

**A DICTIONARY
OF
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

Second Edition

JOHN PAXTON

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Preface to the Second Edition

Twenty-five years have gone by since the signing of the Treaty of Rome, thirty years since the European Coal and Steel Community started work in Luxembourg under its President, Jean Monnet, and thirty-five years since General Marshall made his speech at Harvard which led to the recovery of Europe after the war. Many of us have followed the drama since 1947 but there is now a generation of young people studying modern history and European studies at universities and polytechnics, or starting on the first stages of a business career, born after the signing of the Rome Treaty in 1957. I therefore felt that there was a need for definitions and statements about the European Communities to be compiled in a dictionary giving all information in a succinct and accurate form. I have not limited myself to the European Communities but have included other related European and other organisations where I felt this appropriate.

I've tried to avoid compiling an encyclopaedia and this has been achieved by breaking up large entries, such as the Rome Treaty, into a large number of entries of small wordage. I have also tried to avoid the other extreme of producing a 'directory'. I've tried to make each entry complete in itself rather than cause the reader to go on a wild goose chase through the dictionary. (I rather like 'reference book wild goose chases' but few people have sufficient leisure for this sort of activity).

There will be omissions and I shall be grateful to have suggestions from readers for inclusion in the next edition. Sadly, as with any reference book, some error could creep in. Such errors will be my own and I shall be happy to be alerted so that these can be corrected in subsequent editions.

Bruton, Somerset
April, 1982

JOHN PAXTON

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A

AASM. *See* ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR.

A/B (Swedish, Aktiebolaget). A joint stock company in Sweden.

Accession, Treaties of. New member states have joined (acceded to) the European Communities on two occasions: on 1 January 1973 (the Brussels Treaty), when Denmark, Ireland and the UK joined; and on 1 January 1981, when Greece joined.

Norway was also to have joined on 1 January 1973 and had accordingly signed the first Treaty of Accession. In the event Norway decided against joining by 53.49 per cent to 46.51 per cent in a referendum in September 1972.

Spain and Portugal have both applied to join the European Communities and negotiations were still in progress in 1982.

The Treaties of Accession each consist of two parts. (i) the treaty concerning the accession of the new members to the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom); and the Decision of the Council of the Communities concerning the accession of the new members to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). (The need for a separate procedure lay in legalistic differences between the Treaty of Rome, which established the EEC and Euratom, and the Treaty of Paris, which established the ECSC.) (ii) The 'act' concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments and amendments to the treaties.

The treaties set out all the amendments to and derogations from the Treaty of Rome and its subsequent legislative instruments made necessary by the agreements on the terms of entry of the new members. For sum-

2 *Accords of Luxembourg*

marized details of the first accession *See* UNITED KINGDOM, TERMS OF ENTRY INTO THE EEC.

The acts provide, *inter alia*, for an increase in the number of delegates to the Assembly to provide seats for the new members, of the size of the Council and of the Commission. They also provide for an increase in the number of judges in the European Court of Justice and change their rota.

Accords of Luxembourg. *See* LUXEMBOURG AGREEMENT.

ACP. The 58 (later 63) countries located in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific that signed the second Lomé Convention in 1979 (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zaïre, Zambia, Zimbabwe). *See also* LOMÉ CONVENTIONS.

Adenauer, Konrad (*b* Cologne, 1876; *d* 1967). German politician. Chief Bürgermeister of Cologne from 1917 to 1933. Dismissed in March 1933 he was reinstated to that position in June 1945 but removed from the post by the British Military Government in October of the same year for 'obstruction and non-co-operation'. Dr Adenauer was the founder of the Christian Democratic Union (1945), the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1949–63) and its Foreign Minister (1951–5).

In 1950 he advocated a Franco-German union as the first step towards bringing the Federal Republic of Germany into a united Europe and in 1963 he signed the Franco-German Treaty of Co-operation.

ADR. *See* AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD.

Advocate-General. *See* EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

AELE (Association Européenne de Libre-Échange). *See* EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

AG. (German, *Aktiengesellschaft*). Joint stock company.

Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). An international agreement which came into force in 1968. The 14 signatories to the agreement include all the EEC countries except Denmark and Ireland, together with Austria, the German Democratic Republic, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The Agreement ensures that dangerous goods being conveyed by road can cross international frontiers without hindrance provided that goods are packed and labelled in accordance with the Agreement. Tanker vehicles carrying inflammable substances are subject to technical inspection.

Agriculture (see also table on page 4)

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF LAND USE 1978

<i>Country</i>	<i>Utilised agricultural area</i>		<i>Arable land, orchards etc.</i>	<i>Permanent grassland</i>
	<i>1000 hectares</i>	<i>% of total land area</i>	<i>% of utilised agricultural area</i>	
Belgium	1486	49.1	53.6	46.4
Denmark	2924	69.0	90.9	9.1
France	32,187	58.6	59.7	40.3
Federal Republic of Germany	13,176	53.9	60.9	39.1
Greece	9456	73.4	44.3	55.7
Ireland
Italy	17,874	60.7	65.4	34.6
Luxembourg	130	50.4	45.8	54.2
Netherlands	2055	67.9	42.2	57.8
UK	18,495	76.7	38.1	61.9
EUR-10	103,554	63.5	54.6	45.4

Agriculture 1980. See MANSHOLT PLAN.

AIFTA. See ANGLO-IRISH FREE TRADE AGREEMENT.

Aktiebolaget (A/B) (Swedish). A joint stock company in Sweden.

Aktiengesellschaft (AG) (German). A joint stock company in Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

DEGREE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

<i>Products (1979)</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>EUR-10</i>
Wheat	69	136	203	105	151	61	85	69	66	76	117
Rye	84	158	127	112	100	—	100	84	66	73	114
Barley	75	117	176	92	96	128	38	75	58	110	112
Oats	77	89	114	97	99	89	81	77	143	95	100
Maize	2	—	138	21	34	—	62	2	—	0	58
Rice	—	—	12	—	121	—	224	—	—	—	83
Potatoes	96	100	104	89	103	102	100	96	130	96	100
Sugar	245	180	210	127	100	128	85	245	165	44	123
Vegetables	115	70	93	33	107	94	118	115	189	79	95
Fresh Fruit	55	48	97	50	166	25	125	55	55	34	81
Citrus Fruit	0	0	2	0	121	0	114	0	0	0	48
Wine	7	—	197	51	..	—	140	7	—	0	..
Cheese	39	359	116	91	96	644	79	39	234	68	..
Butter	115	241	114	132	63	344	70	115	492	42	..
Beef	98	332	112	106	57	552	61	98	93	76	..
Veal	94	100	107	65	26	100	70	94	964	136	..
Pork	162	368	85	89	87	144	75	162	225	63	..

Aktieselskab (A/S) (Danish). A joint stock company in Denmark.

Aktjeselskap (A/S) (Norwegian). A joint stock company in Norway.

Algeria. Negotiations were concluded on 17–18 January 1976 for a trade and co-operation agreement between the EEC and Algeria. This agreement, which is of unlimited duration, was reviewed in 1978 and is to be reviewed next in 1983.

Alliance Européenne des Agences de Presse. See EUROPEAN ALLIANCE OF PRESS AGENCIES.

Andriessen, Frans (b Netherlands, 1929). Netherlands politician. Member of the Netherlands Second Chamber of the States-General (Parliament) (1967–77), Minister of Finance (1977–80) and Minister of the First Chamber, States-General (1980–) and Commissioner of the European Communities (1981–).

Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA). A trade agreement which came into force on 1 July 1966.

Angola. Angola, although eligible, is unable to sign the Lomé Convention of 1979 because of Annex 35 which states that the Convention 'shall apply equally to West Berlin'.

Anti-dumping policy of the EEC. The Regulation, which covers not only DUMPING but the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the EEC, was introduced as part of the Treaty obligations to ensure fair competition policy in the Community.

A product is considered to have been dumped 'if the price of the product when exported to the Community is less than the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, of the like product. . .when destined for consumption in the exporting country of origin'.

Both the Anti-dumping Code in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the EEC Regulation provide for anti-dumping measures to be taken if there is injury to a Community industry, either the entire industry or a major proportion of it. Furthermore, both measures expressly recognize that, in certain circumstances, it may be necessary to act in defence of the industry in a region of the Community, thus ensuring considerable flexibility to deal with all problems.

