

**Case 9/74 Casagrande v München [1974] ECR 00773**

**Facts:** The case concerned a Union legislation, Regulation 1612/68 of the Council, that abolished discrimination between workers of different Member States with regards to employment, remuneration and other conditions of work. In addition to this, the legislation sought to ensure full integration of workers and their families into the host state. This means workers' children are entitled to be admitted into the host Member State's 'general educational, apprenticeship and vocational training courses under the same conditions as the nationals of that State.'

The issue was whether this meant that the son of an Italian worker, who was working and residing in Germany, was entitled to receive an educational grant.

**Held:** Although questions on grants were not specifically addressed in the legislation, the Court favoured a teleological interpretation which maximised the '*effet utile*' (useful effect) behind Union law. Thus, it held that educational grants fell within the scope of the Union legislation and the boy was, indeed, entitled to receive an educational grant.