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VOLUME 5

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels

As from 1 January 1973, the date when the enlargement of the Community becomes effective, there will be a few changes in the presentation of the Bulletin; one of these changes concerns numbering. As from now, the period of Community activities covered and the number of each Bulletin will coincide. The first Bulletin in 1973 covering January activities will thus be numbered 1-1973.

In order to ensure the transition between the present and future presentation, the connection between the number and the period covered has, exceptionally, been established as follows:

Bulletin 9-1972: July-August

Bulletin 10-1972: September-October

Bulletin 11-1972: November

Bulletin 12-1972: December

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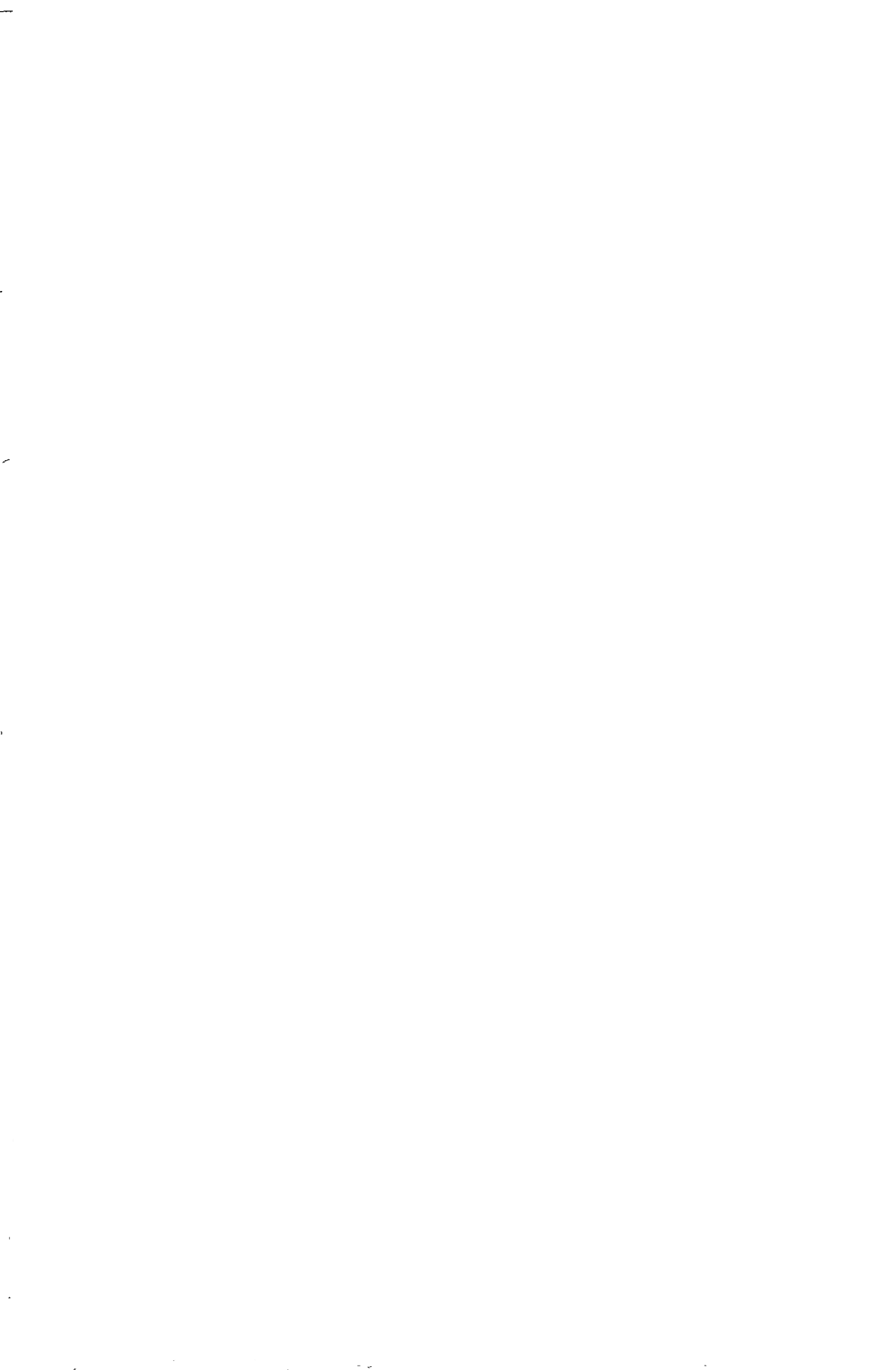
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***Supplement 10/72:** Proposal for a fifth Directive on the Structure of Companies incorporated with limited Liability.

***Supplement 11/72:** Necessary Progress in Community Energy Policy.

***Supplement 12/72:** Report on the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in civil and commercial matters.

*To be published.



PART ONE

Features and documents

I. THE FIRST SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY

The first Summit Conference of the enlarged Community was held in Paris on 19 and 20 October 1972. An earlier number of the Bulletin¹ summarized the progress of the preparations up to 5 July 1972. This issue includes remarks on the conclusion of the preparatory work, the final Communiqué from the Conference and the early reactions published at Community level. The introductory speeches by the leaders of the ten delegations together with other texts bearing on the Conference will be published later in the Bulletin.

Conclusion of the Preparatory Work

As mentioned earlier, the preparations for the first Summit Conference of the enlarged Community were successfully carried out through a series of Foreign Ministers' Conferences attended by the Commission. These meetings were held on 29 February, 20 March, 24 April, 26 and 27 May, 26 June, 19 July and 12 September (the last one was preceded by a meeting of the Finance Ministers on 11 September). The Conferences of 19 July and 12 September were prepared through the work of an Ad Hoc Committee made up of Member States' Permanent Representatives, the Ambassadors of the new Members and Commission representatives. The preparations for the Summit also involved many bilateral meetings either between Ministers or government leaders. The preparatory work followed the wish of several Member States that no Summit be called unless it could be expected to yield practical results. After the Conference of Ministers at Frascati on 11 and 12 September, the governments were persuaded that this condition had been met.

The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Westerterp*, the Dutch Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking on behalf of the Chair at the Frascati Conference, reviewed this final preliminary Conference² before the European Parliament during its September session:

"The talks which took place in Frascati near Rome on 12 September with Minister Schmelzer in the Chair, between the Foreign Ministers of the Ten to prepare for the European Summit were successful. The Finance Ministers contributed largely to these fruitful proceedings by agreeing (and I specially

¹ Bulletin EEC 8-1972, Part One, Chapter II. See also Information published every month by the Bulletin, Part Three ("Day by Day").

² EP Debates 153, Appendix to OJ.

draw Parliament's attention to it) to form a European Monetary Cooperation Fund and take the offensive against inflation, which is perhaps Europe's greatest scourge today.

The method used at the Frascati meeting also seems to have been a sound one. There was no attempt to grind down all the differences of opinion still to be seen in the *Ad Hoc Committee's Report*, a group made up by the Permanent Representatives of the Six in Brussels and the Ambassadors of the new Members. There was certainly argument over the main items, but whenever it seemed impossible to agree in the short time available, the reservations were upheld.

The Report, which includes the remaining reservations and a summary of the Frascati discussion, will be submitted for approval at the Conference of Heads of State and Government. The items and documents not in dispute were explicitly accepted by the Ministers who considered that, barring entirely new contingencies, their work of preparation was thus completed.

The Ad Hoc Committee, which made a solid contribution, will include the decisions of 12 September in its Report and then fix the official agenda of the Summit Conference. The Chairman, Minister Schmelzer, stated explicitly several times without any opposition that it would be impossible, during the Summit, to insert completely new and unprepared items into the agenda. The deadlines scheduled in the Ad Hoc Committee's paper for the various proceedings of the European Institutions would be more closely coordinated. The Chairman would also be glad to receive any suggestions which governments might make to him for the text of a statement on general policy.

Let me mention now the discussions we have had based on the Ad Hoc Committee's Report which were attended on the afternoon of 12 September by the Finance Ministers and the Bank Presidents. The text on the formation of a *European Monetary Fund*, agreed by the Finance Ministers, will be inserted into the Report for the Heads of State. The same applies to their declared intentions concerning the anti-inflation campaign.

The Finance Ministers also agreed to ask through the Report the European institutions to take the necessary action to allow transition on 1 January 1974 to the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Despite the Chairman's efforts to reach a compromise, no agreement could be reached over a text on *regional policy* and especially on the *Community financing* of same. The Ad Hoc Committee will attack this problem again. One of the Groups suggested that in the paragraph of this document which deals with social questions, practical measures be indicated which should be

included in a social action plan desired by all. With the support of several delegations, it was decided to make the Ad Hoc Committee responsible for following up practical possibilities in this field. But it was emphasized on this occasion that it was vital for the Summit Conference to carefully weigh up the desiderata claimed in the social sphere and other sectors, considering their financial repercussions.

During a thorough discussion of the institutional paragraphs, it was agreed to record that owing to objections raised mainly by the new Members, no delegation wanted for the moment to insist on an amendment to the Treaty. Some groups, however, moved that the *election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage* did not imply amendment but rather application of the Treaty; namely, Article 138 and that the date of the elections should now be set. It was therefore suggested in Frascati that the enlarged European Parliament be asked to draw up a new proposal for the elections as under Article 138 for decision by the Council within a fixed deadline. This suggestion received qualified support; some delegations, while agreeing that Parliament submit a new proposal, still refused to be bound by a deadline over the Council's ruling. Needless to say, this matter will be shelved until the Conference of Heads of State.

The proposal to regularly convene the Council at the level of Secretaries of State for European Affairs appointed by governments was resisted by some delegations.

The overall reservation made by one country over the paragraph on political cooperation has been withdrawn. No delegation brought up the question of the political Secretariat.

During the debate on external relations, some delegations apparently did not want to institutionalize the EEC-USA discussions.

One delegation recommended that the Community clearly contract a fresh commitment towards the developing countries, asking among other things that an increasing share of development aid be routed via the Community. The Ministers did not feel able to make a statement on this matter in Frascati. But several warnings were uttered against the dangers of contracting new commitments which we could not honour thus provoking bitter disappointment. The Conference of Heads of State will have to rule on these proposals. On the positive side, it was agreed—concerning the paragraph on development aid—to refer to the international development strategy already accepted within the United Nations.

The question whether the Ministers felt that the *Summit Conference* could be held on the date scheduled; namely, 19 and 20 October, was reviewed at the

end of the meeting. I feel in this case that I am exonerated from having to mention any delegations by name since these have already been quoted in the press Communiqués issued after the Conference.

From the very start, Minister Schumann had clearly indicated that he could not say at Frascati whether the Summit Conference could be held on 19 and 20 October. In his introduction, Mr Schmelzer recalled the conclusion of the Council session of 19 July. On that date the Ministers had expressed the wish, shared by all, that the Summit be held on the scheduled date, provided an adequate basis for joint agreement emerged at the next meeting of Ministers in September. The job of the Frascati Conference was to ascertain this. Minister Schumann had said that his own conclusions and those of his financial colleague on the Ministerial talks would have to be referred to the French Council of Ministers and that the President of the Republic would then decide. It was then intimated that the decision could be taken in the next few days and Minister Schumann added that he had enough data to enable him to form his own opinion. The question whether to hold the Summit on the scheduled date was finally answered by the other Ministers as follows: Norway, Luxembourg, Italy, Ireland and Denmark were unreservedly in favour; Germany and Belgium were also in favour but still had to get the formal agreement of their Cabinets. Then, as Head of the Dutch delegation, I made the following statement: "The Netherlands delegation considers that insofar as progress made over economic and monetary union and the Community's external relations is concerned, there exists an adequate joint basis for agreement for us to favour holding the Summit in Paris on the proposed date; namely, on the eve of enlargement. Nevertheless, the Netherlands delegation is sorry to find that during the preparatory work not enough progress has been made towards strengthening the Community institutions. Under these circumstances, we feel bound to submit the conclusions of the Frascati meeting to our Government for it to make a final decision this week (it was the previous week) on participating in the Summit Conference bearing in mind the chances of making fresh progress there".

The two governments who had not announced their decision; namely, the French and Netherlands Governments, had said that they would inform the Chairman, Minister Schmelzer, of their decision after their Councils of Ministers had met.

In the afternoon of Friday, 15 September 1972, Mr Schmelzer as Chairman of this preparatory Conference officially announced to his colleagues from the countries attending the Summit that all the governments who had made reservations at Frascati had withdrawn them. The Chairman was able to make this announcement when he had been officially informed on the Friday afternoon of the French Government's positive decision. The Netherlands

Government had then also decided that the conditions it had put on holding the Summit in Paris as scheduled were met, although it was still convinced that progress should also be made there towards strengthening the Community institutions. After Mr Schmelzer, as Chairman, had transmitted the results to the ten capital cities, the President of the French Republic on the very same evening sent a letter to the Heads of State and Government of the Six and the four new Members officially inviting them to share in the Summit Conference on 19 and 20 October in Paris. This letter has since been published."

The Official Invitation

When the preparatory stage had been concluded, the President of the French Republic, Mr Georges Pompidou, on 15 September officially invited the Heads of Government of the other Member States and the four new Members to share in the Summit Conference on 19 and 20 October in Paris. There follows the text of President Pompidou's letter:

"After the Meeting in Rome of our Foreign and Finance Ministers, chaired by Mr Schmelzer, it is, I think, clear to us all that we must hold, as I suggested in August 1971, a Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Ten countries, Members and future Members of the Community.

This Meeting is the fitting occasion for a new and important phase in the history of the European Economic Communities. It will allow us to consolidate and pursue an economic and social development which over the last fourteen years the countries of the Six have enjoyed. We shall be able to define some new line of concerted action for our ten countries. It will also help us to make our contribution to solving the economic and monetary problems besetting the western world today, by means of decisions on practice or principle concerning our inter-Community relations. I keenly hope that it will promote awareness by the Community Members of their solidarity and the need to affirm Europe's role in the world. In this way we shall respond to the deeply-felt aspirations of the European peoples and to their noblest interests.

I am glad to confirm my invitation to come to Paris on 19 and 20 October for the first Summit Meeting of the Ten Members of the enlarged Economic Community."

On 6 October, President Pompidou sent the following invitation to Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission:

"After the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Rome on 12 September, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Community feel it is necessary to hold, as I suggested in August 1971, a Summit Conference.

For matters under its jurisdiction, the Commission has been associated with the preliminary meetings at which the Foreign Ministers of the enlarged Community put forward their Governments' views on the issues for discussion which could be raised within the scope of this Conference. I believe that the Heads of State and Government will feel as I do that the Commission should be associated on the same terms with their proceedings.

I am glad to send you and ask you to transmit to the Members of the Commission whose presence would be of value an invitation to come to Paris on 19 and 20 October next for the first Summit Meeting of the Members of the enlarged Community."

The Results of the Conference

The Heads of State and Government of the nine Member States and future Members¹ with the Commission of the EEC met in Paris on 19 and 20 October at the international conference centre in the former Majestic Hotel for the first Summit Conference of the enlarged Community. The Delegations were led by Mr *Georges Pompidou*, President of the French Republic, Mr *Gaston Eyskens*, Prime Minister of Belgium, Mr *Anker Jørgensen*, Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr *Willy Brandt*, Chancellor of the Federal German Republic, Mr *Jack Lynch*, Prime Minister of Ireland, Mr *Giulio Andreotti*, Council President of the Italian Republic, Mr *Pierre Werner*, President of the Luxembourg Government, Mr *Barend Biesheuvel*, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mr *Edward Heath*, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission.

The Conference proceedings which extended past midnight on the night of 20-21 October emerged as a sixteen-point declaration with preamble. There follows the complete text:

DECLARATION

The Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the enlarged Community meeting for the first time on 19 and 20 October in Paris at the invitation of the President of the French Republic solemnly declare that:

¹ After the negative result of Norway's referendum of 26 September on her joining the Community, she did not attend the Summit Conference (nor the final preparatory proceedings).

At the time when the enlargement, decided under the Rules fixed by the Treaties and respecting the work already accomplished by the six original Member States, is about to become a reality and give the European Community another dimension;

At a time when world events are radically changing the international situation;

At a time when hopes for détente and cooperation are emerging, which satisfy the interest and deeply-felt desire of all nations;

At a time when disquieting monetary or trade problems are obliging us to seek lasting solutions for promoting expansion with stability;

At a time when many developing countries, seeing the gap widening between them and the industrialized nations, are legitimately claiming increased aid and a more equitable utilization of wealth;

At a time when the Community's tasks are magnifying and new responsibilities are being assigned to it;

The time has come for Europe to realize the unity behind her interests, the scope of her capabilities and the importance of her obligations;

Europe must be capable of making her voice heard in world affairs and making a creative contribution in proportion to her human, intellectual and material resources and affirming her own concepts in international relations in line with her role in initiating progress, peace and cooperation.

To this end:

1. The Member States reaffirm their resolve to base their Community's development on democracy, freedom of opinion, free movement of men and ideas and participation by the people through their freely elected representatives;
2. The Member States have resolved to strengthen the Community by forming an Economic and Monetary Union, as a token of stability and growth, as the indispensable basis of their social progress and as a remedy for regional disparities;
3. Economic expansion, which is not an end in itself, must as a priority help to attenuate the disparities in living conditions. It must develop with the participation of both sides of industry. It must emerge in an improved quality

as well as an improved standard of life. In the European spirit special attention will be paid to non-material values and wealth and to protection of the environment so that progress shall serve mankind;

4. Aware of the problems arising from the persistent underdevelopment in the world, the Community affirms its resolve, within overall policy, towards the developing countries, to raise its efforts in aid for and cooperation with the poorest nations and with special consideration for the countries towards whom historically, geographically and through signed commitments the Community has specific obligations;

5. The Community reaffirms its resolve to promote the development of international trade. This resolve is extended to all countries without exception. The Community is prepared, openmindedly as it has already proved and in line with the IMF and GATT procedures, to enter as soon as possible into negotiations based on the principle of reciprocity, which will allow stable and balanced economic relations to be achieved in monetary affairs and trade and where the interests of the developing countries must receive full consideration;

6. In the interests of the good neighbourly relations which must exist between all the European nations, whatever their régime, the Member States are resolved, especially through the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, to promote their policy of détente and peace with Eastern European countries, establishing on a permanent basis broader human and economic cooperation;

7. In line with its political aims, the construction of Europe will allow the continent to assert its personality in the loyalty of its traditional friendships and in the alliances of its Member States and to make its mark in world affairs as a distinct entity determined to promote a better international balance which respects the United Nations Charter. The Member States of the Community, the driving wheels of European construction, declare their intention of converting their entire relationship into a European Union before the end of this decade.

Economic and Monetary Policy

1. The Heads of State and Government reaffirm the resolve of the Member States of the enlarged Community to move irrevocably the Economic and Monetary Union, by confirming all the details of the Acts passed by the

Council and by the Member States representatives on 22 March 1971 and 21 March 1972.

The required decisions will have to be taken during 1973 to allow transition to the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union on 1 January 1974 and in view of its complete realization by 31 December 1980 at the latest.

The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the principle of parallel progress in the various fields of the Economic and Monetary Union.

2. The declared that fixed but adjustable parities between their currencies are an essential basis for achieving the Union and expressed their resolve to set up mutual defence and support mechanisms within the Community, which will allow the Member States to ensure that they are honoured.

They decided to set up officially a European Monetary Cooperation Fund before 1 April 1973. Based on the EEC Treaty, the Fund will be run by the Governors Committee of the Central Banks within the overall guidelines of economic policy adopted by the Council of Ministers. In its early stage the Fund will function on the following basis:

- (i) Concertation between the Central Banks over the required shrinkage of fluctuation margins between their currencies;
- (ii) Multilateralizing of positions arising from interventions in Community currencies and multilateralizing inter-Community rules.
- (iii) Utilization for the above of a European monetary unit of account.
- (iv) Administration of short-term monetary support between the Central Banks.
- (v) The very short-term financing of the Agreement on shrinking the margins and short-term monetary support, will be regrouped within the Fund through an updated mechanism. For this, the short-term monetary support will be adjusted technically without changing its basic character or the consultation procedures involved.

The competent Community agencies will have to submit reports:

- (i) On short-term aid dealings by 30 September latest;
- (ii) On terms for progressive pooling of reserves by 31 December 1973.

3. The Heads of State and Government insisted on the need for closer coordination of Community economic policies and adopting more effective procedures for same.

In the present economic situation, they consider that the anti-inflation campaign and stabilization of prices must get priority. They officially briefed their authorized Ministers, when the enlarged Council meets on 30 and 31 October 1972, to take specific measures in the various areas ripe for effective and realistic short-term moves to attain these objectives allowing for the different conditions in the countries of the enlarged Community.

4. The Heads of State and Government express their resolve that the Member States of the enlarged Community will contribute through a joint outlook in guiding the reform of the international monetary system towards the adoption of a lasting equitable order.

The consider that the system should be based on the following principles:

- (i) Fixed but adjustable parities,
- (ii) An overall convertibility of currencies,
- (iii) An effective international regulation of world liquidity supply,
- (iv) Curtailing the role of national currencies as reserve resources,
- (v) An equitable and effective adjustment process,
- (vi) Equality of rights and obligations for all under the system,
- (vii) The need to reduce the unbalancing effects of short-term capital movements,
- (viii) Consideration of the developing countries' interest.

Such a system would be completely suitable for achieving Economic and Monetary Union.

Regional Policy

5. The Heads of State and Government give top priority to correcting the structural and regional imbalances in the Community which could hinder the achievement of the Economic and Monetary Union.

The Heads of State and Government invite the Commission to prepare as soon as possible a report analysing the regional problems of the enlarged Community and offering suitable proposals.

They henceforth commit themselves to coordinate their regional policies. Desiring to apply their efforts to a Community solution of regional problems, they ask the Community Institutions to set up a Regional Development Fund

to be operative by 31 December 1973. From the start of the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union this Fund will be backed by the Community's own resources. Its interventions, coordinated with national aid will help, alongside the creation of the Economic and Monetary Union, to correct the major regional imbalances in the enlarged Community and especially those arising from a predominance of agriculture, industrial changes and structural underemployment.

Social Policy

6. The Heads of State and Government emphasized that vigorous action in the social sphere is to them just as important as achieving Economic and Monetary Union. They consider it absolutely necessary to secure an increasing share by both sides of industry in the Community's economic and social decisions. They ask the Institutions after consulting both sides of industry to draw up an action programme before 1 January 1974 providing practical measures and the means for them, within the scope of the Social Fund, based on suggestions put forward by the Heads of Government and the Commission during the Conference.

The programme must implement a coordinated policy for employment and vocational training, to improve working and living conditions, secure the collaboration of workers in the function of undertakings, facilitate — according to the conditions in each country — the conclusion of collective European agreements in appropriate areas and strengthen and coordinate action for protecting the consumer.

Industrial, Scientific and Technological Policy

7. The Heads of State and Government felt there was a need to try and provide a uniform foundation for industry throughout the Community.

This entails the removal of technical barriers to trade and elimination, especially in the field of taxation and law, of obstacles hindering alignment and concentration among undertakings, swift adoption of a statute for the European company, the progressive and effective opening up of public contracts, the promotion on the European scale of competitive undertakings in advanced technology, the adaptation and redevelopment, under socially acceptable conditions, of industrial branches in difficulty, the preparation of provisions to guarantee that concentrations, affecting undertakings established in the Community, are compatible with the Community's socio-economic

goals, and fair competition under the Treaty provisions both within the Common Market and on the outside markets.

Objectives should be defined and the development of a common scientific and technological policy ensured. This policy implies coordination of national policies within the Community Institutions and the joint carrying out of action in the Community interest.

To this end, an action programme with a precise schedule backed by appropriate means should be drawn up by the Community Institutions before 1 January 1974.

The Environment

8. The Heads of State and Government stressed the value of a Community environment policy. They are therefore requesting the Community Institutions to draw up an action programme with a precise schedule before 31 July 1973.

Energy

9. The Heads of State and Government feel there is a need for the Community Institutions to work out as soon as possible an energy policy which ensures a reliable and lasting supply on economically satisfactory terms.

External Relations

10. The Heads of State and Government affirm that their efforts to construct their Community will only take on their full meaning to the extent that the Member States succeed in acting together to meet Europe's growing responsibilities in the world.

11. The Heads of State and Government are convinced that without vitiating the advantages enjoyed by the countries with whom it has special relationships, the Community must respond more than ever before to the expectations of all the developing countries.

From this angle the Community puts great value on the Association policy as confirmed by the Accession Treaty and on honouring its commitments towards the Mediterranean countries with whom agreements have been or are to be made, agreements which require an overall and balanced handling.

