the tripartite Conference to take place the following day between the Ministers for Economic Affairs, Finance and Employment, representatives of both sides of industry and the Commission.²

Structural Indicators System

2202. The Commission has prepared a study of changes in the main economic indicators for the European Community.

In September 1971, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, realizing the value of accurate data on structural trends and problems in the

¹ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2202.

² Points 1201 to 1205 and Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2210.

Community, assigned a group of experts to examine, *inter alia*, the problems involved in setting up a 'monitoring system' to record structural changes. So, in 1973 the Group, chaired by Professor Gabriele, came up with a Structural Indicators System.

To develop a more comprehensive scheme, after the enlargement of the Community, and to find effective ways and means of regularly updating the system, the Group started further work in 1974 and in July 1975 presented the Committee with a complete new Structural Indicators System.

Designed to provide summarized information on changes in a number of significant economic and social structures in the Member States, the paper assembles various indicators which help to illustrate how these structures have changed recently, in some instances since the beginning of the common market.

A separate chapter and a separate set of indicators is allotted to each of the following: population and employment, growth and development, incomes, prices and costs, foreign trade, budgetary resources, regional disparities, and standards of living. Each chapter is prefaced by general remarks as to conclusions that may be drawn, but these are qualified by textual notes on the definition, wide range of different sources, omissions and comparability of statistics used.

As it stands, the system is intended to meet various needs. The most accurate possible assessment of key differences is required as a basis for decisions at each stage of building the Community, and in particular, for working out medium-term economic policy programmes. The differences are not intrinsically significant but should be seen in the context of the Community's forward momentum, with regard to the objectives of the next stage. In this respect the structural indicators system provides a sounder basis for the quantitative analyses set out in the abovementioned medium-term programmes for concerted action on structures.

While fulfilling these requirements, the system should also serve as a useful additional working tool and guide for national and Community economic authorities, by highlighting the relationship between certain important, but inherently long-term, structural changes and the process of building up the Community.

Since this is such a useful paper, it has been decided to publish it, although the data underlying some of the indicators are not altogether reliable and it must therefore be used with caution. The structural indicators system will have to be updated periodically, i.e., every one or two years, and it may prove necessary to devise new indicators. So each updating will improve the quality of a system which is still something of an experiment.

Monetary Committee

2203. The Monetary Committee held its 212th meeting in Brussels on 28 November with Mr Oort in the Chair. It got down to a searching appraisal of the economic situation in *Italy*, pending Proposals which the Commission will lay before the Council on adapting, for 1976, the conditions of economic policy which Italy acknowledged under the medium-term financial aid granted to her in 1974.¹ The results of this scrutiny and the Committee's Opinion on the economic policy commitments for 1976 were presented in a report to the Council and Commission. The Committee also endorsed the conclusions of the ad hoc Working Party on the *United Kingdom*, which had been assigned to ascertain whether the UK's balance-of-payments situation still justified no contribution to the medium-term financial aid granted to Italy.

Following a request from Ireland for a Community loan, the Committee examined the economic situation there and adopted a relevant report to

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2205.

the Commission, drawn up by the ad hoc Working Party on *Ireland*.

Finally, the Committee discussed *international monetary questions*, particularly the preparations for the meeting of the Group of Ten set for 19 December in Paris.

The Working Party on *Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments* met on 18 and 19 November, chaired by Mr Bastiaanse, to carry on with its study of monetary policy instruments.

Lastly, the Working Party on *Short-Term Capital Movements* met on 25 November to examine a draft report on the Euro-markets and controlling capital flows.

Economic Policy Committee

2204. During November, the Economic Policy Committee met four times in Brussels:

- the 21st meeting, in reduced 'medium-term' format, on 3 November, chaired by Mr Mالدague; this was devoted to a thorough discussion of preparations for the 4th medium-term economic policy programme, which should be completed by mid-1976. The Committee showed a keen interest in this work and hoped it would be carried out assiduously at top level;
- 22nd meeting, in reduced 'budget' format, on 5 November, chaired by Mr Middelhoek; the Committee first of all approved an opinion to the Council and Commission on the 1976-78 three-year financial estimates of the Community budget; it then heard a report on the activities of the Working Party on Public Finance, approved its report on the inventory of budgetary policy instruments and gave it a new assignment;
- 23rd meeting, at full strength, on 6 November, chaired by Mr Malinvaud; the Committee went on reviewing the Annual Report on the Economic Situation in the Community and adopted a relevant opinion to the Council; lastly, it rounded off its study of price indexing for oil and

the main raw materials by approving an opinion to the Council on the matter;

- 24th meeting, in reduced 'medium-term' format, on 26 November, chaired by Mr Mالدague; in connection with drawing up the 4th medium-term economic policy programme, the Committee discussed the main problems besetting the Member States.

Study Group on Medium-Term Economic Assessments

2205. The Study Group on Medium-Term Economic Assessments met on 5 and 6 November to continue its work on 1975-1980 macroeconomic projections. The consistency of each of the two projections is now being tested by the COMET model. Lastly, the Group discussed in detail various questions of medium-term economic policy which could be identified by means of macroeconomic projections.

At its meetings of 7 and 8 November, the Working Party on *International Economic Problems* reviewed a number of contributions presented by its members, with an eye to compiling a report on the outlook for international economic relations, and the international division of labour and its effect on Community economies.

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2206. On 13 November,¹ the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council concerning the Annual Report on the economic situation of the Community.

¹ Point 2407.

Social policy

The Tripartite Conference on the economic and social situation

2207. The Tripartite Conference assembling the Ministers of Economic Affairs, the Ministers of Labour, the Commission and the representatives of both sides of industry, was held in Brussels on 18 November¹ to analyse the employment problems deriving from the economic crisis.

Social Fund, re-employment and retraining

Social Fund

2208. The European Social Fund Committee, meeting in full session in Brussels on 28 November, examined a batch of applications for aid from the Fund, i.e. the last tranche of 1975. It also discussed whether it was worthwhile to carry out or provide finance for *pilot studies* concerning assistance for women and young people. Lastly, the Committee reviewed a Commission Proposal on paying out credits available from the Fund's 1975 budget.

Retraining

2209. Under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission this month decided to make an appropriation of Bfrs 3 400 000 available for steel workers hit by the closure of a company in *Belgium*.

Vocational training and guidance

2210. A European seminar, organized by the Commission, on vocational training and guidance for *women at work*, was run in Paris from 24 to 28

November. The opening session was attended by Mrs. F. Giroud, France's State Secretary responsible for the status of women. This was one of the events of Women's Year and it identified with the Commission's efforts in 1975 to promote equality of treatment between men and women at work, and to help ease the changes entailed by the present employment situation.

The seminar was attended by some sixty top Community vocational training executives from public authorities and private agencies, companies, workers' occupational organizations and employers' associations. The purpose of the seminar was to assemble data on vocational training and guidance for women in the Community, make a count and study of the main problems of common interest, look for improvements to present conditions and propose action to be taken. Reports presented dealt with vocational and educational guidance, in-service training, induction and advanced courses, (refresher courses, re-adaptation and promotional training; and training for a return to work); terms of employment for women and for their inclusion in vocational training.

Social security and social action

2211. In accordance with the Council's Decision of 22 July,² the Commission, on 27 November, approved a series of some twenty *projects and pilot studies to combat poverty*. The aim of the projects and studies proposed by the nine Member States is to test and develop new methods to help people in need or threatened by want, and to gain a deeper insight into the nature, causes and scale of poverty, which will afford practical guidance for the Member States and the Community. The Commission will bear some of the cost of these projects and studies and has committed 2 500 000 u.a. for this purpose in 1975.

¹ Points 1201 to 1205.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2231.

Living and working conditions

2212. On 24 November, the Commission adopted detailed rules specifying the assignments, make-up and operations of the Joint Committee on Harmonizing Working Conditions in the *Coal Industry*, which was formed in 1954.

2213. The Commission has approved the following projects under the seventh programme of financial aid for low-cost housing for mining and steel industry operatives *Belgium* (1st tranche 'collieries'): 25 dwellings (Bfrs 5 000 000); and (1st and 2nd tranches 'steel'): 27 dwellings (Bfrs 5 400 000); *Germany* (2nd tranche 'collieries'): 29 dwellings (DM 230 400); (2nd tranche 'steel'): 24 dwellings (DM 216 000).

Industrial and occupational relations

2214. On 12 November, the Commission adopted a green paper on Employee Participation and Company Structure in the European Community.¹

2215. On 4 and 5 November, the Commission asked both sides of the road transport services industry for an opinion on amendments to be made to the first Regulation in 1969 on harmonizing certain working conditions in *road transport*. Whilst they withheld a final opinion, the employers' representatives welcomed the Commission's call. The workers indicated that they would decide when they had received a working paper clearly setting out the Commission's intended guidelines, so that the consultation would not be too hasty.

2216. Both sides of the *textile and garment industry* met in Brussels on 25 November to discuss various operating methods of the European Social Fund. This was followed by an initial discussion on how applications for aid might be more effec-

tively coordinated. The meeting hoped that a more thorough study would be made of how to establish a common policy for these industries.

Health protection

2217. Among the applications of the Community Action Programme on the Environment, a scientific symposium was run in Luxembourg from 5 to 7 November on the Principles and Methods of establishing Ecological Criteria concerning Hydrobiocenoses.

Eighty specialists from the nine Member States attended the symposium, whose main objectives were to establish scientific bases for assessing the effects of *pollution* on the *hydrobiocenoses* (aquatic flora and fauna), and to define biological methods for gauging the extent of pollution.

2218. On 11-12 November a meeting of national experts was held in Luxembourg on determining health criteria (dose-effect ratios) relating to pollution of the environment from asbestos.

2219. On 13-14 November, the Commission ran a scientific seminar in Luxembourg on problems of *radiation protection* arising from the increasing use of *consumer goods containing radioactive material*. The event was attended by seventy experts in radiation protection, public health and nuclear legislation.

Everyone felt that the provisions of the Directive on the revised Basic Standards offered effective protection for public health and that the prior authorization arrangements should be waived only in exceptional cases. They also reiterated the fundamental principle of radiation protection, i.e. that exposure to ionizing radiation and the number of people so exposed must be kept to a minimum. Lastly, they appealed for strict applicator

¹ Points 1301 to 1303 and Supplement 8/75 - Bull. EC.

by the Member States of the principles embodied in the Basic Standards and urged that the consumer goods covered by the Directive be carefully checked and approved only if they were of real benefit. All this entails cooperation at Community level.

2220. Technicians in personal dosimetry, meeting in Luxembourg, approved a draft of technical recommendations for *dosimetry by photoluminescence*. The recommendations, addressed to those responsible for radiation protection and the dosimeter manufacturers will be published during 1976; they will form part of the series of technical recommendations issued by the Commission in respect of personal dosimetry.

2221. The Working Party on Health and electric furnaces, recently formed within the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission, met for the first time in Luxembourg on 6 November. It defined its working methods and compiled a catalogue of 'health and safety hazards' in electric steelworks.

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2222. During the part-session of 10-14 November,¹ the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on several Commission Proposals to the Council, concerning social policy: application of social security schemes to migrant workers and their families, action by the Social Fund to promote vocational retraining, action by the Fund to help people engaged in the textile and garment industries, extension of trade union rights to cover migrant workers, the education of migrant workers' children and the multiannual Biology-Health Protection programme. The first three Proposals were also dealt with in Opinions from the *Economic and Social Committee*, which met in plenary session on 26-27 November 1975.²

Environment and protection of consumers

Environment

Cooperation with Canada concerning the environment

2223. The terms for cooperation between the Canadian Government and the Commission in respect of the environment were conveyed on 6 November in an exchange of letters between Commission Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza and H.E. Mr Marcel Cadieux, Head of Canada's Mission to the European Communities.

The correspondence indicates that the existing informal cooperation since 1974 on the technical side (information exchanges) between Canada and the Commission, will be amplified to cover:

- (i) objective assessment of the hazards inherent in pollution, for human health and for the environment;
- (ii) definition of quality targets in respect of environmental pollution;
- (iii) protection of the natural environment.

This list could be subsequently extended. Cooperation will take the form of visits and discussions between experts. Meetings are also envisaged between those responsible for environment policy.

This arrangement, the first of its kind between Canada and the Commission, is confined to environmental problems and therefore has nothing to do with the matters involved in the prospective general Cooperation Agreement between the two parties, which seeks to strengthen the existing links between them.

An exchange of letters with the United States Government in July had laid the foundations for

¹ Points 2409 to 2411.

² Points 2451 and 2452.

information exchanges between Commission services and American government departments, on various subjects of common interest in the Community's action programme for the environment.

Sulphur content of gas-oils

2224. On 24 November,¹ the Council formally adopted the Directive on the sulphur content of certain solid fuels (gas-oils), which it had agreed on 16 October.²

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2225. During the part-session of 10 to 14 November,³ the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on two Commission Proposals to the Council concerning: (i) the lead content of petrol and (ii) the 1976-80 multiannual research programme concerning the environment. This last Proposal was also the subject of an Opinion from the *Economic and Social Committee*,⁴ meeting on 26 and 27 November, which also dealt with the annual work programme drawn up by the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions.

Agricultural policy

Stocktaking of the CAP

2226. At its meeting of 10 and 11 November the Council once again examined in detail the various problems with regard to the stocktaking of the common agricultural policy. It finally adopted the following text:

From its examination of the Commission's communication on the stocktaking of the common agricultural policy, the Council drew the following conclusions.

I. General

The agricultural policy has attained a very high degree of integration. In many areas, its results may be regarded as positive:

— farm incomes have risen and have approached the level of incomes in other sectors, although the increase has not always been the same for all categories of producer and in all regions of the Community;

— labour productivity has risen faster in agriculture than in other sectors;

— relative price stability has been achieved in spite of the disturbances on the world market and security of food supplies has been assured; this has also been in the interests of consumers:

— trade in the Community has increased appreciably, but not to the detriment of trade with third countries.

In an enterprise of such magnitude, difficulties have inevitably arisen. This is partly because the common agricultural policy cannot be judged as an isolated phenomenon but must be seen in the context of the whole of Community policy. This is particularly true when account is taken of the stagnation of the European integration process above all in the area of economic, monetary and social policy. Other difficulties are however linked to the implementation of the common agricultural policy itself.

In spite of all the difficulties, it must be acknowledged that the common agricultural policy is and must remain an indispensable factor in European integration.

¹ OJ L 307 of 27.11.1975 and point 2112.

² Bull. EC 10-1975, point 1304.

³ Points 2414 and 2412.

⁴ Point 2453.

II. Market balance

The Council examined the problems relating to market balance, considering both external and internal forces likely to influence the markets.

A. External aspects

The Council stresses the need to take into account the obligations arising for the Community from its outward-looking policy towards non-Member countries. It considers Community participation in international trade to be necessary.

In this connection the Council found that difficulties have arisen for the common agricultural policy as a result of Community foreign policy decisions, particularly undertakings concerning certain products (e.g. sugar, butter) and import preferences in respect of certain third countries. These problems may be aggravated by future trade agreements, but also by new association and accession agreements. The Council stresses that producers alone cannot bear the consequences of this policy and moreover that the costs should not be borne by agricultural policy. Consequently, the mechanisms for overcoming the problems resulting from such agreements must be improved.

Just as the Council views the import of agricultural products into the Community as particularly significant, it likewise underscores the need for the Community to be represented on the world market by its agricultural exports, taking account of changes which have taken place or which may take place on the world market.

B. Internal aspects

The Council considers that, while keeping farmers' incomes in mind, steps should be taken to improve market balance. To this end, besides price policy, and taking account of its limits and

of the possibility of aligning it on modern farm holdings, additional measures in the following areas could be considered: policy concerning stocks, consumer policy, export policy, food aid, producer participation in market risks, measures concerning production potential.

The combination of these measures for the various markets is under consideration in the Council. Opinions still differ as to the measures to be combined in each individual case in order to achieve a better market balance.

The Council has established targets to be attained for certain products (see Annex).

Some discrepancies in treatment also persist between the various products.

According to one view, these discrepancies are justified by the specific nature of the various sectors of production and ways of improving the application of existing instruments could be studied. Another view is that the different effects of support measures lead to difficulties and that the resulting drawbacks are even greater when the types of production in question are situated in the same area of the Community: the market organization machinery should therefore be adjusted in order to ensure the same degree of support for the various products.

The Council emphasizes the need to improve market management, particularly as regards forecasting possibilities and as regards procedures.

III. Structural policy

The Council emphasized that the problems of agricultural incomes and structures also have to be considered. There are continuing discrepancies in the Community between the various categories of farmers and regions. In this respect, the Council accords particular importance to structural and regional policy.

One view is that the results of implementing the three 1972 structural Directives, the Directive on

hill and mountain farming and the Regional Fund Regulation should first be examined. Another is that structural measures taken to date should be revised as soon as possible and supplemented by new measures, and that provision should be made for increased financial participation by the Community.

IV. Market unity

The unity of agricultural markets has been jeopardized in recent years by the consequences of monetary fluctuations and by divergences in the economic development of Member States. This situation has made it more difficult to maintain the common price system. The methods used to overcome these difficulties have made it possible, for a certain period, to avoid disturbances, but their continued use in their present form might well give rise to other types of distortion; the latter could, however, be eliminated by pragmatic solutions.

V. Direct aids

The granting of direct aids under Article 43 of the Treaty could constitute a useful adjunct in specific instances where price policy alone is not enough to achieve certain objectives. Such aids can also—on a temporary basis—be used to rectify certain situations.

The Council nonetheless emphasizes that in certain circumstances such aids could run counter to the efforts to be made under structural policy.

The cost of such aids could escalate rapidly if they were used indiscriminately and permanently as a means of supporting farm incomes. It would then be difficult to finance such aids from the Community budget, and recourse to financing on a national basis could be the source of disparities if the Member States were not all able to grant their farmers the same amount of aid.

VI. National aids

The Council considers it essential to take special measures whereby Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty can be applied more strictly.

VII. Cost of the common agricultural policy

The fact that the agricultural budget accounts for the major part of the Community budget is not surprising if it is borne in mind that the common agricultural policy is at present the most highly developed of the Community's policies and the only one for which the Member States have transferred a major part of their financial responsibilities to the Community.

The Council is fully aware of the need to implement the agricultural policy as efficiently and cheaply as possible, as regards both resource costs and budget costs.

While considering that the fixing of a financial ceiling is incompatible with the market organizations, the Council will study and adopt the necessary procedures to guarantee the indispensable links between agricultural and budgetary policy.

Products

Annex

The Council, in the course of a more detailed examination of the markets for individual products, has at this stage of its work reached the following conclusions:

— *milk*: the aim is to restore market balance and prevent an excessive build-up of stocks; one view is that it will be sufficient to improve market management and step up measures to promote sales; the other is that additional measures are necessary to stabilize production (price policy more oriented towards market balance; where ap-

appropriate, producer participation in market risks; reduction of production potential).

— *beef and veal*: the aim is to limit cyclical surpluses and shortfalls by making adjustments to the support system.

— *cereals*: the aim is to improve the price relationships between the various types of cereals and to adapt the price of fodder wheat to the prices of other feed grains.

— *wine*: work aimed at adjusting the organization of the market in wine is currently in progress in the Council.

The Council has also started to examine problems arising in connection with other products, including those for the production of which direct aid is given.

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2227. There was no need to make any adjustments to monetary compensatory amounts in November, since the exchange rates noted according to the Community procedure remained stable.

