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# **A Dictionary of the European Communities**

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UTTERWORTHS

# A Dictionary of the European Communities

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**Butterworths**

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## Preface

This dictionary is intended for the use of all who have an interest in the affairs of the European Communities. Students will find it of particular value in supplementing other sources of information and those engaged in business with the countries of the Continent will also find it a useful reference work. Those having a lively interest in contemporary affairs will find in it an aid to fuller understanding. Entries cover all aspects of Community affairs, past and present, and there are brief biographies of those who have been of greatest importance in the promotion and development of the European Communities and of European unity generally.

There is a widespread tendency to think of the organization as being a unitary one, and, indeed, over the years it has tended to become more so. However, it still consists legally of three separate entities, these being the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. The correct collective title is therefore 'The European Communities' and consequently this and the abbreviation E.C. is used throughout the dictionary. When the abbreviation E.E.C. is used specific reference to the European Economic Community is intended. The singular 'European Community' is used only as a general name for the whole group and for the territory which it covers. There are large individual entries for each of the three Communities, for the four major institutions and for the Treaties of Paris and Rome, and it has not been considered necessary or desirable to cross-reference each of these every time they appear in the text.

Finally the authors wish to express their gratitude to the Information Services of the European Communities in Brussels, Luxembourg and London and to the London Embassies of the E.C. member countries. Great care has been taken to check all facts contained in the dictionary but the authors take full responsibility for any faults or errors.

Geoffrey Parker  
Brenda Parker  
*Lichfield 1981*

### **Accession, Treaties of**

The treaties by which new member states have joined the Community. The Treaties of Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway were signed in Brussels in 1971. They were subsequently ratified by all the national parliaments, except for that of Norway, and the other three became members in 1973. The treaty of Accession of Greece was signed in Athens in 1978, was subsequently ratified by all the national parliaments, and the country became the tenth member in 1981.

### **Adenauer, Dr Konrad (1876 – 1967)**

Former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Born in Cologne and educated at the Universities of Freiburg, Munich and Bonn. Entered politics as a member of the Centre Party before the First World War and became Chief Burgomaster of Cologne in 1917. Removed by the Nazis in 1933 and imprisoned on two occasions. After the Second World War he was one of the founders of the Christian Democrat Party and in 1949 became the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, remaining in office until 1963. For a period he was also Foreign Minister. His policy was to orientate his country towards the West and he was a great protagonist of European unity. He convinced the Western powers that Germany was of more use to them as a friend than as an ex-enemy and gained German membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (q.v.) and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (q.v.), the

latter contributing to German post-war recovery. He accepted the Schuman Plan (q.v.) and Germany became a founder member of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community. One of his greatest achievements was to promote the reconciliation of West Germany and France, and a treaty of cooperation was signed in 1963 between the two countries. He received the Charlemagne Prize (q.v.) in 1954.

### **African, Caribbean and Pacific (A.C.P.) Countries**

Countries signatory to the Lomé Conventions (q.v.). The 57 participants to the renewal of the Convention in 1979 were as follows: Africa—Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Caribbean—Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Santa Lucia, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago.

Pacific—Fiji, Papua-New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Western Samoa.

Kiribati, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Zimbabwe have since also signed the Convention.

## **Agriculture**

**Agriculture** *see* Common Agricultural Policy

**'Agriculture 1980'** *see* Mansholt Plan

**Alcohol, duty on** *see* Excise Duty

### **Algeria**

North African state signatory of the Maghreb cooperation agreements (q.v.). A former French colony which became independent in 1962 but did not join the Yaoundé Convention (q.v.). Specific quotas are laid down for the export to the Community of certain Algerian products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy (q.v.).

### **Andean Group**

A Latin American economic association, the members of which are Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Contacts have been taking place since 1979 between Andean and the E.C. with a view to establishing closer economic relations. *See also* Latin America, relations with

### **Andriessen, Frans**

Member of the Commission. Born Utrecht 1929 and educated at the University of Utrecht. Entered politics in 1958 as a member of the Utrecht Provincial Estates. Elected Catholic People's Party member of the Dutch Parliament in 1967 and held office as Minister of Finance. Became a member of the Senate in 1980. Appointed Commissioner in 1981 with special responsibility for competition policy.

### **Argentina**

South American country signatory of non-preferential commercial treaty with the E.C. This is renewable annually and there is a special agreement on certain meat exports to the Community.