Likewise, remembering the outcome of the UNCTAD Conference and within the scope of the development strategy adopted by the United Nations, the Community Institutions are asked to activate an overall policy of cooperation in development on a world scale and including the following aims:

- To promote in suitable cases agreements on commodities from the developing countries in order to stabilize markets and boost their exports.
- To improve the generalized preferences with the target of steady growth in imports of manufactured products from the developing countries.

Here the Community Institutions will study from early 1973 terms enabling the target of substantial growth to be achieved.

- To increase the volume of public financial aid.
- To improve the financial terms for this aid, especially for the benefit of the most underfavoured developing countries, with reference to the recommendations, of the OECD Development Aid Committee.

These questions will be the subject of studies and decisions through 1973.

12. Concerning the industrial countries, the Community is determined that to ensure a harmonious development of world trade it will:

- Contribute, while respecting the Community assets, to the progressive decontrol of international trade based on reciprocity and aimed at tariff and non-tariff barriers;
- Carry on constructive dialogue with the USA, Japan, Canada and the other commercial industrialized partners with an open mind and exploiting appropriate vehicles.

In this context, the Community regards as crucial the multilateral negotiations within GATT in which it will share as declared previously.

The Community Institutions are therefore asked to define an overall concept by 31 July 1973 at the latest.

The Community hopes that an effort by all the partners will allow the negotiations to be concluded in 1975.

The Community confirms its wish that the developing countries fully share in preparing for these negotiations which must consider the interests of these countries.

In view of the Agreements made with the EFTA countries not applying for Membership, the Community declares itself ready to seek a swift solution with Norway to the trade problems which she is facing in her relations with the enlarged Community.

13. In order to promote the détente in Europe, the Community reaffirms its resolve to follow a trade policy towards the Eastern countries from 1 January 1973. The Member States are prepared to promote a policy of cooperation with these countries based on reciprocity.

This cooperation policy is presently closely tied to preparations for the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, where the Community and Member States are asked to make a concerted and constructive contribution.

Political Cooperation

14. The Heads of State and Government consider that political cooperation between Member States in the area of foreign policy has got off to a good start and should be further improved. They agreed that consultation would be intensified at all levels and that the Foreign Ministers would henceforth meet four times instead of twice a year. They considered that the goal of this cooperation was to deal with current questions and as far as possible to work out joint medium and long-term positions bearing in mind the implications and effects in the field of international policy of Community policies in preparation. For affairs which impinge on Community activity close contact will be kept with the Community Institutions. They agreed that the Foreign Ministers would compile by 30 June 1973 a second report on methods for improving political cooperation as had been anticipated in the Luxembourg Report.

Strengthening the Institutions

15. The Heads of State and Government found that the Community Institutions were proving themselves but considered that the decision procedures and the running of the Institutions ought to be improved to boost their efficiency.

The Institutions and if need be the Government Representatives of Member States are asked to adopt, before the end of the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, measures based on the Report to be submitted by the Commission before 1 May 1973 under the Resolution of 22 March 1971,

concerning the distribution of authority and responsibilities between the Community Institutions and the Member States which are needed for the smooth running of the Economic and Monetary Union.

The Heads of Government also thought it desirable to standardize the dates on which the national Councils of Ministers meet in order to let the Council of the Community organize its schedules more regularly.

Wishing to strengthen the supervisory powers of the European Parliament, apart from when under Article 138 of the Rome Treaty it will be elected by universal suffrage and in wanting to improve the terms of its function, the Heads of Government confirm the decision of 22 April 1970 by the Council of the Community. They ask the Council and the Commission to implement promptly the practical measures to strengthen Parliament and improve the relations of both the Council and Commission with the Parliamentary Assembly.

Before 30 June 1973 the Council will take practical measures to improve its decision procedures and the consistency of Community action.

The Heads of Government asked the Community Institutions to accord the Economic and Social Committee the right to issue from now on Opinions on its own initiative concerning all questions affecting the Community's work.

They agreed that in order to accomplish the tasks laid out in the different action programmes, it was advisable to use as widely as possible all the provisions of the Treaties including Article 235 of the EEC Treaty.

European Union

16. The Heads of States and Government have assigned themselves the key objective of converting, before the end of this decade and in absolute conformity with the signed Treaties, all the relationships between Member States into a European Union. They are therefore asking the Community Institutions to prepare before the end of 1975 a report to be submitted to a further Summit Conference."

Initial Reactions of the Community Institutions

The European Parliament

At a press conference called in Brussels on 23 October, the President of Parliament, Mr *Walter Behrendt*, flanked by the Chairmen of the political Groups, pronounced on the outcome of the Summit Conference. While he

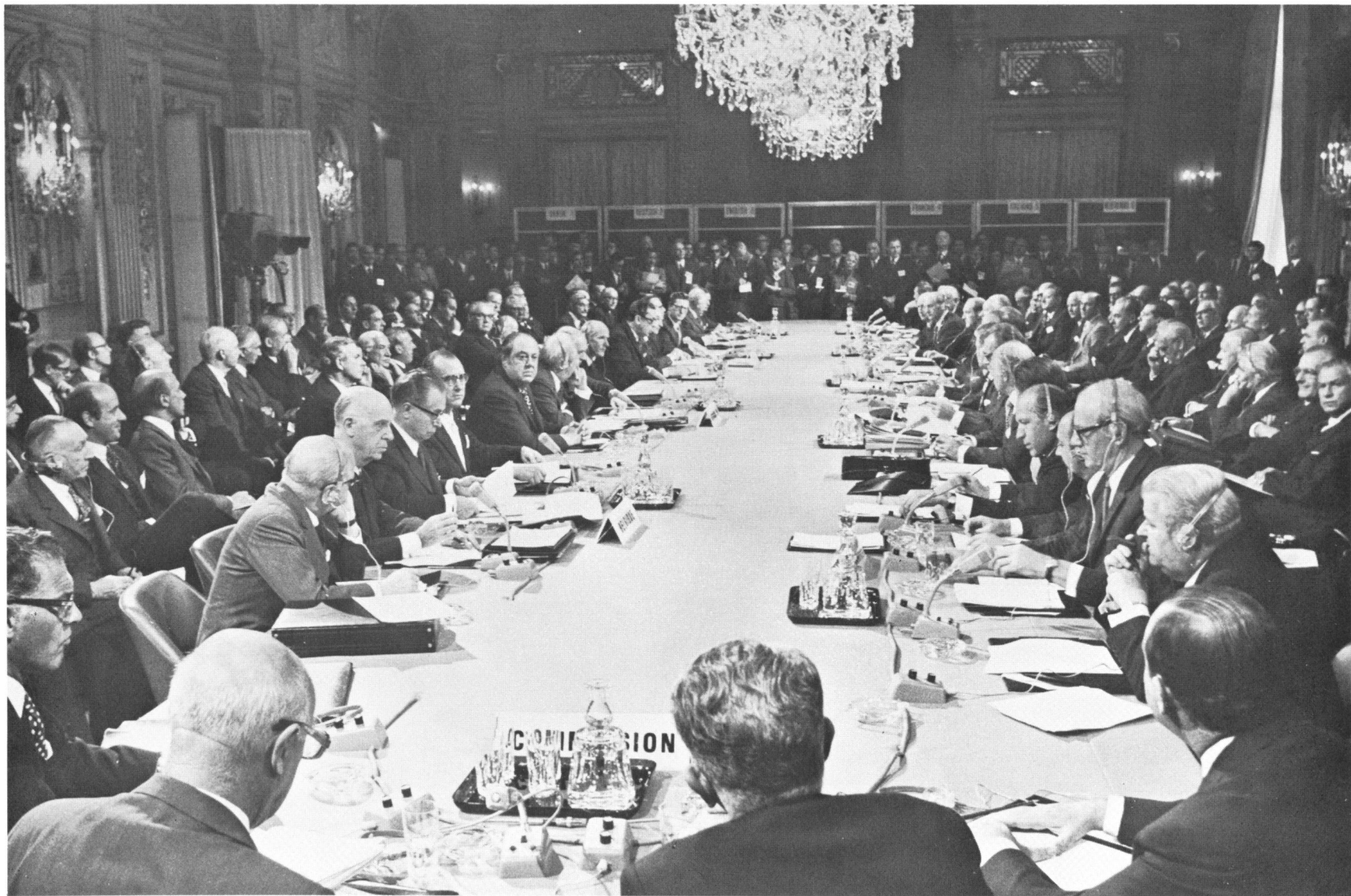
acknowledged that the first Summit Conference of the enlarged Community had been a success, Mr Behrendt said he was disappointed with the result as far as the Institutions were concerned. Mr Behrendt also pointed out that Parliament would not fail to take the greatest care to see that an effective follow-up was given to the final Communiqué from the Conference. In conclusion, he read a statement which the Chairmen of the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Liberal and Allied Groups had formulated together:¹

1. The first Summit Conference of the enlarged Community has proved that the Community in new form is viable. Its first test is a success.
2. The decisions taken, the specific briefs assigned and the political intentions voiced show that the inertia observed previously at the Hague Summit has been steadily eliminated. From now on there is a chance of the Community being imbued with a new dynamism.
3. The Institutions were inadequately dealt with. This concerns as much the efficacy of the Council of Ministers as the democratization of the Community through a fuller participation by Parliament. The brief assigned to the Community agencies to make the necessary adaptations and improvements is the point of departure for the future action of this House. The European Parliament will take the initiative to give this brief its full political content."

The Commission

At a press conference on 23 October, Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission, gave his initial impressions. Admitting that anyone expecting the Summit Conference to yield practical decisions on specific problems could be disappointed, Mr Mansholt said that if one regarded the goal of the Summit in terms of overall definition of a long-term political framework, there was much cause for satisfaction, especially as the Conference had unfolded a wide range of possibilities. It would be up to the Community Institutions to turn them into practical proposals. Mr Mansholt then mentioned various issues brought out by the Summit. On the subject of *European Union* which politically speaking was the key concept to emerge in Paris, Mr Mansholt, remarking that this term can mean "much or nothing," felt that in the end everything would hinge on the resolve of people, the Governments and the Community Institutions. He added that personally he thought that the outcome would be neither a federation nor a confederation but something "sui

¹ Mr Triboulet, Chairman of the UDE Group, took a more reserved attitude, insisting that the present institutional balance must not be jeopardized.



Summit conference. General view.



The Press Conference after the summit conference;
first row, from left to right; Messrs Mansholt, Andreotti, Werner, Lynch, Biesheuvel,
Pompidou, Brandt, Jørgensen, Eyskens, Heath.

generis" which should take into account the history of the peoples of the Member States and their hopes. At any event, added Mr Mansholt, the future Union should have autonomous powers of decision; in other words, a government, and be responsible to a Parliament democratically elected.

On the Institutions, the Commission regretted that no decision had been made on the direct election and the powers of the European Parliament. The Institutions who will be involved in preparing the Report on European Union; namely, Parliament, the Council and the Commission, will have to act so that the new Summit Conference receiving the Report advances the political construction of Europe.

Concerning the development of the Community, the Commission stressed the highly constructive nature of the Summit conclusions. For the first time, the way is open to prepare a real common social policy. The barriers against the adoption of the basic instruments for regional policy have been removed. Major commitments have also been made towards achieving the Economic and Monetary Union over industrial policy and the other common policies. The texts of the Resolution on external policy are highly significant. The Commission, however, would have liked bigger commitments to have been made in favour of the developing countries. The Commission will express this overall positive opinion at the next session of Parliament.

The Commission has also immediately adopted various Directives to start proceedings in its own services pending application of the Summit conclusions.

The Economic and Social Committee

In a Communiqué published on 24 October, Mr *Alfons Lappas*, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, welcomed the results of the Summit. Although many problems requiring swift solution had not been settled, the Governments affirmed their resolve to intensify the Community.

Mr Lappas was pleased with the moves for achieving a European social policy and with the proposals for developing a common regional policy, especially as regards the formation of a European Regional Fund.

Mr Lappas was particularly glad that the Heads of Government found it absolutely necessary to secure greater participation by both sides of industry in the Community's economic and social decisions and to accord the Economic and Social Committee a right of initiative over all problems concerning the Community's work.

In conclusion, Mr Lappas regretted that the radical differences between the opinions of the Heads of Government over the reform of the European Institutions had not been bridged at the Conference, but emphasized that extending the legal authority and the budgetary rights of Parliament, strengthening the initiative of the Commission and the greater efficacy of Council proceedings were all key factors in a fruitful European policy, without which the "European Union" would remain an illusion.

II. MONETARY EVENTS

Meetings and debates on monetary problems continued through September and October. The discussions bore on three basic issues: reform of the international monetary system, formation of European Monetary Cooperation Fund and moves to be made against inflation, all reflected in the facts and documents dealt with in this Chapter.

Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation (8 September 1972)

On 8 September the Commission adopted and a few days later sent the Council and the European Parliament its "Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation". The Report had been compiled in accordance with the Council's Decision of 22 March 1971 concerning the coordination of Member States' short-term policies. Parliament and the Council will examine the Report on 11-12 October and 30-31 October 1972.

The Finance Ministers' Conference (11-12 September 1972)

The Conference of Finance Ministers from Member States and the enlarged Community was held in Rome on 11 and 12 September. After the proceedings, the Ministers agreed that at the start of the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, a European Monetary Cooperation Fund would be set up to be run by the Governors Committee of the Central Banks within the overall guidelines of economic policy laid down by the Council of Ministers, and which will initially involve the following:

- (i) Concerting action between Central Banks as required in the contraction of margins;
- (ii) Multilateralizing situations arising from financing in Community currencies and multilateralizing inter-Community Regulations;
- (iii) Utilizing to this end a European monetary unit of account;
- (iv) Administering short-term monetary support between the Central Banks.

The Ministers also asked the Governors of the Central Banks to study terms for the progressive pooling of reserves during the later stages of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Anxious over the rapid pace of rising prices in their respective countries, the Ministers said they were determined to take prompt joint action at Community level against inflation, following moves by the Ministers of Finance and Economy in France and Germany.

The Ministers then discussed the Report which the Working Party on Coordination of Short-Term Economic and Financial Policies had prepared for them on 8 September 1972.

On 30 and 31 October when an enlarged Council would review the short-term economic situation in the Community, the Ministers proposed to adopt specific measures in the various areas which were ripe for effective and realistic short-term action against inflation. These measures would allow for the individual situations of the countries in the enlarged Community.

Annual Meeting of the IMF and the IBRD (25-29 September 1972)

The Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was held in Washington from 25 to 29 September.

The key feature of the meeting was the formation of the "Group of Twenty" whose basic function is to study reform of the international monetary system as well as some problems of the transitional period, especially the activation from 1 January 1973 of a new installment of special drawing rights on which a decision must be taken before the year-end. The Group of Twenty is made up, both at Ministerial and deputy level, according to the geographical distribution of the IMF's Administrative Council. It was decided to appoint Mr Ali Wardhana, Indonesian Minister of Finance, as Chairman of the Group and Mr. Jeremy Morse of the Bank of England as Chairman of the deputies, which will be full-time jobs.

The main points of the discussion at the Annual Meeting were as follows:

- (i) All those attending reiterated that the new international monetary system must be symmetrical and equitable imposing uniform obligations on both debtors and creditors. It must be noted here that the United States have affirmed the idea that accumulation of dollar balances in the reserves of countries wishing to keep them should not be prohibited.
- (ii) The United States have also shown a marked preference for greater flexibility in the exchange system than obtains at present.

- (iii) The counter-swing concerning the standard of the international monetary system has apparently faded and a general trend in favour of SDR's (special drawing rights) seemed to be emerging.
- (iv) All the Community Member States reaffirmed the joint position adopted in London by the Finance Ministers last July.

Statement by Mr R. Barre,
Vice-President of the Commission, to the European Parliament
(11 October 1972)

" I will deal with three of today's most critical issues. First, the *outcome of the IMF Meeting*, then the fight against inflation and, last, after the Rome Conference, the progress made in constructing the Economic and Monetary Union.

Concerning the Washington meeting, I will be brief: I will simply say that the IMF Conference reached a conclusion on procedure; namely, formation of the " Group of Twenty " and that in essence the proposals put forward for the Fund by the Governors did not attest to any appreciable development, which means that the issues before us are still completely open. There was, however, some concern over smoothing the rough edges at least in the expression of opinions and over tackling the basic study in a spirit of practical conciliation.

I can therefore only reiterate here what I said in Luxembourg some weeks ago: to recast the international monetary system will require much time and effort.

I will deal at greater length with the two other issues, *the fight against inflation* and progress towards the Economic and Monetary Union on the eve of the Summit.

In the draft submitted by the Commission to the Council, the Annual Report highlights the need to relax the inflationary tension in the Community and makes this the priority target for the Community's short-term economic policy.

Since 1969 the Commission has been stressing the dangers of inflation menacing our Community. The Commission has done so regularly — even if it was sometimes accused of being too orthodox — because its independence and objectivity enabled it to say a number of things. We were shown very clearly just now the gap there was between the Directives and the Recommendations adopted by the Council, at the Commission's suggestion, and actual developments. This is very true. It testifies to the serious obstacles in modern societies that governments encounter in steering a policy of stability. Clearly it is political and social barriers rather than economic blocks which have caused the failures in recent years. Remember that last October when the

draft Annual Report for 1972 was discussed, the Commission's Recommendations inspired by a diagnosis of strong inflationary tension to be feared in the Community in 1972 were thought to be overpessimistic and stress was put, especially within the Council, on the need to boost economic activity.

In a situation overshadowed by inflationary tension, how do you expect revival policies not to finish up with the rising prices we can see now? I think that if governments have been led to adopt policies of this kind, it is not out of complacency towards inflation but because in many cases in contemporary society, the hurdles cannot be cleared so easily as one might theoretically think.

At all events, the fact is there and so obvious that the Community Finance Ministers meeting in Rome decided to embark on joint and vigorous action against inflation. You will readily appreciate that the Commission applauds this resolution.

Action must be taken promptly. In 1972 the average rise in prices in most of the Member States will be around 6 %. If the trends now seen continued over the months ahead, this average might well reach 7 % in the Community countries in 1973. Thus we must prevent prices from rising more rapidly in the Community. But is it enough in 1973 just to stabilize the rise in prices at the 1972 level? Some people think this would already be a gain. But the Commission thought that the Community should strive for a more ambitious target and try to get the average price rise in 1973 down to about 5 %. We would thus put a stop to the inflationary expectations of economic agents and this cannot be done unless there is a dip in price trends and unless we demand more than merely stabilizing the pace of price rises at today's rate.

It is absolutely necessary that budgetary policies are geared to a return to stability for an overrapid growth of public expenditure and an increase in outstanding balances to be financed are both major sources of inflation.

It is sometimes said that a certain laxity over budgets could be offset by restrictions on credit. We must carefully avoid such pitfalls. If laxity over budgets is to be offset by the credit policy, then such a policy must be heavy and severe in matching the pace of economic activity which, as you can well imagine, may raise economic, social and political problems. Consequently, it is vital that budget policy and credit policy are combined in restoring stability.

On this point, let me say that controls on the growth of currency in circulation are absolutely necessary. This was pointed out in the Annual Report. External factors also affect its growth. But we must not shift the responsibility for causes which mostly lie within our own economies. Admittedly, imported inflation does exist. But in blaming it we are often

trying to blindfold ourselves to the causes of internal inflation emerging in our economies. So, as the Commission showed in its Report, it will not suffice to sterilize capital from outside which is easy to do through the Central Banks. We shall have to monitor the growth of currency in circulation which is tied to the credit allowed to the economy and to the financing of public expenditure.

If the monetary and credit policies are needed, they are not at the moment adequate to reach the desired target. Concerted action by both sides of industry is the vital pre-requisite for a more orderly development of prices and incomes. In the present circumstances such action could be supported by monitoring price trends with devices adapted to the individual structure of Member States. These devices would help in checking abusive exploitation of certain market situations and in slowing down the cumulative processes behind rising prices.

Obviously these monitoring devices cannot remedy the underlying causes of inflation but they could help to curb inflationary rivalries and to moderate the rise in incomes whose buying power would thus be better protected.

But it must be clearly stated that if both sides of industry do not manage to get concerted action underway, then authoritarian controls on incomes and prices will have to be brought in, as was the case in the United States.

The Commission hopes that such moves can be averted. It is not simply a matter of applying measures at national level. At Community level, the Commission is now studying measures to propose to the Council covering the commercial, competition and common agricultural policies. The proposals will be submitted to the Council before the end of this month.

But let me also clearly state that in the overall anti-inflation strategy, the national policies are more decisive than any useful or desirable moves to be made under common policies.

If, before the year-end, the Community manages to adopt an effective credible anti-inflation programme, it will have to be applied continuously and progressively.

And so I come to the result of the Finance Ministers' Conference in Rome last month. There was a joint decision by the Ministers to organize the anti-inflation campaign at Community level. They also decided to set up a *European Monetary Cooperation Fund provided with a unit of account*.

With this decision the Community Finance Ministers completed the assembly of all of the components for a Community exchange system. Thus all the Proposals from the Commission to the Council in January and March have been accepted.

The Community exchange system is defined by reduced margins in relation to outside areas, i.e. the intervention system in Community currencies to maintain the individual relationships between Community currencies by a system for settling balances, by short- and medium-term mutual aid systems to be linked to the Cooperation Fund, by establishing a unit of account and setting up capital agencies.

These are the results gained in addition to those obtained concerning economic policy coordination procedures. I leave it to the bona fide observers to appraise the precise volume of all that has been done despite all the hazards. I realize that the situation is anything but ideal. The pound sterling is floating. But could anyone, not naive or blind, imagine Britain's economic and monetary problems would have no impact on the workings of the enlarged Community ?

While Great Britain overcomes her problems, the main thing is for the six founder Members of the Community to protect, by close solidarity, the Community's assets in all fields.

As some people point out, it is true that Italy is enjoying a temporary waiver of the Basel Agreements. It will be necessary to stop this by adapting the settlement system put in through these Agreements. It is clear that in the present situation gold is frozen in the reserves of the Central Banks and no country whatever can be asked to use these reserve assets in a settlement system as long as decisions have not been taken on the terms for their use.

But just as adapting the settlement system must not cause complications, it would be equally risky to reappraise, as some desire, the provisions adopted over the width of margins and the intervention system in Community currency. This would jeopardize the basic traits of the Community's monetary character and at a time when at international level the use of intervention systems in non-dollar currencies appears as a route to be considered in a recast international system. Mr Schultz, the United States Secretary to the Treasury, made this point quite clearly in Washington.

It will be up to the enlarged Community to decide whether it does or does not want to exploit the scope for development offered by the rules, procedures and mechanisms set up over recent years in the teeth of tremendous difficulties.

In any case, the Commission hopes that the Heads of State or Government of the enlarged Community will reaffirm the Community's economic and monetary objectives, and confirm all details of the Acts adopted in this sphere up to now.

All this will certainly be not enough to dissolve the problems which are by their nature inherent in achieving the Economic and Monetary Union and

which will proliferate after the enlargement. Nor is there any guarantee that the venture will finally succeed within the scheduled deadlines. Nevertheless, by focussing its efforts on the ambitious goal of Economic and Monetary Union, the Community will be able to carry on organizing more effectively the economic, monetary and financial relationships of its Members, thus maintaining its vital cohesion. ”

The Summit Conference and Monetary Problems (19-21 October 1972)

In the Communiqué issued after the “Summit”¹ the Heads of State and Government meeting in Paris reaffirmed the resolve of the Members of the enlarged Community to achieve irrevocably the Economic and Monetary Union, and confirmed all the details of the relevant Acts adopted on 22 March 1971 and 21 March 1972. The representatives of the nine countries decided at the Conference to set up the European Monetary Cooperation Fund before 1 April 1973. They also expressed their resolve that the Members of the enlarged Community contribute, by adopting a common outlook, in steering the reform of the international monetary system towards an equitable and lasting order.

Commission Communication on Action Against Inflation (30 October 1972)

After consulting the various qualified Working Parties and Committees, the Commission prepared a communication to the Council on action to be taken against inflation at both national and community level.

Council Session (30-31 October 1972)

Meeting in Luxembourg on 30 and 31 October with the attendance of Finance Ministers from the three new Members, the Council adopted the Annual Report on the Community’s Economic Situation (which will serve in fixing the 1973 guidelines to be followed by Member States in their economic policy). The Report was sent by the Commission on 13 September.²

On the basis of a Proposal submitted on the spot by the Commission, the Council passed a Resolution on action to be taken against inflation.³

¹ See Part One, Chapter I.

² See Part Two, sec. 34.

³ See Part Two, sec. 33.