Application of acts of the CAP in the enlarged Community

2228. To avoid deflection of trade, temporary measures concerning eggs are in effect¹ for three months as from 3 November, in respect of certain monetary compensatory amounts and 'Accession' compensatory amounts in trade with the United Kingdom. In October,² the Commission had adopted measures to the same purpose for cereals, milk products, beef and veal and pigmeat.

The Council noted a Commission Communication on the specific arrangements for the quanti-

ties of butter to be imported from New Zealand after 1977. The Communication was presented under Protocol 18 annexed to the Act of Accession. The Council decided to take a formal decision on this matter at a later meeting. But on 24 November, it adjusted the cif prices to be adhered to for butter and cheese imported from New Zealand by the United Kingdom. As from 1 January 1976, the prices rise from 90.81 to 107.16 u.a./100 kg and 78.41 to 92.52 u.a./100 kg respectively, i.e., an increase of 18%. An initial adjustment in the level of the special cif prices as compared with their original level had been made with effect from 1 January 1975.³

The Council Regulation of 10 November⁴ concerning the tariff treatment applicable in the original Community to a number of products imported from the new Member States carries duty cuts on imports of some products in the fruit and vegetable, tobacco, beef and veal and fishery sectors.

Common organization of the markets

2229. During the November meeting on agriculture, the Council appraised the situation in several markets (cereals, rice, wine, milk products, beef and veal), but deferred its formal decisions. On 24 November Commission negotiations with Egypt were authorized to begin for long-term Trade Agreements on supplies of farm products for that country.

On 26 November the Commission filed a petition with the Court of Justice, under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, against French import charges imposed on Italian wines.⁵

¹ OJ L 283 of 1.11.1975 and L 284 of 3.11.1975.

² OJ L 263 of 11.10.1975, 276 of 27.10.1975 and 283 of 1.11.1975 and Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2229.

³ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2239, and OJ L 307 of 27.11.1975.

⁴ OJ L 297 of 17.11.1975.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1975 point 2233, and OJ L 309 of 29.11.1975.

Several Regulations in connection with sugar, olive oil, and fruit and vegetable prices were adopted this month;¹ an average increase of 11.5% compared with 1975 was proposed for prices in the 1976 fisheries marketing year.

Among the measures called for by the troubling situation on the beef and veal market, the Commission again changed² the arrangements for EXIM import certificates, which were brought in as a safeguard to ensure that meat imported during the early months of 1976 was more effectively marketed.

2230. In applying the Council Regulation of 24 June³ on the arrangements for farm products and certain goods processed from farm produce originating in the ACP and the OCT, the Commission laid down measures,⁴ retroactive from 1 July, concerning imports of *rice* and broken rice of ACP and OCT origin. Proposals for codifying Regulations⁵ concerning rice were sent to the Council on 14 November.

2231. The Commission is still selling skimmed milk powder from public stock for export to the developing countries. Seeing the trend of casein prices on the world market, the aid of 4 u.a./100 kg of skimmed milk powder processed into casein or caseinates was raised to 4.80 u.a.⁴ Moreover, aid granted in respect of skimmed milk for animal feed was extended⁶ to dairies which use skimmed milk and/or their own buttermilk to feed their livestock.

On account of Community butter stocks, the Council, on 24 November,⁷ adopted a Regulation excluding butter from inward processing until 31 March 1977.

Lastly, the Commission sent the Council⁸ a Proposal for Community rules on the fat content of full-cream drinking milk. The provisions concerned stipulate that full-cream drinking milk will either be standardized with a fat content of 35 gm/kg or supplied to the consumer non-standardized but fulfilling certain requirements in

order to ease trade between the Member States. The United Kingdom and Ireland will be particularly concerned with the second type of full-cream milk, since feeding habits there differ from those on the continent. The Regulation should help the drinking milk trade, boost demand and make it easier to provide milk to regions where it is in short supply.

EAGGF

Guarantee section

2232. On 25 November the Commission adopted five Decisions concerning the making up of accounts, under the head of *food aid expenditure* for the financial year 1973, presented by Germany and the Netherlands for outlay on cereals and sugar, Belgium for cereals and skimmed milk powder and Italy and France for cereals.

Guidance section

2233. On 28 November, the Commission sent the Council a Proposal concerning action to restructure *non-industrial inshore fishing*. The Proposal stipulates that, under multiannual regional programmes, the EAGGF shall bear a 25% share in financing projects which are part of development operations, and also in financing schemes to encourage withdrawal from fishing activities. The anticipated duration of the joint development operation is ten years and the total cost forecast

¹ OJ L 295 of 14.11.1975 and 299 of 19.11.1975.

² OJ L 309 of 29.11.1975 and Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2227

³ OJ L 166 of 28.6.1975 and Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2342.

⁴ OJ L 283 of 1.11.1975.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2232 and OJ C 278 of 5.12.1975.

⁶ OJ L 285 of 4.11.1975.

⁷ OJ L 307 of 27.11.1975.

⁸ OJ C 282 of 10.12.1975.

to be borne by the EAGGF, runs to 118 000 000 u.a. for the first five years.

Competition conditions

2234. On the strength of the provisions of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to close the procedure under Article 93(2) which it had invoked in July and August 1974 against the *French, Italian and Luxembourg* Governments on account of breeding subsidies.

The French aid consisted of a premium granted to breeders holding breeding cows and sows.

The Luxembourg subsidy, which was to be in the form of a premium for cattle or pig breeders, was deferred, the authorities replacing it by a premium of LFr 2 500/unit of adult stock granted to Luxembourg as an underfavoured region. The Italian Government intended two blanket measures in the breeding industry mainly to boost beef and veal production in Italy (National law 118/74 for developing the breeding industry and a draft law concerning a five-year plan to boost beef and veal and mutton and lamb production).

Several regions in Italy have successively adopted complementary measures based on these two texts. In view of the Italian Governments' comments, the Commission decided to close the procedure, under Article 93(2) of the Treaty, invoked in respect of the aid provided for in 1974 by national action and regional draft laws, but not to close it against aid to be granted in 1975 and thereafter.

Harmonization of laws

2235. On 17 November¹ the Council adopted a Directive on approximation of Member States' laws concerning different types of *fruit juices and similar products* with the exception of tomato juices. This fourth vertical Directive in the field

of foodstuff legislation corresponds to several norms of the Codex Alimentarius.

It has taken many years to prepare. Some of the difficulties were resolved by allowing Member States to keep national arrangements in force on certain items (sweetening apple juices, diffusion processes, certain additives). But the bulk of Community manufactures may from now on circulate freely.

The labelling rules were designed to give the buying public all the information it required to exercise its choice, and also to avoid any possibility of fraud.

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2236. The *European Parliament*, during the part-session of 10 to 14 November, and the *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 November, gave their Opinions on a number of Commission Proposals to the Council concerning agriculture.

Industrial and technological policy

Industry

Iron and steel

Consultation on steel problems with the OECD

2237. The consultation requested by the Commission,² under the OECD Ministerial Declaration of 30 May 1974 (Trade Pledge) took place in

¹ OJ L 311 of 1.12.1975.

² Bull. EC 10-1975, points 2242 to 2245.

Paris on 13 and 14 November.¹ The 'Chairman's summary of the results',² approved by all delegations, expressly recognizes the specificity of the steel crisis in the Community and urges that solutions be found for cooperation between the countries involved.

Technology

Technical research

2238. The Commission presented twelve technical steel research projects to the Council and the ECSC Consultative Committee for their Opinions. The overall cost amounts to 2 610 000 u.a. Financial assistance, proposed by the Commission, under the ECSC Treaty, runs to 1 639 082 u.a. Only when the Council and the Committee have issued their Opinions, can the Commission take a formal decision on granting this aid.

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

Science, research and development

Energy research

2239. The Advisory Committee on Programme Management (ACPM) responsible for the objective 'Systems analysis (development of models)' in the energy research and development programme met for the second time on 25 November 1975 in Brussels, with Mr McAllister in the Chair.

After a detailed discussion of the report prepared by a select experts' working party,² the Committee approved the structure of the Community activities proposed by this document with regard to developing models of the energy sector. The Committee called upon the Commission to analyse in detail the proposals for research projects that would shortly be sent to it by the various Member States, so as to set each of them within the framework in the expert's report. They would be presented with their technical annexes at the next meeting of the ACPM, to be held on 12 February 1976,

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2240. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) met on 13 November 1975 with Mr Schuster in the Chair. During this meeting, the Committee carried out a thorough-going exchange of views on the Communication from the Commission to the Council entitled 'Objectives, priorities and resources for a common research and development policy'.³ At the conclusion of its work, CREST expressed an opinion for the attention of the Council, which should study this Communication during December 1975. By the terms of this Opinion, the Committee approved the broad lines of the position adopted by the Commission and recommended it, in accordance with the Council Decision of 14 January 1974,⁴ to make appropriate proposals in 1976 so that a common research and development policy could be implemented from 1977 on.

European Medium-range Weather Forecasting Centre

2241. On 1 November 1975, the Convention creating the European Medium-range Weather

¹ Point 2325.

² Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2240.

³ Bull. EC 10-1975, points 1401 to 1406.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1974, point 1402.

Forecasting Centre, signed at Brussels on 11 October 1973,¹ entered into force with respect to 12 countries (Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

In the case of the four other States signatory to this Convention (Greece, Italy, Austria and Portugal), it will enter into force on the first day of the second month after the deposition of their instruments of ratification. The Convention is remaining open for signature by three other States that participated in drawing it up, but which are not yet signatories, namely, Luxembourg, Norway and Turkey; the last-mentioned has already indicated its decision to accede to the Convention after its entry into force.

The Centre, which came within the framework of the COST projects (European Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research), will be established in the United Kingdom, at Shinfield Park, near Reading (Berkshire); a period of about three years is considered necessary to enable the Centre to reach operational status.

Meeting of senior officials in the field of scientific and technical research

2242. The Committee of Senior Officials in the field of Scientific and Technical Research (COST) met on 20 November 1975 with Mr Silver in the Chair. Among the main points discussed were:

Electronic traffic aids on major roads (Project 30) — On a proposal from the Technical Committee concerning the continuation of this project (experimental phases), the Committee instructed the competent technical sub-committee to draw up a research programme to be carried out on the basis of concerted action for a period of three years, with the aim of avoiding the rather long ratification procedures associated with a normal inter-governmental agreement. At its meeting on 5 November 1975, the Council formally authorized

the Commission to negotiate Community participation in this project.

Establishment of an oceanographic and meteorological data buoy network in European waters (Project 43) — The Committee called upon all the delegations to answer as soon as possible a questionnaire relating to their participation in the implementation of this project. With regard to the machinery for carrying out this project, the Committee agreed to step up the work of the on-the-spot regional working parties of the Technical Committee and its sub-committees.

Multiannual programme

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPM)

2243. The ACPM for the direct-action project 'standards and reference materials' and of the indirect-action project 'reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References)', met in Brussels on 4 and 5 November 1975.

The Committee discussed the progress of the work carried out at Ispra as part of the direct action. With regard to Petten, it expressed a favourable opinion on the initial work to be undertaken during the next few months in the organic chemistry sector.

After taking note of the progress of the work undertaken as part of the indirect action with respect to the CBR, the ACPM approved some 20 new projects in various technical sectors. The Committee was informed of the discussions on the CBR's new three-year programme (1976-78), which was presented to the Council in its final form in July 1975,² and regarding which the ACPM had already given its opinion in October 1974.³

¹ Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2248.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 1505.

³ Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2265.

2244. During its meeting on 10 and 14 November 1975,¹ the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on three of the Commission's Proposals put forward in July 1975 on multiannual research programmes,² namely, those concerning the environment, reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References — CBR), and biology and health protection. On the first two programmes an Opinion was delivered by the *Economic and Social Committee* when it met on 26 and 27 November;³ the Committee also gave its Opinion on the Proposal for a programme relating to controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics.

Education

Education Committee

2245: The Education Committee met on 3 November under the chairmanship of M. Marchini Camia (Italy) and completed its work. The Committee has now submitted to Ministers due to meet on 10 December a report and a proposal for an action programme in the field of education.⁴

2246. At its meeting on 13 November 1971,⁵ the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council concerning the education of migrant children.

Scientific and technical information and information management

2247. Cooperation between the Council of Europe and the Commission on *educational documentation and information* led to a meeting of those responsible for national surveys on research on education which was held at Luxembourg on 18 and 19 November 1975. At the end of this

meeting, the Officers of the Committee for Educational Documentation and Information specified the terms and conditions of the cooperation between the two organizations (the Council of Europe and the Commission) in this field: in the immediate future, the Commission will initiate a study with the aim of ensuring well-organized collection of information in accordance with the standards and procedures developed as part of the EUDISED project of the Council of Europe, so that this project can be integrated into the European Network of Information and Documentation in Science and Technology (EURONET).

2248. At its 15th meeting, from 5 to 7 November, the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) expressed a favourable opinion with regard to the last few items in a series of 61 contracts concluded by the Commission in 1975 as part of the first three-year action plan for scientific and technical information and documentation.⁶ The Commission gave an account of the negotiations that it had undertaken with the European postal and telecommunications authorities (Committee on Scientific and Technical Documentation of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) and with the Management Committees of the European Data-Processing Network (EIN) and the European Space Agency (ESA). The purpose of these negotiations is the creation of a telecommunications network which will serve as a vehicle for placing scientific and technical information and documentation at the disposal of European users.

¹ Point 2412.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1975, points 1501 to 1505.

³ Point 2450.

⁴ This action programme, which was approved by the Ministers on 10 December, will be analysed in the next issue of the Bulletin.

⁵ Point 2410.

⁶ Bull. EC 4-1974, points 1201 to 1205, and 9-1974, point 2236.

Energy policy

Preparing and implementing a common energy policy

Energy Committee

2249. The Energy Committee, chaired by Vice-President Simonet of the Commission, met on 28 November. It discussed the agenda of a forthcoming Council meeting on energy and examined the question of financing alternative energy sources.

Sectoral problems

Coal

Technical research

2250. On 28 November, the Commission decided to confer with the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Council on whether to grant financial aid of 14 170 000 u.a. towards carrying out six Community research programmes, incorporating 36 projects in all, four of which involve mining technology and two the upgrading of coal. These projects were selected on the basis of the Medium-term Guidelines (1975-1985) for Coal¹ and the medium-term programme of aid for coal research.²

Nuclear energy

2251. At its meeting of 17 November, the Council did further work on the draft Decision on floating *Euratom loans* with a view to Community contributions to *financing nuclear power stations*.³ Particular attention was paid to managing the loans. The Committee of Permanent Repre-

sentatives was instructed to continue its appraisal of the Proposal in the light of the Council discussions.

2252. On 14 November, the *European Parliament*⁴ gave its Opinion on a Commission Proposal to the Council concerning notification of investment projects of Community interest in the oil, natural gas and electricity industries; the *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 November, also dealt with the same Proposal.

Transport policy

Functioning of the market

2253. The Transport Committees set up under the *ECSC-Austria and ECSC-Switzerland Agreements* establishing direct international tariffs for the carriage of coal and steel in transit through Austria or Switzerland, held their normal meetings in Brussels on 5 and 6 November. They reviewed questions deriving from application of the two Agreements and were pleased to find that no difficulties had arisen throughout the financial year in question.

2254. On 24 November, the Committee of Experts on International Road Tariffs, formed under Article 11 of the Regulation of 30 July 1968, concerning the introduction of a system of bracket tariffs for the carriage of goods by road between Member States,⁵ met in Brussels to discuss and finalize its fifth report on market trends during 1974.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2269 and OJ C 22 of 30.1.1975.

² OJ C 160 of 30.12.1974.

³ Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2286.

⁴ Point 2413.

⁵ OJ L 194 of 6.8.1968.

2255. On 17 November, the Commission sent the Council a report on certain problems raised in negotiations with Switzerland for an agreement to apply rules for the *temporary laying-up of vessels* for the carriage of goods on certain inland waterways. The report is backed by a Proposal which would consolidate the negotiating Directives appended to the Council Decisions of 28 December 1972¹ and 17 February 1975,² on problems,—institutional or political, for the most part—on which the Member States have not managed to reach a common position. The report includes the provisions of the draft agreement now being negotiated, on which a consensus was reached at delegation level.

2256. On 7 November, the annual meeting took place of the Advisory Committee on granting of Aids for Transport by Rail, Road and Inland Waterway formed by the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970 on 'the granting of aids for transport by rail, road and inland waterway'.³

The Committee examined all the aid which has been or will be granted by the Member States.

2257. On 13 November, the Commission gave a favourable Opinion on the arrangements notified by the Danish Government with a view to applying in Denmark the Council Regulation of 26 June 1969 concerning 'the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway', and the Regulation of 4 June 1969 on 'common rules for the normalization of the accounts of railway undertakings'.⁴

Harmonization

2258. In accordance with the Council Decision of 21 March 1962⁵ ('procedure for prior examination and consultation in respect of certain laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning transport'), the Belgian Government ad-

ressed two drafts to the Commission which respectively amend the law of 1 August 1960 on the paid carriage of materials by motor vehicle, and the Royal Decree of 9 September 1967 on the same subject. In an *Opinion* adopted on 7 November,⁶ the Commission raised no objection to the Belgian Government's intended arrangements.

2259. On 21 November, the Commission decided to amend the Proposal for a Directive on *minimum training for road transport drivers*, which it had put to the Council on 28 July 1970.⁷ The amendment simplifies the original Proposal. The Commission considers that there is no longer any justification for setting up testing arrangements, since the number of drivers involved is very small. It feels that its 1970 Proposal went beyond what was required in meeting the need to compensate for youth or inexperience. But it does consider that a road transport drivers' training course is needed, covering both theory and practice, to ensure that this activity is carried on in the requisite conditions of safety and efficiency.

Infrastructures

2260. On the Commission's initiative, senior transport officials met on 6 November to consider the extent to which the system proposed in 1971 to recover from the total expenditures on road, rail and inland waterway infrastructures continued to be an essential part of the Community's transport policy.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1972.

² Bull. EC 2-1975.

³ OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970.

⁴ OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969.

⁵ OJ 23 of 3.4.1962.

⁶ OJ L 308 of 28.11.1975.

⁷ OJ C 4 of 18.1.1971.

It was unanimously agreed that infrastructure charging should continue with the dual aim of harmonizing competitive conditions and improving the use of existing infrastructures. The more pragmatic approaches suggested by the Commission, which *inter alia* give priority to commercial road vehicle taxation, were generally welcomed and should form the basis of a revised working programme.

Transport Advisory Committee

2261. The Transport Advisory Committee, meeting in Brussels on 21 November, adopted two opinions: one on whether special rules should be laid down to monitor transport mergers and one on activating a structural policy for inland waterway transport.

Colloquium with the Transport Trade Union Organization

2262. In Brussels on 24 and 25 November the Commission ran the first colloquium with the Transport Trade Union Committee in the European Community, formed by merging three existing transport committees at Community level: the European Transport Workers' Committee (WCL); the Community Transport Trade Union Committee (ITF) and the Transport Committee (CGIL).

After hearing reports on the position of the common transport policy and on progress in harmonizing social provisions in transport, the Committee members put forward their views on the various facets of those policies, and drew Commission attention to the trend of the social situation in road transport.

With the Commission departments, the Committee also appraised the position of the railways, especially the problems of implementing the Coun-

cil Decision of 20 May on putting the railway companies on a sound footing and harmonizing the rules governing financial relations between the companies and the States.