6 *Antigua and Barbuda*

A determination of injury must be based on fact and not on allegations, but industries suffering from dumping have the option either of approaching member states directly or of making their problems known to the Commission in the first place, which will give all possible advice and assistance.

If a preliminary examination provides sufficient evidence of injury from dumping, the Commission, on its own initiative, can impose a provisional but compulsory anti-dumping duty on the product, which must later be confirmed or amended by the Council.

Antigua and Barbuda. Antigua and Barbuda signed the Lomé Convention of 1979.

Anti-trust policy. See COMPETITION POLICY.

Argentina. A co-operation agreement between the EEC and Argentina on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy came into force on 6 November 1963 for a period of 20 years. A non-preferential trade agreement between the EEC and Argentina came into force on 1 January 1972 for a period of three years under Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome. The agreement was extended twice: first, for one year to 31 December 1975 and again until 31 December 1976. The UK was not party to the 1972 agreement but was bound by the provisions of the agreement under Article 4(1) of the Treaty of Accession. A three-year agreement on trade in textiles expires on 31 December 1982.

On 10 April 1982 the Community banned all exports from Argentina following that country's invasion of the Falkland Islands earlier in the month. The Community took almost a third of Argentina's exports in the period 1975–80.

Article 35. An article in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), whereby, at the time of accession, the acceding country may elect not to apply the GATT in its relations with any other contracting party. Similarly any contracting party may invoke this Article against any newly acceding country.

Arusha. Capital of the Arusha region in the north of Tanzania, situated to the south-west of Mount Meru. Centre of a coffee-growing region and headquarters of the East African Community. The Arusha EEC Convention was signed there in 1969. The population in 1975 was 88,155.

Arusha Convention. A four-year association agreement between the EEC and Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, signed on 24 September 1969. An earlier agreement, signed on 26 July 1968, had not been ratified by all the EEC member states before the expiry date. The provisions were similar to those in the Yaoundé Conventions except that there was no arrangement for development and the preferential agreement for EEC goods was more limited. The agreement ended in 1975 and was replaced by the Lomé Convention.

A/S (Danish, Aktieselskab; Norwegian, Aktjeselskap). Joint stock company.

ASEAN. *See* ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS.

Assembly, European. *See* EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT.

Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM). The 18 states associated with the EEC under the Yaoundé Convention of 1964.

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). A renewable five-year co-operation agreement, taking effect from 1 October 1980, was signed by the EEC and ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) on 7 March 1980.

Assembly. *See* EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT.

ASSUC (Association des Organisations Professionnelles de Commerce des Sucres pour les Pays de la CEE). Association of Sugar Trade Organizations for the EEC Countries.

ATA carnet. An international customs temporary importation document which can be used for exhibits for international trade fairs, samples and professional equipment. It can be used in all EEC member countries and many other countries of Europe.

Australia. Australia wishes to export its mutton and lamb to the EEC but is limited, under a 'voluntary' agreement, to 17,500 tonnes per annum. Similarly the EEC is prevented by protectionist measures from exporting its footwear, automobiles and textiles to Australia. Negotiations were under way in 1981 to conclude an agreement for the supply of Australian uranium to the EEC.

Austria. A founder-member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). A preferential agreement establishing a free-trade area between the EEC and Austria came into force on 1 January 1973 for an unlimited period under Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome. An interim agreement of 1 October 1972 was superseded by the definitive agreement of January 1973.

Economic profile Area: 83,900 sq. km. Population (1979): 7,506,000 (male 3,547,000); density 89 per sq. km; births (per 1000 of pop.) 11.5; marriages 6.1; deaths 12.3; infant mortality 14.8. Labour force (1979): 3,116,000; percentage in agriculture 10.7; percentage in industry 40.5; percentage in the service industries 48.8.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
(in ECU millions)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	12,453	12,532	14,729	17,422
Exports	8,578	9,518	11,257	12,475

STANDARD OF LIVING

	per 1000 of population
Motor vehicles (1979)	285
Televisions (1978)	236
Telephones (1979)	375

Awards.