### **Arusha Conventions**

Agreements signed between the E.C. and the three East African states of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania closely modelled on the Yaoundé Convention (q.v.). The first Convention was in 1968, but this did not enter into force. The second was in 1969 and operated for a five year term from 1971 on. Under the Convention a free trade area was established between the three countries and

the E.C. It did not include agricultural products except for tinned pineapple, coffee and cloves. Special agreements were made for exports of beef and veal, fruit and vegetables, raw tobacco, maize and processed cereals. The agreement was supervised by an Association Council and there was also a joint Parliamentary Committee. The Convention was not renewed and the three states signed the Lomé Convention (q.v.) in 1975.

**Assembly of Western European Union**  
*see* Western European Union

### **Associated African States and Madagascar (A.A.S.M.)**

The 18 signatories of the Yaoundé Conventions (q.v.). After Mauritius joined, the group became known as the A.A.S.M.M. The signatories in 1969 were Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zaire. Mauritius became a signatory in 1973. All these states signed the Lomé Convention (q.v.) in 1975.

### **Association of South East Asian Nations (A.S.E.A.N.)**

Established in 1967 by Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore for the purpose of increasing the economic development and stability of the region. Cooperation takes place at political, economic, social and cultural levels. In 1980 a treaty was signed between the E.C. and A.S.E.A.N. by which the group benefits from the Community's Generalized System of Preferences (*see* Lomé Conventions) and receives financial and technical assistance.

**Athens, Treaty of** *see* Accession, Treaties of

### **Australia**

There is no trade agreement between the E.C. and Australia, but close contacts are maintained. The Community has an interest in maintaining access to Australia's considerable natural resources, and Australia in turn wishes to maintain its agricultural exports to the Community on a level at least similar to that which prevailed in the United Kingdom market before the latter's accession to the Community.

**Austria**

Neutral Central European state signatory in 1973 of an industrial free trade agreement with the E.C. This was implemented over a period of years. Member of the European Free Trade Association (q.v.) and the trade agreement followed the enlargement of the Community to include two E.F.T.A. members. Austria's economic relations with the

Community are close and the latter is responsible for over a half of her external trade. There is a transit agreement for Community goods crossing Austrian territory. Membership has never been a possibility for Austria since the treaty of 1955, ending the post-war occupation of the country, committed her to a policy of neutrality.

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## **Bahamas, The**

Caribbean state signatory of the Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Former British colony which became independent in 1973 and is now a member of the Commonwealth.

## **Barbados**

Caribbean state signatory of the Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Former British colony which became independent in 1966 and is now a member of the Commonwealth.

## **Barcelona Convention**

Entered into force in 1976 for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against marine pollution. The E.C. is one of the signatories.

## **Barre, Raymond**

Former member of the Commission (q.v.). Born Réunion 1924. Studied at the Faculty of Law and the Institut d' Etudes Politiques in Paris. Lecturer at the Institut des Hautes Etudes in Tunis and subsequently at the Universities of Caen and Paris. Member of French government bodies concerned with economic planning, regional development, manpower costs and research. Member and Vice-President of the Commission 1967 to 1972, with responsibility for economic and financial affairs. Author of the Barre Plan (q.v.). French Prime Minister from 1976 to 1981.

## **Barre Plan**

The Commission memorandum and subsequent draft directive of 1969 outlining the

means for achieving more effective coordination of national economic policies. In 1970 the Council established the machinery for short-term policy consultation.

## **Basic price**

Price laid down for pigmeat under the Common Agricultural Policy corresponding to the guide price (q.v.) and the target price (q.v.) for other commodities.

## **'Basket of currencies'**

The system by which the value of the European Currency Unit (E.C.U.) (q.v.) is made up of proportions of the different national currencies in the E.C. The weighting of each currency in the 'basket' is related to its current international value.

## **Bech, Joseph (1887 - 1975)**

Former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Luxembourg. Born Diekirch, Luxembourg and entered politics in 1914. Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1926 to 1944 and Prime Minister from 1953 to 1958 during which time he also held the office of Foreign Minister. Active protagonist of European unity who was chairman of the Messina Conference (q.v.), a signatory of the Treaty of Rome and a member of the Council of Ministers. Awarded the Charlemagne Prize (q.v.) in 1960.

## **Beddington-Behrens, Sir Edward (1898 - 1969)**

Member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, founder member of the European Movement (q.v.) and chairman of its British



Council. Enthusiastic advocate of British membership of the Community.