III. TWENTY YEARS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE 1952-1972

On 10 August 1952, twenty years ago, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community was installed in Luxembourg. The construction of Europe was beginning. This early Community was the launching pad for two other Communities: the Common Market and Euratom. At the time when these Communities are going to take on a new lease of life thanks to the enlargement, the birth of European integration was commemorated with celebrations. On 19 September there were ceremonies with speeches made during an academic session attended by His Royal Highness, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg.¹ Mr Pierre Werner for the Luxembourg Government, Mr Jean Monnet as first President of the High Authority, Mr Walter Behrendt for the European Parliament, Mr Gaston Thorn for the Council, Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza for the Commission, Mr Karl Roemer for the Court of Justice and Mr Albert Coppé as former Vice-President of the High Authority, all spoke of the basic principles of European construction, appraised the distance covered since 1952 and indicated the guidelines for future progress.

Extracts from the address of Mr Pierre Werner,
Minister of State and President of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

“Although we are gathered together to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the High Authority we are also seeking the fresh inspiration needed to take us towards European union. Indeed, the concept which inspired both the founders of the European Coal and Steel Community and the methods they advocated have kept their value today.

Through the Treaty of Rome we have moved from the sectoral concept to the rules of an economic entity. But experience shows that the surest spur to Community progress is the real solidarity created or imposed by the turn of events.

It is from this angle that I can see the Community's future progress. Thus the actual solidarity which can arise from the progressive integration of monetary systems in parallel with developing alignment of economic policies will allow us to speed up the process of achieving the political aims of the Paris and Rome Treaties. The political courage needed twenty years ago to promote the concept of pooling basic industries is just as great as that needed today to set

¹ The ceremonies included the laying of a wreath at the Robert Schumann monument in honour of the missing, an exhibition of photographs and documents, an issue of a set of “Europe” stamps overprinted “20 années CECA” and a special ceremony to honour EEC officials with twenty years of service.

forth on the new highways of economic and monetary union, regional and industrial policy, cooperation in foreign policy and modernizing the institutions.

Do we have to be more timid than our elders? Let us arm ourselves with the calm boldness and the thoughtful realism of President Schuman and with the creative dynamism of the ECSC pioneers. Let us put our trust in the originality and fertility of a political construction, both human and pluralist and a factor for stability and creative peace in the world. It will be the force of destiny for us !”

Extracts from the address by Mr Jean Monnet,
First President of the ECSC High Authority

“I am glad to be here in Luxembourg to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the High Authority of the Schuman Plan and in fact to celebrate the beginning of the European Union (. . .) The European Community is on the way to assuming universal importance. This is a decisive event for the world’s peaceful development.

Since belonging to the European Community, our countries have been establishing relations based on equality and solidarity, meaning relations akin to those already existing with our frontiers.

Under these new conditions unprecedented future prospects are unfolding before our European continent which some had believed to be played out.

Observing the range and volume of this progress, I wonder what are the underlying causes. I think the answer is quit simple. Through necessity we have educed the “joint interests” of the European countries by creating first the ECSC and then in developing the Common Market we have set up joint rules and joint institutions to see that they are applied.

This is, I think, the heart of our venture; namely, equality between all the European countries, the need to abandon the purely national view, the quest for joint interests and the setting up of common rules and institutions.

Actually, we have raised to European level the basic principles which, within their own frontiers, are governing the life of every one of our nations . . .

Necessity is prodding our countries to understand each other, to seek not only an economic union but also a political one.

This is the major project to which we are turning. We must realize that the faster we advance towards economic and monetary integration the sooner we can usher in political unity.

For Europe to speak with a single voice and share equally with the world major powers in peacefully solving the world problems, a European political authority must progressively take shape and when the time comes the voice of the people must be heard within Europe's democratic institutions."

Extracts from the address by Mr Walter Behrendt,
president of the European Parliament

"Here in Luxembourg, twenty years ago, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community began its work. This initial European executive agency has indelibly made its mark on Europe's landscape and politics.

European integration is accepted within the European Community and respected outside it. Its opponents cannot reverse the course of history. We know that that is something which has embittered more than one statesman (. . .)

Over all this time a number of politicians and other officials have contributed with untiring, admirable and high passionate ardour to the step-by-step advance of European integration. Results, quantitatively speaking, have been noteworthy but qualitatively the vital impulse is still missing (...)

Practical analysis also requires a non-complacent picture of the institutional situation. What grieves me most are the doubts over the Council's efficacy, the obscurity of decisions and the deplorable lack of democratic recognition.

I fully appreciate that the people and especially the youngsters scarcely understand the sometimes petty wrangles over preserving the interests of some groups or even splinter groups instead of our keeping the general Community interests in view. We cannot rely on their patience lasting much longer and on the politicians continuing to enjoy a free field of action as in the past.

Nor can we be sure that the third countries will bear much longer with the widening gap in wealth between North and South (. . .)

I feel that twenty years are enough to critically reappraise the position we have taken up to now and identify timidity and petty bargaining for what they are. It is not solely by recalling and praising their work that we can pay tribute to the pioneers of European integration; we who are still in active political life must make future commitments for ourselves."

**Extracts from the address by Mr Gaston Thorn,
Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs representing
the Chairman-in-Office of the Council**

"It seems to me highly significant that these celebrations of the ECSC's twentieth anniversary have fallen on the eve of the Community's enlargement and at a time when we are making ready not only to expand the geographical size of our venture but also to intensify its content to bring us still more in line with the goals sought by the founders of Paris and Rome Treaties.

Let us take it as a good omen that this anniversary arrives on the eve of the Summit... Let us express the wish that the Summit may be a decisive step towards strengthening the Community, and allowing it to play the role in the world which history has assigned to Europe. Let us hope that its economic strength will enable it to share in stabilizing peace throughout a world finally free of anxiety, in alleviating the scourge of underdevelopment and in improving living conditions and the quality of life.

Even if world economic and political conditions have changed, even if coal and steel have lost their dominant place in our economies, even if Europe today has happily changed from the continent which emerged torn and destitute from the second World War, we must remind ourselves that the concepts underlying the first Community are still valid, more so than ever, and are our guidelines to be followed to continue and achieve the integration of Europe.

The job done by the ECSC by its Presidents, its members, its institutions and by all its staff has for us all the value of pioneer work. In honouring this morning our colleagues who for twenty years have devoted the best of their strength, we have paid tribute not only to them in person but to the European public function in its entirety.

What matters most now is to prepare ourselves for the future tasks to be completed. Much has been accomplished but a tremendous amount remains to be done as quickly as possible and throughout every day."

**Extracts from the address by Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza
Vice-President of the Commission**

"Two years when, speaking on behalf of the European Parliament, I joined in commemorating the twentieth anniversary of Robert Schuman's declaration, I expressed my admiration for the man who, in championing a great ideal, had the exemplary distinction of transforming it into practical political acts and effective institutions (...)

His words uttered in 1950 have not been in vain and it is not in vain that the ECSC has been formed since, after strict applications of the spirit inspiring its new and original outlook on our continent's problems, we find today that peace has been safeguarded, that we have helped towards the economic and democratic growth of our countries and that we have been ready to serve so many nations who, although rich in old traditions and customs, have shown themselves to be full of youthful vigour in their international, political and trade relations (...)

We have been through crises, we have been and sometimes are still divided over certain options. We can regard our integration as still inadequate, but our will towards peace has never waived for a moment.

Indisputably this is the most spectacular of our results, even if perhaps it is the one we dwell on least. As we prepare to welcome the new Member States, we are happy to show them this reality which does us honour and of which they must have been aware when joining us.

This time of celebration certainly does not mean Community may rest on its laurels. The further that European integration advances and the more difficult the problems to be solved and the hurdles to be cleared become, the greater the sectors integrated and the stiffer the inevitable resistance.

In its internal impact and its repercussions at world level, our innovating venture needs and will always need all our determination to consolidate and develop it.

We can be proud that we have made our continent into an island of peace and well-being in a world harassed by violence, but we shall not fail to realize the impossibility of isolating our own difficulties from the world's problems."

Extracts from the address by Mr Karl Roemer,
Jubilaire, Advocate General at the Court of Justice speaking on behalf
of the President of the Court, as doyen and jubilaire

"Looking back at the structure of the Community, at its institutions and its activity, as determined by the Treaty of 18 April 1951, we immediately find that the job of attaining the Treaty's objectives had been entrusted to the High Authority with broad powers of appraisal. This institution had been assigned the most complicated and the most constructive mission within the Community. Under its first President, Mr J. Monnet, it promptly set up far-ranging economic and juridical concepts which have contributed much to European integration...

The declaration of 9 May 1950 by Robert Schuman also required (and this particularly concerns the institution for which I speak) "appropriate measures allowing the High Authority's decisions to be opposed." Admittedly this referred only to a matter of principle, of a general nature, affecting the juridical structure and assignment of an authority which would have to arbitrate over conflict within the Community.

Today we have to ask whether this Court from the Paris Treaty has fulfilled its mission of working for the standard application of Community law in Member States, which it had been delegated to do.

I am sincerely convinced that the very asking of this question implies a positive answer. The Court of Justice has thrown its support behind the Community agencies and especially the High Authority in the complicated tasks assigned to it.

We cannot let this occasion pass without reflecting on the future amplification and intensification of effort towards integration.

We can surely affirm that the Institution for which I speak, the Court of Justice, borne up by its traditions of twenty years, will faithfully and conscientiously carry out its mission of promoting integration through its jurisprudence, thus serving the political goal assigned to it by Robert Schuman."

Extracts from the address by Mr Albert Coppé,
Jubilare, former Vice President of the High Authority
Member of the Commission

"At the beginning, besieged by journalists seeking signposts, Robert Schuman said in 1950 that his project was a leap into the unknown. An astounding statement to come from a statesman aware that what men want above all is security. And yet no remark was more to the point than that made by Robert Schuman at that time to describe the venture that Europe was about to undertake.

It was the unknown for the governments requested to give up some of their sovereignty for the sake of a collective concept whose final geographical area was still to be defined. It was the unknown for the organizations of both sides of industry, obliged to reorganize their function in a strange context. Last but not least the newly created Institutions were facing the unknown, for they had no previous models to guide them and found themselves in "sui generis," that is, in the original state. We must also remember that it was a doubly partial integration, firstly in that it involved only coal and steel and secondly in that

it entailed only a minimum shift of power to run a Common Market confined to these two industrial sectors (. . .)

In retracing our steps since 1952, one observation must be made. Many problems which we expected did not arise. Conversely, many snags which cropped up had not been allowed for. For instance, the administrative collaboration between people of different nationality in a cause naturally implying some divergence of outlook especially at the start finally proved to be much easier than had been imagined. On the other hand, we had not anticipated the coal crisis. We have certainly underestimated the complications which will arise over the progressive preparation for political union at the start of economic and customs union.”

IV. ENERGY POLICY: ACTION PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

Activation of a Community energy policy is a priority task. This was emphasized by the final Communiqué of the Summit Conference in Paris on 19 and 20 October which stated the need for such a policy to be worked out by the Community Institutions "as soon as possible."

This largely satisfies the Commission's concern felt since 1968 when it submitted its "initial guidelines for a Community energy policy." Before the Summit Conference met, the Commission had laid before the Council a series of papers and proposals urging:

- (i) Updating and completion of the "initial guidelines" since changing trends in the energy economy since 1968 entailed a shift of emphasis.
- (ii) Submission of the action outline, announced in the "initial guidelines" concerning the prospects of demand for primary energy and the guidelines in the nuclear and hydrocarbon field.
- (iii) Drawing up for the Council of practical proposals on hydrocarbon supplies.

In the outline of action, the Commission defined the prospects of demand for primary energy in the Community through 1975-1980-1985, also indicating the supply terms for the main energy sources by setting up medium-term forecasts and guidelines for the Community oil and gas together with a second nuclear target programme.

In the years ahead the Community's energy demand will rise by 5.2% per year. From 973 M tec in 1970, the total needs would thus rise to 2 000 M tec by 1985 and would be met 2 % by lignite, 7 % by coal, 11 % by primary electricity, 15 % by natural gas and 65 % by oil. A growing share in meeting needs taken by imported energy leads to an increase in the Community's dependency up to about 1980 and afterwards a possible reversal of this tends with the advent of nuclear energy.

The studies it has made have helped the Commission to make a clear appraisal of the Community and world market today and which throws up distinctly the changes in the energy picture since 1968/69 when the "initial guideline" were put forward. The most noteworthy features of the new situation are that a sellers market has emerged in most of the energy products, the attitude of the energy exporting countries has changed, in the big consumer areas outside the Community a supply strategy has been swiftly prepared and applied and in all the industrialized countries talks are underway aimed at improving the quality of life.

In a Communication to the Council on "The problems and resources of the energy policy for 1975-1985," the Commission summarily describes the problems involved between now and 1985. These problems concern primarily oil which should still meet more than half the needs up to 1985, remaining at that time with 900 M tec gross, the main item and even the mainstay of the Community's energy supply. But it must be stressed that despite the sizable volume increase of needs, this position, in relation to that of the next five to ten years, would already mean an improvement or at least a relative stabilization before the Community can gradually free itself from its overheavy dependence over oil. This stabilization will first from a growing contribution of oil produced in "reliable" areas, then from the contribution by natural gas in the Community or imported from third countries, and lastly from the development of nuclear energy whose impact will start to be felt particularly after 1980.

For the Community, the most urgent problem in energy policy is to cover the transition up to 1985 by obtaining the optimum terms for its oil supplies the source of energy which will meet the bulk of its needs.

In its Communication to the Council on the "necessary advance of the Community energy policy"¹ the Commission, while confirming the basic thesis of its "initial guidelines," stresses the points where shifts of emphasis in energy policy are needed and require that the "initial guidelines" be updated and completed to include the changes occurring since 1968. The Commission stresses among other things that the influence of the public authorities on the Community energy market must be strengthened without for all that impairing the unity of the market. The growing economic power of some undertakings plus the trends, clearly seen in the energy sphere, towards horizontal and vertical concentration are prodding the Commission to greater vigilance since to achieve a balanced and competitive economic structure is still of immense value for a major consumer region like the Community.

Another aspect concerns the basic problem of ensuring adequate investment in the energy sector, an objective which cannot be gained solely by the play of market forces, neither with regard to meeting the huge capital needs nor over the location of the major energy production, processing and distribution plants. Similarly the need to guarantee better protection of the environment will coerce the national and Community public authorities to intervene more in the market's development.

More than before, the Community will have to allow for its growing dependence on imported energy when it draws up its external trade, economic and cooperation policies. Here this means primarily the problem of supply,

¹ See Supplement 11/72—Bulletin of the EEC.

especially of hydrocarbons and uranium. But the transfers of capital involved must not be overlooked, whose volume can appreciably affect western Europe's accounting balances as well as the future development of the financial market.

The principle which Community action should follow regarding the exterior would consist of normalizing relations as far as possible and maintaining the broadest cooperation with all the States and major regions interested. So, through responsible and reciprocal cooperation, it will mean creating a climate offering a more solid basis for current activities and at the same time allowing or fostering new economic initiative.

Based on these general premises, the Communication on "the necessary advance" lists forty-six moves which the Commission feels must be made in the different energy sectors: oil, natural gas, coal, electricity and nuclear energy. These moves or clarify proposals already made or still visualized by the "initial guidelines" without overlooking the development factors causing serious concern and calling for energy policy measures.

First among these factors is *improvement of the quality of life*. Here the energy sources which in the long term best meet the needs of security and economy; namely, natural gas and nuclear energy, are also the least dangerous for the environment. Nevertheless, there are immediate problems, especially: air pollution by sulphur compounds or motor vehicle exhausts, increases in the temperature of some waterways or lakes through the cooling water of nuclear power stations, safety in nuclear plants and the storage of radio-active waste. Solutions to these priority problems must be included in the moves proposed by the Commission for the environment.

The *rational utilization* of energy could at the same time appreciably help in cutting down the size of the supply problems. The forecastable rising costs of energy will certainly help progress in this direction, but through its favourable effect on administration of resources, the rational use of energy should be sought without solely relying on the effect of rising costs and on inserting the social costs of energy into consumer prices.

Technical and scientific research will also make a major contribution to solving these problems. If in ten or fifteen years the new techniques amount to no more than one among many factors for improvement, in the longer term they will play a major part in relaxing the market and restoring a situation where supply and demand would be regionally better balanced.

In the Community a more strenuous effort must be forthcoming in two types of research; namely, research for a better yield from energy and research to discover new sources of means of energy or more productive use of means already known. The Commission feels that we should take stock of research

underway in the Community and examine the scope for cooperation with other countries.

In some priority areas especially the development of nuclear energy, supply of fissile material, storage of radio-active waste and research into new energy resources and the use of coal, the prospects of the techniques to be applied should be defined and from these preliminary studies of specific research programmes should be set up where necessary.

Concerning the *importing countries* of energy, there is already a certain inter-relation between them which will get stronger in future since energy supply will assume more and more a world scale. The Commission feels that the talks to be held regularly with the USA on energy should be backed up by similar contacts with Japan and any other countries or groups of countries interested. The Commission hopes to improve the procedure within the OECD to obtain better reciprocal advice on problems and to reach joint solutions. But to improve supply conditions, we shall need in all areas of common interest and for the advantage of all an *economic and social cooperation with the energy exporting countries* which, through the industrial and economic development of the energy producing regions, would promote between equal partners a desirable stability in relationships and a political framework for the satisfactory development of industrial initiative.

Especially in the case of oil, Europe is the vital outlet for these countries of their main export output and these supplies are all-important for Europe, which creates a situation of mutual dependence. The complementarity of interests is not limited to energy. The exporting countries are trying to diversify their activity so as not to be solely dependent on one-product exports. Moreover, most of the major oil-producing countries lie in regions not too far from the Community—the Meditterrean, the Middle-East, and it would be of value to them to use the capabilities of the European economy in the areas of trade, economic cooperation, labour and “know-how,” the capital market and tourism.

Furthermore, a cooperation policy must not be confined to the countries who are currently oil exporters. Some countries, particularly in Eastern Europe, Central Africa and South America, hold sizable reserves of energy from various sources and could apparently develop their output and help to diversify the Community's supply if some financial or technical backing was given to exploiting their resources.

The Commission hopes that its Communication on “the necessary advance,” laid before the other Community institutions and agencies and public opinion

concerned, plus the special Proposals submitted to the Council¹ will be of further help in achieving a Community energy policy. Indeed, the supply problems are today so interwoven into a world fabric that any attempts at national solutions seem doomed in advance to fail.

¹ See Part Two, secs. 117 to 125.

V. REGIONAL STRUCTURE AND POLICY OF DENMARK

Denmark covers an area of 43 000 sq. km and falls into three regional groups. One of these, Jutland, is part of continental Europe; the two others are island territory: Seeland and Fionia. Mention should also be made of the Faroe archipelago (1 300 km²) midway between Scotland and Iceland, and Greenland (2.5 million km²).

Between the three national regions there is an important imbalance in the distribution of the population. The Seeland group, covering only 22 % of the territory, has 46 % of the population of the Kingdom; inside it are three small counties with 1.75 million inhabitants in an area of 2 700 km². This is because it includes the capital city, Copenhagen, which has 1.5 million inhabitants. The average population density in Seeland is 242 inhabitants per km². The Fionia region has a population of 124 to the km², which is slightly above the national average of 114. Jutland, however, though it covers 30 000 km² has a population of only 2.2 million, or 71 per km².

Inside these regions, the tendency is for the population density to be lower as the distance from Copenhagen is greater. Inside Denmark the main tendency of inter-regional migration is towards Copenhagen. In 1950-70, the net migration balance towards Copenhagen was around 7 000 per annum, representing an annual increase of 0.5 %. Almost all Danish counties are losing population by emigration, particularly those in north-western Jutland. The only exception is Aarhus on the eastern coast of Jutland which has a net inward balance.

Though Denmark's agriculture is reputedly one of the most productive in Europe, the country is dominated by industry and the service trades. During the last decade the trend has been for agriculture to decline (from 18 to 11 %) while there has been a corresponding growth in the service trades (from 44 to 51 %). Agriculture still plays an important part in Jutland (17 %), especially in the north-western counties where the percentage varies between 20 and 30. On the other hand, the Seeland region which contains Copenhagen provides 49 % of the industrial jobs and 55 % of those in the service trades.

During the past ten years unemployment has been around an annual average of 3 %. On a regional basis it has been lowest in the north-east of Seeland (1.5 %), and in the region around Aarhus (2 %). The highest figures were in the north-western part of Jutland (between 9 and 12 %).

Figures for income per head in 1970 reflect the discrepancies between the degrees of development inside Denmark:

(i) Only one district shows a figure above the national average; this is north-eastern Seeland which is equivalent to Greater Copenhagen;

(ii) The second highest county is Aarhus which, incidentally, contains the second largest city in the country;

(iii) Apart from the small Baltic island of Bornholm, the least developed counties lie on the western coast of Jutland, especially Viborg;

(iv) The discrepancy between the most and the least developed counties is around 58 % (north-east Seeland 129 % of the national average, Viborg 79 %).

Development of regional problems and policy 1958-1969

Denmark has three classes of regional problems:

(a) The rural regions, especially in north-west Jutland. There were 206 000 independent farms in 1951, the number had fallen to 146 000 in 1969 and is expected to fall further to only 40 000 in 1980 when the agricultural population is estimated to be only 60 000. The emigration from these regions is on quite a considerable scale. The unemployment rate is three times the national average and income per head is 30 % below the national average;

(b) The fishery regions. The product of these regions is equal to that of France and Germany put together. The main fishing centres are on the west coast of Jutland and more especially in the Faroe islands and Greenland. In the Faroes, fishing contributes a third of the regional internal product and 95 % of the exports in the form of fish or fishery products. The position in Greenland is similar and other local activities are unlikely to respond to development;

(c) Urban concentration in Copenhagen. The capital contains 35 % of Denmark's population and this is the highest concentration percentage in all countries of the enlarged European Community. In none of the other countries of the Community is the capital city so strongly predominant in the more advanced and remunerative types of economic activity.

Denmark's first regional development law dates from 1958. Its provisions were limited to offering a government guarantee for loans to firms in certain regions. In 1962, new provisions were introduced enabling local authorities to finance the construction of industrial buildings. It was not till 1967 that criteria were laid down to identify the State-assisted regions. These arrangements have not yet made it possible to deal with the basic problems of urban concentration in Copenhagen (which had 34.9 % of the population in 1960, 35.2% in 1965 and 35.5% in 1970), or with comparative underdevelopment of some of the other counties.

The regional policy now in force is governed by the regional development law of 1969. It provides that: "the Minister for Commerce, on the advice of the regional Development Council, shall determine the regions of the country to which the systems of aid provided by the law shall be applicable." The selectivity principle has been applied in practice. Only the special development regions are eligible for subsidies, representing 25 % of investment expenditure. Ordinary development regions are entitled to government guarantees in respect of loans raised by other means.

The development regions taken as a whole cover an area of 24 000 km², or 56 % of the territory. They have altogether 1 432 000 inhabitants (31 % of the national total) and are divided almost equally between ordinary and special development regions.

Territorial development and results of the regional policy

In a territory which, apart from the continental mainland, is split into nearly 500 islands, extreme importance attaches to problems of communication.

Two projects on a very large scale are being worked out to provide certain permanent sea connections: (a) the link across the Sound between Seeland and the southern part of Sweden; (b) the link between the Fionia islands and Seeland across the Great Belt Strait.

There is a question of laying out a new international airport on the small island of Saltholm which lies to the south of Copenhagen. This airport could serve the whole of Scandinavia. It is proposed that it should be built in the period 1978-85 and this also would strengthen the position of the capital city.

No territorial development measures have yet been taken to curb the urban concentration in Copenhagen. A number of steps have, however, been taken towards administrative decentralisation.

The annual report of the Regional Development Council gives many figures on the amount of government aid given by way of guarantees, loans and subsidies. In the 1958-71 period, government guarantees were given in respect of 379 projects, amounting to a total of about 55 million EEC units of account (UC—equivalent to the pre-Nixon dollar). In 1963-71, the number of loans granted was 115, amounting to UC 15 million. Subsidies, introduced in 1969, amounted to UC 4.1 million in 1971. It is estimated that public authorities have contributed in this way to about 11 000 new jobs.

PART TWO

**Community activities in september
and october 1972**



I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

The Common Customs Tariff

Waivers on Autonomous Charges

1. On 10 October 1972¹ the Council amended the Regulation of 20 December 1971 on the temporary waiving of CCT autonomous charges to extend the partial CCT waiver on gentamycin (Tariff Heading ex 29.44 C) to gentamycin and its related salts.