Colloquium with agricultural organizations

2263. On 18 November the Commission ran colloquia in Brussels with the central agricultural bodies who have been working for a considerable time with the Commission, in order to benefit from comments and suggestions that might be forthcoming from the meeting of those organizations, as regards implementing the common transport policy. These bodies are: the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA), the General Committee for Agricultural Cooperation in the EEC (COGECA), the Commission of the Agricultural and Food Industries of UNICE (CIIA), and the Commission on Agricultural and Food Questions of the Committee of Commercial Organizations in the EEC Countries (COCCEE).

The meeting allowed the representatives to brief one another in more detail on the problems peculiar to agriculture, problems which the bodies concerned hope to discuss under the head of common transport policy. Mainly concerned are social regulations in transport, matters linked to the running of the market, problems arising at frontier crossings and some other questions involving safety and certain transport techniques.

2264. The *European Parliament*,¹ during the part session of 10 to 14 November and the *Economic and Social Committee*,² meeting on 26 and 27 November, both gave their Opinions on three Commission Proposals to the Council on: mutual recognition of navigability certificates issued for inland waterway vessels, the Community quota for road freight haulage between Member States.

¹ Points 2419 and 2417.

² Point 2456.

3. External relations

Multilateral negotiations

Multilateral negotiations

Trade Negotiations Committee

2301. Several Groups or Sub-Groups within the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC), set up by the GATT Ministerial Conference in Tokyo in September 1973,¹ met during November.

Sectoral Approach

2302. The Sectoral Approach Group, meeting from 3 to 7 November, scrutinized the documentary material from the GATT Secretariat concerning non-ferrous metals and ores.² It was agreed to gather additional data on both items. The Group noted the proposals by the Canadian delegation concerning a possible agreement on liberalizing trade in copper; the proposals will be discussed at the next meeting.

Then, after discussing at length the US proposals for further studies, it was agreed that the Secretariat would start to gather data on the sectors (industries) yet to be considered, with due regard to the interests of the developing countries.

Safeguards

2303. The Safeguards Group held a further meeting in Geneva from 17 to 20 November. As agreed at the last meeting,³ the Group discussed a number of items, which led to a very general debate on the various problems connected with safeguards. The next meeting will be in April 1976 and the delegations have been asked to present any written proposals which they wish to discuss then.

Subsidies and countervailing duties

2304. The Sub-Group on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties held a further meeting in Gen-

eva from 10 to 13 November. The discussions, based on written proposals from several delegations to the GATT Secretariat, revealed extensive differences on how to approach negotiations in this area. It was agreed to hold the next meeting in March 1976; the delegations were asked to present further specific proposals on the strength of the November discussions.

Commercial policy

Preparing and implementing the common commercial policy

Autonomous importing arrangements

2305. On 17 November, the Commission presented to the Council a proposed Decision adjusting, for 1976, the import quotas set by the Council Decision of 27 March⁴ concerning autonomous importing arrangements in respect of State-trading countries.⁵

Trade protection

2306. On 7 November,⁶ the Commission introduced interim measures in respect of imports into France and the United Kingdom of certain textile products (yarn of synthetic fibres, synthetic socks) originating in *South Korea* and *Taiwan*.

2307. By the terms of the Regulation of 21 November,⁷ the Commission extended until the end of 1975 various importing authorization arrangements for textile products originating in

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

² Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2303.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2304.

⁴ OJ L 99 of 24.4.1975.

⁵ Point 2355.

⁶ OJ L 290 of 8.11.1975.

⁷ OJ L 303 of 21.11.1975.

South Korea and Taiwan, introduced by the Community in Germany, Benelux and France.¹

Credit Insurance – Export Credit

2308. With respect to the Community's competence in the matter of export credits, any unilateral action by Member States is ruled out. This was the gist of an 'opinion' by the Court of Justice on 11 November, an opinion requested by the Commission on an Understanding worked out within the OECD but whose coverage extends further than the specific case put to the Court.

Article 228(1)2 of the EEC Treaty actually stipulates that before any international agreement is concluded by the Council, the Court of Justice may be asked whether such an agreement is compatible with the rules of the Treaty.

On 14 July, the Court received a request from the Commission for a prior opinion on whether the Community was empowered to conclude the intended arrangement within the OECD, in respect of an Understanding on Local Costs, and if so, whether this power was exclusive or not.

The background to the case is as follows.

Efforts made since 1964, both between the member States and within the OECD, with Community assistance, culminated in 1974 in a finalized draft local cost standard in respect of export transactions. In December 1974, the Commission sent the Council a recommended Decision concerning the Community's position within the OECD in respect of an 'Understanding concerning local costs' telling the Council that the Commission felt that it was for the Community and the Community alone to take part in the intended Understanding.

Whereas concerning the substance of the Understanding, the Member States had been able to adopt a common position and agree with the non-Community countries in the OECD involved, the

question of the form of Community participation in it was still unsettled. One Member State was unable to give even its agreement in principle on participation; the other eight could accept it; but two of them felt that Community participation ought not to rule out participation by the Member States themselves. This dissent prevented the Council from taking the Commission's recommended Decision.

In its request to the Court, the Commission followed an analysis of the provisions of Article 113 of the EEC Treaty which concerns common commercial policy and expressly includes export policy, in determining the Community's exclusive power in the matter of export credits.

Having noted the remarks by four Member States and the Council, the Court, in its opinion of 11 November,² acknowledged that the Commission's request was a valid one and on the merits of the case, said that: 'the Community has exclusive power to participate in the Understanding on a Local Cost Standard referred to in the request for an opinion'.

In general terms, the Court ruled out any possibility of unilateral action by Member States in commercial policy, especially in regard to export credits and denied them any external powers parallel to those of the Community. Independent action by Member States would in the opinion of the Court lead to distortion of competition, whose effects 'can be eliminated only by means of a strict uniformity of credit conditions granted to undertakings in the Community, whatever their nationality'.

'It cannot therefore be accepted that, in a field such as that governed by the Understanding in question, which is covered by export policy and more generally by the common commercial policy, the Member States should exercise a power concurrent to that of the Community, in the Community sphere and in the international

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2307.

² OJ C 268 of 22.11.1975.

sphere. The provisions of Articles 113 and 114 concerning the conditions under which, according to the Treaty, agreements on commercial policy must be concluded show clearly that the exercise of concurrent powers by the Member States and the Community in this matter is impossible.

To accept that the contrary were true would amount to recognizing that, in relations with third countries, Member States may adopt positions which differ from those which the Community intends to adopt, and would thereby distort the institutional framework, call into question the mutual trust within the Community and prevent the latter from fulfilling its task in the defence of the common interest'.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

Agreement with South Korea

2309. The negotiations between the Community and South Korea culminated, in 28 November, in the text of a bilateral Textiles Agreement.

The agreement, which is under Article 4 of the GATT Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles, establishes Community-wide restraint levels for nine textiles categories from Korea (certain fabrics and yarns, knitted shirts and pullovers, raincoats, trousers, suits and jackets and men's and women's shirts). It also provides special consultation arrangements under which restraint levels for certain Member States are established for five additional categories.

This Agreement is the seventh concluded in the framework of the Multifibre Textiles Arrangement. Previously agreements have been concluded with Hong Kong, Pakistan, India, Singapore, Malaysia and Macao.

Hong Kong

2310. The Commission recommended to the Council that the Agreement negotiated between the Community and Hong Kong¹ be formally concluded. By joint assent its provisions were applied *de facto* as from last July.

The Council also received a Proposal concerning the import arrangements in the Community for products covered by the bilateral Agreement. The Agreement stipulates voluntary restraint by the Hong Kong authorities on exports of certain products to the Community, within agreed quantity limits, and provides for Community surveillance on those limits.

Bangladesh

2311. Bangladesh and the Community have notified one another that the necessary procedures have been completed for application of the Trade Agreement on jute products, signed on 26 November. The Agreement will duly take effect on 1 December.²

Japan

2312. Negotiations with Japan for a textile trade agreement as part of the multifibres arrangement were resumed from 13 to 17 November. The first stage had unfolded late last July.³

The discussions, which will start again early in December, went ahead frankly and constructively and enabled the views of both sides to be elucidated.

¹ OJ L 297 of 17.11.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2311.

² OJ L 290 of 8.11.1975.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2312.

Development and cooperation

Cooperation and development policy

2313. The Commission took part as an observer in a round-table on *foreign investments* in Latin America, held in Punta del Este (Uruguay) from 17 to 20 November and attended by representatives of private companies, governments and international bodies. The round-table was run jointly by the Organization of American States and the InterAmerican Development Bank. The delegates endeavoured to set out the main lines of action to bridge the gulf between investment needs in the Latin Americas and the expected availability between now and 1980.

2314. The Commission also attended a meeting in Buenos Aires 21 and 22 November, run by the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL), on promoting investment, and on joint Latin American companies. Taking an appraisal of specific joint projects (both public and private) involving several Latin American countries, the aim was to outline ways and means of encouraging such action. The Commission maintains cooperation links with INTAL, which is an agency of the InterAmerican Development Bank.

2315. On 14 November,¹ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the results of and follow-up to the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974² and on the Community's position with regard to a world food policy.

Generalized Preferences

Application in 1976

2316. On the strength of Commission Proposals presented in June,³ the Council meeting on 17 November adopted the Regulations and Decisions⁴ concerning application, for 1976, of the

Community's generalized preferences for developing countries' exports. This Decision was taken after conferring with the Associated States involved and the ACP countries.

The European Parliament had given its Opinion on 16 October and the Economic and Social Committee had done so at its meeting of 24 and 25 September.

The 1976 scheme of generalized preferences incorporates a modest but significant improvement centred on exports from the least-favoured countries. The opportunities for preferential imports are estimated at more than 4 000 million u.a. The preference margin for processed agricultural products was expanded by a further 10% linear reduction for most of the products already covered by the scheme. New farm products have been included. The volumes of preferential tariff quotas for pineapple preserves and flue-cured Virginia type unmanufactured tobacco were substantially increased.

For industrial products (other than textiles), the improvements generally take the shape of a 15% rise in the ceilings for preferential imports. The Council has also extended the 1975 arrangements for textiles, with a flat 5% increase in the preferential import ceilings for those products.

These improvements initiate application of the Council Resolution of 3 March on the future development of generalized preferences.⁵ Despite difficult economic conditions, the Community has agreed to make a fresh effort to assist the developing countries, particularly the least-favoured among them, in accordance with that Resolution.

¹ Point 2422.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, points 1401-1407.

³ Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2317.

⁴ Point 2107.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1403.

Food aid

Cereals: 1975/76 programme proposals

2317. On 10 November, the Commission presented a Communication to the Council on the cereal food aid programme for 1975/76, which involves 707 850 tonnes of cereals, i.e., 55 % of the Community commitment of 1 287 000 tonnes under the Food Aid Convention.

Since the food situation has deteriorated in certain developing countries, and in keeping with the guidelines it has set out in respect of development aid, the Commission proposes to focus aid on the most seriously affected countries. Thus 82 % of the aid for the applicants' direct benefit would be allocated to countries of the Indian sub-continent and to the most impoverished countries of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania) and Latin America (Haiti, Honduras).

All the same, this concentration does not enable the Community to give the developing countries aid corresponding to their needs. The Commission is therefore urging that the amounts under Community aid be raised to 1 064 350 tonnes. This would be in line with the resolution of the World Food Conference which set food aid¹ at 10 000 000 tonnes per year, and was confirmed by the Seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly.²

Butteroil: proposed 1976 programme

2318. On 26 November, the Commission laid another Communication before the Council concerning its proposed aid programme for butteroil (dehydrated butter) for 1976. This would allocate 41 460 tonnes of butteroil for certain developing countries and international agencies, and form a reserve of 3 540 tonnes to cope with emergencies. Under the programme, 73 % of the direct aid allocated is intended for the countries of the Indian sub-continent and the most impoverished African and Latin American countries.

Emergency action

2319. Having decided in principle to provide emergency food aid for *Angolan refugees in Portugal*, the Council, on 5 November,³ granted:

- food aid in the shape of 550 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 400 tonnes of butteroil to be routed through the WFP (delivery cif or fob + lump sum contribution) to be charged to the reserves of the 1975 programmes;
- financial aid of 150 000 u.a. to the League of Red Cross Societies to buy clothing medicines and other essentials.

Commodities and world agreements

OECD Commodity Group

2320. The Commission attended the third meeting of the OECD's high level group on commodities, which took place from 4 to 6 November 1975, with two major international meetings in the offing, namely the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, in Paris from 16 December and the meeting of the UNCTAD Commodities Committee, in Geneva from 5 to 19 December.

The agenda included problems involved in: stabilizing export earnings, the extension from 7 to 15 of the number of products examined, investments, the detailed appraisal of a sampling of products—sugar, cocoa, tea—(following copper, rubber, jute and hard fibres) and the search for remedies to stabilize the markets for those products.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1403.

² Bull. EC 9-1975, point 1104 (Chap. 5).

³ OJ L 290 of 8.11.1975.

Coffee

2321. The Conference of the International Coffee Organization (ICO), meeting with a view to negotiations for a third *International Agreement (required to take effect in October 1976)* opened in London on 3 November attended by sixty-three members of the ICO and a Commission representative.¹

Cotton

2322. The Community was represented at the annual meeting of the *International Consultative Committee for Cotton* in Abidjan from 10 to 15 November. More than fifty countries (including six Member States and thirty-five developing countries) and six extra-Community international bodies were represented.

In a statement before the International Committee, the Community spokesman highlighted the problems besetting the European cotton industry, but at the same time kept an open mind on stabilizing raw material prices (particularly cotton) at a level which would assure producers a fair reward. The line taken by the Community, the biggest importer of cotton with 25 % of the world total, just ahead of Japan's 24 %, was endorsed by various ACP States.

Appraisal of the markets revealed that for the first time, the percentage taken by cotton in world consumption has risen (from 41.7 % in 1973 to 42.4 % in 1974), whereas the overall percentage for chemical fibres was sagging. The price of cotton might possibly harden as a result of less abundant harvests in certain major producer countries (because surface areas have declined in favour of food crops, particularly in the USA, Mexico, Egypt and the Sudan), and since the short-term situation in the cotton industry has brightened somewhat, especially in the USA.

Regarding regularization of the market, the Committee felt that the buffer-stock system, recommended by the UNCTAD comprehensive pro-

gramme, should be backed by safeguards against overprotection. Broad agreement emerged in favour of terminal contracts enabling prices to be ascertained in advance. The next meeting of the Committee will be in October 1976.

Olive oil

2323. The Community was represented as an observer at the meeting of the *International Olive Oil Council* in Madrid from 17 to 19 November 1975. Four Member States of the Community belong to the OIC (Belgium, France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom); Luxembourg has ratified her membership and Germany has signed but not ratified. The OIC approved a further extension, until 31 March 1976, of the final date stipulated for ratification of the *International Agreement*.

During the meeting the OIC passed a resolution in which, stressing the EEC's interest in international commodity agreements, it emphasizes the Community's weight in the world olive oil economy, and expresses the wish that the market target price and threshold price levels set in the EEC for olive oil for the 1975/76 marketing year be revised as soon as possible. The OIC considers that the prices now applied are unlikely to help any recovery in Community olive oil consumption, and, in more general terms, to enable the objectives of the *International Olive Oil Agreement* to be attained.

Lead and zinc

2324. The *International Study Group* on lead and zinc with thirty countries participating met in Geneva from 30 October to 7 November. The Commission was represented at the meeting.

¹ This session has meanwhile reached an agreement the substance of which will be analysed in the next number of the Bulletin.

The Group, at present located in New York, will probably move to London and a new British or Polish Secretary-General will take over from Mr Judd (USA), since the US is no longer represented. Lead and zinc have also been taken off the UNCTAD list of 'priority commodities'. The Community is covering 42% of its own consumption for zinc and 39% for lead. The bulk of its imports come from Canada, Australia, Sweden, Mexico, Peru, Morocco and Zaire.

International organizations

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Consultation on the steel market situation

2325. The consultation on the steel market situation, requested by the Commission under the Ministerial Declaration of 30 May 1974 (Trade Pledge),¹ took place in Paris on 13 and 14 November on the initiative of the OECD Secretariat.

On the strength of a list of facts and figures on the Community steel industry, the Commission representative described the problems now besetting the steel market in terms of both volumes and prices.

Reacting to this statement, various delegations all said they were glad that the Commission had opted for the avenue of prior consultation offered by the Trade Pledge. Some further explanations and additional data were called for.

At a coordination meeting with the Member State's representatives, possible results of the Consultation were outlined.

On the basis of this position the Chairman's summary of the results of the consultation was prepared and approved by all delegations.

The text indicates that the participating countries:

'— express their satisfaction that full use has been made of the general consultation procedures of the OECD;

— Note the difficulties, in the context of the present international economic situation, that face the iron and steel industry in the European Community and, in varying degrees of seriousness, in some other countries;

— recognize that any unilateral action having the effect of restricting imports presents a danger of chain reactions which could only aggravate the situation in general, and welcome the fact that in the iron and steel sector the competent authorities of the EEC (ECSC) have been able so far to avoid any action which would restrict imports;

— recognize that the continuation of this policy of avoiding unilateral actions will be facilitated by an appropriate effort of international cooperation between the countries concerned;

— agree to continue, as necessary, the consultation and the exchange of information in the OECD;

— reaffirm their adherence to the Ministerial Declaration of 30th May, 1975.'

Relations with the developing countries

2326. On 12 and 13 November the Commission attended the fifth meeting of the high level *ad hoc* Group, formed within the OECD, on relations with the developing countries. The meeting was devoted to preparing the assignments of the Development Commission (known as the Third Commission) which, according to the final statement adopted by the preparatory meeting in Paris from 13 to 16 October,² will be set up by the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1975, points 2242 to 2244.

² Bull. EC 10-1975, points 1101 to 1112.

High-level Group on commodities

2327. The Commission took part in the third meeting of the high-level Group on commodities, held in Paris from 4 to 6 November.

International Atomic Energy Agency

2328. The *Outline Cooperation Agreement* between the Community (Euratom) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), approved in September¹ by both bodies, was signed on 1 December.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*Meeting of Contracting Parties*

2329. The XXXth session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was held in Geneva on 26 and 27 November. For several years now, the brief duration of the meetings of this nerve centre of GATT can be explained by the fact that between sessions, the Council of representatives deals with a number of matters arising from the routine administration of the General Agreement.

When the Council's report was reviewed, which goes into detail on these questions, a number of criticisms were made and concern was voiced.

(i) in respect of the United States, at the way it is applying the anti-dumping code negotiated in the Kennedy round, and continuing, twenty years later, the derogation covering their import restrictions on farm products; on this second item several delegations indicated that there could be no question of negotiating abolition of the restrictions;

(ii) in respect of Australia, for her restrictive measures on imports of motor cars and other articles, and the general trend apparently indicated by those measures;

(iii) in respect of the Community for its import restrictions on beef and veal; Argentina's criticism was tempered and that of the Eastern countries more stringent;

(iv) by the Eastern countries, in respect of the Community, for continuing its discriminatory quantitative restrictions; in reply the Community spokesman claimed that continuing the restrictions was justified not only by the economic situation of the Community, either overall or in certain specific sectors, but also by a certain disturbing obscurity as to the price-forming processes in the Eastern countries (State subsidies).

In general terms, the Chairman of the Contracting Parties painted a realistic and fairly optimistic picture of the world economic situation and then urged them to reaffirm their resolve to maintain a united front against protectionist pressures and not to fall back on restrictive measures detrimental to all.