### **Beef and Veal**

Production and trade in these commodities is subject to the regulations of the Common Agricultural Policy (q.v.). Guide prices are fixed annually, the support measures being *intervention buying and private storage aids*. These come into action when prices fall below a given level. Birth premiums for calves and slaughter premiums for cattle are granted at the discretion of authorities in each member state, and there may be limited sales of beef at reduced prices to dispose of surplus stocks. A variable import levy takes account of the difference between the guide price (q.v.) and the frontier offer price. Refunds to exporters of the difference between the Community and world prices are granted where applicable.

### **B.E.I. (Banque Européenne d'Investissement) see European Investment Bank**

### **Belgium**

Founder member state of the European Community and member of most other Western European and Atlantic organizations. Area 30 500 km<sup>2</sup> and population (1978) 9.8 millions, giving a density of 322 per km<sup>2</sup> which, after the Netherlands, is the highest in the Community. The modern Belgian state dates from 1831 when it was established after a revolution against Dutch rule imposed at the Congress of Vienna. Belgian independence was subsequently guaranteed by the Treaty of London in 1839. In the later nineteenth century Belgium acquired a large African empire known as the Belgian Congo. This achieved independence in 1960, taking the name of *Zaire* (q.v.). Belgium is a monarchy (Head of State: King Baudouin) and a parliamentary democracy which until recently has had a fairly centralized state structure on the model of France. Within its frontiers it contains a number of linguistic groups, the most significant being the Dutch-speaking Flemings in the north and the French-speaking Walloons in the south. There has been considerable friction between these two groups, and a system of devolved regional government on a linguistic basis is now being introduced.

While the country has only 2 per cent of the Community's total area and 4 per cent of

its population, it is in reality a far more significant member than these percentages would suggest. It accounts for some 5 per cent of the Community's G.D.P. and 10 per cent of its external trade. It is an intensely developed industrial and trading country, 38 per cent of the population being engaged in industry while only 3 per cent are now in agriculture. Modern Belgian heavy industry grew up on the southern coalfield, but this has now decreased in importance and much of the country's industrial development since the Second World War has taken place in the Fleming north. The older industrial regions of Wallonia have experienced considerable difficulties and have received large amounts of both national and Community aid. The capital city, Brussels (q.v.), is the home of the Commission and the Council of Ministers and the major centre of E.C. bureaucracy. Since 1922 Belgium has been associated with Luxembourg in the *Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union* (q.v.).

### **Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (B.L.E.U.)**

This organization first came into existence in 1922 in response to the political and economic conditions prevailing after the First World War. Luxembourg (q.v.), recognizing that total economic independence was unrealistic for a country of her size, and not desiring close association with Germany, entered into a union with Belgium. It provides for complete freedom of trade between the two countries together with a currency alignment and joint financial arrangements. This has effectively integrated Luxembourg into the Belgian economy and has been an essential part of the country's economic life since then. B.L.E.U. was the precursor of similar international economic arrangements including the E.C. itself.

### **Benelux countries see Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg**

### **Benelux Memorandum**

Originally conceived by Johan Beyen, the Dutch foreign minister, and submitted jointly by the governments of the Benelux countries in 1955 for consideration by the Messina Conference (q.v.). It advocated the integration of certain specific sectors within an overall economic community. It was influential in getting the Conference to accept the

## **Benelux Memorandum**

principle of broader economic integration and the Spaak Committee was given the task of drawing up the plans for the implementation of this. *See also* Spaak Report.

### **Benelux Union**

Institutionalization of close economic ties between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. It is based on a convention signed by the three countries in London in 1944 which came into effect in 1947. It established a customs union and promoted the development of closer relations. A full economic union which provided for the movement of labour and capital came into force in 1960. While basically economic in method, the Union was also originally intended to add to the strength of three relatively small and vulnerable countries which had suffered during the Second World War. Together they have a population of 24 millions and a G.D.P. about equal to that of Italy. While Benelux still maintains an individual identity, its policies have increasingly been merged with those of the E.C. as a whole.

### **Benin**

West African state signatory of the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Formerly the French colony of Dahomey, it became independent in 1960 and took its present name in 1975.

### **Berlaymont, Bâtiment, Rue de la Loi, 200, Brussels**

Headquarters of the Commission of the European Communities (q.v.). Opened in 1969, it dominates the city's 'Community quarter.' It was financed and built by the Belgian government, and is on lease to the E.C.