Tariff Quotas

2. To meet the Community's obligations towards Turkey, the Council on 26 September 1972, following a Commission proposal, adopted several Regulations² on:

- (a) Opening, distributing and administering Community tariff quotas for: hazel nuts, fresh or dried, husked or shelled of Turkish origin, some oil products refined in Turkey, cotton yarns and other cotton cloths from the same country. These tariff quotas are valid from 1 October to 31 December 1972 pending application of the additional Protocol.
- (b) Total or partial waiving of customs charges for some agricultural produce of Turkish origin. These waivers are also valid from 1 October to 31 December 1972.

3. Concerning the granting of a preferential system for some Spanish *wines*, in the form of cuts in the CCT charges and within certain quantity limits, the Council on 2 October 1972³ adopted three Regulations for opening, distributing and administering Community tariff quotas for wines from Xeres, Malaga, Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja and Valdepeñas under Tariff sub-Heading ex. 22.05 of the CCT.

4. The Council also adopted on 10 October 1972¹ a Regulation increasing by 9 000 tonnes the volume of the 1972 Community tariff quota for *crude magnesium alloy* (Tariff Heading ex. 77.01 A). The 9 000 tonnes will be put into the reserve stock increasing it from 1 200 to 10 200 tonnes.

¹ OJ L 232 of 12.10.1972

² OJ L 222 of 29.9.1972

³ OJ L 228 of 6.10.1972

5. Lastly, on a Proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted on 31 October 1972¹ a Regulation for opening, distributing and administering a Community tariff quota of 1 870 000 u.a. of added value exempt from duty for various processing of some *textile products under Community outward processing traffic*. This quota open from 1 September 1972 to 31 August 1973 is spread over three types of processing.

Customs Value

6. On 30 October 1972¹ the Commission adopted a Regulation amending its skeleton Regulation² on setting up a system of average standard values for citrus fruits. The classification of some varieties; namely, clementines, tangerines, monreales and satsumas was according to country of origin; namely, Spain, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and elsewhere. The importing seasons 1970/71 and 1971/72 showed that the differentials noted for each of the species concerned between the average values fixed according to origin did not justify these distinctions. The new Regulation henceforth abolishes the distinction by origin between the above-mentioned species.

Community Transit

7. On the basis of Article 45 of the Council Regulation of 18 March 1969³ on Community transit, the Commission on 15 September 1972⁴ finalized its Regulation of 22 December 1969 setting up the list of *airline companies* coming under *exemption from the guarantee* as part of the system of Community transit. On the favourable Opinion of the Community Transport Committee, the Commission considered it possible to add to the list Cameroon Airlines (in Douala) and Air Mali (in Bamako). After investigation these two airlines appeared to meet the required criteria for eligibility; namely: the transport of freight through Community air space, and were reliable regarding the regular transport of freight for which they were responsible.

Rules of Origin and Procedures for Administrative Cooperation

8. The Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation for applying the EEC-AASM Association Council's Decision of 10 October 1972 which amends this body's Decision of 22 April 1971 and which applies corrective

¹ OJ L 248 of 1.11.1972

² OJ L 171 of 4.8.1970

³ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969

⁴ OJ L 213 of 16.9.1972

factors to lists A and C appended to the 1971 Decision. These were necessitated by adoption of the Customs Cooperation Board's Recommendation to amend the Brussels Nomenclature of Goods Tariff Classifications.

The Commission also sent the Council a proposed Regulation for applying the EEC-Malta Association Council's Recommendation of 24 April 1972 which specified the procedures for customs administrative cooperation coming under the EEC-Malta Association Agreement.

Lastly, a kindred procedure must be brought into action concerning the methods of customs administrative cooperation under the temporary EEC-Austria Agreement, which came into force on 1 October 1972.

Technical Barriers

9. As part of the overall programme for removing technical barriers to trade, the Commission sent the Council in September 1972 two new proposed Directives concerning the automobile sector¹ which introduce additional features for improving safety. One covers *safety glass* and the other driver protection against the steering gear on impact. When preparing the first proposal on windscreens, the Commission services examined the problems from both the safety and the economic angles. Examination of the types of safety glass now on the market and the laws in force in the Member States and other countries (especially those joining the Community) led to a comparison safetywise between the two types of screen which have come to the fore over the last thirty years; namely, toughened-glass screens and laminated glass screens.

The studies made finally led the Commission to propose that within the EEC windscreens in laminated glass be made compulsory on all new cars as soon as possible (from 30 September 1976). Before this date, it was considered necessary to make laminated glass screens compulsory on all the faster cars (i.e. cars capable of exceeding 130 km/hr) since high speeds could have more tragic consequences when a screen breaks. The incoming Members were consulted on this proposed Directive. Only the United Kingdom indicated that it would be of value to undertake further comparative studies of the various types.

10. The second proposal from the Commission covers another key feature of vehicle safety. The *behaviour of steering gear on impact* (backward movement of the steering column and its impact on the driver in a head-on collision) has

¹ OJ C 119 of 16.11.1972

been thoroughly studied and this had led to proposed construction and testing specifications for the vehicle's forward structure and all its steering apparatus. In test collisions against a barrier at a speed of 50 km/hr, the upper parts of the steering column and shaft must not recoil more than 12 cm in relation to a point in the vehicle unaffected by the impact. Two detailed tests were proposed. A test of forward impact against a barrier and an energy dissipation test for impact against the steering gear.

11. Again within the overall programme, the Commission on 19 October 1972 sent the Council a proposed Directive on alignment of Member States law in the *cosmetics* sector. This Proposal, like the fifty-two others received from the Commission, is intended to remove disparities between national laws. Besides the technical provisions on the composition and admittance of most cosmetic products or substances used in their preparation, the Proposal also covers checking systems.

It is a proposed Directive conceived on the principle of "total harmonization", meaning that Community provisions must completely replace national laws in force, thus standardizing the basic concepts throughout the Community. Cosmetic products not in line with the Directive's provisions will have to be prohibited by all Member States and those conforming with the provisions will have to be compulsorily accepted. Naturally, these products must never be liable to harm health.

The Directive has been worked out on the "negative list" principle meaning that it catalogues the products which must never be included in the composition of cosmetic products. It also indicates the ingredient substances which may be used only within prescribed limits including the colouring agents for cosmetic products applied directly to mucous membranes. This approach allows public health to be well protected while leaving enough scope for initiative to a dynamic industry. A flexible procedure for revising the lists has been set up, a procedure which will also serve in adapting sampling and analysis methods to technical progress.

Finally the specifications of the proposed Directive also guarantee clear labelling and adequate information on product quality and quantity for the consumer.

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12. During the session of 9 to 13 October 1972¹ the *European Parliament* passed several Resolutions and issued Opinions on various problems arising from the Customs Union and the free movement of goods. In one Resolution Parliament noted that "the Community was still at the Tariff Union stage and that the Customs Union will not be achieved until the laws and customs

¹ See Secs. 230, 240 and 241

practices of Members have been generally harmonized." Pending the total elimination of checks on inter-Community traffic, Parliament felt that "it is already possible to make rapid and clear progress by improving the organization of customs offices on inter-Community borders, simplifying frontier checks by having them made inside the country and by improving the Regulation on Community transit." Concerning technical barriers to trade Parliament approved with a few reservations the Commission's Proposal for completing the "overall programme" of 28 May 1969 and issued Opinions on two other Proposals for the automobile sector.

13. Meeting in plenary session on 25 and 26 October¹ the Economic and Social Committee issued an Opinion on the Commission's Proposal for completing the "overall programme for removing technical barriers to trade" adopted by the Council in 1969.

During its session of 26-28 September 1972 the *Economic and Social Committee*¹ adopted a set of Opinions on Commission Proposals covering technical barriers to trade (internal fittings of motor vehicles, volume pre-conditioning of certain pre-packed liquids, bottles used as measure-containers) plus another Proposal for amending the 1969 Regulation on Community transit.

COMPETITION POLICY

General Rules applicable to Undertakings

Opinion on Importing Japanese Products into the EEC

14. Recently and with increasing frequency the Japanese industries have been preparing measures, either independently or with their European counterparts, to limit the imports of Japanese products into the Community or control them in other ways regarding quantities, price, quality, etc.

The Commission deemed it necessary to draw the attention of those concerned to the fact that under Article 85, paragraph 1 of the EEC Treaty that any inter-company agreements, any agreements between company groups and any concerted practices apt to have ill effects on inter-Member State trade and aimed at or resulting in hampering, hindering or distorting fair competition within the Common Market are incompatible with the Market and prohibited. The fact that some or all of the companies involved have their headquarters

¹ See Secs. 271, 275-277 and 287

outside the Community does nothing to change application of this provision insofar as the effects of agreements, decisions or concerted practices infringe on the Common Market territory.

The Commission has recommended those concerned to notify it, as laid down by the provisions and rules for competition in the EEC Treaty, of such agreements, decisions and practices so as to determine whether they can be deemed compatible with the rules. At the same time, the Commission will closely follow developments in the sectors concerned and will propose as required appropriate trade policy measures to clear up problems arising. An Opinion on this matter was published by the Commission in the Official Journal of the EEC.¹

Concentrations, Restrictive Agreements, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

Concentration in the Iron and Steel Industry

15. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission authorized a concentration between *Friedrich Krupp GmbH*, Essen, and the steel trading firm *Horbach & Co.*, Cologne. The concentration mostly affects the special steels market. The authorization was granted because this move meets the conditions covered by Article 66 paragraph 2 of the Treaty.

Suspension of an Agreement for Collective Exclusivity

16. Under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to suspend an Agreement between the *Belgian heating equipment manufacturers Association*: "Chambre syndicale du matériel de chauffage central et des industries connexes (section chaudières et radiateurs)" and the Association of heating fitters: "Union Belge des installateurs en chauffage central, ventilation et tuyauteries." This Decision² obliges the parties concerned to cease the infringement.

The Agreement established exclusivity of purchases between some 600 heating installation fitters Members of the Union as well as a number of non-Members (forming a major portion of the distribution and installation trade in boilers and radiators on the Belgian market) in favour of the manufacturers sharing in the Agreement. The latter represented almost all Belgian manufacturers

¹ OJ C 111 of 21.10.1972

² OJ L 264 du 23.11.1972

Members of the *Chambre syndicale* and others whose equipment had been recognized by a Committee of delegates from the signatories as conforming with the technical norms prescribed by the *Institut Belge de normalisation*.

This exclusivity over purchases considerably cramped trade between Belgium and the other Member States and was therefore axed by the prohibition under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. Moreover, since this Agreement did not help to improve output and distribution of this equipment or promote technical or economic progress, it did not meet the conditions required by Article 85, paragraph 3 in order to be exempted.

Commission Decisions on Undertakings not replying to its Calls for Information

17. The Commission took a total of 62 Decisions obliging 62 undertakings, representing in all *many sectors of the economy* (foodstuffs, aeronautics, cine-film, electrical and optical equipment, clocks, and watches, industrial vehicles) in Member States to reply to its calls for information on pain of fines or progressive monetary penalties¹.

The undertakings in question had advised the Commission of one or several restrictive agreements and the latter had asked them to submit certain information in order to appraise the effects of each agreement on the competition rules defined by the Treaty. Despite a reminder the calls had not been answered. In the circumstances, the Commission had made binding decisions, indicating its concern to use all the means open to it in particular fines and progressive penalties so as to prevent undue delays on the part of undertakings in sending in information which the Commission felt obliged to call for.

The fines may vary between 100 and 5 000 u.a. and the progressive penalties from 50 to 1 000 u.a. per day lost. The 62 undertakings in question have been given three weeks in which to answer these new calls for information.

Restrictive Contract annulled after Intervention by the Commission

18. A survey of the *mattress tickings* market and the automatic looms used in their manufacture was made by the Commission after a supply agreement was signed between a mechanical construction company and the world's biggest manufacturer of tickings. In the contract, the construction company had undertaken for three years not to supply modern automatic looms to its partner's competitors except with the latter's approval, whilst manufactures of materials other than tickings could freely obtain these machines. Investigation

¹ OJ L 267 of 28.11.1972.

led to the conclusion that the contract distorted competition on the tickings market and was thus in breach of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. The companies concerned then abandoned the contested agreement. This distortion of competition was thus removed without the Commission having to pronounce a prohibitive Decision.

State Aid

Germany

19. Under ECSC Decision 3/65 and Article 93, paragraph 3 of the EEC Treaty, the German Government sent the Commission a draft Directive for ensuring the *use of Community coal in the new electric power stations*.

This concerns action to promote the use of coal in electric power stations, undertaken by the Federal Government through its laws of 12 August 1965 and 5 September 1966, measures which have lost their effect since 1 July 1971. To stabilize the outlets available for coal and ensure that the Federal Republic's energy supplies are less dependent on hydrocarbons from third countries, aid will be granted to new power stations with a minimum power of 300 mw coming on stream between 1 January 1972 and 31 December 1978. The aid granted over ten years will be confined to offsetting the additional costs arising from electricity output generated from power stations running on coal as against those on other fuel. After studying the matter, the Commission concluded that under the present conditions it had no objection, under the EEC and ECSC Treaty provisions, to applying these Directives.

Belgium

20. In line with the Commission's Decision of 26 April 1972, concerning aid granted on the basis of the *Belgian Law of 30 December on economic expansion*,¹ the Belgian Government sent the Commission three draft Royal Decrees applying this law.

The first states an application of the additional regional aid provided by law under particular short-term economic circumstances. The Commission did not oppose the draft but felt that this measure would have to be lifted as soon as the short-term picture changed. Meanwhile the draft has emerged as a Royal Decree.

¹ See Bulletin 6-1976, Part 2, Sec. 5

The second draft is an overall Decree to implement the law annulling the organic Decrees of the two earlier regional laws. After talks at administrative level, the draft was amended by the Belgian Government and so could be viewed by the Commission as in line with EEC Treaty rules and the afore-mentioned Decision. The draft settles a number of juridico-administrative issues, lists the goals of action for helping regional and sectoral aid and sets up criteria for the tailoring and volume of aid.

The Commission raised no objection against the third draft Decree which fixes the conditions governing the grant of the State's guarantee for shares issued by the companies run by the Société Nationale d'Investissement in development areas.

Since none of the drafts specifies new development areas to replace those under application of the regionally targeted laws of 18 July 1959 and 14 July 1966, the Commission drew the Belgian Government's attention to the fact that these areas can only be used insofar as they fall within the territorial limits specified in the Commission's Decision of 26 April 1972.

France

21. Within the overall range of its action on aid mechanisms financed by semi-fiscal taxes raised on both national and imported products, the Commission was led to bring in the procedure of Article 93(2), of the EEC Treaty over some French aid in favour of *clocks and watches* and *hides and skins*. The aid is routed via technical and occupational centres who provide support for companies in these sectors in the form of technical help and applied research work. The aid is financed by semi-fiscal taxation which is also applied to imported products. The companies in other Member States are thus obliged to contribute financially to transactions of little or no benefit to themselves. The Commission has therefore asked the French Government to discontinue this semi-fiscal taxation on products imported from other Member States.

Italy

22. In line with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Italian Government has laid before the Commission two draft laws for the independent province of Bolzano providing for *aid to industrialize* this region. The drafts cover the possibility of surrendering ground, bought and/or developed by local administrations, out of public funds, to companies at prices lower than cost, thus returning all or part of the aid to the investors. One of the projects also establishes priority assignment of industrial jobs to "nationals" of Bolzano

province. On this last point the Commission informed the Italian Government on 31 October 1972 that no discrimination over nationality could be allowed in applying the draft law in question. With this reservation and in view of the region's economic and social situation besides the small volume of aid granted and resources applied, the Commission informed the Italian Government that it had no objection to the intended measures, considering that they could be allowed under one of the exceptional regional provisions covered by Article 92(3), of the EEC Treaty.

TAXATION POLICY

Deferred Introduction of VAT in Italy

23. In the harmonization of Member States' law on turnover taxes, the Council on 4 July 1972 adopted a Directive deferring the last possible date for introducing VAT in Italy to 1 January 1973.¹ Art. 2 of the Directive says that "the Commission will report to the Council before 1 October 1972 on the status of proceedings for applying the common system of VAT in the Italian Republic."

In its Report sent on 26 October to the Council as under Article 2, the Commission stated that it can be taken that the law on VAT will be promulgated before 1 November 1972 with its application date scheduled for 1 January 1973. The Commission added that it has not yet been advised of all the measures which the Italian Government intends to adopt to ensure that the fiscal administrators and persons liable are prepared for the work involved by the new tax and that the public is adequately informed about the expected economic effects of transition from the old cumulative turnover tax to VAT.

Tax Exemptions for Travellers

24. On 22 Septembre the Commission sent the Council two proposed Directives.

The first concerns *harmonization of laws, regulations and administrative provisions on turnover taxes and on levies raised on passenger transit*. It follows the Directives of 28 May 1969 and 12 June 1972 on the same subject.²

The new proposal aims at settling some specific problems over remission of tax on goods sold from retail outlets to travellers who can later enjoy tax

¹ OJ L 162 of 18.7.1972 and Bulletin 9-1972, part 2, Sec. 25.

² See Bulletin 8-1972, Part 2, Sec. 13 and Supplement 7/72, Bulletin of the EEC.

exemptions when importing the goods into another Member State. This means that tax remissions involved in retail trading in airport tax-free shops and aboard the various means of transport together with supplies to certain end-consumers will all have to be brought in line with the internal market concept.

The solution adopted for airport tax-free shops will abolish remission of tax for goods of lower value than the amount of the exemption, for travellers with transit tickets other than reserved tickets quoting as immediate destination another airport outside the Community. No remission of tax will be allowed for the levies. Tax-free sales in aircraft directly linking Community airports will be discontinued except in the case of flight catering. A similar solution in effect has been proposed by the Commission for ships and hovercraft.

25. The second proposal sets up for *small consignments sent by post* or addressed to private persons a tax exemption scheme akin to the one covering goods carried in travellers' personal luggage.¹ The principle of taxation in the exporting country will be applied and all taxes and dues on the package in the importing country will be abolished under certain conditions.

Goods sent by private persons must have been acquired under the general tax conditions of one of the Member States without benefitting from any reimbursement of turnover tax and/or levies, must be for the addressee's personal or family use, must not be sent C.O.D. and must not exceed a total value of 50 u.a. Newspapers, magazines, periodicals, brochures and books sent by those liable may be imported exempt by any private persons provided they are delivered under the overall tax conditions of the dispatching State without benefitting from any reimbursement of turnover tax and/or levies and provided their total value does not exceed 25 u.a.

Extension of the scope of application for the reduced tax on capital contributions for the benefit of company mergers

26. Article 7(1a) of the Council Directive of 17 June 1969¹ concerning *indirect taxation on raising of capital* lays down that capital contributions tax will be between 1 and 2%. (1b) of this Article provides for the rate to be cut by 50% or more in the case of company mergers.

On 21 September the Commission sent the Council a proposed Directive² expanding the coverage of this Article so that company restructuration moves

¹ OJ L 249 of 3.10.1969.

² OJ C 113 of 28.10.1972.

might also benefit from the cut in this tax. This would cover moves which economically speaking are on the same footing as mergers dealt with under Article 7(1b) of the Directive of 17 July 1969.

The restructurations covered by the proposal which are carried on especially in some acceding States but which also occur in some Member States, are effected by bringing into a company already or about to be formed all or the bulk (at least 75%) of the nominal capital of another company (as distinguished from bringing the assets of one company into another provided for under the 1969 Directive), this contribution being rewarded by assigning shares in the nominal capital of the company taking over. This actually means an exchange transaction of shares between one company and shareholders of another company.

The outcome of the proposed Directive would be that such deals should benefit from the cut-rate of tax on capital contribution only when made with the restructuration of two or more companies in mind and not for instance with a view to speculation. To this end, the proposal stipulates that companies having benefitted from the cut in this tax will be required to remit the portion of unpaid tax as a result of the cut if, for a period of five years from the date of the transaction so benefitting, they have not kept all the shares they were holding on that date of the other company following an outright purchase or a capital contribution. The portion of unpaid tax will therefore be due from the company which benefitted from the cut if, within the stipulated period, it sells one or more shares of the acquired company or liquidates it.

THE RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Insurance

27. One of the prerequisites entailed by the Directive adopted by the EEC Council on April 24 for abolishing checks on the "green card"¹ has just been secured. This was the Agreement which the vehicle insurance houses of the Six or more specifically their national offices, meeting with the European Insurance Committee, concluded between them to make this simplification possible as soon as the Member States' Governments have interpolated this Directive into their national laws and regulations, an operation which is now underway.

The Agreement was signed on 16 October in Brussels. The insurance houses of the countries concerned, meeting in the national agencies called "offices,"

¹ See Bulletin 6-1972, Part 2, Sec. 10.

undertook to settle each in its own country the damage caused by vehicles of the other Member States and to refund to the offices in the other countries the amount which the latter have had to pay to compensate the victims of accidents caused by the nationals of the country making the refund. Through this Agreement each national office underwrites vis-à-vis its own government the compensation for damages caused by foreign vehicles even if they are not covered by a "green card."

The Governments of the Six original Members have clearly shown that they wish to adopt as soon as possible the legal and administrative amendments required under the Directive. Some countries have already adopted them and the others are effectively proceeding to do so. One can therefore hope that frontier checks on green cards for vehicles registered in the Six will be abolished before 1 January 1973.

Concerning the new Members, the insurance offices of these countries submitted on 16 October a letter to the Commission's representative in which they undertake to sign the Agreement in question before 31 December 1971, the date when, under the Directive, all Members of the enlarged Community will have to conform with its conditions.

THE RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT, FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES, COMPANY LAW

The Structure of Joint Stock Companies (Sociétés Anonymes)

28. On 27 September, the Commission adopted a fifth proposed Directive for coordinating the law on joint stock companies in Member States.¹ The Council will rule on this Proposal after consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The Proposal is aimed at aligning national laws on joint stock companies under the following aspects:

- (i) formation of the company (bodies)
- (ii) protection of shareholders (voting rights, information rights, representation by social administration or banks, majorities for general meeting decisions, appeals to law, protection of minority interests)
- (iii) employee participation in forming the supervisory body in joint stock companies.
- (iv) drawing up and audit of annual accounts.

See Supplement 10/72 — Bulletin of the EEC.

The *formation of the joint stock company* must a managing body and a supervisory body plus the general meeting. The managing body is responsible for social administration while the supervisory body oversees the management. The proposed Directive therefore advocates the compulsory introduction of this dual system for joint stock companies. The Commission thinks that the merging in one body of people responsible for quite different activities no longer meets the needs of modern company administration. Moreover, shareholders or third parties must be safeguarded by a clear definition of the responsibilities involved. This can only be achieved by assigning management and supervision to two different bodies. Lastly, the formation of companies by partners in different Member States will be facilitated by this method.

Only natural persons can be members of the managing body and the supervisory body. Members of both may be appointed only for a specified period not exceeding six years, although they may become eligible again. The managing and supervisory bodies are not allowed to fix the remuneration of their own members. Members of the managing body may not carry on a paid or unpaid activity in another company, for their own account or for others, without authorization from the supervisory body. Nobody can belong to the supervisory body in more than ten companies. At least once every three months the managing body must send a report to the supervisory body on the state of the company's business. Within three months after the end of the financial year, the managing body must submit a draft of the annual accounts to the supervisory body. They latter may ask the management at any time for a special report on the company's business or any particular transactions with supporting information and documents. Authorization from the supervisory body must be requested by the management for decisions on relocating or winding up the company or major parts of it, on major curtailments or expansions of its activity, on major organizational changes and the initiation of or withdrawal from regular cooperation with other undertakings. Members of the managing body may be relieved of their posts by the supervisory body. Lastly, the proposal includes rules on the civil responsibility of members of both bodies.

The proposal envisages the coordination of provisions on the authority, rights and duties of general meetings. These include procedures for calling the meeting, time limits to be observed, briefing of shareholders, right of access to the meeting as well as shareholder's powers during it. Every shareholder is entitled to obtain on request any true information on the company's business if it is needed for an objective appraisal of the matters on the agenda. The managing body may not refuse to communicate any information unless it is appreciably prejudicial to the company and unless it is contrary to legal obligations to secrecy. Litigation on justification of such refusal will be appraised by the tribunals.

The proposed rules on the voting rights of shareholders represented either by the administration of the company concerned or by banks, deserve close attention. It is envisaged that the names of shareholders represented must be entered on the list of those present at the meeting. Proxy may only be granted for one meeting and can always be withdrawn. All shareholders whose names and addresses are known must be asked in writing to name their proxy. The request for proxy must include certain details so that shareholders are able to give instructions on voting which must be carried out as instructed.

The proposal also specifies the majorities required for decisions to be taken by the general meeting. It also provides for appeal against void and voidable decisions.