All the comments of the delegations, including a substantial number of developing countries, who stressed their own difficulties (due to the higher prices of energy combined with lower raw material and commodity prices, and aggravated by the economic recession in the industrial countries which has sparked a downturn in their imports), enabled the Chairman to wind up with the impression that his appeal had been widely endorsed, and that GATT is still an essential instrument, in fact the only one, through which trade questions can be dealt with in a spirit of collective concertation.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

2330. The Conference, the senior authority of the FAO, which meets every two years, held its

¹ Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2319.

18th session in Rome from 8 to 27 November. Centred on the implications of the World Food Conference and the 7th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, this crucial meeting saw the emergence of a distinct political element in the FAO. At the end of the proceedings some forty Resolutions were passed embodying agreements.

One in particular was on implementing the international commitment in respect of world food security and the strategy of international agricultural adjustments. The Community and the Member States took an active part in the discussions and made a positive contribution to reaching agreements.

United Nations Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific

2331. The Commission was represented as an observer at the meeting of the Trade Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the new name of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which was held in Bangkok from 3 to 10 November.

The Committee reviewed all the trade problems of the countries in that part of the world. It also recommended that further, more intensive efforts be made at regional level in trade promotion, trade and monetary cooperation and ocean shipping.

The Commission representative briefed the Committee on recent developments within the Community as regards trade relations and cooperation and development, especially in respect of the Asian developing countries. Several delegations from those countries made a point of expressing their appreciation of the steps taken by the Community to help the developing countries, and particularly of the Community's improvements to its scheme of generalized preferences.

EFTA countries

Sweden

Quota system for certain types of footwear from the Community

2332. To protect Sweden's footwear industry the *Swedish Government* has decided, as from 5 November 1975, to apply a quota system to certain types of footwear from the EC, despite approaches by the Community.

At the end of October Sweden had advised the Commission that it intended to put these imports under a quota system. The *Joint EEC-Sweden Committee*, convened on the initiative of the Commission, met on 3 November to discuss the proposed measures.

According to the Swedish Delegation the Swedish boot and shoe industry was in deep trouble because of increasing imports, and the point had been reached where a threat had emerged to the emergency planning of Sweden's economic defence. The Swedish Delegation argued that Sweden's neutrality policy necessitated the maintenance of a minimum production capacity in certain vital industries.

The Community Delegation found that the proposed Swedish measures constituted a quantitative restriction to trade which was ruled out by EEC-Sweden Agreement. The Community Delegation requested that the entry into force of the measures be postponed in order to allow time for consultations between the parties in accordance with the EEC-Sweden Agreement. The Community Delegation added that if however the measures were put into force on the proposed date the Community would be obliged to consider that Sweden was in violation of the Agreement, and would draw all the necessary conclusions.

In spite of the Community's request Sweden let the measures take effect on 5 November 1975.

Customs' duties reimposed for certain papers and board

2333. On 11 November,¹ the Commission adopted a Regulation reimposing the customs duties, applicable in respect of non-member countries, for certain paper and paperboard originating in Sweden. Under Protocol 1 annexed to the EEC-Sweden Agreement, up to a certain ceiling Community imports of certain products benefit from reduced duty rates. Imports of certain papers and paperboard, which have exceeded the indicated ceilings, will therefore be subject to the customs duties applicable to the products of non-Community countries. The reimposition of CCT duties, necessitated by present conditions on the Community market, will apply from 15 November to 31 December 1975.

1976 ceilings from imports of certain products from the EFTA countries

2334. On 24 November, the Commission presented several proposals to the Council, fixing indicative ceilings (above which the Community may reimpose the 'normal' customs duties applicable in respect of non-member countries), and establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in EFTA countries. Application of these arrangements is provided for by the Agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries.

On the terms of the Commission proposals, on which the Council will shortly decide, the indicative ceilings (beyond which 'normal' duties are reimposed) would be kept at their 1975 levels for all imports of paper and paperboard from Sweden, whilst only a few levels would remain unchanged for Norway, Finland and Austria.

Mediterranean countries

Greece

2335. The EEC-Greece *Association Committee* met in Brussels on 7 November. The main questions dealt with were the trade arrangements applicable to Greek vegetable oils, and matters relating to imports of tomato concentrates from Greece.

2336. On 13 and 14 November a meeting took place between Greek and Commission experts as part of the work on *harmonization in agriculture*. The main aim was to assess the various policies in the Community and Greece concerning wine, fruit and vegetables, to chart the course towards harmonization and determine the methods which, with Community cooperation, are to be applied in Greece.

*

2337. During the part-session of 10 to 14 November, the *European Parliament*² gave its Opinion on the recommendations of the Joint EEC-Greece Parliamentary Committee, adopted in Athens last June,³ and on the Additional Protocol to the EEC-Greece Association Agreement entailed by the enlargement.

Egypt

2338. On 24 November, the Council authorized the Commission to open *negotiations* with Egypt for long-term agreements on the *supply* of Community *agricultural products*: cereals, sugar, beef and veal and milk products. The Commission had re-

¹ OJ C 293 of 12.11.1975.

² Point 2420.

³ Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2334.

commended to the Council on 1 August that such negotiations be opened, following an approach by the Egyptian authorities.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Lomé Convention

Preparations to establish the ACP/EEC Consultative Assembly

2339. A meeting to prepare the swift establishment of the Consultative Assembly, one of the mechanisms of Parliamentary cooperation provided in the Lomé Convention, was held in Luxembourg from 25 to 27 November. It was attended by Commissioner Cheysson, Mr Battaglia representing the Council, and Mr Gaston Thorn.

The draft of the Assembly's rules of procedure was unanimously approved. As requested by the ACP, it stipulates that each of those States shall appoint two delegates to the Assembly (i.e., 92 in all). On the parity principle, the European Parliament will appoint the same number of delegates. The Assembly will carry a Joint Committee, made up of one representative from each ACP State and an equal number of representatives from the European Parliament; the Joint Committee itself can form ad hoc committees to carry out 'specific assignments'.

This cooperation mechanism supersedes the EEC/AASM Association Parliamentary Conference, whose last meeting in May was held in Dublin¹ for the first time. The Consultative Assembly will normally meet once a year, but special meetings may be called as required; the Joint Committee will also normally meet once a year.

Addressing the Luxembourg meeting, Mr Cheysson spoke of the Lomé Convention in the gen-

eral context of Community policy towards the Third World, a policy strongly coloured by financial, commercial and human solidarity. He stressed the need to create a new world economic order. In this respect the Lomé Convention could be regarded as setting a fine example, both in its basic approach and in the resources it brought to bear. Mr Cheysson mentioned the possibility of a meeting of MPs, representing the Community, the ACP States and the southern Mediterranean countries, i.e., 600 000 000 million people forming an interdependent family.

The meeting was attended by observers from the Cape Verde, and Sao Tomé and Príncipe Islands,² who have both asked to join the Lomé Convention. At the close, a resolution was passed urging that the ratification procedures be speeded up.

Interim Committee

2340. The *fourth meeting* of the Lomé Interim Committee was held in Brussels on 17 November. It was the last before the Ministerial Conference of the ACP States in Blantyre (Malawi) on 11 and 12 December.

Appraisal of the different matters on the agenda produced a fruitful discussion of various points mainly to do with trade relations between the Community and the ACP.

As regards trade, the Commission told the Committee that it had advised those concerned, in writing, of actual cases of discrimination between Member States of the Community, or in respect of non-Community countries, resulting from the arrangements applied in certain ACP States for products originating in the Community. For their part, the ACP States pointed out that they were working out a briefing procedure on measures

¹ Bull. EC 5-1975, point 2340.

² Exploratory talks have meanwhile started with Sao Tomé and Príncipe.

taken or to be applied in implementing the interim arrangements of the Lomé Convention. The Community thanked them for this elucidation which will help towards a better understanding of possible difficulties and consequently towards solving them.

The Committee also examined the provisions relating to Community imports of beef and veal and cut flowers and reviewed an ACP request concerning the arrangements for importing a certain volume of rum from the Bahamas. These specific matters will be discussed further within the Sub-Committee on Trade Cooperation.

The ACP countries still have misgivings about the Community's generalized preferences scheme in that their Lomé Convention preferences might be eroded. Referring to the consultation procedure laid down by Article 11 of the Convention, which the EC proposed should be applied in advance, the Community said it was ready at any time, to look together with the ACP States into any practical difficulties which might arise in applying the scheme of generalized preferences. The ACP appreciated this goodwill gesture and asked for the matter to be reviewed by the Sub-Committee on Trade Cooperation. This was agreed.

The Committee commended the results of the Sub-Committee on Financial and Technical Cooperation and the Banana Group. Lastly, it heard reports from the Community on activating the agencies provided under the head of industrial cooperation and on the application for membership by the Cape Verde Isles.

Ratifications

2341. In November, seven more ACP States deposited their ratification instruments with the General Secretariat of the Council of the Communities. They are: Lesotho, Upper Volta, Liberia, Uganda, Zaire, Madagascar and Western Samoa. On 30 November, thirty-three,¹ ACP States

(more than the two thirds required) had ratified. On the Community side, only one State, Denmark, who ratified in July, had deposited its instrument of ratification with the General Secretariat of the ACP. Luxembourg and the United Kingdom have completed the necessary Parliamentary procedures; it is anticipated that those two countries and five other will ratify by the end of 1975. Italy is expected to ratify in January 1976.

Official visit of the President of Tanzania

2342. At the end of a tour taking him to several European capitals, Mr Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, paid an official visit to the Commission on 28 November. A wide-ranging discussion took place between the Tanzanian President and the Commission at a specially organized round-table.

This centred on the general political situation in Africa and various facets of cooperation between Europe and the ACP States, in the context of the Lomé Convention. President Nyerere described Tanzania's basic economic and social objectives.

A team from the Commission then went to Tanzania to discuss with the authorities the details of financial and technical cooperation within the Lomé Convention.

President Nyerere is the first Head of State among the ACP countries to call on the Commission since the Convention was signed.

Relations between the Community and Surinam

2343. At its meeting of 24 November, the Council adopted a statement on relations between the Community and Surinam.² Surinam

¹ Corrected figure.

² OJ C 278 of 5.12.1975.

was due to become independent the following day.

At the independence ceremonies, the Commission was represented by Mr Borschette.

2344. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 November, gave an Opinion on the Lomé Convention.¹

Non-member countries

Industrialized countries

United States

2345. The 11th round of the half-yearly *high-level consultations* with the US Administration was held in Washington on 18, 19 and 20 November. The US Delegation was headed by Mr Charles Robinson, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and included Mr Frederic Dent, the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations. The Commission Delegation was led by Mr Finn Olav Gundelach.

The consultations centred on North-South relations, the international economic situation and bilateral and multilateral commercial and agricultural policy problems, including the drift towards protectionism in the United States, and the prospects for multilateral trade negotiations.

Canada

2346. The 6th round of EC-Canada *consultations* took place in Brussels on 3 and 4 November. The agenda covered a wide range of topics in Community-Canada relations. In the multilateral context the two sides concentrated on developments in multilateral trade negotiations and relations with developing countries. Regarding bila-

teral relations, there were discussions on a number of trade policy issues, as well as on matters of economic cooperation.

2347. Ways and means of *cooperating on the environment* were the subject of correspondence between Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza of the Commission and H.E. Mr Marcel Cadieux, Head of Canada's Mission to the Communities.²

New Zealand

2348. On 24 November,³ the Council adopted a Regulation raising by 18 % the special cif price to be observed by New Zealand for exports of butter and cheese to the United Kingdom under Protocol 18 annexed to the Act of Accession.

2349. On 24 and 25 November the first round of regular talks took place in Brussels between the Commission and New Zealand, as decided on during Sir Christopher Soames' visit to Wellington in September 1974. The discussions, very general in nature, bore on farming matters and multilateral issues.

Asian and Latin American developing countries

India

2350. During its third meeting in Brussels on 11 and 12 November, the *Joint EEC-India Commission* got down to a discussion on economic trends in India and the Community. It found that, despite the present crisis, cooperation between the two sides had got off to a good start in several areas, particularly in respect of leather and leather products, cattle feeds and tea. One of the objectives is to find ways on either side to

¹ Point 2448.

² Point 2223.

³ OJ L 307 of 27.11.1975.

encourage and expand trade. Cooperation in further new areas is now under study.

A trade promotion programme was adopted for Indian exports of light engineering products, handicraft wares and handloom fabrics.

The Community Delegation announced that, pending the conclusion of negotiations for new jute and coir agreements, interim arrangements will be applied on the basis of current agreements, including duty-free entry of jute and coir goods into the United Kingdom and Denmark. Other outstanding matters will be tackled during the negotiations. The Commission departments will look into the possibility of arranging round-table discussions between European and Indian interests in the jute and coir sectors.

Assessing progress in implementing the Agreement, the delegations acknowledged that the results so far had been fully up to expectations. Both sides, who now know and understand each other better, felt, however, that closer cooperation would in certain instances require specific technical expertise and that steps should be taken to secure it.

2351. Commissioner Spinelli, responsible for industrial affairs, received Mr T.A. Pai, *India's Minister of Industry*. As he elucidated some guidelines of Community industrial policy, Mr Spinelli also echoed certain problems of European industrialists in their relations with India. In reply, Mr Pai mentioned the constraints on India's industrial policy, particularly as regards optimum use of her potential, and the need to export.

Both parties felt that solutions to some of these problems could be sought under the EEC-India Commercial Cooperation Agreement, and it was agreed that the Joint Commission would look into ways of following up their discussion.

Sri Lanka

2352. The *Trade Cooperation Agreement* between the Community and Sri Lanka (Ceylon), signed in Brussels on 23 July,¹ was formally concluded by the Council on 12 November. Since the exchange of instruments notifying completion of the procedures required was made the following day, it will come into force on 1 December² in accordance with Article 15 thereof. The inaugural meeting of the Joint Committee anticipated under the Agreement could thus take place very shortly.

Argentina

2353. On 25 November, the Commission adopted a Recommendation to the Council to renew, for one year, the EEC-Argentina *Trade Agreement* which came into force on 1 January 1972 and expires on 31 December 1975.

Interparliamentary Conference between the Community and Latin America

2354. The *second Interparliamentary Conference* between the Community and Latin America was held in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 November (the first took place in Bogotá from 15 to 18 July 1974).

The Latin American Parliament (a supraparliamentary body) was represented by the Netherlands Antilles, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela. Observers included a Mexican Delegation and Chilean and Uruguayan MPs in exile. The Community sent delegates from the European Parliament, the Commission (Mr Brunner), the Council and the European Investment Bank.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2357.

² OJ L 299 of 19.11.1975.

The debates centred on the following three issues:

- (i) economic relations between the Community and Latin America, including overall policy of cooperation and development, beef and veal, the outlook for EEC-Latin American relations as part of a new world economic order;
- (ii) problems arising from the development of multinational companies;
- (iii) situation of parliamentary democracy in Europe and Latin America.

The findings and recommendations of the Conference have still to be referred back to the appropriate authorities of both Parliaments before they can be adopted.

State-trading countries

2355. On 17 November, the Commission sent the Council a Proposal on amendments to be made, for 1976, to the quota lists now in effect, as annexed to the Council Decision of 27 March on autonomous import arrangements vis-à-vis State-trading countries.¹ With regard to 'Other Goods' and similar quotas, the new lists incorporate appreciable reductions in the biggest quantities.

Diplomatic relations of the Communities

2356. On 5 November,² the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Mr Peter Stephen Lai (Federation of *Malaysia*) and H.E. Mr Albertus B.F. Burger (*South Africa*), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new Ambassadors succeed Mr Tan Sri Philip Kuok Hock Khee (Malaysia) and Mr Willem

Christiaan Naudé (South Africa) who have been assigned to other posts.

2357. On 7 November,³ the Council and Commission noted the appointment of H.E. Mr Virgile-Octave Tevoedjre as the representative of Dahomey to the EEC, to succeed Mr Gratien Pognon whose duties terminated on 1 August 1975.

¹ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975, and Bull. EC 3-1975, point 2306.

² OJ C 262 of 15.11.1975.

³ OJ C 271 of 27.11.1975.

4. Institutions and organs of the Communities

European Parliament

European Parliament

*Part-session in Luxembourg,
from 10 to 14 November 1975*

2401. The main feature of the November part-session¹ was the first phase of the 1976 budget procedure. Parliament also dealt with the Commission's Annual Report on the Economic Situation and a series of social policy matters. The question of Greece joining the Community was a keynote in discussion of the renewal of activity by the Association bodies, after a lapse of eight years.

At the beginning of the first sitting, the President welcomed a delegation from Portugal's Constituent Assembly, which he had invited to Luxembourg. He described the visit as an earnest of Portugal's political resolve, founded on the principles of pluralism and as an act of faith in Europe's process of unification.

Urgent debate
(13 November)

UN Resolution on Zionism

2402. Parliament termed it incomprehensible and absurd to equate Zionism with racism as expressed in the vote of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the resolution on Zionism. The Groups all rejected the UN resolution, which moreover the nine Member States had unanimously opposed in the General Assembly. Only seven MPs abstained.

Nobel Peace Prize for Andrei Sakharov

2403. The decision of the Soviet authorities not to allow Andrei Sakharov to go to Norway to re-

ceive the Nobel Peace Prize was condemned by a large majority in Parliament, with particular reference to the Final Act of the CSCE. Except for the Communists, all the groups agreed that the decision was unwarrantable, since it concerned a 'great scientist and champion of human rights' who had made a direct contribution to the mutual understanding of nations and individuals and thereby rendered an invaluable service to the cause of peace.

Finance
(11 and 13 November)

1976 general budget

2404. Parliament appraised the draft² of the Community's general budget for 1976 as part of the initial phase of the budget procedure.

The House put 95 draft amendments to the vote. The division, in which a majority of at least 100 of the whole 198 members was required, followed a ten-hour general debate, during which some 30 speakers took the floor. Amendments were approved which raised the draft budget by about half of the cuts made by the Council.³

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 Allies Group, *C* = European Conservatives, *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats, *COM* = Communist and Allies Group. *B* = Belgium, *DK* = Denmark, *G* = Federal Republic of Germany, *F* = France, *IRL* = Ireland, *L* = Luxembourg, *NL* = Netherlands, *UK* = United Kingdom, *I* = Italy. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 280 of 8.12.1975 and the verbatim report of the part-session is contained in OJ Annex 196.

² Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2464 and 10-1975, points 2460, 2462.

³ Point 2467, Table 3.

The Council had trimmed the Commission's preliminary draft by some 600 000 000 u.a. The cuts involved only the Commission Section in which appropriations for Community policies are entered.

The rapporteur of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Cointat (EPD/F) said the Council's draft for 1976 was a disappointment. It lacked any political programme and contained only a set of estimates devoid of any coherent policy. In this form it was on a par with retail bookkeeping, which was not the House's idea of the Community's future.

The only saving grace was the conciliation procedure between Council and Parliament, which had allowed the House to gain acceptance for some of its demands.

Mr Cointat set out as guidelines for budget policy: the need for uniform VAT (in connection with EC own resources); the need to limit supplementary budgets to the absolute minimum required; greater budget transparency; greater use of loans, which must figure in the budget; more clarity in respect of commitment authorization for medium-term activities; an improved budgetary timetable.

The co-rapporteur Miss Flesch (L/L) discussed a number of technical corrigenda, which had to be made in the Council, Parliament and Court of Justice 'Sections'.

Mr Lange (S/G) called for greater transparency and more rights in respect of revenues and the use of 'provisional appropriations not allocated.' Mr Aigner (C-D/G) urged that future Community budgets be less dependent on the individual decisions of Member States' Governments and that more emphasis be laid on the decision-making authority of the Community institutions.