### **Berlin**

The capital city of Germany until the end of the Second World War in 1945. Germany was then divided by the victorious powers into four zones occupied respectively by Great Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union. While Berlin fell within the Soviet zone, it had been agreed at the Yalta Conference that the capital itself would also be divided into four zones so that the powers would each have a presence there. The city's affairs were run by a joint four-power military administration, but difficulties were caused by the increasing

estrangement of the three western powers from the Soviet Union. In 1948 the Soviet Union cut off land communications to the three western zones, and the city was kept going only by a massive Anglo-American airlift. When agreement was at last reached the city had become effectively divided into two zones, the Soviet and the western, and the progressive isolation of the latter was later made almost total by the construction of the Berlin Wall by the Communists in 1961. While East Berlin became the capital of the German Democratic Republic (q.v.), the ties of West Berlin (q.v.) were increasingly with the Federal Republic of Germany (q.v.) and the rest of the western world. The situation was given a form of international legal status by the four-power agreements of 1972.

### **Berne Convention**

Entered into force in 1963 for the protection of the Rhine against chemical pollution. The E.C. is one of the signatories.

### **B.E.U.C.**

Bureau Européen des Unions Consommateurs *see* European Bureau of Consumer Unions

### **Bevin, Ernest (1881 – 1951)**

British foreign secretary from 1945 to 1951. Encouraged close British involvement with organizations established to unite and strengthen the western nations in the aftermath of the Second World War and to combat the apparent threat posed by the Soviet Union. However, he opposed the early efforts to involve Britain more closely in the establishment of a united Europe on the grounds that this would have weakened ties with the Commonwealth and the United States.

### **Biesheuvel, Barend William**

Dutch political leader. Born Haarlem in 1920 and educated at Amsterdam University. Entered politics in 1957 and held office as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Deputy Prime Minister. Leader of the Anti-Revolutionary Party in the Dutch parliament since 1967. Member of the European Parliament from 1963 to 1979 and one of the 'Three Wise Men' (q.v.).

**Birklebach Report**

Report, named after its German author, submitted to the European Parliament in 1963 on the problems of regional imbalance in the Community. It pointed out the great concentrations of economic activity and population which had grown up in the central areas and the chronic difficulties experienced by the more peripheral ones.

**B.L.E.U.** *see* Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union

**Bonn**

Capital city of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) since the latter was established in 1949. A relatively small town (Population 150 000) located just to the south of Cologne. It was chosen as a symbol of the new start for Germany after the defeat of 1945 and of the diminished role of central government in the affairs of the new federal state.

**Bonn Convention**

Community Convention proposed in 1976 for the prevention of chemical pollution of the Rhine. Agreed by Council but not formally adopted. *See also* Berne Convention.

**Borschette, Albert (1920 – 1974)**

Former member of the Commission. Born Diekirch and educated at the Universities of Aix-en-Provence, Munich, Erlangen and Paris. Entered government service in 1945 and served in Brussels, Berlin and Bonn. Permanent representative of Luxembourg to the European Communities from 1958 to 1970. Commissioner from 1970 to 1974 in charge of competition and personnel.

**Botswana**

Southern African state signatory of the Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland which became independent in 1966 and is now a republic within the Commonwealth.

**Brandt, Willy**

Born Lubeck 1913. German Social Democratic statesmen active in the resistance against the Third Reich during the Second World War. Mayor of West Berlin from 1957 to 1966 and subsequently Federal German Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1966 to

1969. Federal German Chancellor from 1969 to 1974. Particularly identified with the improvements in relations between West Germany and the countries of eastern Europe known as the 'ostpolitik.' This entailed for the first time German official recognition of the post-war boundaries in eastern Europe, and treaties were signed with Poland and the Soviet Union in 1972. Brandt was always an active supporter of the European Community and a strong protagonist of British membership in the late 1960s. A Socialist member of the European Parliament since 1979.

**Brazil**

South American state signatory of a non-preferential commercial treaty with the E.C. As part of this there is a joint committee on cooperation in scientific, technical, agricultural and energy matters.

**Briand, Aristide (1862 – 1932)**

French statesman who held the office of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on a number of occasions. Supporter of the League of Nations and active in promoting a new spirit of understanding and cooperation between France and Germany in the 1920s. Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Gustav Stresemann (q.v.) in 1926. Author of the Briand Plan (q.v.).