Regarding *employee participation in forming the supervisory body*, the proposed Directive provides for a minimum ruling. For joint stock companies employing 500 or more, Member States may choose between the two following systems:

1. At least one third of the supervisory body is appointed by the employees or their representatives or from nomination by the employees or their representatives. The remainder are designated by the general meeting. However, Member States' law can provide other authority for appointing part of the supervisory body not appointed by the general meeting. Such authority could be vested in representatives of mutual interest.
2. Members of the supervisory body are co-opted. But the general meeting or employees representatives can oppose the appointment of a nominated candidate. In this case the appointment cannot be made until the objection has been declared inadmissible by an independent public legal body.

The makeup of the supervisory body directly affects the formation and structure of the joint stock company. This is why the Directive cannot maintain the current disparities between Member States' law on employee participation in forming the supervisory body. The lack of coordination here is blocking the implementation of Community regulations on trans-national projects for restructuring and inter-linking companies. The Commission thinks that in the companies with 500 or more employees the latter's interests cannot be defended simply by representation at management level.

Employee participation in setting up the supervisory body does not mean that the employees may be made directly responsible for measures taken by the management. These are management's responsibility. All members of the supervisory body perform fully independently and on their own responsibility. They all have the same rights and obligations.

The Commission did not think it timely to work out a completely new system for employee participation. So as not to compromise future developments, the

Commission thought it wiser to go by the rule of law now in force in several Member States. So the Commission simply laid down some general principles for the two models indicated and which it deems equivalent. Member States legislation will be entrusted with working out more detailed rules. Concerning the two models put forward, they represent only the minimum arrangements. National provisions for the greater protection of employees still remain.

29. During its session of 20 and 21 September 1972,¹ the *European Parliament* adopted two Resolutions concerning the right of establishment and the freedom to offer services for self-employed hairdressers as well as the freedom to offer *services for lawyers*.

On this last point, Parliament approved the proposed Directive prepared by the Commission, asking for some explanatory detail to be inserted in the text on the nature of the decontrolled activities and the application of disciplinary rules. Parliament also insisted on the fact that the Proposal was no more than a modest step towards complete achievement of the freedom to offer services and the right of establishment in this sector. Concerning hairdressers Amendments were tabled by Parliament against the Commission's text. They covered: — extending the benefits of the Directives to employed hairdressers; — the deadline within which Italy must establish a diploma (cut from three to two years after governments were advised of the Directive); — stricter examination standards for candidates.

30. During its plenary session of 25 and 26 October 1972, the *Economic and Social Committee*² issued an Opinion on the Commission's Proposal for a statute of European Sociétés anonymes.³ The Committee approved by and large the principles and main lines of the Proposal, but made a number of remarks mainly on practical terms for workers representation.

ALIGNMENT OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

Economic Law

Protection of the Environment

31. On 24 October 1972, a meeting was held by the Working Party for the "*campaign against air pollution*." The group is made up of Commission

¹ See Secs. 216-218

² See Sec. 279

³ See Supplement to Bulletin 8-1970

representatives and Ministry specialists concerned. The purpose of the meeting was to make a thorough review of a draft inventory, prepared by the Commission services with a view to regrouping the legal and administrative provisions applicable in the Member States concerning the campaign against air pollution in line with the Commission's Decision of 22 July 1971 concerning Community's environment policy.

The official inventory will include an introduction, a list of the provisions in force in the Member States for the campaign against air pollution, a summarized tabulation of the provisions, concluding remarks plus an appendix covering regulations on motor vehicles. The whole thing will be finalized when further information has been received from Member States and new Members.

32. On 25 October 1972 a meeting was held by the Working Party on "water legislation" (*the campaign against water pollution*). The group is made up of representatives of the Commission services and experts from the relevant national Ministries. This meeting had the same objective as regards legal and administrative provisions applicable in Member States and relative to the campaign against pollution of surface water.

II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Action to be taken against Inflation

33. During its session of 30 and 31 October 1972 the Council agreed to a Resolution on action to be taken against inflation. Within the scope of these moves, the Member States will try to cut down the rate of increase of consumer prices to 4 % between December 1972 and the end of 1973. They agreed:

- (i) to work for moderation in the nominal growth of labour and capital income within the framework of action in unison with both sides of industry and to use, in conditions adapted to their respective situations, their monitoring devices on price trends;
- (ii) to match the campaign against rising prices with structural moves for reducing regional imbalances in the distribution of available labour and technical capacity and to develop through the European Social Fund's interventions training and occupational redevelopment projects;
- (iii) to reduce progressively the pace of expansion of the money in circulation (monetary and quasi monetary liquidity);
- (iv) to impose strict discipline on administering public finance and on expenditure for the current financial year and 1973.

At the Commission's suggestion, the Council will rule before 31 January 1973 on trade policy measures for quantitative restrictions, the application of generalized preferences and possibly specific tariff cuts, which might help in the fight against inflation.

Pending revision of the Regulation of 31 July 1972 and until 31 December 1973, the Council decided to cut immediately by 50% the customs duties on beef and veal and to completely remove the duties on calves and young male cattle. The Council was also prepared to promptly adopt the Acts on agriculture policy measures and waive quantitative restrictions where they still exist on potato imports for a period from 15 November 1972 to 15 February 1973.

The Council officially noted the Commission's resolve to toughen its action over competition and asked Member States to apply the relevant national legislation vigorously.

The Council agreed to review the results of the action programme, as defined in the Resolution, during the sessions in 1973 to be devoted to reviewing the

Community's economic situation and in particular during the June 1973 session.

In line with procedure scheduled for the period before Accession, the new Members were consulted over the Council's Resolution. They agreed the objectives in it. Allowing for their respective situations and the instruments of economic policy available to them, they said they were ready to take the action required to attain these objectives.

Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation

34. As proposed by the Commission and in application of Article 4 of the Council Decision of 22 March 1971, the Council during its session of 30 and 31 October 1972 adopted the Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation. The Report will allow the guidelines to be laid down for each Member State in their economic policies for 1973. In line with Article 5 of the 1971 Decision, this Report is sent by the Governments to the national Parliaments so that they may refer to it in their budget debates. The Opinions issued by the European Parliament are attached to it. The main conclusions of the latest Report are:

"The economic prospects for the coming months and the year 1973 promise a very satisfying development of economic activity and an appreciable enhancement of the Community's living standards. The outlook is hopeful for achieving a situation very near full employment. But there is cause to fear continuing inflationary trends which have not been checked for four years now.

Various factors, internal and external, political and economic, account for the difficulties in restoring greater stability. It is also to be feared that the Community countries are tending to live with inflation and get used to a pace of rising prices and incomes, perhaps convenient in the short-term but fraught with danger in the medium-term. When the economic situation severely deteriorates through inflation the necessary balance can only be regained dearly in terms of growth and employment.

In spite of all the different problems, the Community countries must go on trying to reconcile the quest for growth with the upholding of stability. Over and above present considerations this reconciliation is the prerequisite for the harmonious running and the economic and social development of the Community."

The Community's Economic Situation, Autumn 1972

35. There was no break in the Community's economic activity over the summer period.

The improving world economic situation and especially activity in the United States saw an appreciable rise in exports.

At the same time internal demand, even allowing for seasonal influences, expanded a little faster. This was especially so in the case of raising fixed capital. There was some revival of inclination to invest on the part of undertakings, although neither scope for company self-financing nor profit margins have yet measurably brightened. There has been a sharp pickup in the reaccumulation of raw materials and semi-finished products. Residential housing construction is still appreciably developing. Construction schemes in the public sector have been carried out more swiftly in several Community countries. Private consumption has gone up a fairly rapid pace. Consumption is apparently again on the increase.

Industrial production has registered further progress, albeit a little slower than at the beginning of the year. The employment market has stabilized. The slow-down in the growth of imports has meant an appreciably better balance of trade.

One matter, however, is still causing concern: the marked rise in prices which is even accelerating in several Member States.

The Community money market has again stabilized after the wave of speculation sparked off in June by the pound sterling crisis.¹

The Monetary Committee

36. The 166th meeting of the Monetary Committee was held on 5 September 1972 in Brussels with Mr Emminger, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. The Committee issued an Opinion to the Commission and the Council on the setting-up, function and statutes of a European monetary cooperation fund.

During its 167th session held on 16 and 17 October in Brussels with Mr Clappier in the Chair, the Committee went on with the review of problems inherent in the reform of the international monetary system and tackled the question of unison between the countries of the enlarged Community within

¹ Source: "Graphs and Summary Notes on the Short-term Economic Situation in the Community" — 8-9/1972.

the "Group of Twenty." On the basis of a Report prepared by the deputy Members the Committee reviewed the monetary aspects of joint action on a Community scale against inflation. It also discussed a draft Directive on stability, growth and full employment in the Community in line with the Council Resolution of 21 March 1972.

Working Party on "Stock and Share Markets"

37. The Working Party of the Monetary Committee delegated to study "Stock and Share Markets" held its seventeenth meeting on 12 September 1972 in Brussels with Mr De Voghel as Chairman. The meeting was mainly devoted to reviewing Member States' financial markets during the second quarter of 1972.

The Short-Term Economic Policy Committee

38. On 4 September 1972 in Brussels, the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee had its 63rd meeting with Mr Guidotti, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. The meeting was devoted to reviewing the preliminary draft of the Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation, ordered under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 22 March 1971 and dealing with strengthening and coordinating Member States' short-term economic policies.

With Mr Brouwers in the Chair, the Committee held its 64th and 65th meeting on 2 and 23 October 1972. They were devoted to reviewing a Commission working document containing proposals likely to help in effective short-term action against inflation and intended for the Council's late October session.

Budgetary Policy Committee

39. The Budgetary Policy Committee held its 46th meeting on 19 September 1972 with Mr Hullebroeck, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. He officially recorded the resignation of the Chairman, Mr Stammati, transferred to another post. The Committee reviewed the drafts of three-year forecasts for the Community Budget submitted by the Commission and to whom it will issue an Opinion.

During its 47th session on 19 October in Brussels, with Mr *Hullebroeck* in the Chair, the Committee went on reviewing the contribution that public finance might make in the anti-inflation campaign.

The deputies of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, meeting in Brussels on 13 September 1972, thoroughly discussed the various questions arising over Community programming. They also tackled the question of the interdependence of payment balances at world level.

The Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee

40. The Committee for Medium-Term Economic Policy met in Brussels on 18 October 1972. It decided to revise in 1973 the quantitative guidelines in the third programme, the new figures having to cover the period 1974-1978. The Committee intends to prepare a "halfway" Report for end 1973 which would draw the necessary conclusions as to the role and meaning of the programming in the Community and which would set up a framework of possible options for the fourth programme. In this context more sustained proceedings were started in the area of public finance, external economic policy and the link between growth and quality of life.

The "Incomes Policy" Working Party

41. In line with the Decisions of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, the "Incomes Policy" Working Party met on 19 and 20 September for an informal discussion on the prices and incomes policy followed in the Member States and on how national experiments were proceeding. The meeting concentrated on price policy as practiced within the Six countries (recent and predictable price development, applied and intended measures).

Working Party on Medium-Term Economic Outlook

42. In the proceedings of the Working Party on the Medium-Term Economic Outlook:

- (i) The sub-group COMET met on 27 October 1972. On the agenda was a review of fresh simulation and projection results with the help of a modified version of the model. Research embodying the latest available data was again undertaken to improve both the simulation and projection results.
- (ii) Work was done on the theories concerning the international environment, on which the new 1973-78 projections will be based.
- (iii) The sub-group "inventory of macroeconomic studies" which had been delegated by the Working Party to examine scope for improving

exchange of data on the macroeconomic studies made in the Member States, completed its work. The sub-group submitted a Report including proposals for topics of discussion within the Working Party and a summary Report on the salient features of the medium-term macroeconomic projections in the countries of the enlarged Community.

Concerning the review of structural problems in the Community, a system of structural indicators, to be set up on the recommendation of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, is now being implemented. A review of the long-term economic and social developments in Member States has been started with the aim of tracing an outline of long-term prospects in order to fit the medium-term 1973-1978 projection exercise more clearly into its background.

Working Party making "Budget Comparisons"

43. The Working Party for "Budget Comparisons" met in Brussels on 20 September attended by observers from the incoming Members. It studied the problems arising in handling, within Member States' national accounting, EEC own resources and payments made in the Member States.

The "Economic Budget" Expert Group

44. The Expert Group working on "Economic Budgets" met on 1 September to review economic prospects for 1973 with the help of revised preliminary economic budgets. The Group examined the main problems of economic policy in the Member States and the issues involved in concerting economic policies at Community level.

The Interdependence in Economic Development of the EEC Member States

45. Together with the Economics Faculty of Florence University, the Commission on 14 and 15 September 1972 organized a seminar in Florence on the "Interdependence of Member States in Economic Development." About 50 people attended including economists from ten European countries and service officers of the Commission:

The discussion opened with Reports from Mr Sylos Labini ("Interdependence of European Economics viewed from the Italian Economy"), from Mr

Fels ("The Interdependence of Prices and Economic Development") and Mr Courbis. The Internationalism of Prices and Economic Development") and Mr Siebrand ("Potential Demand and External Trade"). The seminar stimulated an exchange of information on the empirics and methodology of the problems of interdependence which should lead to a closer coordination of work in this field by the various Community authorities.

The European Capital Market

46. On 26 September the Commission approved a proposed Directive and a draft Council Recommendation on the contents, surveillance and distribution of prospectuses to be published when stocks and shares are officially quoted on the stock exchanges of EEC Members.¹ These Commission Proposals are the fruit of thorough work by a Member States' Expert Group chaired by Mr de Barys, Chairman of Belgian Banking Commission.

The Proposal aims at introducing the compulsory use of schemes covering all the information which should be made public in a prospectus when shares, bonds or share vouchers are admitted to the stock exchange. The Proposal provides for some combinations or adaptations of these plans according to the type of issuing agency (finances houses, public undertakings) or the stock concerned (guaranteed loans, convertible or with warrants) or the issuing schedule (continuous or repeated) or the specific transactions (mergers, break-ups, public exchange offers). It also imposes some rules concerning the inspection and distribution of prospectuses and provides for means of cooperation between national authorities and the Commission.

The Directive concerns companies in the broad sense, including public enterprises, while the brief Recommendation concerns the shares issued by the States and their territorial public administrations.

The stricter requirements regarding advice and protection for stock and share holders is not detrimental to European undertakings since the Community norms will still be well within the American rules and even within the standards of Member States whose requirements are already very strict on some points. Indeed, American and British experience shows that undertakings benefit therefrom both in scope for financing and in their relations with the public.

47. During its session of 9-13 October 1972² the *European Parliament* had passed two Resolutions on the Annual Report on the Community's Economic

¹ For the complete text of the Proposal and the supporting justifying material, see Supplement 8/72 — Bulletin of the EEC.

² See sec. 225

Situation. The House asked the Commission to "submit detailed Proposals to the Council so that Community measures against inflation could be taken in the common market sectors of competition, trade and agriculture." Parliament also said that it expected "the Governments and Central Banks of Member States to pursue an anticyclic policy over currency and credit." The House again appealed to the Council and Commission "to do their utmost to eliminate without delay the persistent danger to the Community currencies stemming from the hazy situation of the world monetary system."

48. During its plenary session from 26 to 28 September 1972,¹ the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion on "the Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation" and also made some remarks and recommendations. The Committee said that the Council had approved the Report too late to allow the guidance of Member States' Budgets and it felt that future Reports should include an account of action taken by Member States on the Community recommendations of the previous year. The Committee also remarked that the international background was favourable for renewed expansion and it approved all the Commission's Recommendations concerning the guidelines of economic policy to be followed.

REGIONAL POLICY

Preparation of a Regional Policy

49. During its session of 25 and 26 September 1972, the Council thoroughly discussed all the Commission's Proposals on regional policy and in particular:

- (i) the proposed Regulation on financing by the EAGGF Guidance Section of projects falling inside the scope of development operations in the priority agricultural regions,
- (ii) the proposed Regulation on the European Regional Development Fund.

Although it was unable to reach agreement on all the texts submitted, the Council succeeded in reconciling Members' views on several questions still unsolved. It was agreed to renew the proceedings after the Summit Conference which will also deal with regional issues so that decisions can be taken towards 15 December 1972.

In the preamble to its final Communiqué, the *Summit Conference*, meeting in Paris on 19-21 October 1972, insisted on the need to eliminate the regional

¹ See sec. 267

disparities. Moreover, Point 5 of the "joint declaration" adopted at the end of the Conference voices the desire of the Heads of Government to put their efforts behind a Community solution for the regional problems and specifies the tasks to be accomplished.¹

Financing New Activities

50. Under Article 56 (2 a) of the ECSC Treaty and following the Council Opinion,² the Commission decided to grant four redevelopment loans, two in France and two in Germany.

In *France*, the loans were granted to the two following companies:

- (i) Chausson-Carosserie SA which gets a loan of 4.5 million u.a. to install steelplate stamping plant and painting and finishing plant. These installations fit into a broad industrial production scheme for motor-car bodies in short and medium runs in Maubeuge (North). The investment will allow 300 ex-ECSC workers to be hired.
- (ii) Viessmann SARL gets a loan of 0.9 million u.a. to install boiler-making plant at Faulquemont (Moselle). Faulquemont miners will have first choice of 200 jobs.

In *Germany*, loans were granted to:

- (i) Veba-Chemie AG who gets a loan of 1 913 000 u.a. to expand production plant at Verstolen GmbH, a subsidiary in Gelsenkirchen-Buer. The investment will allow increased output capacity of polyethylene and polypropylene; 120 jobs will be earmarked for workers in the industrie covered by the ECSC.
- (ii) Erste Deutsche Floatglas GmbH & Co. who get a loan of 1 366 000 u.a. to set up a "Float" process mirror-glass factory at Hersogenrath/Aix-la-Chapelle. The new process will cut the number of operations used in the traditional manufacture of mirror-glass and therefore lower output cost by about 20%. Some 70 jobs will be earmarked for ex-ECSC workers.

A new application for a loan has been submitted to the Commission concerning a redevelopment project in the Netherlands.

¹ See Part 1, Chapter I.

² OJ C 102 of 3.10.1972.

Studies

51. The last eight Reports on the study concerning *development of the Flemish economy from the international angle* were referred to the Commission service branches.

52. During its session of 20 and 21 September,¹ the *European Parliament* had passed a Resolution inviting the Council to "adopt before 1 October 1972, in line with its Resolution of 21 March 1972, the Proposals for setting up as requested a regional structure policy." Parliament declared that it expected the Council and the Commission to "turn the Interest Allowance Fund into a Regional Development Fund which would grant, besides interest allowances, capital credit and subsidies (premiums)." The House also said that "it cannot think of forming a regional development company whose duties and legal form must be closely defined until it is satisfied that these requirements have been met".

53. For its part, the *Economic and Social Committee*,² during its session of 26 to 28 September 1972 issued an Opinion in which it also asked that the Commission Proposals (EAGGF Regional Development Fund, Guidance Sections and Interest Allowance Fund) receive urgent and positive decisions by the Council.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

The Standing Committee on employment

54. During the fifth session of the Standing Committee on Employment held in Brussels on 26 October, the conclusions of the Paris Summit were discussed with the accent on the social policy measures which must proceed alongside the achievement of economic and monetary union. The Commission, for its part, said that it was setting up immediately a working programme to this end.

The Committee debates also bore on the follow-up to the Italian Memorandum on employment policy and especially on assisted and scheduled immigration as proposed by the Commission. Among the main points raised

¹ See sec. 212.

² See sec. 268.

were: the resources to be used in removing structural imbalances in employment, aid which a regional development policy can give to this end, measures to be taken to achieve progressive integration of labour markets and promoting the geographical and occupational mobility of workers.

Concerning the problem of collective lay-offs¹, which had been the subject of an introductory note from the Commission and guidelines set by the Council, Community initiative was by and largely kindly received by both sides of industry. Lastly, the Committee reviewed the Commission Proposals on interventions by the European Social Fund in favour of people leaving agriculture to carry on an activity outside it and benefitting folk engaged in the textile and clothing sector.²

The discussions also bore on the new aid which the Commission proposes to apply within the range of intended action in these two fields. Generally speaking, the discussion helped in finding out the opinion of Committee Members on the timeliness of Social Fund interventions, as intended, and on their terms and scope.

Employment forecasts

55. On 16 October the Commission consulted Member States' experts on the initial elements of a collaboration programme in employment forecasts and research. To set up the programme, requested by the Council, the Commission services referred to the results of the course on employment forecasting organized at Erlangen in November 1971. On the basis of its proceeding up to now, the Commission will draw up a final text and submit it to the Council.

Vocational Training and Guidance

56. On 18 October, the Commission sent the Council two Reports on *vocational guidance activities* in the Community and on the work of *labour services* in the Member States. Attached to both Reports are notes on courses held to date plus suggestions on how to improve Community collaboration in these affairs.

57. The Commission submitted to the Council a communication entitled "*Initial measures for implementing a common policy on vocational guidance.*" The programme of activity defined in this Communication will

¹ See sec. 73.

² See Bulletin 9-1972, Part 2, sec. 38.

have to fit into a wider ranging project to implement a common policy in this field in line with the general guidelines adopted by the Council on 26 July 1971 and with arrangements to be made within the overall social programme which the Community Institutions must adopt before 1 January 1974 under the decisions of 19 and 20 October 1972 by the Heads of Government. This draft programme prepared together with the Advisory Committee on vocational guidance covers activities to solve three kinds of problems where Community action can contribute at inforamatory level. It will help in the study of certain key factors, boost Community collaboration between governments and the Member States' circles concerned and lastly help to solve priority training problems concerning some categories of personnel, certain economic sectors and some regions.

58. A seminar for executives *responsible for migrant workers' vocational training* was organized from 2-6 October in Turin by the Commission and the International Centre for Vocational and Technical Training. It was attended by 55 experts from public organizations, employers associations, trade unions, vocational training centres and the International Labour Office, the Economic Development and Cooperation Organization, the inter-governmental Committee for European migration and the Commission of the EEC. The experts worked out an action plan to prepare migrant workers for their new jobs ease their occupational and social integration into the welcoming country. They recommended adoption, at both national and European level, of a set of measures which should be based on the resources of the recast European Social Fund. These measures cover experiments with more effective linguistic training both pre-occupational and cultural, training of instructors, development of reception methods and information programmes.

The Free Movement of Workers and Social Security for Migrant Workers

Social Security for Migrant Workers and their Families who relocate within the Community

59. Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 adopted after Commission Proposals and in fact the first EEC Regulations had the main objective of guaranteeing the right of social security benefits to workers and their families who relocate within Member States' territory, thus encouraging free movement. These texts which came into force on 1 January 1959 implemented three basic principles:

- (i) Equality of treatment between the home country citizens and nationals of other Member States under the various social security benefits such as sickness, incapacity, industrial accident, etc.

- (ii) Cumulation of insurance or employment periods for the initial and continuing right to benefits as well as for their computation. This is especially important in the case of pensions when a man has worked in more than one Member State.
- (iii) The "export" of benefits within the overall territory of the Six: for instance, the family allowances for an Italian working in Belgium are paid for his children remaining in Italy.

The value of these Regulations may be shown by two statistics: currently more than two million people benefit from them including personnel in all sectors of the economy, from labourers to executives, pensioners, widows and orphans, members of the migrant's family. The sum of funds moved from one country to another under these Regulations was valued at 200 million u.a. in 1971. Furthermore, some nonmigrant personnel and their relatives also benefit if they spend their paid vacation in other Community State, meaning that in case of sickness or accident they can be cared for without charge or reimbursed for their health expenses as if they were insured in the country where they are holidaying.

After a general overhaul requiring lengthy preparatory work to secure the necessary unanimity, the new Regulations proposed by the Commission and adopted by the Council come into force on 1 October 1972 in the original Six of the Community and on 1 April 1973 for the new Members.

The main improvements are as follows:

- (i) Integration into a single text of the provisions covering permanent employees, frontier workers, seasonal staff and seafaring folk.
- (ii) Extension of the Regulation's application for both people and materials.
- (iii) Extended rights for the unemployed, especially for workers seeking jobs in another Member State.
- (iv) A more advantageous system of computing pensions.
- (v) Abolition of restrictions such as the ceiling limit on the amount of family allowance exportable.
- (vi) Formation of a Tripartite Advisory Committee for migrant workers' social security manned by trade union and employers' representatives and government representatives from the Administrative Committee responsible for applying the Regulations.

People covered by these Regulations may claim their rights before the relevant national Courts for social security or according to cases, can or must make preliminary application to the Community Court of Justice. Lastly, it should be remembered that the revised Regulations have retained the provision in the

current version which allows auxiliary agents of the EEC to choose, over benefits other than family allowances, between the law of the State where they work, of the country where they formerly worked or their original home State.