Bech Prize (Federal Republic of Germany). Created in 1977 to be awarded annually as a distinction for signal services and personal engagements in the cause of Europe, to commemorate Dr Joseph Bech the Luxembourg statesman. Awarded by the Freiherr von Stein Foundations in Hamburg. Value: 20,000 Deutsche Marks. Winners include Claude Cheysson, Henri Rieben and Shirley Williams.

Bentinck Prize (France). Awarded annually since 1973 in memory of Adolphe Bentinck, former French Ambassador to the Netherlands, for work contributing to solidarity and co-operation in Europe, the development of European institutions and promotion of European relations with the rest of the world. Value: 15,000 French francs. Winners include Giovanni Magnifico and Jean Monnet.

Charlemagne Prize (Federal Republic of Germany). Created in 1949 to be awarded annually by the West German city of Aachen, for outstanding

contributions to European unity and the encouragement of international co-operation. Value: 5,000 Deutsche Marks. Winners include Konrad Adenauer, Winston Churchill, Walter Hallstein, Edward Heath, Roy Jenkins, King Juan Carlos of Spain, Joseph Luns, Salvador de Madariaga, Jean Monnet, Walter Scheel and Robert Schuman.

Deutsch Foundation European Prize (Switzerland). Founded by the Austrian publisher Dr Hans Deutsch in 1963. Awarded for work promoting the idea of Europe as a single cultural and political community. Value: 50,000 Swiss francs. Winners include Salvador de Madariaga.

Erasmus Prize (Netherlands). Created in 1958 by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and funded by the Dutch Government. Awarded annually by the European Cultural Foundation to a person or institution for activity in the cultural, social or scientific field contributing to or reflecting European unity. Value: 100,000 guilders. Winners include Amnesty International, Ingmar Bergman, Marc Chagall, Sir Charles Chaplin, René David, Ernst Gombrich, René Huyghe, Oskar Kokoschka, Henry Moore, Sir Herbert Read, William Sandberg and Jan Tinbergen.

Europa Prize. Awarded annually from 1967 to 1971, for contributions to the European economic and financial field, by the 'Top Five' financial publications: *Handelsblatt*, *La Vie Francaise*, *La Métropole*, *Elseviers* and *II Sole/24ore*, with the Union of European Economic and Financial Press. Winners: City of Brussels, Emilio Colombo, Crédit Lyonnais, Commerzbank and Banco di Roma, Walter Hallstein and Sicco Mansholt.

Europe Prize. Awarded annually from 1955 by the Committee on Local Authorities of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg to towns which have furthered the cause of European integration and fostered links between the people of Europe. Value: 2500 French francs (until 1970), 20,000 French francs (from 1973); to be spent on encouraging youth exchanges. Winners include Coventry, Darmstadt, Devon County Council, The Hague, Innsbruck and Vienna.

Europe Prize. Awarded from 1956 to 1960 by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe for work contributing to European co-operation and unity. Funded by the Hamburg FVS (Freiherr von Stein) Foundation endowed by Alfred Töpfer. Value: 18,000 French francs. Winners include Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Georg Eckert.

Paul Finet Foundation Prize. Created in 1965 by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community in honour of its former President. Its purpose is to provide financial assistance to the orphans of workers in

the coal and iron-ore mining and steel industries of the ECSC who died after 30 June 1965 (for citizens of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark, after 1 January 1973) of industrial accidents or occupational diseases. The object of this assistance is to provide or assist such children with their education or vocational training. The children must be at least 14 years of age or be ahead of the normal curriculum. They must be following courses of vocational training, general secondary education, or higher education at a university or establishment of university level. They must have the capacities required for the studies they wish to pursue and show good educational results.

The Foundation does not assist all orphans, but reserves the available funds for those who really need them and who deserve it most because of their skills, zeal and success in their studies.

The financial aids are awarded annually; they are renewable so that the beneficiary has a certain guarantee of continuity. He will know that he can rely on the help of the Foundation for the whole period of the studies he wants to undertake if he shows evidence of good results. Applications for grants must be sent to the Secretariat of the Paul Finet Foundation, Centre Européen, Luxembourg-Kirchberg. They may be sent directly by the person concerned or by his legal representative; through his father's former employer; via trade unions, social security organisations, regional scholarship committees, schools or universities.