**Briand Plan, The**

Proposal by Aristide Briand (q.v.) in 1930 for the setting up of a European Union. It envisaged a 'united states of Europe' with a federal government responsible in the first instance mainly for economic affairs. The idea received much support from the smaller nations, but less from the more powerful. The United Kingdom, whose influence at the time was considerable, was unenthusiastic and the scheme had to be quietly dropped.

**Britain** *see* United Kingdom

**Brugmans, Hendrik**

Distinguished writer and academic. Born 1906 in Amsterdam. Educated Paris and Amsterdam Universities. Socialist member of the Dutch Parliament and member of the Resistance during the Second World War. Re-entered politics in 1945 and became the first president of the European Federalist Union. Rector of the College of Europe, Bruges (q.v.) from 1950 to 1972. Awarded the Charlemagne Prize (q.v.) in 1951.

## *Brunner, Guido*

### **Brunner, Guido**

Former member of the Commission. Born 1930 in Madrid. Official in the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1955. Leader of the German delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (C.S.C.E.) in Helsinki and the second stage of the Geneva Conference. Member of the Commission from 1974 to 1980 in charge of energy, research, science and education.

### **Brussels**

Capital of Belgium and, with a population of 1.1 million, the largest and most important city in the country. It is a major commercial, industrial and cultural centre well located in relation to the country's main geographical and linguistic regions. It constitutes a French-speaking enclave in the middle of the Dutch-speaking countryside slightly to the north of the country's main Fleming - Walloon linguistic divide. Both French and Dutch (Flemish) are official languages and other European languages are also now widely spoken. In 1958 the city was chosen to be the headquarters of the newly-established European Economic Community and the associated European Atomic Energy Community. With the merger of these two Communities with the European Coal and Steel Community in 1968, Brussels gained pre-eminence as the principal centre of Community activities. It contains the main offices of the Commission and Council of Ministers and some 7000 of the 11 000 staff employed by the Commission now work there. It also has the headquarters of many other international organizations, pre-eminent among them being the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (q.v.) which moved from Paris in 1969 at the time of the French withdrawal. As a result of all these developments, together with the inflow of immigrant workers, Brussels is now a highly cosmopolitan city and 28 per cent of its total population is non-Belgian.

### **Brussels, Treaty of**

Treaty signed in 1948 by France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg which established the Brussels Treaty Organization for a period of fifty years. Each of the five countries undertook to go to the aid of any one of their number which was the object of an armed attack in Europe by a third country. It also established the machinery for the coordination of foreign

policies and for cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields. In 1955 the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy were admitted and the organization was renamed Western European Union (q.v.).

### **Budget, Annual Community**

This consists of the total projected expenditure by the European Communities in any one year. In 1979 it amounted to 14 000 million EUA (q.v.) which represents 0.7 per cent of the total GDP of the Communities. The contributions of the member states have been gradually replaced over the years by an 'own resources' system whereby all customs duties and agricultural levies go direct to the E.C. and the remainder is mainly made up by an agreed proportion of VAT (q.v.). The budget is drawn up initially by the Commission. It consists of two parts, the compulsory expenditure entailed in previously agreed policies and non-compulsory expenditure for funding new developments. The budget is presented to the Council which considers it and then sends it on to the European Parliament. The latter has the duty to consider it and to propose any modifications or amendments within an agreed period. It is subsequently returned to Council which considers any changes made by Parliament and votes by a qualified majority on acceptance or rejection. The budget is then returned to Parliament which adopts it unless it is rejected by an absolute majority of members or two-thirds of the votes actually cast. The most important sectors of E.C. budgetary expenditure are agriculture which alone has two-thirds of the total, regional aid, social and training schemes, aid to developing countries and research into such matters as energy sources, transport and industrial modernization.

### **Budget Policy Committee**

The Committee of the European Parliament allocated the task of scrutinizing the Annual Community Budget.

### **Burke, Richard**

Former member of the Commission. Born 1932 in New York. Elected to the Dáil Éireann in 1969 as a Fine Gael member. Minister of Education from 1973 to 1976. Commissioner from 1977 to 1980 with responsibility for taxation, consumer affairs, transport and relations with the European Parliament.

### **Burundi**

Central African state signatory of the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Formerly the Belgian trusteeship territory of Urundi, it became independent in 1962.