Since the Regulation in question must apply to the new Members from 1 April 1973, the required technical adaptations have been put into Regulation of 14 June 1971 and included in an Appendix to the Accession Treaty. Adaptions to the Regulation of 21 March 1972 are now being studied by experts. There is also a growing need to consider coordinating the systems covering workers from associated or third countries, particularly Turkey. Looking further ahead, we shall have to think about coordinating the social security systems for independent workers and the auxiliary schemes.

These Community Regulations have served in several bilateral agreements and European Social Security Agreement recently adopted by the Council of Europe.

60. During its 125th meeting on 14 and 15 September, the *Administrative Commission for Migrant Workers' social Security* reviewed and adopted the forms required to implement new Community Regulations on social security for migrant workers and their families who relocate within the Community. The Regulations come into force on 1 October 1972¹.

61. On 10 and 11 October 1972 in Brussels the third joint meeting was held by the Administrative Committee and representatives of the new Members. During the meeting the review of technical modifications to the Regulation 21 March 1972 was completed, which will be applied to the new Members. The Committee will submit its Report to the Council before the year-end. Amendments to some provisions of the Regulation of 14 June 1971 (provisions amended by Appendix II of the "Act on Accession Terms and Treaty Adaptions") were also reviewed. These amendments were necessitated by changes in Danish law since the Accession Treaty was signed. The Committee will submit a Report on the matter to the Interim Committee.

Advisory Committee for the Free Movement of Workers

62. The Advisory Committee for the Free Movement of Migrant Workers, meeting on 12 October in Brussels, adopted an Opinion stressing the need to take Community measures on temporary work. In view of the recent increased volume in the activities of temporary employment agencies, the Committee hopes that some measures will be brought in at Community level to protect workers who would be moved by a temporary employment agency

¹ OJ L 261 of 20.11.1972.

in one Member State to a company in another Member State. The Committee also discussed the problem of schooling for migrant workers' children. The Committee set up a new Working Party delegated to study Member States' immigration policies towards workers from third countries.

Technical Committee for the Free Movement of Workers

63. On 11 October the Committee adopted the Report made by its "ad hoc" Working Party. Henceforth, information on the living and working conditions of migrant workers will be exchanged twice a year between specialized services with the help of four-language Community tabulations. The documentation in question covers five main sub-divisions: Community on free movement and social security, receiving countries, working conditions, consumer prices, average earnings and monthly expenditure of workers.

Re-employment and Re-adaptation

European Social Fund

64. On 11 September, the Commission approved a bulletin concerning *submission of applications for aid* from the European Social Fund. This bulletin¹ is to help the applicant in filing his request and later to allow it to be vetted as rationally and effectively as possible. Responding to concern over harmonizing applications from varying sources, this advisory bulletin should promote a better grasp of the essential data to be submitted with any project asking for aid from the European Social Fund.

65. Following up their implementation of the Social Fund provisions, the Commission's services on 18 September called in a team of experts to collate their remarks and suggestions for a draft Decision to be adopted by the Commission on *fixing maximum amounts of aid from the Fund* and on determining a method for computing some categories of expenditure. It was found that an immediate Decision could be taken on the ceilings for four types of aid. Other Decisions would have to be deferred until 1973.

66. On 17 October the Commission decided to grant aid from the European Social Fund² under Article 125 of the EEC Treaty for an amount of 24 289 355 u.a. broken down as follows:

(i) *Occupational Retraining:*

Germany: 12 827 381.85 u.a.;

¹ OJ C 96 of 20.9.1972.

² OJ L 263 of 22.11.1972.

France: 622 952.56 u.a.;

Italy: 10 595 782.52 u.a.;

(ii) *Reinstallation:*

France: 243 238.62 u.a.

ECSC Re-adaptation Measures

67. During September the Commission, under Article 56 paragraph 2 b) of the Treaty, decided to open credit for 1 400 000 DM (or 382 513.66 u.a.) in favour of 1 821 workers hit by the total closure of a German colliery.

In October it raised by 2 million BFr. (or 40 000 u.a.) the credit put up in 1966 and 1968 in favour of workers hit by the final closure of two Belgian collieries. Both the governments concerned are contributing an equal amount of credit for the expense of redevelopment.

Social Security and Social Action

68. In line with what the Council and Commission agreed at the Council session of 26 November 1970 on social affairs, the Commission, in preparing the European Social Budget, had compiled an initial Report on the medium-term forecasts for social expenditure in the Member States. The Report was sent to the Council on 12 June 1972. The Commission also had to submit to the Council a "work schedule for *preparing the European Social Budget.*" Adopted by the Commission on 12 September, the schedule was sent to the Council on 19 September. These tasks were considered priorities within the work programme set up on 27 July 1971 to implement Art. 118 of the EEC Treaty.

69. On 28 and 29 September an informatory meeting was held in Brussels between government representatives of the new Members to deal with *studies* undertaken by the Commission on social security under Article 118 of the Rome Treaty. The representatives of the new Members showed their interest in giving positive replies to requests for further help, saying they were ready for further cooperation in extending these studies.

70. The *Directors General of Social Security* meeting on 24 October reviewed the following issues on the basis of documents prepared by the Commission:

- (i) "Financial development of social security in the Member States—1965 - 1970 - 1975" and "Working Programme for Preparation of the European Social Budget."

Draft Decisions to be submitted to the Council must afford the Commission the scope to start work on completing the first European Social Budget.

- (ii) Flexibility of retirement age; discussions were held on the various aspects of this problem.
- (iii) Scope of application to people of social security. This last matter, as explained by the Council on 26 November 1970, lies within concertation of social policies decided by the Summit at the Hague. The Council will have to take decisions later on the practical follow-up to the study by the Commission.

71. As part of the first installment of the seventh financial aid programme for *housing construction* for the personnel of industries covered by the ECSC Treaty, the Commission agreed on 12 September 1972 the financing of 1 257 dwellings for workers in the iron and steel industry (1 193 in France for an amount of 9 844 761 FFrs. and 64 in Germany for an amount of 1 200 000 DM).

72. The Commission granted aid of 10 000 DM to families hit by the *pit disaster* on 25 July at Siersdorf, Germany, where four miners lost their lives leaving fifteen children fatherless.

Living and Working Conditions: Industrial Relations

73. In the field of labour law, the Commission in July had sent the Council a note on national provisions in favour of laid-off workers plus some conclusions on the scope for harmonizing these provisions¹. After discussions within the Council, the Commission prepared a more detailed note on possible measures at Community level to ensure better protection of workers against the effects of *collective lay-offs*. Referring to this note, the Council laid down its own guidelines in the matter and put the problem to the Standing Committee on Employment, who reviewed it at their session of 26 October 1972. The Commission sent the Council a proposed Directive.

74. An initial dialogue on deep-sea fishing *safety* took place on 27 September between government representatives, the Commission services and an ad hoc group of the Joint Committee. Both sides of the industry expounded their views and pointed to the work already undertaken by the Specialist Group. There was unanimity on the need to make a survey on the causes of accidents aboard fishing boats. Those attending insisted on the urgency of working out joint safety procedures.

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part 2, sec. 42.

The need was also stressed for the introduction of medical and technical assistance boats at sea, by the Member States possessing fishing fleets. Such boats should also be coordinated by the Community. The French Government representative said here that his administration was studying the introduction of a "civic boat" which could contribute to the Community assistance effort.

75. On 17 October 1972 the Joint Advisory Committee for *Social Problems on the Railways* held its second meeting. Following the discussions, the Commission decided to set up a Working Party made up of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen from the three Joint Committees for Social Problems on the Railways, in Road Transport and on the Internal Waterways together with representatives from the European transport organizations to review coordination problems. The Committee also started to review the working document on harmonizing working conditions on the railways.

76. The Joint Committee for *Agriculture Workers' Social Workers Problems* unanimously approved, at its meeting of 28 October, a Report on means for harmonizing working conditions, especially those governed by collective agreements. The Report stresses the need for fixing more precise guidelines and the working schedule. Since the conclusion of compulsory European blanket agreements is meeting many obstacles, it seems timely to continue along the lines of Community agreements. The Committee also delegated a Working Party for the preparatory work so as to allow concertation over living and working conditions in the sectors of crop cultivation, livestock breeding, horticulture and vine growing.

77. The first joint meeting in the *construction sector* took place on 25 October with Mr. A. Coppé, Member of the Commission, in the Chair. The top level representatives of the employees' and trade union organizations from the Six had several matters on their agenda including safety and hygiene on construction sites and the training and hiring of labour in the construction sector. Those attending decided to form a Working Party delegated to study the first of these problems and resolved to hold another meeting before the year-end to examine the possibility of institutionalizing a Joint Committee for the building trade sector.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection at Work

Air Pollution from Iron and Steel

78. The Committee for Research into "*Air Pollution from Iron and Steel*" and the Committee of Government Experts for the anti-dust campaign in the mines and the steel industry, met in Luxembourg on 11 and 14 September.

They came out in favour of granting financial aid for various projects in the second ECSC Research Programme: "technical resources against air-pollution from iron and steel manufacture." They also opted for launching a third programme in the campaign against pollution from steel manufacture.

The Technical Campaign against Colliery and Mine Dust

79. On 11-13 October in Luxembourg the Commission organized daily informatory sessions on the technical campaign against colliery dust. Nearly 400 people from twelve countries and engaged with the problems of colliery and iron mine hygiene attended the event, during which some forty Reports were presented. Early research in this field was supported financially by the ECSC from 1955. Since then three successive research programmes have been launched for this type of work. Out of a sum total of 37 million u.a. assigned to the social sector (industrial medicine, labour physiology and psychology, industrial hygiene) credit amounting to 11 million u.a. has been earmarked for the anti-dust campaign alone. Moreover, 7 million u.a. have been given to the respiratory diseases department of medical research. During the second research programme now being completed, 16 institutes in the Six countries have pursued a total of 80 research projects yielding data and results for the fruitful exchange of experience forming the scientific basis of this event.

Accident Prevention

80. A group of experts from industrial safety institutes in the Six met on 19 October to discuss the possibility of making a Community film on accident prevention. The experts agreed to make the film on the handling of loads. They also adopted an "information sheet" on current or prospective audio-visual devices used in accident prevention. The sheet has been prepared by the Commission services and will help the trade in these instruments as well as promoting cooperation over their manufacture.

Permanent Agency for Safety and Health in Collieries

81. On 16 October the experts of the Working Party on "fire and rescue" in collieries discussed the criteria and test methods for determining the chronic toxicity of non-inflammable liquids. The Working Party for "extraction cabling and guide rails" visited on 19 and 20 September the "Mining Research and Development Establishment" at Bretby in the United Kingdom to study extracting devices used in Britain. On 22 September the Working Party in "Electricity" discussed the safety of linear engines against the risks of fire,

firedamp explosions and electrocution. This Party also tackled the standardization of electricity regulations in collieries and in particular the mutual governmental recognition of certificates of approved use for safety equipment. On 26-28 September in Gardanne, France, the Secretariat of the Permanent Agency organized daily informatory sessions for trade union delegates from the Community and the United Kingdom on human behaviour and mechanization and automation in collieries. About a hundred trade union delegates attended the proceedings.

On 5 October the Working Party on "the psychological and social factors in safety" together with safety campaign experts met at the Centrale de Sauvetage in Hasselt, Belgium, to study new ideas for safety drives in collieries. As part of the activities of the Working Party on "ventilation and firedamp" a group of Community and United Kingdom experts on snap discharges met on 10 October. On 17 October the Committee of Experts on "non-inflammable liquids" discussed technical and hygienic criteria on phosphate esters, including testing methods and terms of acceptance in the United Kingdom collieries.

On 26 and 27 October the Working Party on "colliery fires" met at the Versuchsgrubengesellschaft in Dortmund and at the Land Nordrhein-Westfalen in Dortmund to study measures for improving mine safety by removing the fire risk from extended-length installations, particularly conveyor belts.

Radiation Protection

82. Concerning radiation protection regulations, the Commission formed its *Opinion on draft Decrees*, submitted under Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty by the French and Italian Governments. For *France* there is a draft Decree amending the Decree of 11 December 1963 on nuclear installations and a draft "Decree on public administration regulations on the discharge of liquid or gaseous radioactive effluents from basic nuclear installations and nuclear projects on the same site." One of the draft Decrees sent in by the *Italian* Government bears on application of Article 55 of the Decree of 13 February 1964 for the safety of nuclear centres and to protect the health of staff and the local population against the dangers of ionizing radiation from the peaceful use of atomic energy. The other covers application of Article 13 of the law of 31 December 1962 on the peaceful use of nuclear power. These texts will complete the existing legislation in France and Italy in line with the Directives fixing the basic Euratom norms.

83. On the basis of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission issued three Opinions on the general data concerning the planned *discharge of radioactive effluents* from the power stations at Saint-Laurent-des Eaux and

Bugey (France), the Joint Research Centre installations at Ispra (Italy), and the nuclear power station at Stade (Germany).

84. The problem of improving the quality and efficiency of schemes for *advising and training nuclear personnel in radiation protection* when they are hired was the topic for a meeting of consultants called by the Commission on 10 October in Luxembourg. On the basis of a pilot study made by the Hygiene and Safety Department of Bordeaux University, theoretical and practical information and training methods were examined. Further studies will be undertaken before a finalized guide is considered.

Symposium on Problems arising from Lead in the Environment

85. From 2-6 October in Amsterdam, some 500 experts from 27 countries and 6 world organizations attended the international symposium on health problems arising from the presence of lead in the environment. The symposium was organized jointly by the EEC Commission and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The aim of the meeting was to assess the latest scientific data on health problems due to environmental lead. It especially helped in fixing methods for an objective evaluation of the risks to public health from pollution and nuisance.

During the symposium, guidelines and avenues for possible action over norms were explored. All these moves will be based on the real meaning and size of the risk, of which some aspects were clarified. Many studies and much research will be needed and initially basic studies: on the enzyme mechanisms surrounding the erythrocytes and the plasma in the various tissues and organs including the brain and on the metabolism which will involve the ingestion and effect of macrophages or other mechanisms passing through the alveolate membranes and filtering the lungs. The studies on toxicology and pathological effects have been the subject of many communications.

Projects will also have to be undertaken in epidemiology. This science is now required to play a major part in protecting the environment. There are also the ecological studies which have not yet been satisfactorily developed. The corelationship between the indicators, the measurements of lead contamination, the measures for the biological mediums of air or ground on one side and the effects on man or the environment on the other are not yet clearly established, largely because of analysis problems. Henceforth, further studies will be needed before reaching the point when certain levels of pollution or standards of protection can be considered as "acceptable" from the standpoint of public health. Lastly, plans were considered to set up a Community documentation and information exchange scheme concerning the environment.

On 21 and 22 September, seconded to the "Health Aspects" Committee, an Expert Group discussed and approved a Report in Luxembourg on the *lead content of the air in the Community and the United Kingdom*. This Report published through the Commission serves as the reference document for Member States' information and for the later preparation by the Commission services of a Directive to limit lead discharges by motor vehicles.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Measures taken following Monetary Decisions

86. On 31 October 1972¹ the Commission decided to adjust the compensatory amounts applicable from 4 November to the cereal, beef and veal, milk and dairy produce sectors as well as products outside Appendix II made from this agricultural produce and from beef, veal and eggs. These adjustments have been made following changes in the prices used for computing the amounts in question. By its Regulation of 31 October 1972² the Commission took a similar Decision for the pigmeat sector. The new compensatory amounts for this sector have been applicable since 1 November 1972.

Concerning the differential amounts levied on or granted for Community rape and colza seeds harvested during the 1972/73 crop year and either exported or taken into oil factories, it has become necessary to adjust the scheduled application period of 26 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 by bringing forward the first date to 1 July 1972 since inter-Community trade in the seeds has been going on before 25 July 1972. A Commission Regulation of 26 October 1972³ provides for this.

The Joint Organization of the Market

Cereals and Rice

87. On 1 September 1972,⁴ the Commission decided to waive some of the conditions laid down in July 1972⁵ governing cereal acceptance by the intervention agencies. The unkind Summer of 1972 meant a high moisture

¹ OJ L 249 of 4.11.1972.

² OJ L 248 of 1.11.1972.

³ OJ L 244 of 27.10.1972.

⁴ OJ L 201 of 2.9.1972.

⁵ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Par. 2, sec. 54.

level in soft wheat, rye and barley grain. To allow for this when cereals were accepted by the agencies, the Commission relaxed the quality requirements a little.

Thus for soft wheat, rye and barley from the 1972 crop, the normal intervention acceptance level was 85% of "impeccable quality" (instead of 90%), with a moisture level between 14% and 18% (instead of 14% and 16%) and an 8% proportion of germinated grain for soft wheat (instead of 6%) with 13% for barley (instead of 8%). Intervention rebates were therefore correspondingly adjusted.

Allowing for the 1972 Summer weather conditions, the Commission on 1 and 18 September 1972¹ also had to make special arrangements concerning the denaturing of soft wheat from the 1972 crop, within the scope of the July 1969 rules.² Owing to the market availability of a large quantity of 1972 soft wheat of low specific weight containing an abnormal proportion of moist and germinated grain, the Commission relaxed the quality rules (by raising the bottom specific weight limit, the ceiling percentage of moisture and the percentage of germinated grain and impurities) and specified the cuts in the denaturation premium applied to this cereal.

On 9 and 16 October 1972³ the Commission amended its Regulation of February 1970⁴ fixing the procedures and terms of sale for cereals held by the intervention agencies, as far as the special deposit covering export tenders is concerned. It is a fixed amount per tonne. From now on the amount of the special deposit will take account of the possible gap between average supply price of the tenderer and the intervention price. A minimum of 55 u.a. per tonne has been provisionally set for wheat and 46 u.a. per tonne for barley.

On 3 October 1972, the Commission amended⁵ its December 1970⁶ Regulation on individual application terms for the system of import, export and prefixation certificates for agricultural produce, with reference to the special validity time of export certificates in the cereal and rice sectors. From 7 October 1972 in special cases the validity time of the export certificate for soft wheat, rye, barley, maize, rice, and wheat and rye flours may be longer than normal if the party concerned is about to conclude a transaction justifying more time. The Commission also fixed the conditions to be met in order to enjoy this advantage.

¹ OJ L 201 of 2. 8.1972 and L 214 of 19.9.1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1969, Chapter VI, sec. 35.

³ OJ L 230 of 10.10.1972 and L 235 of 17.10.1972.

⁴ OJ L 47 of 28. 2.1970.

⁵ OJ L 226 of 4.10.1972.

⁶ OJ L 283 of 29.12.1970.

Milk and Dairy Produce

88. Since 9 August 1972,¹ ice cream had been included by the Commission in the coverage of the Regulation for making cut-price butter available to some Community processing companies. It seemed advantageous to allow beneficiaries of individual tenders before this date, who so requested, to proceed with manufacturing the products covered from now on. This was done through the Commission Regulation of 12 December 1972.²

On 25 September 1972,³ the Commission amended the validity time of export certificates in the milk and dairy produce sector. The current market picture allows their validity to be prolonged. But the validity of export certificates quoting zone E as compulsory destination (mainly the U.K.) were necessarily limited to 31 January 1973, since the certificates were no longer applicable to trade with the new Member States.

In March 1972⁴ the Council had decided to raise the intervention prices for some dairy produce in two stages over the 1972/1973 campaign. From 15 September 1972, the second stage has been passed for the produce concerned, namely butter and some cheese.

On 3 October 1972, the Council amended⁵ its June 1968 Regulation⁶ specifying the produce groups and the special provisions for computing levies in the milk and dairy produce sector for the import of some varieties of cheese.

Allowing for the general rise in prices in world trade of these products, the Council agreed to raise the minimum prices on Community imports of Kashkaval cheeses and sheep and buffalo cheese and thus cut the levies for this produce from 16 October 1972.

On 10 October 1972⁷ the Commission amended its June 1972⁸ and August 1972⁹ Regulations on making cut-price butter available to certain Community processing companies.

Its provisions allow for butter to be sold at cut prices for processing into biscuit products or ice cream with or without chocolate. The purpose of the new Regulation is to extend these provisions to powder preparations (ice

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part 2, sec. 52.

² OJ L 210 of 13.9.1972.

³ OJ L 219 of 26.9.1972.

⁴ See Bulletin 4-1972, Part 1, Chapter I.

⁵ OJ L 229 of 7. 10. 1972.

⁶ OJ L 151 of 30.6.1968.

⁷ OJ L 231 of 11.10.1972.

⁸ OJ L 139 of 17.6.1972.

⁹ OJ L 181 of 9.8.1972.

mixes) used in making ice cream, to allow a further possibility for the denaturing of butter, to fix at 15% the maximum fat content of ice cream and to specify the methods of control when the denaturing or processing of the butter occurs elsewhere than in the vendor state.

Among the terms for public storage of skim milk powder and for interventions on the butter and cream market, there are no individual provisions covering the terms on which payment is made for skim milk powder and butter bought by the intervention agencies. Considering that a too varied application on this matter in the Member States could provoke distortion of competition, the Commission, on 26 October 1972¹ set a maximum deadline of one month, from the date of takeover by the intervention agency, for payment on skim milk powder and/or butter consignments delivered to the agency.

After the Council Directive of 31 July 1972² the Commission on 18 October 1972³ fixed the application terms of statistical surveys on milk and dairy produce, clarifying some lines of the surveys to be made by Member States as well as the method of transmitting data. Italy is exempted from the obligation to send in weekly returns on butter and skim milk powder since Italian manufacture of this produce plays but a small part in the Community.

Beef and Veal

89. On 31 October 1972⁴ the Council decided to cut immediately by 50% the customs duties on beef and veal. Regarding calves and young male cattle for fattening, the cut in current duties was increased from 50% to 100%. These measures are applicable up to 31 January 1973.

Pigmeat

90. On 3 October 1972⁵ the Council decided to raise the flat rate amounts for computing the sluice gate price of pork slaughtered after 1 November 1972. This was done in view of the rising prices on the world market over recent years for foods rich in protein, mineral salts and vitamins and because of increased production and marketing costs. The prices of these foods have risen more than those of animal fodders.

¹ OJ L 244 of 27.10.1972.

² See Bulletin 9-1972, Part 2, sec. 52.

³ OJ L 246 of 30.10.1972.

⁴ OJ L 249 of 4.11.1972.

⁵ OJ L 229 of 7.10.1972.

Eggs and Poultrymeat

91. On 31 October 1972¹ the Commission adopted the application terms of the June 1972 Council Regulation² concerning the production and marketing of incubator eggs and farmyard chickens. This means standardizing the communication of regular data from the Member States to the Commission.

Olive Oil

92. During its session of 30 and 31 October 1972³ the Council fixed the market target price (796 u.a./tonne), the intervention price (723.50 u.a./tonne) and the threshold price plus the monthly price increases for the marketing year 1972/1973. It also adopted the provisions for granting, over this period, aid for the olive oil sector by extending the provisions already applicable over the previous year.

During the same session, the Council decided to open negotiations with Tunisia, Morocco, Spain and Turkey for revising the system governing Community imports of non-refined olive oil from these countries. It also adopted⁴ a Regulation on the flat-rate reduction (0.5 u.a./100 kg.) applicable over the crop year 1972/1973 of the levy raised on Community imports of non-refined olive oil from Greece.

Oilseeds

93. On 18 October 1972, the Commission fixed⁵ the official amount of aid for colza, rape and sunflower seed, provisionally determined since 29 March 1972. This aid setting was made possible after the Council had in June 1972⁶ determined for the crop year 1972/1973 the target price, the monthly increases for this price and the intervention price for this produce. The setting of the date by the Council in June 1972⁶ for the start of sunflower seed marketing year at 1 September was considered in finally determining the aid.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations

94. On 29 September 1972⁷ the Commission amended its August 1971 Regulation⁸ on the non-application of the import voucher system for imports

¹ OJ L 252 of 8.11.1972.

² Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 65.

³ OJ L 249 of 4.11.1972.

⁴ OJ L 248 of 1.11.1972.

⁵ OJ L 237 of 19.10.1972.

⁶ See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 59.

⁷ OJ L 224 of 30. 9.1972.

⁸ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 62.

of tomato concentrate from third countries by extending its application to cover Romania. The Romanian authorities have in fact said they are ready to guarantee that the price used for exports of tomato concentrates to the Community from 1 October 1972 will not fall below a minimum level and that any diversion of traffic will be avoided.

Wine

95. Since March 1971¹ aid has been granted for storing table wines of type RII. On 13 September 1972, the Commission decided² to discontinue this aid from 13 September 1972, since the fixing of average prices for this type of wine showed that over the three weeks before that date prices were above the release point, or they were not quoted or quotations had not been communicated.