Mr Bangemann (L/G) said that the dialogue between Governments could not replace the Community institutions. He opposed economies which made effective Community growth impossible. Mr Yeats (EPD/IRL) censured the Council for

lack of goodwill, especially in respect of the Regional Fund. Lord Bessborough (C/UK) declared he would not be able to recommend his Group to approve the next budget, if the absurd classification of expenditure into 'compulsory' and 'non-compulsory' was maintained. Mr Fabbrini (COM/I) rejected the draft, since, as a result of the economic crisis, it failed to do justice to the needs of the Community citizen, to any significant extent.

As the debate went on, criticism was aimed at the areas where the Council had wielded its red pencil most fiercely.

Full reinstatement of the Commission's recommended appropriations for research was justified in that it involved projects under way in the key areas of energy and environmental research, which if broken off would negate all the work done so far. The importance of research in protecting jobs in the future was also pointed out.

The slender endowment of the Social Fund was criticized all round, in view of the adverse short-term economic situation and the social problems arising therefrom, in connection, *inter alia*, with the top heaviness of the budget in respect of the EAGGF. Efforts to cut down agricultural expenditure, on which the House could present only proposed modifications, had already failed to find a majority in the Budgets Committee.

It was generally agreed that payment authorizations for the Social Fund should be raised by 70 000 000 u.a. This made possible measures to help the unemployed, the handicapped, migrant workers and other problem groups.

The House felt that the appropriations recommended for the Regional Fund were inadequate. To obviate a supplementary budget, it entered the additional 150 000 000 u.a. required in the Chapter: 'Provisional appropriations not allocated', where they can be called upon as required.

In increasing the expenditure for development

aid by 432 000 000 u.a., the House intended to indicate that aid for the impoverished countries of the Third World helped to ensure peace in the world. Considering the heavy Community stocks of milk powder and cereals, cuts here were utterly incomprehensible.

Winding up, the Council President, Mr *Fabbri*, confirmed that the Council was fully aware of its responsibility. He undertook to work for further constructive dialogue between the Council and Parliament. He urged those MPs who had complained about the cuts in Social Fund appropriations to make representations to their respective governments, who were ultimately responsible. As the representative of the Italian Government he had opposed any cuts.

For the Commission Mr *Cheysson* had earlier defended the preliminary draft and blamed the Council for lacking the political will for a real common policy. The Community's current activities were sectoral, without any overall integration.

With the sum total of its amendments in the first reading, Parliament had meanwhile far exceeded its allotted margin for increases, of 66 000 000 (the Council's interpretation) or 78 000 000 u.a. (Parliament's interpretation). As the rapporteur, Mr *Cointat*, explained, the House hoped, however, to persuade the Council to take over itself, in its amended draft, a major proportion of the expenditure which the House wrote in, so as to avoid a supplementary budget.

Draft amending and supplementary budget No 3 for 1975
(13 November)

2405. Subject to the inclusion of 2 500 000 u.a. as aid to beekeepers, and the fulfilment of certain budget policy obligations, the House approved the draft of the third amending and supplementary budget for 1975.¹ The Council should undertake:

(a) to reach a decision, before consideration of the 1977 general budget begins, on the sixth Directive on harmonization of the common basis of assessment of value added tax, which is fundamental to the Community's financial independence, laid down as an objective in the Treaty;

(b) to include in the annual budget from now on all foreseeable and unavoidable expenditure, in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Treaty and the Financial Regulation;

(c) to provide — if it continues to insist that certain forecasts are guesswork — in addition to the funds directly entered on budget lines an allocation in Chapter 98 'Non-allocated provisional appropriations' in order both to avoid supplementary budgets and recourse to additional instruments in the course of the financial year, and to make transfers of funds more transparent;

(d) to apply the Treaty provisions relating to the budget in such a way as to allow Parliament a real say in drawing up the budget and amending it during the financial year.

Discharge for the financial year 1971
(14 December)

2406. Parliament, having refused on 15 June² to give the Commission a discharge in respect of implementing the 1971 budget, now decided to do so. The Council's discharge Decision was to hand since 16 September. The delay was due to the lack of EAGGF accounts from national departments, which meant that the necessary accounting closures could not be submitted on time.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2460.

² Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2419.

Annual Report on the economic situation (13 November)

2407. In its Opinion on the Annual Report on the economic situation in the Community,¹ Parliament endorsed the Commission's careful appraisal of short-term economic data and cautious forecasting. The House confirmed that its overall economic policy objectives set in March still applied.² Because the Council had fought shy of decisions, the Community's economic policy instruments were both inadequately designed and inadequately applied. The House pointed to the unsatisfactory position of the Economic and Monetary Union. The Community should be tackling the structural elements of the recession with medium-term economic policy objectives.

The rapporteur, Mr *Artzinger* (C-D/G) highlighted the value of an effective campaign against inflation, in a situation coloured by a 38% increase in the amount of money in circulation. The report of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee came under heavy Communist fire. Mr *Leonardi* (COM/I) stressed that the Community's foundations were being shaken, when such varying inflation rates, from 6 to 25%, confronted the Member States with different problems. Mr *Leenhardt* (S/F) described the Commission's Proposals as cautious in appraising the crisis, but courageous in respect of their medium-term objectives.

Mr *Berkhouwer* (L/NL) criticized the deterioration in European awareness, as evinced by the 'Monetary Summit' at Rambouillet. Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* (C/UK) pointed out that past failures could not be repaired at a stroke. The only way out lay in gradual structural changes. Mr *Nyborg* (EPD/DK) highlighted the unreliability of economic forecasts.

Winding up, Commission Vice-President *Haferkamp*, responsible for economic policy, warned against protectionism. It was no way to get out of the recession. The crucial thing was to restore the confidence of consumers and investors. All in

all, Mr *Haferkamp* found the situation somewhat brighter than last year. Payment balances and inflation rates had shown an improvement. But he assessed the excessive rise in the rate of savings as a negative factor which only a climate of confidence could overcome.

Social policy

Mass dismissals

2408. The Committee on Social Affairs and Employment asked the Council whether the Commission would get down to preparing the necessary instruments so that the Community could deal with the danger of mass dismissals in companies with establishments in more than one Member State. The Committee pointed to the situation in AKZO and Philips.

Speaking for the Committee, Mr *Albers* criticized the EC Directive on mass dismissals, which was apparently designed only for companies who operated on a national front. He asked what role the Council was according to international trade unions.

Council President *Battaglia* assured the House that the Council would be examining the question without delay. In the Community's present financial situation, it was hard to implement new proposals. The Social Fund's resources were altogether insufficient. Moreover it was not the job of the Fund to finance measures which really had to be financed by the Member States.

In the ensuing debate all round disappointment was voiced. Mr *Van der Gun* claimed that the Council should examine whether any more specific opportunities existed for Community intervention. Mr *Gibbons* (EPD/IRL) referred to the special problems arising in the Community's poorer regions. Mr *Marras* (COM/I) drew a paral-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1975, points 2202 to 2203.

² Bull. EC 3-1975, point 2411.

lel with other measures by multinationals, such as the impending mass dismissals in Leyland's Italian company.

Mr Battaglia was astonished at the sharp criticism in the debate, and decisively rebutted the charge against Council and Commission that they either failed to act or could not agree. Neither the Council nor the Commission could be held responsible for the fact that national interests were gaining strength in all the Member States. Naturally this was mirrored in the Council itself. He urged the House to act in areas where the Community seemed to have reached a dead end.

Mr Normanton (C/UK) demanded that all companies, big or small, be made subject to the same rules. Mr Ellis (S/UK) pointed out the crucial factors in the problem, which could not be dealt with by the measures announced.

Trade union rights for migrant workers (13 November)

2409. Workers from the Community States and those from outside should be treated equally as regards the exercise of trade union rights. The Commission, which wanted to confine to Community workers these rights of access to senior positions in a trade union, was asked to present an appropriate draft Recommendation, for approval along with the narrower proposed Regulation now before the House. Parliament felt that the right to participate as a trade union representative in the management of public law entities, and the holding of offices governed by public law must both be incorporated in the Regulation. This would eliminate an inconsistency between his Proposal and the more broadly-based Community action programme for the benefit of migrant workers and their families.

Commissioner Gundelach did not reject Parliament's claim in principle, but pointed out that any such Recommendation would hold up approval of the Directive in hand.

Education of migrant workers' children (13 November)

2410. Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Directive on the education of migrant workers' children.¹ In the Resolution the House took up a number of suggestions it had already made in connection with reforming the European Schools.² As an initial step, the existing European Schools should be opened up to the children of migrant workers. At a second stage, all schools, including the nursery classes, should take on a more and more European character in the form of a pluricultural education. The education institute which it is proposed to set up at European level should develop special curricula for this purpose.

Social Fund and vocational training (14 November)

2411. Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal for the ESF to take part in adaptation operations, as an urgent measure of Community legislation in the face of continuing unemployment.

Research (14 November)

2412. Three Commission research programmes concerning *environmental protection*,³ *health protection*⁴ and *reference methods*⁵ were treated in a joint debate. All three were approved, with a reminder that the continuity of research projects must be assured by appropriate funding.

¹ OJ C 213 of 17.9.1975.

² Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2411.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 1504.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 1503.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 1505.

Energy policy (14 November)

2413. Parliament felt that the proposed Regulation on notification of investment projects of interest to the Community in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors¹ afforded the Commission considerable scope for action in respect of a common energy policy. The House approved the Proposal, but wanted to see investment projects included, which would benefit the environment.

Environmental protection (10 November)

Lead content of petrol

2414. In its Opinion on the proposed Directive concerning the composition of petrol,² Parliament advocated the principle of prevention, which would limit the lead content of motor vehicle exhaust gases. But it recommended a somewhat slower application of the measures than that envisaged by the Commission.

In the first stage (according to the Commission: by 1976; as proposed by Parliament: by 1977) the measure would in the main extend to reducing the lead content of high-grade petrol to 0.40 gm/litre. In a second stage, to begin according to Parliament on 1 January 1979 (the Commission proposed 1 January 1978) further limits would be applied in the light of experience; the Commission, however, wanted to make the further limitations binding as from now.

Countries, such as Germany for example, who wanted to prescribe greater reductions in lead content, should be allowed to do so earlier, provided 'the smooth functioning of the Common Market is in no way prejudiced thereby.'

The responsible Commissioner, Mr *Gundelach* could not promise that the Commission would be able to act on all the proposed amendments. He expressed reservations, since certain proposals

made it more difficult to work out European solutions.

Consumer protection policy (12 November)

2415. The Socialist Group held that stonger and coordinated consumer protection through the EC institutions was urgently needed. Miss *Boothroyd* (UK), Mrs *Orth*, (G) and Mr *Fellermaier* (G) asked why Council Decisions were still wanting on consumer protection in respect of pesticides, wines, fruit juices, fertilizers, cosmetics and safety wind screens, some of which were outstanding from 1968/69. They also inquired about the proportional costs of processing, packaging and marketing foodstuffs.

In reply, Council President *Battaglia* referred to the major problems in harmonizing Member States' statutory provisions, which were based on differing experience. The Council was now preparing Directives in the sectors concerned: the work on fruit juices and fertilizers would be completed shortly. In conclusion he said he was sure that the undue discrepancy between producer and consumer prices could at least be partially solved under a comprehensive reform of the CAP.

Transport

Air traffic safety (12 November)

2416. The Committee on Regional Policy and Transport had put questions to the Council and Commission concerning the dangers arising from the growing density and ever-increasing speed of air traffic. It asked what was happening about the Proposal in the Commission Communication on

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2275.

² OJ C 8 of 31.1.1974.

further development of the common transport policy as regards the inclusion of air traffic.

Council President *Battaglia* pointed out that where air traffic was concerned, as with ocean shipping, one had to proceed with the utmost caution. But the Commission would prepare Proposals. The question of air traffic safety did not fall within the Council's province, but was the task of other international bodies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Eurocontrol, etc.

For the Commission, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* reported on contacts with the airlines, which in the interests of coordination would continue. But he also highlighted the complicated technical and operational sides of the matter.

The Group spokesmen were very critical. Considering that it had been engaged on this problem since October 1973, the Council's answer was generally taken to be miserably disappointing. The House adopted a Resolution urging the Commission to send a Proposal forthwith to the Council on initiating Community action on air safety. One single agency should be responsible for monitoring the air corridors. On this point Parliament referred to the positive results since 1963 from the European Air Safety Organization (Eurocontrol).

Parliament hoped that the further development of air safety would also give fresh impetus to the European aerospace and electronics industries.

Community quota for road freight haulage (13 November)

2417. The Commission's proposed Regulation on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States¹ was welcomed as a step towards Parliament's long advocated definitive market system for road freight haulage.

Bracket tariffs scheme for road freight haulage (13 November)

2418. The House approved a Commission Proposal to amend the standing rules concerning the system of bracket charges for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.¹

Navigability certificates (14 November)

2419. Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal for a Directive on mutual recognition of navigability certificates for inland waterway vessels.²

External Relations

Greece (12 November)

2420. Parliament endorsed the Recommendations adopted on 27 June by the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Greece Association in Athens. They concern common problems of policy, running and strengthening the organs of the Association and economic and trade matters.

On Greece's application for accession, Parliament's Resolution indicated that the Council and Commission and the governments should speed up the necessary procedures. Economic and financial problems raised by Greece's request must be frankly and exhaustively discussed. In the interests of consolidating relations, the Association institutions should intensify their activities; close regular political consultation must be established. In this connection the House did not hide its concern over the lack of progress in solving the Cyprus problem.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2266.

² Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2270.

The debate turned into a general acknowledgement of Greece's full membership, but also into a discussion of the conditions and circumstances surrounding the accession of present Associates.

Mr *Giraud* (S/F) stressed that association was only a prelude to full membership. On Greece's future accession, he said that this could not lead to any assumption of Turkish membership.

Mr *Giraud* (C-D/I) and Mr *Pisoni* (C-D/I) both emphasized the difficulties of harmonizing Greek and Community agricultural policies.

Mr *D'Angelosante* (COM/I) could see no dangers arising from Greece's accession. Several British Conservatives denied press reports that they opposed Greece's membership. They simply favoured a long transitional period and did not want to raise any false hopes of swift accession.

Winding up, Commissioner *Gundelach* said that the Commission report on Greece's application would be ready by the end of the year.

*Additional Protocol to the
EEC-Greece Association Agreement*

2421. Parliament also approved swift ratification of the Additional Protocol to the Association Agreement, signed on 28 April. The Protocol concerns extension of the 1961 Agreement to Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

World Food Conference
(14 November)

2422. Parliament considered that more food aid from the Community was urgently needed. The Community had been criticized in the World Food Council for not having increased the volume of its food aid since the World Food Conference (5 to 15 November 1974).

Protectionist moves by the USA
(12 November)

2423. The EPD Group asked the Commission for accurate data on the protectionist measures applied or planned by the United States. Mr *Kaspereit* (F), substantiating the question, referred to developments in the USA, marked by investigations into the imposition of countervailing and anti-dumping duties, moves to apply safeguard clauses to certain imports and complaints about alleged shady practices by foreign countries under Section 301 of the Trade Act.

Commissioner *Gundelach* set the problem in its world context: general unemployment demanded that all States make full use of their own capacities. The question of protectionism was also confronting the Community. In the USA one had to distinguish between protectionist measures and protectionist pressure. Such measures had so far been warded off and this must be the aim of future EC policy. Only in the case of cheese exports had the situation worsened. This matter would be negotiated with the American authorities.

In the debate Lord *Castle* (S/UK), while attacking the 'politicking' of the policy of syndicates and certain lobbies, went on to thank Mr *Gundelach* for his splendid handling of the negotiations in the USA. Mr *Scholten* (C-D/NL) saw the cause of the problem in the shift of power from the US Government towards Congress. Mr *Guldberg* (L/DK) reiterated the call for a constructive monetary policy. Mr *Spicer* (C/UK) said that the US Government's attitude must be seen in the context of next year's Presidential elections. Mr *Leonardi* (COM/I) pointed to the far more extensive opportunities for the USA to pursue a protectionist policy.

Question Time
(12 November)

2424. Eleven questions were answered by President *Battaglia* for the Council and by President

Ortoli, Vice-Presidents *Hillery* and *Scarascia Mugnozza*, and Mr *Gundelach* and Mr *Spinelli* for the Commission.

Law restricting access to employment in Germany

Mr *Bordu* (COM/F) to the Council: 'Does the Council consider the law passed by the Bundestag discriminating between citizens in regard to access to employment in the civil service in the German Federal Republic compatible with the EEC Treaty and the Final Act of the ECSC Treaty?'

Mr *Battaglia* explained that access to civil service employment in the Member States did not fall within the Community's competence.

Reorganization of Leyland-Innocenti

Mr *Leonardi* (COM/I) to the Council: 'How does the Council view the plan for the reorganization of the Leyland-Innocenti multinational, which in Italy has led to the threat of massive redundancies; and what measures, if any, does it intend to take?'

Mr *Battaglia* did not consider the Council had any responsibility in this matter.

European Union

Mr *Dykes* (C/UK) to the Council: 'When does the Council expect that Mr Tindemans will present his report on European Union?'

The Council President replied that it would be presented on schedule, i.e., by the end of this year.

The Swiss franc in the monetary 'snake'

Mr *Leenhardt* (S/F) to the Commission: 'Could the Commission explain exactly why the request by the Swiss Confederation to have the Swiss franc included in the "snake" system has not yet been approved and what the obstacles are?'

President *Ortoli* said that the Council would shortly take up this question again and examine the technical details, which were rather intricate.

European high speed railway network

Mr *Terrenoire* (EPD/F) to the Commission: 'Following the last meeting of the "Group of Nine" at the level of the Directors-General of the EEC railways, what measures does the Commission intend to put forward to speed up work to provide Europe with a high speed railway network?'

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* explained that he had again spoken for such a facility at the last Council meeting. The Commission had no further means of action here.

Alleviation of youth unemployment

Mr *Hamilton* (S/UK) to the Commission: 'What plans are envisaged in the immediate future to give additional Community financial assistance for the alleviation of youth unemployment in the United Kingdom?'

Mr *Härzschel* (C-D/G) to the Commission: 'What has been the trend during the last two years in unemployment among young people in Community countries; what measures has the Commission introduced to date; how much has so far been spent from the Social Fund on the provision of training vacancies and what additional practical steps does the Commission intend to take to solve the problem of rising unemployment among young people?'

Vice-President *Hillery* stressed this could only be looked at from the angle of the whole Community. The Standing Committee on Employment, on which both sides of industry were represented, was grappling with the problems. He also spoke of using Social Fund resources. The Commission was certainly aware that further measures were required, and these were now being studied. In a chain of supplementary questions, speakers from all Groups emphasized the pressing immediacy of this issue and called for action on statistics concerning education, including the

schooling of migrant workers' children and early retirement.

European Data Bank computer industry

Mr *Dalyell* (S/UK) to the Commission: 'Will the Commission report on progress towards the objective of creating a European data bank computer industry, competitive with IBM?'

Mr *Spinelli* explained that more than 120 data banks were now operating in the Member States' public services alone; but one could not speak of an industry. With the 27 000 000 u.a. in the Community budget we could not of course compete with IBM's multimillions, but we could at least carry out a number of substantial research and development projects. The questioner, however, countered that the money could be better employed elsewhere.

Trade with Malaysia

Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C/UK) to the Commission: 'What steps are the Commission taking to restore the level of trade in pineapples from Malaysia to its pre-1973 level in view of the serious decline which has taken place since 1973, and what steps will be taken to ensure that total trade between the EEC and Malaysia will not decline from its 1974 level?'