### **Business Cooperation Centre**

This was set up by the Commission in 1972 in order to promote greater cooperation among companies in different member states. Known as the 'marriage bureau,' it supplies information and arranges contacts between companies wishing to enter into cooperation arrangements or mergers. Its appeal has been largely to middle-sized firms interested in extending their international operations and it has achieved considerable success.

### **Butter**

Product subject to price regulation under the Common Agricultural Policy (q.v.). If neces-

sary, levies are imposed on imports to bring prices up to the Community's target price (q.v.). Aid is provided for private storage of unsold stocks and, if necessary, these may be disposed of through reduced prices to food manufacturers and certain categories of consumers. A general consumer subsidy may employ a certain proportion of the Finance of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (q.v.). Export refunds are available when world prices are below the Community target price. Accumulated butter stocks may be disposed of through low price bulk sales, particularly to Eastern Europe.

### **'Butter mountain'**

Stocks of unsold butter accumulated as a result of intervention buying by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (q.v.).

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## **Cameroon**

West African state signatory of the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Formerly consisting of two United Nations trust territories administered by the United Kingdom and France, it became independent and a Federal Republic in 1961.

## **Cape Verde Islands**

Island state off the west coast of Africa signatory of the Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Former Portuguese colony which became independent in 1975.

## **Cardiff**

Capital city and largest town in Wales and location of the E.C. Welsh office.

## **Central African Republic**

Central African state signatory of the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Former French colony of Ubangi Shari, it became independent in 1958. Between 1976 and 1979 it was styled the Central African Empire.

## **C.E.R.N.**

Centre Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire *see* European Centre for Nuclear Research.

## **Chad**

Central African state signatory of the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions (q.v.). Former French colony which became independent in 1958.

## **Channel Tunnel project**

Discussed for many years by the British and French governments, Britain's entry into the Community and increased orientation towards Europe gave it greater urgency. In 1979 the Commission came out in favour of the project and proposed the use of Community funds to help finance it. The Commission considered that it would be likely to have a positive effect on the economies of the adjacent regions.

## **Charlemagne Prize**

Awarded annually since 1949 by the West German city of Aachen for outstanding contributions to European unity and international cooperation. The first recipient was Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, and others have included Hendrik Brugmans, Alcide de Gasperi, Jean Monnet, Konrad Adenauer, Winston Churchill, Paul-Henri Spaak, Robert Schuman, Walter Hallstein, Edward Heath and Roy Jenkins. *See* appropriate entries in the dictionary for further information on individual recipients.

## **Cheese**

Product subject to price regulation under the Common Agricultural Policy (q.v.). Levies are imposed as necessary on imports to bring prices to the Community's target price (q.v.). Aid is available for the private storage of unsold stocks, and export refunds may be made when world prices are below the E.C. target price.

**Cheysson, Claude**

Former member of the Commission. Born Paris in 1920 and educated at the Ecole Polytechnique, Ecole Normale Supérieure and Ecole Nationale d'Administration. Entered the French civil service, becoming secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and later *chef de cabinet* to the Prime Minister, Pierre Mendès-France. Subsequently counsellor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary-General of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa and Director-General of the Technical Organisation for the Exploitation of Sahara Minerals. From 1966 to 1970 he was French ambassador to Indonesia. Commissioner from 1973 to 1981 with special responsibility for aid and development. Cheysson negotiated the Lomé Convention (q.v.), and its subsequent renewal. Appointed French Foreign Minister in 1981.

**'Chicken war'**

Dispute between the E.C. and the United States during the 1960s over American exports of poultry to the Community. The level of these was restricted in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (q.v.) and the result was a period of strained economic relations and accusations by the Americans that the Community's agricultural policy was too protectionist.

**Christian Democrats see European People's Party**

**Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer (1874 – 1965)**

Grandson of the 7th Duke of Marlborough, born Blenheim Palace and educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. Commissioned and served in India and Africa. Entered politics in 1900 as Conservative M.P. for Oldham, but joined the Liberal party in 1904 over the Free Trade issue. Became Home Secretary and later First Lord of the Admiralty until 1915. In the 1920s he rejoined the Conservatives and was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1924 to 1929. In 1939 he once more became First Lord of the Admiralty and from 1940 to 1945 led the coalition government which brought the Second World War to a successful conclusion. Following electoral defeat in 1945 he concerned himself with strengthening the will of the western world to resist the Soviet Union, and gave encouragement to the movement for a united Europe.