During its session of 30 and 31 October 1971, the Council decided³ to amend the current provisions⁴ on applying the additional conditions to be met by imported wines for direct consumption. Application of these additional conditions was deferred to 18 April 1973. The Commission also deferred to 1 April 1973 the function of the application terms of these additional conditions by the Regulation of 31 October 1972.⁵

The classification of vine varieties was adopted in October 1970⁶ and has been twice amended since. On 23 October 1972⁶ the Commission was led to make a third amendment by adding some varieties whose aptitude for growth has been proved especially in Germany and France and also to allow for changes in varieties accepted within the range of joint quality standards for dessert grapes.

On 30 October 1972⁸ the Commission adopted some provisions for testing the growth aptitude of varieties of vine. The test methods vary as a ratio of the use of expected yield and are controlled very thoroughly. The Member States concerned set up a Test Committee for their respective territories and whose makeup will ensure that objective decisions are made. With the aim of simplifying the job for the Member States, it is permissible to combine the growth aptitude test with the official examination to be made by the Member State concerned in compiling a catalogue of certified varieties of vine and inspecting standard propagation material on its territory.⁷

¹ See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 52.

² OJ L 210 of 13.9.1972.

³ OJ L 248 of 1.11.1972.

⁴ See Bulletins 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 64 and 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 64.

⁵ See Bulletin 12-1970, Part Two, sec. 24.

⁶ OJ L 242 of 25.10.1972.

⁷ See Bulletin 6-1968, Chapter III, sec. 48.

Lastly, with its Decision of 30 October 1972¹ the Commission authorized Germany, France and Luxembourg to allow, under certain conditions, an additional increase in the alcoholometric strength of *certain* wines and *certain* products used in wine preparation, due to the exceptionally unkind weather conditions during 1972 over *certain* Community wine-growing areas.

Fishery Products

96. Applying the Council Regulation of 26 January 1971² on recognizing producer organizations in the fishery products sector, the Commission laid down the conditions and procedure for recognition on 8 September 1972³. The conditions include: a minimum production volume (adequate economic activity) and a minimal production per type of fish. The nature of the production and marketing rules to be adopted by the members of these producer organizations has been specified. The procedure and provisions for granting and withdrawing recognition were finalized by requiring certain documents and information to be furnished.

On 23 October 1972⁴ the Commission also amended its Regulation of 9 July 1971⁵ defining the terms for granting the financial compensation for some fishery products, in order to clarify the terms under which this compensation is granted. There is a possibility, under certain conditions, of advancing total or partial compensation for quantities already withdrawn and before the end of the validity period of the Community withdrawal price.

Seeds

97. In order to obtain the opinions of trade circles and consumers on problems arising from the joint organization of the market in the seed sector, the Commission decided on 4 October 1972¹ to form an Advisory Committee on Seeds, akin to the other market committees. It is particularly specified that the twenty-eight seats on the Committee will be allocated as follows: fourteen to the growers and agricultural cooperatives including five for the seed-producing cooperatives, nine to the producing traders and seed propagators, including four for the distributing seed propagators, one to the agricultural industries, three to workers in the agricultural sector and one to the consumers.

¹ OJ L 251 of 7.11.1972.

² See Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, sec. 24.

³ OJ L 207 of 9.9.1972.

⁴ OJ L 241 of 24.10.1972.

⁵ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 63.

⁶ OJ L 263 of 18.10.1972.

Structural Policy in Agriculture

98. On 4 October 1972, the Commission expressed its Opinion on draft application provisions for the Council Directives of 17 April 1972¹ on modernizing farmholdings, inducement to withdraw from farm activity and allocation of agricultural surface area used for structural improvements. The drafts were sent in by the *Netherlands* Government.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)

Guidance Section

99. On 19 September 1972 the Commission adopted and sent to the Council a proposed Regulation on increasing the annual credit for financing the common agricultural policy in view of the enlargement. The Commission suggested raising from 285 to 330 million u.a. the annual sum of credit available for the EAGGF, Guidance Section.

On 3 October 1972² the Council adopted a Regulation aimed at extending for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973, certain limit dates for submitting projects and granting aid from EAGGF, Guidance Section.

Harmonization of Laws

100. In the health inspection of animals and fresh meat introduced throughout the Community, the Commission on 17 October 1972, adopted a Recommendation to Member States³ for applying health inspection measures immediately on the arrival of the products and under whatever customs system they come. There is evidence that checks are not actually always made on animals and fresh meat which, straight after entry into Community territory, come under the customs free-zones or bonded warehouses.

Agricultural Accounting Information System

101. On 26 September 1972, the Commission adopted and sent to the Council two Reports on the EEC Agricultural Accounting Information System. The first Report describes how this new informatory device works. The

¹ See Bulletin 4-1972, Part One, Chapter I.

² OJ L 229 of 7.10.1972.

³ OJ L 253 of 9.11.1972.

Community has used it since 1968 and it is based on 10 000 accounting operations among the farmholdings spread throughout all Member States.

These accounting operations represent a variety of farmholding types. They were selected by regional committees made up from the administrative and professional ranks in agriculture. The accounting is done in accounting offices.

The Commission found that the "running in" period of this information system is now over and that using past experience, the accounting network should be gradually amplified towards 40 000 of these operations in the enlarged Community. Thus by 1975 all of the many types of farms making up the EEC's agriculture could be represented in the European accounting network.

102. The second Report contains the accounts for three financial years: 1968, 1969 and 1970. This is the first time that an economic picture of the main types of farmholding in the Community has been presented from one standardized source of accounts. The Report describes in figures the technical and economic situation in 10 000 accounting operations, spread over 266 groups according to their production slant and geographical location. The figures are based on 86 different technical and economic criteria, of which about twenty correspond with the various concepts of income (for the farm, the farmer and labour, etc.).

In the brief analysis supporting the figures, the Commission is particularly concerned with the income of labour, a criterion to be taken as a key factor in appraising the validity of "development plans" anticipated under the recent Council Directive on modernizing farmholdings. The Commission found that the average level of labour income throughout all the accounting stations was relatively low, although the sample consisted of holdings with a probably above-average level of management since they included an accounting function. Nevertheless, the Commission emphasized the marked unevenness of labour income levels between regions and types of farm.

Of the farm groups concerned, 36% provided in 1970 a labour income under 1 500 u.a. per worker as against 38% in 1969 and 54% in 1968. Moreover, 50% of the groups reached a labour income in 1970 of 1 500-3 000 u.a. per worker compared with 34% in 1968 and 44% in 1969. Only 43 groups out of 266, or 14%, provided a labour income above 3 000 u.a. per worker in 1970.

The Commission also found that labour income in most types of holdings went up during the three years under review. But there are still very wide gaps to be seen from the production angle. Farms going in for arable production have a marked advantage over those occupied with cattle. The latest figures taken by

the Commission are for the 1970-1971 crop year so there may have been further developments since.

The figures themselves are a new contribution to knowledge of the economic situation in the Community agricultural sector. For the Community authorities they form a better basis of information which the Commission will certainly use when preparing its Report on farm incomes to be submitted to the Council before the end of the year.

Report on the Agricultural Situation in the EEC

103. On 22 September, the Commission sent the Council its 1972 Annual Report on Agriculture in the EEC. The Report deals with the economy, structures, trade, markets and public expenditure.

Overall Economic Development and Agriculture

1971 was marked by an unbroken inflationary trend which emerged at Community level in a general price increase between 6.5 and 7% and wage rises of about 12%. Real economic growth per head can be estimated at approx. 3.3%.

104. In the Community's economic life, the economic role of agriculture has diminished. Agriculture's share of the gross national product fell from 5.8% in 1969 to 5.3% in 1970, whilst the farming headcount in 1970 represented no more than 12.9% of the total active population as against 13.8% in 1969. The decline in activity coincides with the increasingly strenuous integration of this sector into the rest of the economy with the result that agriculture is becoming more and more coloured by developments in the whole economy. In 1971 the price index of agricultural produce in the EEC remained the same as 1970. But the price index of animal products at end 1971 was well over the 1970 average whereas the vegetable product index was very much under. Consequently, the trade terms for agricultural produce continued by and large to deteriorate in 1971 with admittedly some improvement over the last quarter compared with the same period in 1970.

Production and Consumption

105. Against the developments in trade terms, unfavourable from the angle of accumulating income, can be set a counter-influence owing to increased agricultural output and a steep rise in labour productivity.¹

¹ Since adequate statistics are lacking, the Report only uses the concept of gross productivity instead of net.

Between 1965 and 1969¹ agricultural output rose in volume by 3.5% per year. As is to be expected, the percentage rises varied much from product to product. Over the above period, annual average increases in output were: cereals 3.4%, rice 6.3%, sugar-beet 3.2%, peaches 1.3%, apples 3.5%, pears 5.8% and milk 2.0%.

The exceptionally kind weather conditions in 1971 brought in a very heavy cereal crop (77 million tonnes), 14% over the 1970 figure. Sugar enjoyed a similar advantage (+15%). These results were turned in despite a slight decrease in the area sown for cereals and against only a slight expansions in surface area for sugar-beet. The decreasing trend in dairy livestock continued again through 1971 (-2.4%).

Against these annual percentage rises in output, we find that by and large the rate of increase in foodstuff consumption is much lower for some products and that even overall consumption has declined. Thus from 1960/61 to 1970/71 the average annual percentage decreases were: cereals 0.4% and whole milk 0.6%. Even if the total annual consumption of butter has risen by 1.8%, fruit by 2.0%, sugar by 2.4% and oils and fats by 2.4%, these are still small increases and partly due to growth in population.

Productivity and Structural Changes

106. This increased output must be largely accounted for by higher yields. Between 1965 and 1969 the average yield rose annually by 3.7% for cereals, 1.7% for sugar-beet. Dairy output rose by about 1.5% per cow per year.

Over the same period, labour productivity rose by 7.5-8% per year, a growth springing from two opposite trends, namely a continuous decline in the active farming population (4.2% per year) offset by the above quoted increase in output (3.5% per year).

All the same, labour productivity will certainly not go on rising at this pace unless more structural changes are made, which means heavy investments. Some positive development can be seen here. Whereas, between 1960 and 1967 the number of holdings of one hectare or more dropped by 1.7% per year in the EEC, it fell by 3.9% over the period 1967-1970. But the average size of Community holdings, which was 12.7h. in 1970 (10.4h. in 1960, 11.4h. in 1967) is still a factor hindering swifter modernization which is needed in agriculture.

¹ Average of 1964/65/66 and average of 1968/69/70.

The Current Situation in some Agricultural Markets

107. The heavy 1971 harvest meant that many more market stabilizing measures had to be brought in. Owing to the favourable development in sugar prices on the world market, it can be anticipated that the financial charges laid on the Community by the value of the 1971/1972 sugar crop surplus, higher than in previous years, can be borne entirely by the trade.

Following favourable developments on the dairy produce market in 1970 and 1971, new problems concerning outlets have arisen which are rapidly sending up butter stocks. Indeed, dairy output went up especially due to the increased yield per dairy cow and all the more in that the link between milk prices and prices of concentrated foodstuffs (oil-cake) continued to strengthen.

In contrast, the 1972 beef and veal market was marked by some shortages and sharp rises in prices.

In 1971/72, the trends in the market rates for apples, pears, peaches and tomatoes again necessitated interventions, to a much lesser extent than in 1970/71 for apples and pears, but to a much greater extent in the case of peaches and tomatoes.

Although the 1971 grape harvest yielded results comparable with the average of earlier years, the heavy volume of stocks affected wine prices.

Public Expenditure incurred by National and Community Agriculture Policies

108. In 1971 the sum of this expenditure amounted to about 7.5 thousand million u.a. (+7% against 1969), which represents 32% of the gross added value of the agricultural sector. About 28% of the amount covers expenditure incurred under the Community market and prices policy, and is appreciably lower (about 15%) than the 1969 figure, thanks to the improved picture on the cereal and dairy produce markets. Conversely, the total expenses incurred under structural and social policy, representing in each case about 30% of the total, were up in 1971 by 9 and 16% respectively as against 1969. The remaining expenditure (5-6%) concerns the outlay under compensatory amounts applied in the wake of the Deutsch Mark revaluation in 1969.

Comparison of the development of the various types of structural measures shows a heavy increase in expenditure for promoting mobility in agricultural labour and increased expense concerning market structures. Nevertheless, the outlay covering agricultural infrastructures (more than 26%), but which benefits all the rural population, represents the major item of expense under structural policy.

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109. During its session of September and October 1972¹ the *European Parliament* passed several Resolutions on the following agricultural issues: action to be taken in the wake of monetary developments; aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the accounting periods 1967/68 to 1970; opening of tariff quotas for some agricultural produce of Turkish origin and some wines; the wine market, olive oil, products processed from fruit and vegetables and tobacco. For its part the *Economic and Social Committee*² issued Opinions in September and October on proposals for reforming agricultural structures, modifying the joint organization of the fruit and vegetable market and the wine market, and on proposals over the general rules for the appellation of wines and musts, on tobacco and for the alignment of laws on fertilizers.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Industrial Policy

Proposal to open an "Office for the Alignment of Undertakings"

110. In its Communication to the Council of 25 September 1972, the Commission is thinking of opening an "Office for the Alignment of Undertakings", to help companies wishing to cooperate or align with each other. The Office would also help by providing information on ways and means to overcome the difficulties inherent in international cooperation and by drawing the attention of the Community authorities to obstacles hindering cooperation.

An Office of this kind, already suggested by the French Government, had been recommended as early as March 1971 by the "industrial policy" group within the Council. During recent months, the Commission services has made a study of those agencies engaged in the alignment of companies and has had searching discussions with all the occupational bodies concerned. These proceedings confirmed the value of setting up an agency at Community level which would be a decentralized Commission agency.

If, in fact, some private and public agencies include alignment among their activities, none of them is presently capable of helping alignment between

¹ See secs. 221 to 223 and 233 of 237.

² See secs. 269, 274 and 280 to 283.

companies in the different economic sectors throughout the Community. Opening an Office at Community level would support and boost the work of existing agencies by making the necessary contacts between them and meeting some needs which are still unattended. It would also belong in a Community policy for small and mediumsized ventures who do not always dispose of the same resources as the large companies for finding on their own the associates they need.

The Office would be on a modest scale and its resources would be increased only if experience proved it necessary. Attached to the Commission, the Office would be autonomous in relation to the other services within the scope of general directives it received from the Commission. The staff would be bound by professional secrecy concerning information on individual companies. The Office would set up its connections with the occupational bodies concerned and formed at Community level. Its task would be threefold:

1. *To relay general information to companies* on economic studies and analyses concerning both cooperation and the overall national and Community provisions covering jurisprudence, taxation, finance and administration, likely to foster cooperation and alignment between undertakings in different Member States.

2. *To bring together companies wishing to cooperate or align with each other.* The Office would have to work closely with all bodies (public, occupational, private) engaged in this field in the Community. It would seek out the best ways to bring together the would-be associates in a completely neutral manner (without providing any appraisal of the parties). Once the introductions had been made the Office's job would be over.

3. *To advise the Community institutions of barriers blocking cooperation.* The Office would notify the Community institutions of problems of any kind facing the undertakings in the various Member States, who wished to cooperate. This information would be communicated in general terms so as to protect professional secrecy and possibly in the shape of an annual report.

Before deciding to open this Office, the Commission made a point of briefing the Council on the result of its enquiries on this matter. It hopes to discuss the project on which some Member States have already taken an official position.

General Research and Technology

Meeting of Senior Officials for Scientific and Technical Research

111. The Committee of Senior Officials for Scientific and Technical Research (COST) met in Brussels on 12 and 13 September. The Committee

reviewed various matters involved in opening a European Medium-term Weather Forecasting Station. A Committee of Enquiry will study the suggestions made concerning its location (Brussels: Belgium; Horsholm: Denmark; Wiesbaden: Germany; Maastricht-Heerlen: Netherlands; Reading: U.K.; Ispra: Italy proposed by the Commission). Many problems remain to be solved including financial set-up and the draft statute for the staff there.

It was also decided that the "oceanography and meteorology" Group would call a meeting with European industries likely to share in concerted action in this field. The Committee also noted that up to now only the Agreements on action covering metallurgy, gas turbines and sediment filtration have come into force although many other ratifications are expected very soon.

The Joint Research Centre

112. The JRC has completed the draft of its *multiannual programme* based on the Council Resolution of 20 December 1972¹ and the general guidelines mapped out by the Commission in June 1972.² Work on the development of nuclear reactor projects will be dropped and activity will be focussed on basic and long-term research, on public service work and technical support for the Commission's projects. Diversification in the field of non-nuclear research, started in 1972, will continue.

The objectives of the programme bear on the following:

Basic and Long-Term Research:

- (i) Long-term energy supply;
- (ii) Plutonium and the transplutonium elements;
- (iii) Condensed-state physics and nuclear materials;
- (iv) Sources of propelled neutrons.

Public Service Activities:

- (i) Reactor safety;
- (ii) Applied data-processing;
- (iii) Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (CBNM);
- (iv) Standards and reference substances;
- (v) Protection of the environment;

¹ See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 75.

² See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec.74.

- (vi) Technical support for nuclear power-station operators;
- (vii) Training.

Work in Aid of the Commission Services:

- (i) Control and supervision of fissile matter;
- (ii) Remote control detection of the earth's resources.

Services for Third Parties:

- (i) Contract research.

In line with the basis and content of the future programme, it is anticipated—under conditions to be specified—to make the big Essor and HFR installations and their staff available to the Member States involved.

The overall package of annual resources needed to carry out all aspects of the programme will thus be cut to about 35 million u.a., corresponding to about 1,600 jobs.

In line with the procedure anticipated by the Commission Decision of January 1971 on reorganizing the JRC, this multi-annual programme was finalized after proposals had been submitted to the JRC Scientific Committee in July and October and to the JRC General Advisory Committee. At its meeting on 3 October 1972 the Scientific Committee, two thirds of whose members are representatives of the Centre's Executive and one third are staff delegates, again refused (after its refusal in July) to entertain proposals implying a reduced use of the Centre's potential.

The JRC General Advisory Committee, made up of 18 experts from the ranks of government, industry and science in the Member States and joined by observers from the three new Members, issued its official Opinion on the JRC's proposals at its meeting in Paris on 26 and 27 October. This carefully conceived Opinion includes general remarks on the whole draft programme and on the various research targets. The majority of the Committee came out in favour of the proposals, from the multi-annual outlook. One of the minority groups said that its opinions are more often than not of a qualitative nature or represent guidelines. Its recommendations were not always multi-annual in character. The other minority group disputed the guidelines underlying the proposals and their effect on the role assigned to the JRC in future, on the curtailed use of the JRC's potential and on giving up joint use of the ESSOR reactor.

The draft multi-annual programme together with the Opinions of both Committees was sent to the Commission at the end of October for approval and transmittal to the Council.

Diffusion of Knowledge

113. Following an invitation from the Commission services, the Council of Europe on 19 and 20 September in Luxembourg held an initial meeting of the Working Party on "Multilingual EUDISED Thesaurus". The EUDISED project is engaged with the *creation of a European information system concerning education.*

After a move by the French Government, the Community is now considering setting up a European Education Centre, one of its main tasks being in the field of data and information on education. During the above meeting, closer ties were established at technical level between the Council of Europe and the Commission in a sector of mutual interest.

114. A EUSIDIC Conference (European Association of Scientific Information Dissemination Sectors) was organized by the Commission on 18 and 19 October 1972 in Luxembourg with some hundred persons attending.

EUSIDIC is an Association which includes the main European agencies and companies using data banks through computers. The Commission is a member through its operational activities (especially the nuclear information service, which it has provided since 1966, and the metallurgical information service S.D.I.M. which is being set up following the Council's Resolution of 24 June 1971). During the Conference the Commission services were able to put forward the various problems involved in creating the *European Multidiscipline Information and Documentation Service* (also decided by the Council on 24 June 1971) to a very selective audience. From major utilizers who will make use of this network and become a part of it, the Commission services were able to get pointers to guide their future work.

115. A meeting of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) was held on 19 October 1972 in Luxembourg. This meeting helped to clarify the intentions of the Member States and the Commission concerning the creation of a *European Agricultural Documentation Centre*. An ad hoc Working Party was briefed to submit detailed proposals on the duties and structure of this centre.

116. The *NUCLEX Exhibition* held from 16 to 21 October 1972 in Basel and one of the major events for nuclear industrial circles, gave the Commission an opportunity to display some inventions resulting from JRC research work which seem worthy of industrial development. About thirty inventions were displayed. Some of them are under licensed agreement and in use while others are still unexploited. These efforts were an appreciable success. Eight firm applications for licensed agreements were received on the spot. Talks

were also started with four other companies showing a keen interest in some of the techniques on show.

They included: a fissile material destructive testing process (CBNM - Geel); a random labelling seal for non-destructive testing of fissile material and which may be put to a variety of uses (JRC - Ispra); various electronic devices especially for controlling electric motors and handling laboratory data (JRC - Ispra) a new process for breaking down at ambient temperature graphite or carbon matrices and which promises to be of great value in retreating HTR reactorfuels (JRC - Patten); remote-controlled manipulators for hot cells (JRC - Karlsruhe) and a single-crystal machine for semi-conductor material (JRC - Ispra).

ENERGY POLICY

117. The Commission approved a series of studies and reports on prospective needs in primary energy up to 1985 and on supply forecasts and guidelines for the main sources of energy so as to define the scope of action already announced by the "Initial Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy".¹ The Commission summarized the conclusions of these documents in two Communications; namely, "The Necessary Advance of Energy Policy"² and "The Problems and Resources of Energy Policy for the Period 1975-1985" which were sent to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Advisory Committee. The Commission also approved and sent to the Council practical proposals on hydrocarbons and coal.

Prospects of Demand for Primary Energy in the Community

118. This Report on primary energy needs and their development over the years ahead represents the point of departure for action on energy policy and backs up the specific studies made on the key energy source. From this angle, the prospects, still limited to the Community of Six, are bound up with the study of development at entire Community level. They tend to give a global view and because of this overlook phenomena particular to certain countries or certain regions.

As the word "prospects" indicates, it is not claimed that energy demand will by 1980 or 1985 reach such and such a figure nor that it will be met in

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 12/1968.

² See Part One, Chapter IV and Supplement 11/72 Bulletin of the EEC.

such and such way. Neither is it a case of fixing output targets for the various sources of energy which the Community will need. With these reservations we can tabulate the Community's primary energy needs from now to 1985.

*Community's primary energy total needs
Prospects for 1975-1985*

(in millions of tce)

	1970	1975	1980	1985
Solid fuel	223	195	185	174
Oil	617	831	1 049	1 304
Natural gas	73	150	225	295
Primary electricity	50	64	121	222
Total needs	973	1 240	1 580	1 995

The figures show that oil will dominate the Community energy picture. It might recede after 1980 with the increasing use of natural gas and nuclear energy.

Reviewing the proportion of imported power in meeting the needs leads one to think that although the Community will inevitably depend more on outside sources towards 1980, the trend could reverse afterwards. This new development prospect hinges basically on additional internal output represented by nuclear energy.

Hydrocarbons

Oil

119. After highlighting the growing value of oil in meeting energy needs, the Report on the "medium-term provisions and guidance for the Community oil sector" analyzes the economic and institutional factors influencing the choice the Community will have to make to ensure the protection of consumer interests and then studies the supply, market and industrial structure problems which will arise.

Concerning supply, the Commission feels that the solution will depend on the future relations between the oil-exporting countries, the oil companies and the importing countries. Community policy here should ensure security of supply and seek the best conditions for the consumer by keeping up a sufficiently abundant and flexible supply and developing needed long-term resources.

Moreover, the need to ensure the progressive integration of national markets implies that, in an enlarged economic compass, we should try and make better use of refinery and distribution installations and in this way stabilize consumer supply conditions.

At industrial level, the Community will have to see to it that, under the new conditions imposed on it in prospecting, production and marketing, it is capable of ensuring the necessary development of its investments against a competitive background.

Gas

120. The Report on "medium-term forecasts and guidelines for the Community gas sector" shows that gas supplies have undergone radical changes in recent years. A European and even an extra-European gas transport network is now running for natural gas. Exploitation of the major Community natural gas deposits and import contracts already made or under negotiation with third countries will mean a fresh increase in natural gas consumption in the years ahead.

The transport network has grown considerably over the last ten years and will develop further in the years ahead with more and more marked integration. Investments in the gas sector mirror this trend. Shipping liquid natural gas in methane tankers will mean swift development in the international trade of natural gas.

Despite this trend, which by and large can be regarded as positive, one must expect the natural gas supply to have trouble in meeting the growing consumption. By all the forecasts, natural gas in the years ahead will still be a relatively scanty source of energy.

In recent years the trend of gas prices has favoured the consumer. Nevertheless, in view of the progressive scarcity of natural gas and the foreseeable price trends of competing energy sources, an upward trend here can be expected in the long term. The cost of natural gas and the other factors in its supply are also affected by Member States' taxation and price

policies and by market structure, all of which may vary sharply from one State to another.