Mr *Gundelach* pointed out that between 1972 and 1974 imports from Malaysia had doubled. Figures for 1975 were not yet to hand, Mr *Gundelach* was optimistic for the future of trade with all the south-east Asian countries.

Woollen manufacturing industry

Lord *Gladwyn* (L/UK) to the Commission: 'The woollen and worsted Trades Federation of Bradford, England, complain of unsocial production methods and unfair marketing practices on the part of the woollen manufacturing industry of Prato, Tuscany. Does the Commission consider that these complaints are wholly or partially justified and if so, what course is, in its view, open to the Bradford Federation in order to obtain redress?'

Mr *Spinelli* assured him that the Commission would investigate the complaint before the end of the year.

Milk powder stocks in the Community

Mr *Coimat* (EPD/F) to the Commission: 'Are not the stocks of some one million tons of milk powder in the Community partly the result of a certain negligence by the Commission in the proper management of stocks in accordance with a coherent commercial policy and partly a reflection of their unwillingness to dispose of these stocks in 1975 for extremely short-term budgetary reasons?'

Vice-President *Hillery* pointed out that the build up of stocks was not due to market management. Such stocks were formerly released for export as cattlefeed etc. This could also be considered for 1975. Milk powder could be stored for two years. In supplementary questions, speakers advocated its more intensive use as food aid, which would save storage costs as well. Mr *Hillery* replied that it cost more to give away milk powder than to store it.

Nuclear fuel reprocessing

Mr *Noè* (C-D/I) to the Commission: 'How does the Commission expect the problem of nuclear fuel reprocessing to be solved in the 1980s since it appears that existing capacity will be insufficient to meet the demand when the programmes for building new nuclear power stations are implemented?'

Mr *Spinelli* confirmed that in the 1980s processing capacity would be inadequate. The Commission was therefore considering storage capacities. Environmental problems were also being examined

Council

In November the Council held four meetings concerning foreign affairs, agriculture, the economy and finance, and tax matters.

366th Meeting — Foreign Affairs (Brussels, 5 and 6 November)

2425. *President: Mr Rumor, Italy's Minister for Foreign Affairs*

From the Commission: President Ortoli, Mr Borschette, Mr Gundelach, Mr Cheysson

Election of Parliament by direct universal suffrage: After meeting a delegation from the European Parliament, the Council finalized the report for the European Council meeting of 1 and 2 December.¹

Passport Union: A report was received on the status of work on establishing the Passport Union, with a view to preparing a decision of the European Council.¹

Long-term contracts for agricultural products: After a broad discussion of long-term contracts for the supply of farm products, the Council recognized the political expediency of concluding such an agreement between the Community and Egypt.²

Conference on International Economic Cooperation: The Council took stock of the work on preparing the Community's general position in respect of the Conference.

Generalized preferences: Regarding the scheme of generalized preferences for 1976, the Council set out guidelines to be discussed with the associated countries.³

Overall Mediterranean approach: The Council discussed opening negotiations with the Machrak countries.

Budget: The second letter of amendment to the draft of the 1976 Community budget was approved.⁴

Internal organization: The Council formally confirmed the guidelines on Community matters evolved by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs at their meeting in Lucca. These mainly concern the internal organization of the Council's work, coordination of its work in the various sectors of

Community activity and the convening of joint meetings with the Ministers responsible for specific sectors.⁵

367th Meeting — Agriculture (Brussels, 10 and 11 November)

2426. *President: Mr Marcora, Italy's Minister of Agriculture*

From the Commission: Mr Lardinois

Stocktaking of the CAP: The Council got down to a further searching appraisal of various questions in connection with the stocktaking of the CAP.⁶

Wine: The Council assessed the current trend of market prices and progress in the procedure concerning the French tax on wine imports from Italy.⁷ The other deliberations focused on milk products,⁸ cereals and rice,⁸ and beef and veal.⁸

368th Meeting — Economy and Finance (Brussels, 17 November)

2427. *President: Mr Colombo, Italy's Minister of the Treasury*

From the Commission: Vice-President Haferkamp, Mr Cheysson

Economic situation of the Community: The Council appraised the economic situation and approved the annual report and guidelines for 1976.⁹

¹ Point 1104.

² Point 2338.

³ Point 2316.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2463.

⁵ Point 2504.

⁶ Point 2226.

⁷ Point 2229.

⁸ Points 2228 to 2231.

⁹ Point 2201.

ECSC unit of account: The Council gave a unanimous confirmatory Opinion on the Commission's draft ECSC Decision concerning the rate for converting Member States' currencies into the unit of account used within the ECSC.

Euratom Loans: Further work was done on the draft Decision relating to floating Euratom loans, in order to make a Community contribution to financing nuclear power stations. The stewardship of the loans, and borrowings, was also discussed.

369th Meeting — Tax Matters (Brussels, 24 November)

2428. *President:* Mr Visentini, Italy's Minister for Finance

From the Commission: Vice-President Simonet

VAT: The Council got down to a general discussion of a number of basic questions arising in connection with the draft of the sixth VAT Directive.¹

Action Programme for Taxation: There was a policy debate on the Commission Communication concerning an action programme on taxation.²

Commission

Activities

2429. The Commission's attention and deliberations were dominated by preparations for the European Council meeting,³ the Tripartite Conference,⁴ budgetary procedure⁵ and trade relations with the United States.⁶

Worker participation and company structure: The Commission adopted a green paper on worker participation and company structure. This document summarizes the situation in the Member States and examines Community rules which might be considered, in the light of foreseeable

developments which lean towards more and more active worker participation. It is intended to initiate a broad discussion of these questions in all circles concerned. Publication of the green paper enables the Commission to take an active part in the widespread discussions on changing industrial relations. The Commission is thus making a positive contribution to the trend, now in operation, which is working to change not only companies but the basic relationships at the heart of our society.⁷

Energy policy: The Commission thoroughly discussed all aspects of the common energy policy guidelines in order to define the basic components of an organized energy market which will meet the minimum requirements of solidarity inherent in the Community's very existence.

French tax on Italian wine: Since France has not stopped collection of the tax on imports of Italian wines the Commission decided to inform the Court of Justice.⁸

Milk products: The Commission discussed at length the milk market position and the procedures which would make producers partly responsible for surpluses. The Commission considers that there is now a structural surplus situation in milk products, particularly powdered milk.⁹

Commission relations with both sides of industry

2430. In November, several meetings were run with various trade union and employer organizations.

¹ Point 2126.

² Point 2115.

³ Points 1101 to 1107.

⁴ Points 1201 to 1205.

⁵ Points 2404, 2467.

⁶ Point 2345.

⁷ Points 1301 to 1303.

⁸ Points 2229, 2436.

⁹ Point 2231.

A briefing session was held with the European Confederation of Trade Unions on the theme: development and raw materials — problems of the moment.¹ Following a request by both sides of industry at the sectoral meeting of 30 September,² a briefing session for the textile and garment industry was organized with employers and unions, concerning the purpose and operations of the Social Fund.

Two colloquia also took place this month: the first, with the Community Transport Trade Union Committee was on the status of the common transport policy, while the second was in Florence, where Mr Simonet reported on energy policy to the Congress of the European Confederation of Trade Unions.

Court of Justice

New cases

Case 112/75 — Direction générale de la sécurité sociale, Nancy, v (1) Mr A. Hirardin, Mont-Saint-Martin and (2) Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie du Nord-Est, Nancy

2431. In an action concerning confirmation, for purposes of old-age insurance, of the wage-earning activities of a Belgian national in Algeria before independence, the Cour d'Appel of Nancy asked the Court of Justice on 25 November 1975 for a preliminary ruling on whether the French decree³ of 4 September 1962 laying down the conditions to be fulfilled by aliens in order to qualify for the same benefits as French nationals (e.g., proof of devotion to France) is compatible with Regulation No 3⁴ on social security for migrant workers, and, in particular, Articles 2, 3, 8 and 12 thereof.

Case 113/75 — Mr G. Fracassetti, Calusco D'Adda, v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato

2432. In an action concerning the payment of agricultural levies on imports on maize into Italy, the Tribunale di Genova asked the Court of Justice, on 25 November 1975, for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 17 of Regulation No 19 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in cereals,⁵ repeated in Article 15 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in cereals⁶ with regard to the meaning to be ascribed to the words 'day of importation' where customs clearance occurs on a number of occasions and the rate of levy varies between the date of submission of the import declaration and the date on which the goods are cleared by customs. The court also wished to know whether the Commission Recommendation⁷ of 25 May 1962 on the date to be used for determining the rate of customs duty applicable to goods stated to be for consumption may apply in the case of agricultural levies.

Case 114/75 — National Carbonizing Company Ltd, (NCC), Mansfield, v Commission

2433. Following its action for default⁸ and its request⁸ for interim measures the NCC brought an action before the Court of Justice on 25 November 1975 to annul the Commission's decision or recommendation contained, according to the plaintiff, in a registered letter sent on 16 October 1975 to the plaintiff by the Commission in reply

¹ Supplement 6/75 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. 9-1975, point 2426.

³ Journal officiel de la République française, 1962, p. 8678.

⁴ OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

⁵ OJ 59 of 12.4.1963.

⁶ OJ 117 of 19.6.1967.

⁷ OJ 51 of 29.6.1962.

⁸ Cases 109/75, and 109/75 R, Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2435.

to its complaint of 21 July 1975. It is also asking for damages to compensate it for the closure of its two coke factories.

Case 115/75 — Fa. Gebr. Dietz, Frankfurt/Main, v Commission

2434. On 26 November 1975 a German firm that exported white sugar brought a claim for damages before the Court of Justice to compensate it for the loss it claimed to have suffered as a result of the inadequacy of export refunds to cover risks arising from the devaluation of the dollar and the adjustment of the system of monetary compensatory amounts.

Case 116/75 — Commission official v Commission

2435. A Commission official brought an action before the Court on 26 November 1975 to annul the Commission's implied decision rejecting his claim concerning his grading on appointment.

Case 117/75 — Commission v French Republic

2436. On 27 November 1975 the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice for a ruling that France had failed to fulfil its obligations under Articles 9 and 12 of the EEC Treaty and under Article 31(1)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70¹ laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine, by introducing a tax on table wines suitable for producing table wines originating in Italy, imported in containers of more than two litres.²

Judgments

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

2437. On 23 July 1974, the Commission had adopted a Decision based on Article 85 of the EEC Treaty banning the restrictive agreement between the abovementioned plaintiffs in respect of the conditions of sale for wallpapers, and the collective boycott of a wallpaper dealer.³ Those to whom the Decision was addressed had applied to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Decision and of fines imposed by the Commission, and for reimbursement of any sums paid as fines pursuant to the said Decision.

By its Judgment of 26 November 1975, the Court confirmed the Commission Decision with the exception of Article 4 thereof which imposed fines on the undertakings, on the grounds that the Commission had not entirely fulfilled its obligation to give reasons concerning the apportioning of trade between Member States.

Case 99/74 — Société des grands moulins des Antilles SA, Pointe-à-Pitre v Commission

2438. On 19 December 1974, a company whose registered office was situated in Guadeloupe brought a claim against the Commission for damages to compensate the loss which it had suffered as a result of the implied refusal of the Commission to pay it refunds on exports of flour and bran to non-member countries and the compensatory allowance for stocks for the 1972/73 cereal marketing year.

The Court dismissed this action as inadmissible by its Judgement of 26 November 1975.

Case 100/75 — Société Cam SA, Paris v Council and Commission

2439. On 19 December 1974, a French company had brought an action before the Court to annul Regulation (EEC) No 2546/74⁴ concerning certain

¹ OJ L 99, 5.5.1970.

² Point 2229.

³ OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.

⁴ OJ L 271 of 5.10.1974.

measures to be taken, following the raising with effect from 7 October 1974 of the threshold prices for cereals and rice, as regards licences for those products where the import levy or export refund is fixed in advance.

The Court of Justice dismissed this action as unfounded by its Judgment of 18 November 1975.

Case 26/75 — General Motors Continental SA, Antwerp v Commission

2440. On 19 December 1974, the Commission had adopted a Decision¹ relating to a procedure implementing Article 86 of the EEC Treaty, whereby it fined General Motors Continental 100 000 u.a. for having abused its dominant position by charging an excessive price for issuing the certificate and shield which Belgian law requires it to issue after verifying that Opel vehicles are in conformity with the certificate of type approval and after identifying those vehicles; on 7 March 1975 General Motors had applied to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Decision.

The Decision was annulled by a Judgment of 13 November 1975. The Court confirmed, however, that the interpretation set out by the Commission in its Decision as to the applicability of Article 86 to the holder of an exclusive right arising from the delegation by the State of a public office was well founded.

Case 30/75 — SpA Unil-IE, Milan v Amministrazione finanziaria dello Stato, Rome

2441. On 18 March 1975 the Corte suprema di Cassazione (supreme Court of Cassation) had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation 13/64² on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in milk and milk products and of the Decision³ of 17 July 1962 laying down special methods of administrative cooperation for the application of levies in intra-Communi-

nity trade introduced under the common agricultural policy, in order to establish which documents were necessary to qualify under the intra-Community arrangements applicable to milk products imported in 1964.

By its Judgment of 18 November 1975 the Court rules that the abovementioned provisions have conferred upon traders the right to pay only the intra-Community levy on condition that proof is furnished, by production of a DD4 licence, of fulfilment of the conditions necessary to qualify for the intra-Community levy, but a Member State which has not adopted the measures to implement this Decision cannot take action against traders on the ground of failure to fulfil the obligations laid down in the Decision and must provisionally permit other methods of proof appropriate to fulfilment of the said conditions.

Case 37/75 — Bagusat KG, Possenhofen v Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

2442. In an action concerning the tariff classification of cherries put up for sale in a mixture of water and ethyl alcohol, the Berlin Finanzgericht had asked the Court of Justice on 15 April 1975, for a preliminary ruling on the classification of this product (heading 08.11 or subheading 20.06 BI of the CCT). If it should fall within subheading 20.06 BI, the Finanzgericht further raised the question of the validity of Commission Regulation No 1709/74 on the classification of goods under subheading 20.06 BI of the Common Customs Tariff.⁴

In its Judgment of 11 November 1975 the Court confirmed the validity of the said Regulation and hence that the product in question fell within subheading 20.06 BI.

¹ OJ L 29, 3.2.1975.

² OJ 34, 27.2.1964.

³ OJ 76, 4.8.1962.

⁴ OJ L 180, 3.7.1974.

Case 38/75 — Douaneagent der NV Nederlandse Spoorwegen, Venlo v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen, Venlo

2443. In hearing an action concerning the tariff classification of a photocopying machine (xerography), the Amsterdam Tariefcommissie had asked the Court of Justice, on 16 April 1975, for a number of preliminary rulings.

The first concerned the Council's authority to classify a product under a different tariff heading without amending the description of goods relating to that heading thus calling into question the validity of an additional note governing the classification of certain photocopying machines inserted in the Common Customs Tariff by Regulation No 1/71¹ amending Regulation (EEC) No 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff.

The Tariefcommissie further wished to know whether having regard to Article II of GATT, it is permissible to classify a product under a tariff heading carrying a duty higher than that for another heading consolidated under the Kennedy Round. Is a national court bound to apply the provisions of GATT even if, in so doing, this contravenes Community law?

The third question raised the question of the compatibility of Regulation No 1/71 with the Convention of 15 December 1950 on the nomenclature for classifying goods under customs headings.

The Court ruled by its Judgment of 19 November 1975 that examination of the questions raised had not revealed anything liable to affect the validity of the additional note to Chapter 90 of Section XVIII of the Common Customs Tariff resulting from the said Regulation.

Case 39/75 — (1) Mr R.C. Coenen, Brasschaat, (2) BV Generale Handelsbank, Rijswijk and (3) CIC Adviesbureau voor Schadeverzekeringen BV, Voorburg, v Sociaal-Economische Raad, The Hague.

2444. On 21 April 1975 the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the compatibility of Article 5(1)(f) of the Dutch law² on insurance broking with Articles 59 and 60 of the EEC Treaty. The law states that to practise as a broker, an individual must have a permanent residence and must reside in the Netherlands.

In its Judgment of 26 November 1975, the Court held that the provisions of the EEC Treaty must be interpreted as meaning that the national legislation of a Member State cannot, by requiring residence in the territory of that State, make the provision of services by persons residing in another Member State impossible if less stringent measures make it possible to ensure that the professional rules governing the provision of such services in that State are observed.

Case 49/75 — Mrs Camilla Borella-Locatelli, Piz-zighettonne, v. Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben, Augsburg

2445. In hearing an action concerning the grant of a survivor's pension, the Augsburg Social Court had asked the Court of Justice, on 5 June 1975, for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 48 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71³ on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community, which exempts a Member State from awarding benefits to an insured person if the total length of the insurance periods completed in that Member State does not amount to one year, should be interpreted as meaning that the State must award benefits to survivors of the insured person where the latter has received, until his death, benefits deriving from those periods of insurance.

In its Judgment of 20 November 1975, the Court interpreted the said Article as meaning that it

¹ OJ L1 of 1.1.1971.

² Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1952, 34.

³ OJ L149 of 5.7.1971.

could not apply where the right of the migrant worker or his survivors to the benefits derives solely from the provisions of the law of the Member State concerned.

Case 50/75 — Caisse de pension des employés privés, Luxembourg v Mrs Helga Weber-Massonet, widow, of Colmar-Berg

2446. In an action by the widow of a worker who had completed insurance periods first in Luxembourg and then in Germany, against the Luxembourg social security authorities, the Luxembourg Cour de Cassation had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether Regulation No 3¹ on social security for migrant workers can affect a national law providing that in the event of successive, alternative or cumulative membership of contributory pension schemes, special increased benefits in the event of the premature death of a member should be payable by the pension fund which the insured person last joined, and whether Community law can thus release the fund originally designated from its obligation to pay such increased benefits.

The Cour de Cassation also wished to know whether Article 51 of the EEC Treaty and Articles 27 and 28 of Regulation No 3 prohibited a widow from receiving two increased benefits of this type at the same time.

By its Judgment of 25 November 1975, the Court rules that Article 51 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation No 3, in particular Articles 12, 27 and 28 thereof, must be interpreted as meaning that they do not authorize a national insurance fund to reduce the amount of benefit payable to a worker or his legal successors by virtue only of national law and without carrying out the process of aggregation.

Economic and Social Committee

135th Plenary session

2447. The 135th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 26 and 27 November, chaired by the regular Chairman, Mr Canonge. The session was attended by Mr Battaglia, president of the Council. The Committee adopted eighteen Opinions and one study.

Opinions

Lomé Convention

2448. One of the conclusions in the Opinion, unanimously adopted save for two abstentions and prepared from the report by Mr Evain (France-Employers) was that the Convention would succeed if business and social circles could be brought into its application, otherwise it would remain a dead letter.

The Opinion acknowledges the non-reciprocal nature of the Convention, but stresses the need to seek *de facto* assurances in respect of Community raw material supplies. The Committee was worried about the repercussions opening the Community market to ACP products might have on employment and business activity. It feared that certain sectors, particularly agriculture in southern regions, would be hard hit. It asked for safeguards and restructuration measures where they might be required. The Committee looked upon industrial cooperation as the starting point for new forms of relationship with the developing countries.