His Zurich speech of 1946 is a landmark in the process of post-war reconciliation. He was present at the Hague Conference (q.v.) and for a time was a member of the Council of Europe (q.v.). Yet on becoming Prime Minister for the second time from 1951 to 1955 he failed to make any new European initiatives. Churchill was at heart an imperialist and did not regard Britain as being really a part of Europe. Although enthusiastic about the idea of a 'united states of Europe,' he saw Britain and the British Commonwealth as being ranked among its 'friends and sponsors.' Britain, in his view, would choose 'the open sea' in preference to Europe, and this was to have a considerable effect on European attitudes to future British participation. Awarded the Charlemagne Prize (q.v.) in 1956.

**College of Europe, Bruges**

Established in 1950 for the study of Europe and European integration. Intended for post-graduates who come from all over Europe to pursue courses in their chosen fields of study. The College contains the European Study Centre for the Preservation of the Architectural and Urban Heritage.

**Colombo, Emilio**

Italian political leader. Born 1920 and educated Rome University. Entered politics in 1946 as a Christian Democrat member of the Constituent Assembly, and subsequently held most of the great offices of state including that of Prime Minister. Member of the European Parliament from 1976 until direct elections in 1979, during most of which time he served as President. Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1980.

**Comecon see Council for Mutual Economic Assistance**

**Commission, The**

The executive body of the European Communities. The Commission of the European Economic Community was established in 1958 under the institutional provisions of the Treaties of Rome. It had nine members, two each from France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy and one each from Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. A similar Commission was established to take charge of the European Atomic Energy Community. In 1968 the two Commissions,

## *Commission, The*

together with the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community were merged and a joint Commission consisting of fourteen members took office until 1970 when a new nine member Commission with responsibility for all three Communities took office. With the enlargement of the Community in 1973, the Commission itself was increased to thirteen members, the United Kingdom having two Commissioners and Denmark and Ireland one each. The entry of Greece in 1981 increased the total number of Commissioners to fourteen. Commissioners chosen for their 'general competence and indisputable independence,' are nominated by the governments of member states and they tend to be drawn from politics, the trade unions and the higher reaches of the civil service. They hold office for periods of four years, being then eligible for reappointment. The President of the Commission is appointed by Council for a two year renewable period, and it has been usual to rotate this office among the member states. Since 1958 the Presidents have been Walter Hallstein (q.v.), Jean Rey (q.v.), Franco Maria Malfatti (q.v.), Sicco Mansholt (q.v.), François-Xavier Ortoli (q.v.), Roy Jenkins (q.v.), and Gaston Thorn (q.v.). There also five Vice-Presidents.

The Commission has responsibility for the day to day running of the E.C. and is in charge of all staff working in Brussels, Luxembourg, Strasbourg and other centres. The power of initiative is vested in it and responsibility for drafting new proposals for consideration by Council.

It is obliged to revise proposals if requested by Council and must take note of the opinion of Parliament. Following Council's legislative decisions the Commission has the duty of implementation and ensuring that they are observed throughout the Community. It is empowered to take governments, firms or other bodies to the Court in the case of alleged infringement of obligations under the Treaties and subsequent legislation. The Commission draws up the annual budget which must then be approved by both Council and Parliament before it can be implemented. It produces an annual report for Parliament on the activities of the E.C. and is required to submit new proposals to the Council when requested to do so. The Commission sits as a cabinet and takes decisions by majority vote. Each Commissioner is allocated his own particular responsibilities and has a staff to help carry these out.

During their term of office the Commissioners can only be removed collectively by a two-thirds vote of censure in Parliament or, in special circumstances, individually by the Court. In the early years the Commission had a pre-eminent role in Community affairs, but this diminished following the Luxembourg Agreement (q.v.) in 1966. Since then the central position has been increasingly taken over by the Council of Ministers and the European Council assisted by such bodies as the Committee of Permanent Representatives (q.v.) and the Committee of Political Directors (q.v.). Nevertheless it remains central to the working, if not the policy-making, of the E.C. and is able to exert considerable influence on decisions. The members of the Commission which took office in 1981 were Gaston Thorn; Frans Andriessen; Claude Cheysson; Poul Dalsager; Etienne Davignon; Antonio Giolitti; Wilhelm Haferkamp; George Kontogeorgis; Lorenzo Natali; Karl-Heinz Narjes; Michael O'Kennedy; François-Xavier Ortoli; Ivor Richard; Christopher Tugendhat. Finn Gundelach died shortly after taking office, and Claude Cheysson left the Commission later in 1981 on his appointment as French Foreign Minister. He was replaced by Edgard Pisani (q.v.). See individual biographical entries.