Schuman Prize (France). Awarded annually by the Foundation and Association of the Friends of Robert Schuman, for contributions to European unity. Gold Medal. Winners include Walter Hallstein, Jack Lynch, René Mayer and Paul-Henri Spaak.

Schuman Prize (Federal Republic of Germany). Awarded annually from 1966 by Bonn University to honour eminent Europeans who have promoted the cause of European unity. Funds provided by FVS Foundation (Freiherr von Stein) endowed by Alfred Töpfer. Value: 25,000 Deutsche Marks. Winners include Walter Hallstein, Roy Jenkins, Jean Monnet, Lord Soames and Gaston Thorn.

Sonning Prize (Denmark). Awarded for contributions to European culture. The value varies but in 1979 it was 100,000 Danish kroner. Winners include Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Sir Karl Popper.

Stresemann Prize (Federal Republic of Germany). Gold medal, presented by the Gustav Stresemann Society, Mainz, awarded for contributions to European politics. Winners include Amintore Fanfani and Joseph Luns.

B

Baccalaureate, European. The European Baccalaureate examination is taken by pupils attending the European schools which have been established to provide an education for the children of Eurocrats. It is taken at the end of a seven-year secondary course, the final four years being divided between a course common to all candidates and concentration on one of the five sections: (i) Latin—Greek; (ii) Latin—Modern Languages; (iii) Latin—Mathematics—Science; (iv) Modern Languages—Mathematics—Science; (v) Economics—Social Science.

The examinations for each section follow a similar pattern. Written examinations are taken in six subjects which together give a maximum of 120/300 marks. Papers in the mother tongue, mathematics, philosophy and a foreign language are taken in each section, in addition to the specialist subjects, though the awards for each subject are not necessarily given the same weighting in each section of the Baccalaureate.

Oral examinations (80/300 marks) are given in four subjects, the mother tongue, a modern foreign language and two others. The others are chosen, by lot a week before the examination, from amongst the subjects studied by the pupil during his last year in school: one must be of a literary, and the other of a scientific, kind; and neither subject must have been included in the written examination.

Classwork assessment forms the third element of the examinations (100/300 marks) and is based on gradings in all subjects studied (13 or more) during the last two terms of the final year in school.

Bahamas. The Commonwealth of the Bahamas was a signatory of the Lomé Convention in February 1975, and of the second Lomé Convention in October 1979.

Bangladesh. Bangladesh signed a five-year renewable non-preferential commercial co-operation agreement with the EEC on 1 December 1976. In 1974 agreements covering trade in silk fabrics, hand-woven cotton fabrics and hand-made products were signed. She is also a party to the Multi-fibre Arrangement.

Bank for International Settlements (BIS). An international institution founded in Basle, Switzerland, in 1930. It provides the secretariat for the European Monetary Co-operation Fund and does a part of the administration of some of the borrowings by the Community.

Banking. *See* INSURANCE AND BANKING.

Barbados. Barbados was a signatory of the Lomé Convention in February 1975, and of the second Lomé Convention in October 1979.

Barre, Raymond (*b* Réunion, 1924). French politician. Directeur du Cabinet and Minister of Industry (1959–62), a member of the Committee of Experts (Comité Lorain) on financing investments in France (1963–4), Vice-President of Commission of the European Communities with responsibility for economic and financial affairs (1967–72), and Prime Minister of France (1976–81).

Barre Plan. The Barre Plan was one of the steps towards economic and monetary union within the EEC and the Plan was presented to the Council of Ministers in February 1969 by Raymond Barre, then Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities. The Plan advocated that each member country should undertake to place part of its reserves at the disposal of the other members so that, in the event of difficulties, any member would be able to call on its partners for assistance up to a limited figure. Then joint consultations would be held to re-establish equilibrium. If no agreement could be reached the indebted country would have to repay the borrowed funds within a three-month period, but if agreement was reached this could lead to medium-term assistance. There would, at the same time, have to be a move towards greater alignment of economic policies of the member countries concerned. It was further advocated that negotiations and arrangements were to be between the central banks rather than governments. The Barre Plan received the approval of the Council of Ministers in July 1969.