In his remarks during the discussion, Mr Battaglia, State Secretary at the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, queried how the commitments in the Convention

¹ OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

could be effectively discharged if the socio-economic forces of the Community were not involved in them. Then appraising the possible social and economic impact of the Convention, Mr Battaglia stressed that opening up a common market for our developing partners was a gesture the developed countries should make. He did not think that this would entail any serious danger for the economies of the Nine, because the absorption capacity of the Community market was substantial; because the products of those countries, by their quantity or the economic conditions under which they were produced and marketed, could not seriously harm European industry; and lastly because the Community commanded adequate instruments to ride out any difficulties it might encounter.

Direct insurance other than life insurance

2449. The Committee unanimously approved the Council's proposed Directive of 24 July 1973 on coordinating the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action concerning access to the business of direct insurance other than life insurance, and the practice thereof. But the Committee hoped that a parallel solution would be found for other directives concerning financial institutions and stressed the need to adjust financial guarantees in future, so as to ensure the same competition conditions throughout the Community.

Research and development

2450. The Committee unanimously approved the Community's proposed multiannual programme for 1976-80 in controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics. While refraining from any judgment on the technical feasibility of putting a fusion reactor into service by the year 2000, the Committee felt that the necessary research must go on without interruption, if fusion was to help solve the energy problems which the

Community would have to face in the long-term.

The proposed multiannual research and development programme for the environment was also unanimously approved. That a multiannual programme had been presented for the environment was, for the Committee, undeniably a step forward in improving the quality of life. It felt that an appreciable larger budget might well be envisaged to ensure that the programme was carried out on schedule.

Lastly, the Committee wholeheartedly approved the Community's proposed multiannual research programme on reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References).

Migrant workers' social security

2451. The Committee gave an unanimous Opinion on the Proposal for a Regulation to amend Regulations 1408/71 and 574/72 or applying social security schemes to workers and their families who move within the Community. The Committee approved the Commission's Proposal, with a reminder of some of its earlier demands concerning the abolition of discrimination which, in some instances, still exists in social security matters. The Committee also asked the Commission to furnish the workers concerned and the agencies who have to apply the new rules with any guidance they might require.

Social Fund

2452. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion on the Council's proposed Decision concerning action by the Social Fund for occupational adaptation operations. In general terms, the Opinion approved the proposed Directive but regretted that it was not couched in sufficiently precise language to be fully effective. Certain comments were also made as to the need for consistency between the operations envisaged

and the Community's economic and social objectives.

The Committee also unanimously approved the proposed Council Decision on action by the Social Fund for people engaged in the textile and garment industries. But it contended that only a determined and forward-looking approach, taking account of the objectives and combining the economic, social, commercial and technological aspects, would avoid the Community's having to act after the event, in bearing the consequences of decisions when it had had little to do with their preparation.

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

2453. The Committee adopted by 35 votes to 24 with 34 abstentions, its Opinion on the yearly work programme of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working conditions. The Committee thought the time was ripe to set out both the basic criteria underlying the work of the Foundation and its priority activities, as listed in the Opinion.

Investment projects of Community interest in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors

2454. In its unanimously approved Opinion, the Committee, subject to a number of observations, endorsed the draft Regulation amending Council Regulation 1056/72 on notifying the Commission of investment projects of Community interest concerning petroleum, natural gas and electricity. The Committee felt that five years was a suitable period of time for prior notification of nuclear projects. But facilities involving the nuclear fuel cycle should also be included in the coverage of the Regulation, since they were a key factor in planning a future energy policy.

Removal of technical barriers

2455. The Committee unanimously adopted two Opinions, one approving the proposed Directive on approximating Member States' statutory provisions for the grading, packaging and labelling of paints, varnishes, glues and related products, and the other, the proposed Council Directive on approximating Member States' laws concerning taximeters.

Transport policy

2456. The Committee adopted five Opinions on transport. It approved by 51 votes to 13, with two abstentions, the proposed Regulation relating to the Community quota, which in 1976 would raise the total number of Community authorizations by 100 %, over 1975. The proposed Regulation to prolong the present system of bracket tariffs beyond 31 December 1975 was unanimously approved apart from three abstentions. The proposed Directive on the mutual recognition of certificates issued for inland waterway vessels was unanimously approved.

Community transit

2457. The Committee approved, again unanimously, two proposed Regulations on Community transit.

The outlook for Community Mediterranean agriculture

2458. Working on the premise that farming concessions to the Mediterranean countries would rebound on EEC agriculture, and mainly on farm production in the Community's Mediterranean regions, the Committee considered that such a study could be a valuable contribution to efforts at Community level to implement a realistic and consistent policy towards the Mediterranean countries. The study was adopted by a large

majority with four members voting against an eleven abstaining.

ECSC Consultative committee

173rd meeting

2459. The ECSC Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 14 November for a special session, chaired by Sir David Davis, Vice-Chairman.

The Committee first examined the *ECSC operational budget*. In an introductory statement the Commission's representative explained that the draft budget, based on a levy rate of 0.29 %, presents three main features: first a slight decline in real resources; second it will be implemented in difficult circumstances owing to the economic crisis; and third, it will be marked by unusual uncertainty in the matter of resource forecasts.

Mr *Conrot* spoke for the steel producers, supported by Mr *van der Rest*. While praising the Commission's work, Mr Conrot said he could not conceal his disappointment. Considering the crisis besetting the steel industry, he had hoped it would have proved possible to grant the industry at least a few months respite from paying the levy, and since the ECSC held considerable resources the levy rate could have been cut too. Mr Conrot acknowledged that the Community had to maintain a broad financial basis to be able to borrow, but it transpired that the Guarantee Fund ran to a sizable 120 000 000 u.a., which seemed to him substantially adequate to guarantee loans.

Concerning coal, Mr *Jamme* pointed out that the Commission had adopted an average value for coal which was up by about 50 %, whereas in 1972, when the short-term economic situation was bad, it had reserved the right to limit in-

creases in average prices to 15 %. Mr *Jamme* felt that this was the time to apply that decision.

The workers' representatives regarded the budget as a major instrument of ECSC social policy. Its resources must therefore not be cut. Mr *Nickels* reminded the Committee of Mr *Spinelli's* statements in Rome on raising the necessary finance to help steelworkers on short-time.

The discussions on employment in the steel industry, also on the agenda, centred on the need to help workers hit by the employment crisis, and then on national and Community sources of aid and how to apply it. The debate showed that the draft Resolution presented to the Consultative Committee would not secure unanimous agreement, and the discussion was adjourned until the meeting of 12 December.

The same arrangement was made regarding consultation on a Commission draft Decision concerning the Community system for State action to help the coal industry.

European Investment Bank

Loans issued

2460. The EIB is issuing a Fl. 75 000 000 (about 24 000 000 u.a.) bond loan on the Dutch capital market.

The bonds will carry a coupon of 9 %, payable annually on 15 October and will have a maximum life of 15 years. Redemption will be effected at par in fifteen equal annual instalments. Advance redemption will not be permitted during the first 10 years, and will afterwards be possible only at 101 %. The bonds are offered to the public at the issue price of 99½ %.

2461. The EIB is making a Ffrs 150 000 000 bond issue on the French capital market.

The coupon rate is 10.20 % and the bonds will

have a maximum life of 10 years. The issue will be split up into five equal series redeemable at par after 5 years by drawings, on the basis of one series a year.

2462. In New York the EIB has issued \$75 000 000 of seven-year notes on the United States capital market.

Bearing interest at 9%, payable half-yearly, the notes are being offered to the public at 100%.

The issue is the first by the EIB directed solely at the United States capital market.

2463. The EIB has made a DM 150 000 000 bond issue.

Carrying a coupon of 8% (payable on 1 December of each year), and with a life of five years, the bonds will be offered to the public from 18 November 1975 at an issue price of 99.5%, the yield being 8.13%. Redemption will be at par at term.

2464. The EIB has signed a contract in Paris for a \$50 000 000 issue of notes on the international capital market, to be placed mainly in the Middle East.

The notes have a maximum life of 7 years and carry a coupon of 9%, payable annually. They are offered to the public at an issue price of 99% and the yield, calculated on the basis of their total lifetime, is 9.20%.

The issue is redeemable at par at term, although a purchase fund clause in the contract allows for the buying back of \$3.5 million of notes per year at prices not exceeding par.

The EIB will also have the option, from 1977 onwards, of redeeming in advance, at progressively reducing premiums, all or part of the notes in circulation.

Loans granted

France

2465. The EIB has granted a further loan to Electricité de France, for the equivalent of FF 100 million (19 100 000 u.a.), to help finance construction of the Bugey nuclear power station at Saint Vulbas on the Rhône.

The terms are 12 years with an interest rate of 9.5%. The loan is for the fourth stage of the power station, now being built, which will be equipped with a 900 MW (net rating) pressurized water reactor.

In 1973 and 1974, the Bank granted five loans totalling FF 518 600 000 to Electricité de France for the second and third stages of the same power station, each of which features a 925 LMW reactor.

By 1979, when the fifth stage has been completed, with another 900 MW reactor, Bugey nuclear power station will have a total net output of around 4 200 MW.

This latest loan brings to 509 000 000 u.a. the total amount of finance provided by the EIB since 1967 for 13 nuclear power stations in various regions of the Community.

Financing Community activities

Third supplementary and amending budget – 1975

2466. During the part-session of 10 to 13 November, Parliament examined the draft of the third supplementary and amending budget for 1975,¹ mainly intended to open further appropriations for the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

The House agreed the draft, but proposed an amendment making an appropriation of

¹ Bull. EC 9-1975, points 2459 to 2460.

2 500 000 u.a. available under a new Article which it proposed to establish (Article 402 – Aid for beekeepers).

The draft was sent back to the Council.

General budget for 1976

2467. The November part-session in Parliament was very largely devoted to the debates and 'first reading' vote on the draft of the Community's 1976 budget.¹

The significant feature of the first reading was that Parliament supported the requests for appropriations presented by the Commission in its preliminary draft. It will be remembered that the Council had trimmed the appropriations requested by the Commission by roughly 600 000 000 u.a. through draft amendments in respect of non-compulsory expenditure and proposed modifications regarding compulsory expenditure, Parliament restored some 450 000 000 u.a. thus emphasizing that it endorsed the policies which the Commission intends to carry out.

In assessing the budget appropriations, Parliament was guided by the following considerations:

(i) that a finer balance between the financial effects of various policies was needed. To this end, appropriations for social and regional policy, energy research and development aid must be raised so that the relative weight of agricultural policy will be lessened and no longer comprise some 75 % of the budget;

(ii) that the 'human' side of Community policies ought to be developed. Parliament therefore mainly restored the social, regional and development aid appropriations.

Comparing the different areas, Table 3 shows the course of the budgetary argument as it stands after Parliament's first reading of the draft 1976 budget.

On 3 December the Council, at a second reading, will have to decide on Parliament's revised ver-

sion. It will formally rule on the proposed modifications (compulsory expenditure). The final decision on non-compulsory expenditure will not be taken until after Parliament's second reading, during the part-session of 15 to 19 December.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2465, and Bull. 9-1975, points 2461 to 2464.

Table 3 — *Trend of community expenditure*

(in u.a.)

Area	1975 Appropriation including 1st, 2nd and 3rd supplementary budgets	%	Preliminary draft budget 1976 (including 1st and 2nd letters of amendment)	%	% difference between 1975/76 col. 3 col. 1	Draft budget 1976 (including 1st letter of amendment)	%	% reduction compared with preliminary draft col. 6 col. 3	% difference between 1975/76 col. 6 col. 1	Draft budget as modified by Parliament	%	% difference compared with draft col. 10 col. 6	% difference between 1975/76 col. 10 col. 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Commission													
<i>A. Operational appropriations</i>													
1 - Staff	204 064 780	3.26	249 767 016	3.09	+ 22.40	241 707 899	3.23	- 3.23	+ 18.45	243 860 542	3.08	+ 0.9	+ 19.50
2 - Administration	64 151 800	1.02	80 500 020	1.00	+ 25.48	78 156 450	1.04	- 2.92	+ 21.83	78 297 107	0.99	+ 0.2	+ 22.05
3 - Information	6 300 000	0.10	6 830 000	0.08	+ 8.41	6 340 000	0.08	- 7.18	+ 0.63	6 430 000	0.08	+ 1.42	+ 2.06
4 - Aid and subsidies	19 343 300	0.31	35 984 810	0.44	+ 86.03	34 313 151	0.46	- 4.64	+ 77.39	36 813 151	0.46	+ 7.29	+ 90.31
	293 859 880	4.69	373 081 846	4.62	+ 26.96	360 517 500	4.82	- 3.37	+ 22.68	365 400 800	4.61	+ 1.35	+ 24.35
<i>B. Action appropriation</i>													
1 - Agricultural	4 567 805 250	72.87	5 493 221 900	68.06	+ 20.26	5 490 505 500	73.48	- 0.05	+ 20.20	5 490 512 500	69.32	—	+ 20.20
2 - Social	375 495 200	5.99	516 642 000	6.40	+ 37.—	412 600 000	5.52	-20.14	+ 9.88	482 695 001	6.09	+16.99	+ 28.55
3 - Regional	150 000 000	2.39	450 000 000	5.58	+200.—	300 000 000	4.01	-33.33	+100.—	450 000 000	5.68	+50.—	+200.—
4 - Research, technology, industry, energy	130 862 998	2.09	248 979 871	3.08	+ 92.19	135 672 526	1.82	-45.51	+ 3.68	189 772 526	2.40	+39.88	+ 45.02
5 - Cooperation and development	252 797 000	4.03	419 192 000	5.19	+ 65.—	214 722 000	2.87	-48.78	- 15.06	376 762 000	4.76	+75.46	+ 49.04
	5 476 960 448	87.38	7 128 035 771	88.31	+ 30.18	6 553 500 026	87.70	- 8.06	+ 19.66	6 989 742 027	88.24	+ 6.66	+ 27.62
<i>C. Contingency reserve</i>	3 000 492	0.05	5 000 000	0.06	+ 66.64	3 000 000	0.04	-40.—	—	3 000 000	0.04	—	—
<i>D. Refunds to Member States</i>	393 078 392	6.27	437 417 957	5.42	+ 11.28	427 427 750	5.72	- 2.28	+ 8.74	434 970 667	5.49	+ 1.76	+ 10.66
Commission total	6 166 899 212	98.38	7 943 535 574	98.42	+ 28.81	7 344 445 276	98.29	- 7.54	+ 19.09	7 793 113 494	98.39	+ 6.11	+ 26.37
II. Other institutions	101 389 716	1.62	127 671 047	1.58	+ 25.92	127 883 684	1.71	+ 0.16	+ 26.13	127 755 247	1.61	—	+ 26.—
Grand total	6 268 288 928	100	8 071 206 621	100	+ 28.76	7 472 328 960	100	- 7.42	+ 19.21	7 920 868 741	100	+ 6.—	+ 26.36

Financing Community activities

Financing Community activities

5. Institutional questions — European policy

Political cooperation

Election of European Parliament by direct universal suffrage

2501. At its meeting of 5 and 6 November the Council received a delegation from the European Parliament consisting of President Spénale, Mr Giraud, Mr Radoux and Lord Gladwyn, Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Political Affairs Committee and Mr Patijn, Rapporteur, to discuss the question of the direct election of Members of the European Parliament.

The Parliamentary delegation took the opportunity, during this wide-ranging discussion, of replying to the questions from members of the Council and clarifying certain points relating to Parliament's position on the major questions as set out in its Resolution.

In closing the discussion, the President of the Council said that the Council would keep in mind the extremely useful points which had been raised, when drawing up its report for the European Council.

Finally, both Presidents expressed satisfaction with the atmosphere and spirit prevailing over the meeting which was a further example of the very close collaboration between the two institutions.

The Council then examined the main aspects of this matter, such as electoral procedure, the date of elections, the composition of the European Parliament and the status of Members of the European Parliament on the basis of a report by the *ad hoc* Working Party responsible for examining the question of electing Members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

As a result of discussions, the Council was able to finalize the report to be presented to the European Council on 1 and 2 December.

Political cooperation

2502. The Political Committee met in Rome on 13 and 14 November. The main points on the agenda were the conflicts in Cyprus and the Middle East, the Euro-Arab dialogue, certain questions arising within the United Nations and preparations for the European Council meeting.

Euro-Arab dialogue

2503. The third meeting of experts as part of the Euro-Arab dialogue took place in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, from 22 to 27 November.

The talks went ahead in the atmosphere of very positive cooperation and considerable headway was made. Both sides reaffirmed that they were determined to secure firm results in the interests of the peoples of both areas, with the aim of establishing special relations between the Nine and the Arab countries.

It was in this spirit that both sides agreed to convene the dialogue's General Committee in the very near future. Contacts will again be made between the European and Arab Chairmen before the end of the year, to set the exact date, the agenda and any other terms of reference for the meeting of the General Committee.

Agreement was secured on the principle of setting up specialized groups in the light of the conclusions reached by the joint working groups to consider the projects which were defined at this meeting, and to work out future projects. It was understood that the work of these specialized groups will begin after the approval of their mandates and the related arrangements by the General Committee.

The various joint working groups tackled all fields of cooperation and reviewed the different priorities. Agreement was reached on definite steps to be taken in some areas. In others it wa

agreed, in principle, to refer the subjects to the specialized groups. This includes matters related to basic infrastructure, industry and agriculture.

The two sides also agreed to pursue and intensify efforts in other fields, in order to take into account the integrated economic development aimed at by the Arab world. These are related to the transfer of modern technology, trade, financial cooperation and labour on which the Arab side presented studies and draft proposals which the European side agreed to consider seriously. A marked progress was made in the deliberations on several items of the agenda of the joint working group. The conclusions they reached were embodied in a joint working paper, issued by the two sides, reflecting that the Abu Dhabi meeting developed the work done in the previous meetings of Cairo and Rome.

The preparations for the next Euro-Arab meeting and all the contacts at expert level between the two parties will be coordinated by the General Secretariat of the Arab League and the Commission of the European Communities.

The Council's working methods

2504. At its meeting of 5 and 6 November, the Council formally confirmed the following guidelines on Community matters set out by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs when they met in Lucca on 18 and 19 October:

1. In order to be better able to fulfil the role of co-ordinator which falls to the general Council (Foreign Affairs), the Ministers wished a note summarizing progress in the various sectors of Community activity, with particular reference to the questions examined by the specialist Councils, to be drawn up for each Council meeting, starting with the one on 5 and 6 November.

The Chair was requested to ask the Council Secretariat to draw up this note in agreement with the Commission.

2. The Ministers agreed to hold a joint meeting with the Ministers for Agriculture to examine the various questions arising in connection with the stocktaking of the capital. The proposed date was 24 or 25 November. They acknowledged the need to define exactly the subjects to be discussed so that they could be adequately prepared.

3. The Ministers were in favour of calling joint meetings with other ministers more directly responsible for various specific sectors of Community activity, if necessary.

4. The Ministers agreed to have a joint meeting with the Ministers for Finance in order to make a comprehensive appraisal of the problems relating to the Community budget before the draft was adopted.

5. As regards elections to the European Parliament by universal suffrage, the Ministers agreed that the Council could meet a delegation from the European Parliament at the beginning of the meeting on 5 and 6 November so that the delegations from the Member States could ask for further details regarding the draft Convention prepared by the European Parliament. The parliamentary delegation could, in turn, make comments on the problems relating to the election of members of the Parliament by universal suffrage.