### **Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER)**

Committee of the ambassadors of member states accredited to the Community. It prepares the work of the Council (q.v.) and carries out related tasks allocated to it. It has become of great importance in preparing the ground for new measures under consideration by the Council.

### **Committee of Political Directors**

Committee consisting of high foreign office officials of the member states for the discussion of common foreign policy questions. The officials are based on their own national capitals, and their principal function is to prepare the ground for the Meetings of Foreign Ministers in Political Cooperation (q.v.).

### **Common Agricultural Policy (C.A.P.)**

This came into being as a result of the decision to include agriculture in the common market established under the Treaty of Rome (q.v.). Owing to the particular physical, economic and historical factors which govern agricultural production, a special system had to be devised which would help



modernize agriculture, ensure supplies to the consumers and give an adequate return to the farmer. In order to accomplish this it was judged necessary to set up a managed market for agricultural produce. The mechanism for this 'green pool' began to operate for cereals in 1962 and has since been extended to cover a whole range of agricultural produce. Target prices are agreed in advance and the mechanism for ensuring that they remain within the agreed band is intervention buying and selling. If the price falls too low, the Community buys produce and puts it into store. Likewise if the price rises too high the commodity is taken out of store and sold. The E.C. agricultural market is protected from the fluctuations of world prices by the Common External Levy (q.v.). The Community funds this operation and also provides aid for modernization of the agricultural sector, the financial instrument for this purpose being the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (q.v.). The C.A.P. offers farmers a very large potential market for their produce and the possibility of much greater specialization. Since C.A.P. was established European agriculture has been completely transformed and the efficiency of large areas has been greatly improved. However, prices have been maintained at high levels, a policy not popular with the consumers and arguably one putting a brake on modernization and innovation. It has certainly contributed to the production of surpluses and these 'mountains' have often had to be disposed of at a loss. The high costs have made the C.A.P. unpopular in many quarters and there have been demands for its reform.

**Common Assembly** *see* European Parliament

**Common Customs Tariff (C.C.T.)**

Tariff levied on goods entering the E.C. from third countries excluding agricultural products covered by the common organization of the market (q.v.) which are subject to the Common External Levy (q.v.). The C.C.T. applies equally at all points of entry into the E.C. from third countries, the appropriate level being determined for each product group. It was established over a transitional period simultaneously with the elimination of the internal E.C. tariffs. It was fixed at the average of the national tariffs in operation at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Rome. The C.C.T. became fully

operational in the six original members in 1968 and, following the transition period, it was applied to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom by 1977. It is also being progressively applied to Greece. Since 1968 the Council of Ministers has been responsible for determining the levels of the C.C.T. and these reflect the decisions made by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (q.v.).

**Common External Levy**

This variable levy is charged on agricultural produce entering the Community from third countries when world prices are lower than current E.C. prices. It consists of the difference between the import price and the target price (q.v.) operating within the E.C. and is used for cereals, milk products, sugar and olive oil. For pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat there is the additional sluicgate price, which is that of the most efficient third country producer and the levy is increased to ensure that nothing is sold at below this price. The purpose of the levy is not to exclude imports, but to protect the Community's agricultural market from disruption caused by low-cost imports. It also provides a source of income which goes directly to the Commission. When E.C. prices are below world prices, the system goes into reverse so as to protect European consumers from shortages.

**Common Fisheries Policy**

Under the Treaties E.C. member states may take restrictive measures within their own coastal waters. There have been a number of E.C. fishery agreements, including the establishment of a 200 mile fishing zone around the Community's coasts restricted to licenced E.C. fishermen. Concern with the effects of overfishing on stocks has resulted in the institution of quotas for catches of different species and the Commission is responsible for monitoring catches in Community waters and landings at Community ports. The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (q.v.) is empowered to make grants for the improvement of the fishing industry and for aid to areas dependent upon it. *See also* Exclusive Economic Zone.

**Common market**

A common market is any multinational free trade area protected by a common external tariff. The European Community is a common market of this sort, and it is a name widely used for the organization.