3RD PART

DOCUMENTATION

The Rambouillet declaration

Since the European Council, meeting in Rome on 1 and 2 December referred to the Declaration of the Rambouillet Summit—although that meeting was not strictly a Community affair—it is clearly worthwhile to include, as documentary background, the complete text of the Rambouillet Declaration:

'The Heads of States and Governments of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, met in the Chateau de Rambouillet from 15th to 17th of November, 1975, and agreed to declare as follows:

1. In these three days we held a searching and productive exchange of views on the world economic situation, on economic problems common to our countries, on their human, social and political implications, and on plans for resolving them.
2. We came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. We are each responsible for the government of an open, democratic society, dedicated to individual liberty and social advancement. Our success will strengthen, indeed is essential to democratic societies everywhere. We are each responsible for assuring the prosperity of a major industrial economy. The growth and stability of our economies will help the entire industrial world and developing countries to prosper.
3. To assure in a world of growing interdependence the success of the objectives set out in this Declaration, we intend to play our own full part and strengthen our efforts for closer international co-operation and constructive dialogue among all countries, transcending differences in stages of economic development, degrees of resource endowment and political social systems.
4. The industrial democracies are determined to overcome high unemployment, continuing inflation and serious energy problems. The purpose of our meeting was to review our progress, identify

more clearly the problems that we must overcome in the future, and to set a course that we will follow in the period ahead.

5. The most urgent task is to assure the recovery of our economies and to reduce the waste of human resources involved in unemployment. In consolidating the recovery it is essential to avoid unleashing additional inflationary forces which would threaten its success. The objective must be growth that is steady and lasting. In this way, consumer and business confidence will be restored.
6. We are confident that our present policies are compatible and complementary and that recovery is under way. Nevertheless, we recognize the need for vigilance and adaptability in our policies. We will not allow the recovery to falter. We will not accept another outburst of inflation.
7. We also concentrated on the need for new efforts in the areas of world trade, monetary matters and raw materials, including energy.
8. As domestic recovery and economic expansion proceed, we must seek to restore growth in the volume of world trade. Growth and price stability will be fostered by maintenance of an open trading system. In a period where pressures are developing for a return to protectionism, it is essential for the main trading nations to confirm their commitment to the principles of the OECI pledge and to avoid resorting to measures by which they could try to solve their problems at the expense of others, with damaging consequences in the economic, social and political fields. There is a responsibility on all countries especially those with strong balance of payment positions and on those with current deficits to pursue policies which will permit the expansion of world trade to their mutual advantage.
9. We believe that the multilateral trade negotiations should be accelerated. In accordance with the principles laid down in the Tokyo Declaration, they should aim at substantial tariff cuts, even eliminating tariffs in some areas, at signifi-

icantly expanding agricultural trade and at reducing non-tariff measures. They should aim at achieving the maximum possible level of trade liberalization therefrom. We propose as our goal completion of the negotiations in 1977.

10. We look to an orderly and fruitful increase in our economic relations with socialist countries as an important element in progress in détente, and in world economic growth.

We will also intensify our efforts to achieve a prompt conclusion of the negotiations now under way concerning export credits.

11. With regard to monetary problems, we affirm our intention to work for greater stability. This involves efforts to restore greater stability in underlying economic and financial conditions in the world economy. At the same time, our monetary authorities will act to counter disorderly market conditions, or erratic fluctuations, in exchange rates. We welcome the rapprochement, reached at the request of many other countries, between the views of the United States and France on the need for stability that the reform of the International Monetary System must promote. This rapprochement will facilitate agreement through the I.M.F. at the next session of the Interim Committee in Jamaica on the outstanding issues of International Monetary Reform.

12. A co-operative relationship and improved understanding between the developing nations and the industrial world is fundamental to the prosperity of each. Sustained growth in our economies is necessary to growth in developing countries: and their growth contributes significantly to health in our own economies.

The present large deficits in the current accounts of the developing countries represent a critical problem for them and also for the rest of the world. This must be dealt with in a number of complementary ways. Recent proposals in several international meetings have already improved the atmosphere of the discussion between developed

and developing countries. But early practical action is needed to assist the developing countries. Accordingly, we will play our part, through the I.M.F. and other appropriate international fora, in making urgent improvements in international arrangements for the stabilization of the export earnings of developing countries and in measures to assist them in financing their deficits. In this context, priority should be given to the poorest developing countries.

13. World economic growth is clearly linked to the increasing availability of energy sources. We are determined to secure for our economies the energy sources needed for their growth. Our common interests require that we continue to co-operate in order to reduce our dependence on imported energy through conservation and the development of alternative sources. Through these measures as well as international co-operation between producer and consumer countries responding to the long-term interest of both, we shall spare no effort in order to ensure more balanced conditions and a harmonious and steady development in the world energy market.

14. We welcome the convening of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation scheduled for December 16. We will conduct this dialogue in a positive spirit to assure that the interests of all concerned are protected and advanced. We believe that industrialized and developing countries alike have a critical stake in the future success of the world economy and in the co-operative political relationships on which it must be based.

15. We intend to intensify our co-operation on all these problems in the framework of existing institutions as well as in all the relevant international organizations.'

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Repertorio delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari adottate negli Stati membri delle Comunità europee in applicazione degli atti adottati dalle Comunità

Overzicht van de in de Lid-Staten der Europese Gemeenschappen, in uitvoering van de besluiten der Gemeenschappen, vastgestelde wettelijke en bestuursrechtelijke bepalingen.

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* *Répertoire de dispositions adoptées par le gouvernement hellénique*
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* *Répertoire de dispositions adoptées par le gouvernement turc*
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* *Nationale afgørelser vedrørende fællesskabsretten. Ufuldstændig fortegnelse over offentliggjorte afgørelser Einzelstaatliche Entscheidungen über Gemeinschaftsrecht. Unvollständiges Fundstellenverzeichnis veröffentlichter Entscheidungen*
National Decisions concerning Community Law. Selective List of References to published Cases
Décisions nationales relatives au droit communautaire. Liste sélective de références aux décisions publiées
Decisioni nazionali riguardanti il diritto comunitario. Elenco indicativo di riferimenti alle decisioni pubblicate
Nationale beslissingen ten aanzien van Gemeenschapsrecht. Niet volledige lijst van referenties betreffende gepubliceerde beslissingen.
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* *Informations sur la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes*

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* *Informazioni sulla Corte di giustizia delle Comunità europee*

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* *Informatie betreffende het Hof van Justitie van de Europese Gemeenschappen*

(onregelmätig) Gratis

(DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

DOMSTOLEN · GERICHTSHOF · COURT OF JUSTICE ·
COUR DE JUSTICE · CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA · HOF VAN JUSTITIE

6783/4 (1)

Samling af Domstolens Afgørelser. 1975-4.

1975. s. 483-642 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

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Sammlung der Rechtsprechung des Gerichtshofes. 1975-4.

1975. S. 483-642 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

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Reports of Cases before the Court. 1975-4.

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Buitenlandse betrekkingen – Buitenlandse handel

RÅDET · RAT · COUNCIL · CONSEIL · CONSIGLIO · RAAD

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (1)

10. Årsberetning om associeringsrådets virksomhed til Det parlamentariske Associeringsudvalg. 1.1.1974 - 31.12.1974.

Associeringen mellem Det europæiske økonomiske Fællesskab og Tyrkiet.

(1975). 97 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Begrænset

oplag

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (2)

10. Jährlicher Tätigkeitsbericht des Assoziationsrates an den Gemischten Parlamentarischen Ausschuß. 1.1.1974 - 31.12.1974.

Assoziation zwischen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Türkei.

(1975). 97 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Beschränkt

verfügbar

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (3)

10 Annual Report of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Committee of the Association. 1.1.1974 - 31.12.1974.

Association between the European Economic Community and Turkey.

(1975). 97 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Restricted distribution

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (4)

10^e Rapport annuel d'activité du Conseil d'association à la Commission parlementaire d'association. 1.1.1974 - 31.12.1974.

Association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Turquie.

(1975). 97 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Diffusion restreinte

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (5)

10. Relazione annuale di attività del Consiglio di Associazione alla Commissione parlamentare di Associazione. 1.1.1974 - 31.12.1974.

Associazione tra la Comunità economica europea e la Turchia.

(1975). 97 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Distribuzione limitata

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (6)

10. Jaarverslag over de werkzaamheden van de Associatie-raad aan de parlementaire Commissie van de Associatie. 1.1.1974 - 31.12.1974.

Associatie tussen de Europese Economische Gemeenschap en Turkije.

(1975). 97 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Beperkte verspreiding

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (turc)

8. Ortaklık Konseyinin Ortaklık Parlâmento Komisyonuna sunduğu yıllık faaliyet raporu. 1.1.1972 - 31.12.1972.

Avrupa ekonomisk Topuluğu-Türkiye Ortaklığı

(1975). 151 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Hizmete özel

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (turc)

9. Ortaklık Konseyinin Ortaklık Parlâmento Komisyonuna sunduğu yıllık faaliyet raporu. 1.1.1973 - 31.12.1973.

Avrupa ekonomisk Topuluğu-Türkiye Ortaklığı.

(1975). 144 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Hizmete özel

RA/ASS.CEE.TURQUIE/74 (turc)

10. Ortaklık Konseyinin Ortaklık Parlâmento Komisyonuna sunduğu yıllık faaliyet raporu. 1.1.1974 - 31.12.1974.

Avrupa ekonomisk Topuluğu-Türkiye Ortaklığı.

(1975). 118 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.Turc)

Hizmete özel

CEE/GR/INT (2)

Interimsabkommen zwischen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und Griechenland infolge des Beitritts neuer Mitgliedstaaten zur Gemeinschaft.

Zusatzprotokoll zum Abkommen zur Gründung einer Assoziation zwischen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und Griechenland infolge des Beitritts neuer Mitgliedstaaten zur Gemeinschaft.

1975. pag. diff. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.grec)

Beschränkt verfügbar

CEE/GR/INT (3)

Interim Agreement between the European Economic Community and Greece consequent on the Accession of new Member States to the Community.

Additional Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece consequent on the Accession of new Member States to the Community.

1975. pag. diff. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.grec)

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* INF/105/75 (5)

La Grecia e la Comunità europea.

Informazioni. 1975. N. 105. Relazioni esterne.

1975. 8 p. (D.E.F.I.NL)

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* INF/106/75 (5)

La Repubblica popolare cinese e la Comunità europea.

Informazioni. 1975. N. 106. Relazioni esterne.

1975. 11 p. (D.E.F.I.NL)

Gratuito

* INF/106/75 (6)

De Volksrepubliek China en de Europese Gemeenschap.

Ter informatie. 1975. Nr. 106. Buitenlandse betrekkingen.

1975. 12 blz. (D.E.F.I.NL)

Gratis

* INF/111/75 (2)

Japan und die Europäische Gemeinschaft.

Information. 1975. Nr. 111. Außenbeziehungen.

1975. 9 S. (D.E.F.I.NL)

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Japan and the European Community.

Information. 1975. No 111. External relations.

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* INF/111/75 (4)

Le Japon et la Communauté européenne.

Information. 1975. N° 111. Relations extérieures.

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* INF/111/75 (5)

Il Giappone e la Comunità europea.

Informazioni. 1975. N. 111. Relazioni esterne.

1975. 9 p. (D.E.F.I.NL)

Gratuito

* INF/111/75 (6)

*Japan en de Europese Gemeenschap.
Ter informatie.* 1975. Nr. 111. Buitenlandse betrekkingen.
1975. 9 blz. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

6683 (1)

Statistiske basisoplysninger om Fællesskabet. Sammenholdt med visse europæiske lande, Canada, USA, Japan og Sovjetunionen. 1973-1974. 13. udgave.
(1975). 224 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 100,-

8271 (6)

Toelichtingen op het douanetarief voor de Europese Gemeenschappen. 6. Wijzigingsblad. (Bijgewerkt tot 1 oktober 1975).
1975. Losbladige uitgave (D.F.I.NL) FB 180,-
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Concorrenza e mercato interno
Concurrentie en binnenlandse markt**

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4001/S/75/10 (1)

Forslag til Rådets direktiv om harmonisering af reglerne om selskabsbeskatning og kildeskat af udbytter.
EF. Bull, Supplement 10/75.
1975. 26 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

4001/S/75/10 (2)

Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Rates zur Harmonisierung der Körperschaftsteuersysteme und der Regelungen der Quellensteuer auf Dividenden.
Bull. EG, Beilage 10/75.
1975. 24 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

4001/S/75/10 (3)

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends.
Bull. EC, Supplement 10/75.
1975. 24 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 25,-

4001/S/75/10 (4)

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des systèmes d'impôt des sociétés et des régimes de retenue à la source sur les dividendes.
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Proposta di direttiva del Consiglio concernente l'armonizzazione dei sistemi d'imposta sulle società e dei regimi di ritenuta alla fonte sui dividendi.
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Voorstel van een richtlijn van de Raad inzake de harmonisatie van de stelsels van vennootschapsbelasting en van de bronheffingen op dividenden.
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* INF/104/75 (3)

Competition policy in the Community.
Information. 1975. No 104. Competition.
1975. 8 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

* INF/104/75 (6)

Concurrentiepolitiek in de Gemeenschap.
Ter informatie. 1975. Nr. 104. Concurrentie.
1975. 9 blz. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

* INF/108/75 (2)
Fortschritte auf dem Weg zu einem gemeinsamen Binnenmarkt.
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 1975. 6 S. (D.E.F.I.NL)

Gratis

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* INF/108/75 (6)
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Gratis

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DOC.EUR/75/4 (3)
The European Community's financial system.
European documentation. No 75/4.
 1975. 34 p. (D.E.F.I.NL)

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DOC.EUR/75/4 (4)
Le budget des Communautes europennes.
Documentation europenne. N° 75/4.
 1975. 35 p. (D.E.F.I.NL)

FB 20,-

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Le finanze delle Comunit europee.
Documentazione europea. N. 75/4.
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* *Den konomiske situation i Fellesskabet* (kvartalsvis)
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6936/1

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Steekproefenquête naar de arbeidskrachten. Sociale statistiek.
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1975. 223 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 250,-

6936/2

Hourly earnings. Hours of work. Harmonized statistics of gross hourly earnings and hours of work offered. X/1974.
Social statistics
Gains horaires. Durée du travail. Statistiques harmonisées des gains horaires bruts et de la durée hebdomadaire du travail offerte dans l'industrie. X/1974. Statistiques sociales.
 N° 2/1975.
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* *Erhvervsuddannelse - Informationsbulletin*
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4001/S/75/11 (2)
Aktionsprogramm für die europäische Luftfahrtindustrie und Luftfahrt.
 Bull. EG, Beilage 11/75.
 1975. 45 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 50,-

4001/S/75/11 (3)
Action programme for the European aeronautical sector.
Bull. EC, Supplement 11/75.
1975. 43 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 50,-

4001/S/75/11 (4)
Programme d'action pour l'aéronautique européenne.
Bull. CE, Supplément 11/75.
1975. 43 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 50,-

4001/S/75/11 (5)
Programma d'azione per l'aeronautica europea.
Boll. CE, Supplemento 11/75.
1975. 45 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) FB 50,-

4001/S/75/11 (6)
Actieprogramma voor de Europese vliegtuigbouwindustrie.
Bull. EG, Supplement 11/75.
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6728/9
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*Ruwijzer en staalprodukten. Basisprijzen en ijzer- en
staalondernemingen.*
18^e Année. N° 9 (Additif n° 8). 1.11.1975.
1975. pag. diff. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1600,-

* *Jern og stål. To-månedlig statistik*
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Energiestatistiek. Driemaandelijks bulletin
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* INF/109/75 (2)
Die soziale Lage in der Binnenschifffahrt.
Information. 1975. Nr. 109. Verkehrspolitik.
1975. 8 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

* INF/109/75 (5)
Condizioni sociali nella navigazione interna.
Informazioni. 1975. N. 109. Politica dei trasporti.
1975. 6 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuito

* INF/109/75 (6)
Sociale regelingen in de binnenscheepvaart.
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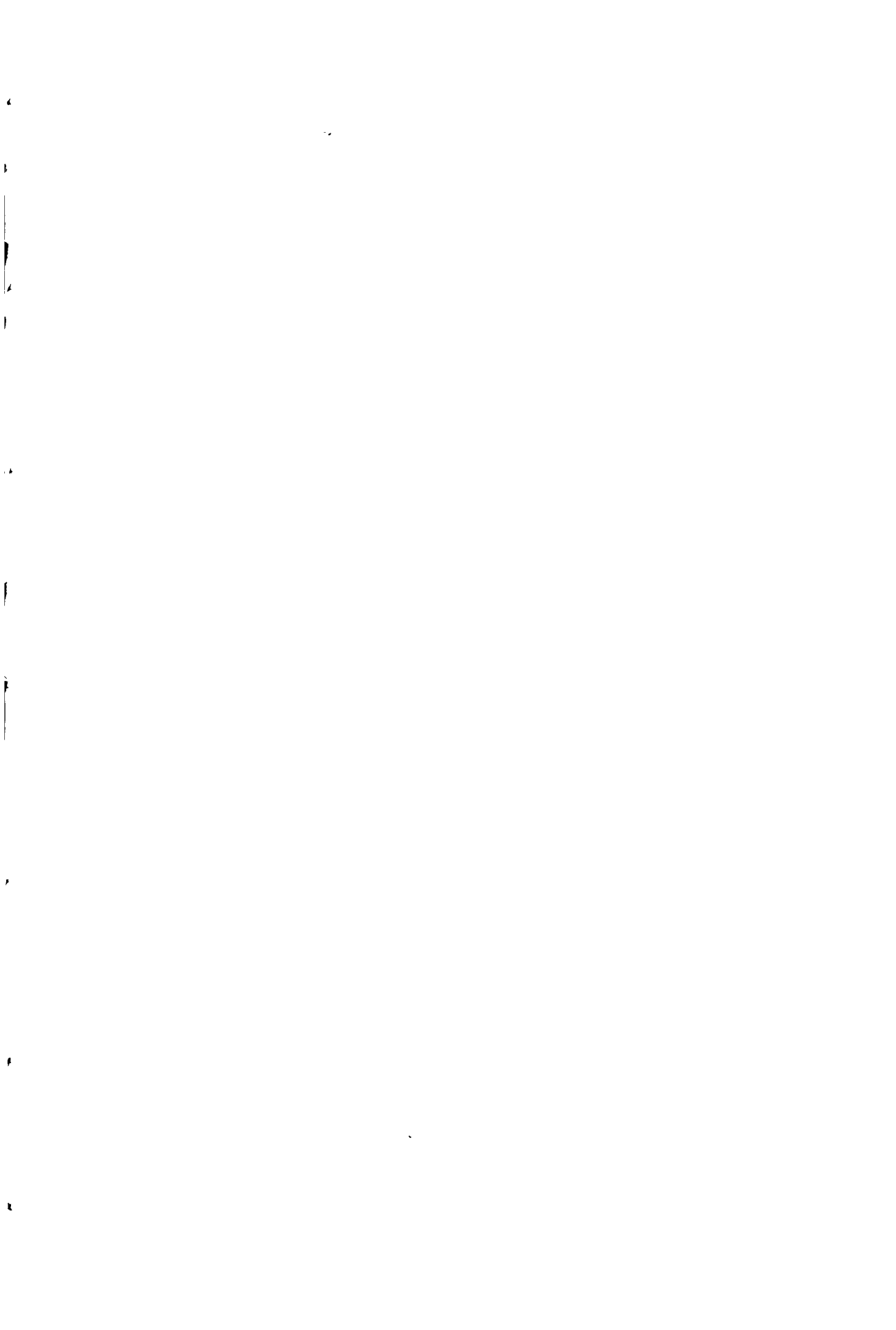
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