It is in the Community's interest that natural gas consumption keeps on growing without problems, all the more that production, transport and distribution facilities for natural gas as well as its use as a fuel add scarcely anything to the pollution of the environment. Natural gas helps to solve the problems arising from water and air pollution. Moreover, its supply is particularly reliable. The Commission feels that prospecting should be activated in the Community and on the Continental Shelf and that imports of natural gas from third countries should be progressively increased.

Commission Proposals

121. Within the scope of action underway for a Community hydrocarbon supply policy the Commission sent the Council three proposed Regulations, one on import policy, another on measures to be taken over supply problems and the third covering inter-Community gas and oil pipelines.

The setting up of a *joint import system* for hydrocarbons is a major item in a supply policy. The Regulation proposed by the Commission provides for decontrolling hydrocarbon imports thus facilitating a reliable supply for the Community at relatively stable and lowest possible prices. Surveillance and protection measures are also provided in cases where security of supply justifies them.

122. Concerning *measures to alleviate the effects of supply problems*, the Commission proposed to adopt a Directive obliging Member States to arm themselves with legal or administrative powers of intervention when the market situation requires it. Consultation at Community level will ensure coordination of action to be taken.

123. To combine the *inter-Community oil and gas pipelines* progressively into a Community transport network, the Commission proposed a Regulation specifying that piping can be recognized as "in the joint European interest" by Council decision which would oblige transporters to carry out transactions for third party account at non-discriminatory prices and on non-discriminatory terms. The system would thus promote opportunities for trade in hydrocarbons between Member States.

Coal

124. On the basis of the conclusions of the "Second Report on Coal and Coking Coal Supplies for the Community Iron and Steel Industry"¹ the Commission adopted the text of a *Décision* on a new system of *Community Aid for coking coal and coke* for the Community iron and steel industry, which from 1 January 1973 can supercede the ECSC Decision 70/1. This draft text provides for two distinct forms of aid, according to whether it is to promote Community coking coal output or its disposal in areas far from the production zone or within the scope of inter-Community trade. The gearing of aid is determined by the governments according to common criteria. Aid for disposal in other Community countries comes under Community financing whose burden is spread between Member States and the iron and steel industry.

For fixing the sale prices of coking coal, the *Décision* expands the ECSC Treaty provisions by allowing coal companies to use price-cuts with regard to their price scales even when there is no actual competition with coking coal and coke from third countries. In line with the ECSC Treaty provisions, the draft has been submitted to the Council for a confirmatory Opinion and to the Advisory Committee for consultation before its final adoption by the Commission.

Nuclear Energy

125. Developments in nuclear techniques and the nuclear picture in general led the Commission to set up a "Second Nuclear Target Programme", in accordance with Article 40 of the Euratom Treaty and suggesting production objectives in nuclear energy and the investments required. The results represent the basic data of a Community industrial policy, in the nuclear field, which fits into the common energy policy.

Motivated by the need to ensure a reliable energy supply for the Community and by the major contribution to be made nuclear energy to protecting the environment, the "Second Target Programme" recommends that by 1985 a nuclear power station complement of at least 100 000 MWe be installed. This

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, sec. 74.

objective must be regarded as a minimum and its achievement is crucial to reducing the increased imports of fissile fuels.

The growing competitiveness of fission energy will not by itself suffice to ensure the optimum development of the nuclear sector. The Report also stresses the efforts to be agreed promptly in order to remove the barriers which till now have hindered the expansion of the Community nuclear sector at a satisfactory pace. The formation of a true electronuclear common market and the nuclear fuel supply are absolute prerequisites for the development of nuclear energy in Europe.

The "Second Target Programme" is conceived for the Community of Six. In the medium-term the enlargement does not apparently change the electronuclear output targets of the Community. For the period covered, it seemed best to stay in the medium-term or up to 1985 for the Target Programme itself. But a view of the nuclear market has been outlined up to the end of the century.

126. Concerning nuclear fuel supplies, the *Amendment to the Euratom-USA Agreement*, aimed at improving *supply terms for enriched uranium* was signed on 20 September 1972 in Washington and promptly sent to Congress for ratification. This Amendment is the outcome of negotiations by the Commission with the American authorities under the Council's mandate of 29 June 1971 and additional Directives of 26 May 1972. The Council had approved the outcome of the negotiations on 18 August.¹

127. During its session of 9 to 13 October 1972, the *European Parliament*² had adopted a Resolution on energy problems, in which it stressed "that the need is becoming more and more urgent to ensure a reliable energy supply for the Community" and recommended the Commission to propose a series of measures for the various sectors.

During its session of 15 September 1972, the *ECSC Advisory Committee*³ passed a Resolution on energy policy, declaring that it expected the Commission to "bring all its influence to bear on Member States governments to induce them to pursue in all Community countries an identical energy policy, free of discrimination towards both producers and users and which especially will ensure that the greatest possible coal output is kept up, without putting the cost burden onto consumers exposed to competition".

¹ See Bulletin, 9-1972, Part Two, sec. 76.

² See sec. 226.

³ See sec. 290 and OJ C 106 of 11.10.1972.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Market Access

Technical Adaptations

128. Within the provisions laid down by the Accession Treaty and concerning the technical adaptations to Community rules due to the enlargement, the Commission sent the Council two Proposals for amending earlier Council Directives.

One of them amends the Council's first Directive of 13 July 1962 on fixing some common rules for *international transport* (road freight haulage for the account of third parties)¹. The Commission recommends that the system provided under the first Directive (exemption from any system of transport authorizations and quotas covered in Appendix I, discontinuance of any transport quota system covered in Appendix II) be applied equally to border transport and carriage effected to a frontier region between two Member States separated by sea, but providing that the vehicles make the crossing by means of shipping equipped to carry vehicles and run as a regular line.

129. The other Proposal amends the Council Directive of 13 May 1965 concerning standardization of certain rules on authorizations for road freight haulage between Member States.²

Based on Article 75 of the EEC Treaty, it proposes to amend the prototype of the authorization in question. The technical adaptation provided by the Accession Treaty is apparently running up against some material difficulties.

Recommendation to the German Government

130. The Commission sent a Recommendation to the German Government concerning the draft ordinance on applying the Council Regulation of 28 July 1966 for the introduction of joint rules governing the *international carriage of passengers by road* made by coaches and buses and furthermore on applying the Commission's executive Regulation adopting the models for the documents covering these transactions. In its Recommendation the Commission notes that the provisions of the draft ordinance meet the obligations on Member States of the above Regulations. But the Commission recommends that the preamble actually makes reference to these Community Regulations.

¹ OJ 70 of 6.8.1962.

² OJ 88 of 24.5.1965.

Community Quotas

131. On 7 and 8 september 1972 a meeting was held with government experts from the Member States and the incoming States to review, pending participation from 1 January 1973 by the incoming States in the Community quotas, the required technical and linguistic adaptations to the Community authorization models as well as the "transport account" which is a document used for statistical purposes.

Transport Auxiliaries

132. Representatives of the Member States and the Commission services met on 25 September in Luxembourg to review measures which the Commission is thinking of taking to settle the conditions governing access to and practice of the trade of transport expeditor and transport broker.

Harmonizing Competition Conditions

133. In line with the provisions of Article 17 of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on *harmonizing certain social provisions* in the area of road haulage, the Commission in 1970 had drawn up a model of the standard return sheet with which Member States must send the Commission the required information to make the annual report on the Regulation's application. It was advisable to make some adjustments to the model in the light of experience. After consulting Member States, the Commission on 16 October 1972¹ approved a new model of the standard return which will replace the one now in use.

134. On 6 October 1972 the Commission issued an *Opinion*² to the Belgian Government concerning a draft Royal Decree amending the one of 23 March 1970 on executing the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969³ for social harmonization in road haulage. In its Opinion, the Commission finds that the various provisions of the Royal Decree are in line with those of the Community Regulation. It hopes, however, to be informed in good time of haulage determined by the Belgian authorities, for which the individual log-book may be replaced by a daily form.

¹ OJ L 250 of 6.11.1972.

² OJ L 238 of 20.10.1972.

³ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

135. On 30 October 1972, the Commission sent Council a Report on the *normalization of railway company accounts* for retirement and pension charges. This Report was compiled on a mandate from the Council expressed in Appendix III of its Regulation of 26 June 1969 on the joint rules for normalizing railway company accounts.¹ Suggesting that the whole situation be discussed in the light of the Report's conclusions, the Commission undertook to submit shortly practical proposals for amending the current text of the Regulation in question.

Transport Prices and Terms

136. Despite repeated interventions by the Commission, some provisions of the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on adopting a system of *bracket rates applicable to road freight haulage* between Member States are not correctly applied by any of them. In particular, all the tariffs involve arrangements which contradict the Regulation and publicity is not handled in accordance with the instructions of this text and the Commission's executive Regulation of 16 February 1969 which sets terms and conditions for publishing transport prices and terms different from the published rates. Moreover, information given to the Commission by Member States does not indicate that they have taken all the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the Regulations. In this situation, the Commission under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty notified the Six Member States in writing that it was bringing in the procedure covering failure to meet their obligations.

137. The Specialist Committee on "*International Road Tariffs*" set up by the tariff Regulation of 30 July 1968 met on 26 October 1972 to finalize its first half-yearly Report on transport market developments.²

138. On 23 October 1972, an initial discussion was held between Commission services and Member States' Government representatives on application, in the enlarged Community, of the Agreement of 21 March 1955 to bring in *direct international railway tariffs for the haulage of ECSC products*. A group of experts from the nine railway companies involved was delegated to make a report summarizing the present situation of this transport, describing the technical tariff difficulties and offering proposals on extension of direct tariffs to rail haulage of ECSC products within the enlarged Community.

¹ OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969.

² See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 83.

Procedure for Advance Consultation

139. On 22 September 1972¹ the Commission sent to the Council a Proposal to amend the Council Decision² of 21 March 1962 adopting a procedure for advance review and consultation of certain legal and administrative provisions intended by Member States in the field of transport. Under this Council Decision the Commission must send to the Member State, who consults it on intended transport provisions, an Opinion or Recommendation within normally thirty days from receipt of the communication after discussion, if need be, with all the other Member States.

Generally speaking, the procedure has worked satisfactorily since 1962 except for the time specified by the Decision. In most cases it was clear that the one month (not to mention the ten days provided in the emergency procedure) for the Commission to issue an Opinion or Recommendation was too short and had hardly ever been respected, when the Commission had had to consult all the other Member States beforehand over the provisions in question. The enlargement, which of necessity affect the time in which the administrative procedure can normally run its course, makes adjustments indispensable. The Commission is therefore proposing to the Council that the normal time limit of 30 days be extended to two months and that the emergency procedure time limit be extended to one month.

The Transport Advisory Committee

140. During its meeting of 19 and 20 October 1972, the Transport Advisory Committee heard a review by its reporters of the efforts of its Working Parties over *structural policy in road and waterway transport*. It then examined a draft Opinion on the problems arising from *transport by barge—carrying ships*. An editing team was delegated to assemble, before the the next Committee meeting the text of amendments put forward during the discussions.

Meeting with the Federation of Transport Executives

141. The group responsible for liaison between the Commission and the Federation of Transport Executives held a meeting on 6 October 1972 devoted to questions over *ocean transport and internal shipping*. The value of close

¹ OJ C 113 of 28.10.1972.

² OJ 23 of 3.4.1962.

collaboration with the Federation of Transport Executives was once again emphasized this time and in this spirit it was agreed to hold the next meeting in the first half of 1973 and to devote it to reviewing transport employment problems.

142. During its session of 9 to 13 October 1972, the *European Parliament*¹ passed a Resolution on the Council's proposed Regulation concerning surveillance of road freight haulage capacity between Member States, a Proposal on which the *Economic and Social Committee*² also issued an interim Opinion on 26 October. Both of them suggested a temporary scheme for 1973 and 1974. Parliament² and the Committee also took a position, during their October session, on the Commission's Proposal to extend for two years the validity of the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on adopting a system of bracket rates for road freight haulage between Member States.

Lastly, during its session of 26 to 28 September 1972³ the Economic and Social Committee approved the mainlines of the Council's proposed Decision on adopting a joint tariff system for the use of transport infrastructure. It was pointed out that this tarification must be regarded as one of the key issues of the common transport policy. As for the Memorandum attached to this Proposal, the Committee raises a number of points in order to help in working out operational solutions.

¹ See secs. 238 and 239.

² See secs. 284 and 285.

³ See sec. 273.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

THE ENLARGEMENT

Relations with Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom

Ratification of the Acts of Accession

143. The situation concerning ratification of the Accession Treaties covering the Six and the new Members can be summarized at the beginning of October as follows:

144. *The Six.* In *Germany* the Ratification Bill was unanimously approved by the Bundestag on 21 May 1972 and by the Bundesrat on 7 July 1972. The vote in the *Belgian* Chamber is expected in October, the Senate having voted on 29 June 1972 (138 in favour with 1 abstention). In *France*, the referendum of 21 April 1972 (67,86% in favour, 32,14% against) wound up the ratification procedure whilst in *Italy* the Ratification Law, passed by the Government, has been submitted to Parliament for approval. In *Luxembourg*, Ratification by Parliament took place on October 17. In the *Netherlands*, the Lower Chamber approved the Ratification Bill on 14 September 1972 unanimously except for the Communists, the pacifist Socialists and one other Member. The Upper Chamber has not yet voted.

145. *Acceding Countries.* The referendum of 10 May 1972 on amending the *Irish* Constitution to accomplish accession resulted in 83.1% in favour with 16.9% against. A Bill amending the national legislation remains to be approved by Parliament before the Government can deposit the instruments of ratification.

In the *United Kingdom*, the House of Commons passed the third reading of a Bill on 14 July 1972. The House of Lords also passed the Bill on its third reading on 20 September 1972. Parliament having received the Royal Assent on 16 October, the ratification procedure is now completed. The results of the Danish referendum were in favour of Accession: 63.5% for and 36.5% against. The Accession was formally ratified by the Queen's signature on 11 October. After this referendum, the Commission published a statement "heartily applauding this highly positive result for Denmark's and the Community's future; Denmark's outstanding traditions of democracy and social progress will be an invaluable asset for the Community, as it embarks on a new phase of the construction of Europe."

146. Earlier, the referendum on 25 September 1972 in Norway had yielded a negative result (53.49% against, 46.51% for). The Norwegian Government decided not to submit the Accession Treaty Ratification Bill to Parliament. When the results came out, the President of the Commission expressed his regrets but also the hope that time would give Norway the chance to share again in the construction of Europe.

Publishing Community Acts in the new Members' Languages

147. The Council and the Commission decided that from 9 October 1972 the Acts, whose translation is provided for under the relevant law, would be published in the Community Official Journal in these languages. They would not necessarily appear simultaneously with the same texts in the four current official languages.

Relations with the Member States and Associates of EFTA not applying for Membership

Temporary Agreement with Austria

148. On 25 September 1972, the Council of the EEC adopted the Regulation on concluding a temporary Agreement with Austria plus a Regulation on procedures bringing in the protection measures provided.¹ In adopting same, the Community has completed the required procedures for the temporary Agreement to come into force as Austria has done on her side. For the products coming under the ECSC Treaty, the Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council adopted a Decision¹ bringing in from 1 October 1972 the anticipated tariff cuts.

During a ceremony in Brussels on 28 September 1972, it was declared that the internal procedures required on both sides to bring the EEC-Austria Agreement into force had been completed. His Excellency Ambassador Leitner for Austria and His Excellency Ambassador Sassen for the Community then exchanged the notification and completion instruments of these procedures. Thus the temporary Agreement, signed in Brussels on 22 July 1972 came into force as scheduled on 1 October 1972.¹

149. The *Joint Committee* provided under the Agreement held its *first meeting* in Vienna on 6 October 1972 with Ambassador Leitner, Head of the Austrian Delegation, in the Chair. The Committee appointed Ambassador

¹ OJ L 223 of 29.9.1972.

Leitner as Chairman for the initial period. The Community Delegation was chaired by Mr E.P. Wellenstein, Head of the Commission Delegation for the EEC enlargement negotiations. For the smooth running of the Agreement which applied from 1 October 1972, the Committee during this session adopted a Decision laying down the internal rules for the Committee and setting up a Customs Cooperation Committee. Another Decision set the procedures for administrative cooperation over customs affairs which were geared to ensure the movement of goods under the terms provided by the Agreement.

Norway request Negotiations with the Community

150. On 25 October in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council by the Foreign Minister, Norway requested that negotiations be opened for concluding an Agreement with the Community. The letter recalled that after the result of the Norwegian referendum of 25 September, the Government found itself unable to propose ratification of the Accession Treaty to the Norwegian Parliament. Considering this situation and the Agreements concluded by the Community with the other Members of EFTA not applying for EEC Membership, the Norwegian Government was requesting that negotiations be opened.

Noting that the Paris Summit had shown itself ready to seek a swift solution for Norway, her Government voiced the hope that discussions be completed in time for the reciprocal tariff "phase-out" to begin on 1 April 1973 (as will happen between the EEC and the other EFTA countries). Norway's Government also wanted exploratory talks¹ to begin as soon as possible between Norway and the Commission.

RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Commission Communication to the Council on Overall Relations between the Community and the Mediterranean Countries

151. During its session of 27 and 28 June, the Council had asked the Commission to submit firm Proposals for a global approach in all the Community's relations with the Mediterranean countries, not overlooking the problems arising when the incoming Members would also take up the Community's contractual commitments. At its meeting of 27 September 1972,

¹ The Council of the EEC has meanwhile agreed that talks be initiated.

the Commission approved a Communication on this issue pending its discussion by the Council during the October session.

The Commission considers that at this stage a Community overall policy towards all the Mediterranean Basin countries ought to consist of follow-up action on moves already made over trade to amplify and decontrol it. Cooperation projects should also be activated. In industrial product we should steadily pursue the objectives in existing Agreements of removing barriers to trade and where industry is concerned achieve this by 1 July 1977. Regarding the agricultural sector, of major importance to the Mediterranean, the Commission feels that the Community faces the need to find solutions which could allow suitable concessions to be granted without endangering the legitimate interests of Member States.

Regarding development cooperation, the Commission considers that this aspect should fit in with the progressive creation of free trade areas or customs unions between the Community and the Mediterranean lands and could involve various forms of economic, technical, financial, and employment cooperation.

In its Communication, the Commission asks the Council to adopt before the year-end the required Directives to enable the negotiations to be wound up before July 1973 and the new Agreements to run from 1 January 1974.

152. During its session of 9 and 10 October 1972, the *Council* got down to an initial general discussion of the Commission's Communication on the terms of a global approach to the whole of the Community's relations with the various Mediterranean countries. After the debate, where all the delegations thanked the Commission for presenting this paper which they considered "important and constructive," the Council agreed to resume its proceedings in the matter from next month with a thorough scrutiny of all the problems covered by this important file. The Council delegated the Permanent Representatives to prepare the proceedings. The Council also agreed that contact be made with the incoming Members so that they would be brought into the study of this issue.

Adaption of Current Agreements following Enlargement

153. After consulting the incoming countries, the Council during its session of 25-26 September approved five draft Decisions on opening negotiations with Spain, Israel, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia pending technical adaptations to the Agreements between them and the Community, adaptations made necessary by the Community's enlargement from 1 January 1973.

Greece

154. Under the current administration of the Athens Agreement, a new round of negotiations was held on 12 September between the EEC and Greece to conclude an *Additional Protocol* to the Agreement *due to the enlargement*. During this round, both sides reviewed some technical problems facing the EEC-Greece Agreement stemming from the accession of four new Members and mainly concerned with the import systems for Greek wines.

Turkey

155. The *Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee* held its fourteenth meeting from 2-6 October 1972 in Catania. After the proceedings, it adopted several Recommendations in which it hoped that Turkey would be included in the Community's system of generalized preferences and that the additional Protocol to be concluded, due to the Community enlargement, would contain flexible measures so that Turkey might pursue her efforts towards development.

156. The *negotiations* for concluding the *additional Protocol* ensuring the continued association with the enlarged Community took place in Brussels on 27 October 1972 on the basis of the new Council Directives from its meeting of 9 and 10 October 1972. The outcome of the meeting was an appreciable alignment in the views of the two delegations.

157. During its September session, the *European Parliament*¹ adopted a Resolution in which it applauded the overall growth of Turkish exports to the EEC as well as the results gained under the Financial Protocol appended to the Ankara Agreement. The House also stressed "the need, as part of adapting the Association to the enlarged Community, to take account of the Turkish economy's development prospects and in particular its scope for industrialization, commercial trade and production diversification."

Cyprus

158. Mr John Christofides, Foreign Minister, and Mr Michel Conokassides, Minister of Trade and Industry for Cyprus, accompanied by His Excellency Titos Phanos, Head of the Cyprus Mission to the EEC, were received on 18 September by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission responsible

¹ See sec. 219.

for external relations and trade. During the talks, Mr Christofides stressed the value which Cyprus put on completing the *negotiations* before the year end to conclude an *Association Agreement*. Mr Dahrendorf confirmed that the Community shared his wishes. The talks with the delegation from Cyprus also bore on various issues of common interest in the Mediterranean Basin.

The Magrab Countries

159. In line with the arrangements made by the Council at its session of 19-20 July 1972, a Commission delegation on 14 September 1972 met delegations from the Tunisian and Moroccan Governments. An integral part of the regular contacts between the Commission and the Associated Magrab States, the meetings were to sound the opinions of *Morocco* and *Tunisia* on the *possible content of overall agreements* envisaged with those countries, especially from the angle of trading systems and economic, technical and financial cooperation.

160. On 27 September the Commission sent the Council a Report on the first stage of the negotiations underway to conclude an overall Agreement with *Algeria*. This first round took place in Brussels on 10 and 11 July.¹

161. It was on 6 October that the Commission sent the Council a recommended Decision on opening negotiations on a broader basis with *Morocco* and *Tunisia* as well as on following up the negotiations with *Algeria*.

Spain

162. Replying to a Written Question by Mr Vals, a French European M.P., on statements concerning a possible application for Membership from Spain, the Council of the EEC said it thought "that there was no cause for it speak now on the chances of Spain's Association with or Membership of the European Community."²

Israel

163. The Directives adopted by the Council on 26-27 September 1972 and concerning adjustments to the Israel Agreement, due to the Community's enlargement, were initially reviewed on 26 October 1972 in Brussels.

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, sec.100.

² OJ C 106 of 11.10.1972.

Egypt

164. The negotiations with Egypt to conclude a *preferential Agreement* were wound up on 2 October. During its session of 9-10 October, the Council approved the negotiated texts and decided to start the internal procedures for signature. The Council also confirmed the political value it puts on concluding this Agreement. Through the Agreement, which should be adapted by the year-end to the Community's enlargement, Egypt will enjoy a preferential Agreement covering a major part of its exports. Thus for rice, a key item, she will benefit from concessions likely to stabilize her export revenue. The Agreement will run for five years and will be renegotiable on a broader basis from eighteen months before its expiry date.

Jordan

165. During its session of 9 and 10 October the Council asked the Commission to start exploratory talks with Jordan. This Decision follows the application made by Jordan last July for concluding a preferential Agreement with the EEC.

Jugoslavia

166. On 14 and 15 September 1972, the Community and Jugoslavia had their initial round of *negotiations* towards concluding an *Agreement over trade in cotton textiles*, which both parties hope to draw up very shortly.

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MALAGASY

The EEC-AASM Association Council

167. On 10 October 1972 in Luxembourg, the Association Council held its 13th meeting with Mr Bembello, Minister for Development and Cooperation of the Republic of Niger, in the Chair. The Community spokesmen were Mr Westerterp, Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, followed by Mr Harmegnies, Belgium's Secretary of State for Development Cooperation with President Mansholt and Mr J.F. Deniau representing the Commission.

The decision to allow *Mauritius* to attend as an *observer* was approved and she was represented by Mr Duval, her Foreign Minister. So as to avoid inconvenience to the Island pending the ratification of her Association Agreement, the Council delegated the Association Committee to rule on the temporary system for waiving the rules of origin over Mauritian industrial products.

The Community advised the AASM of the *impact of the enlargement* on the Association institutions: the Community Delegation made up of EEC Council Members, will in future co-opt Members representing the new Member States without them being able to vote.

The Association Council also adopted a Decision *amending the definition of "products originating from"* in relation to the amendments put into the Brussels Nomenclature. Also passed was a Resolution on defining the general guidance of *financial and technical cooperation* (training, upkeep and running of investments, and industrialization).

During the discussion on the *outcome of the third UNCTAD*, which allowed the AASM to submit their own assessment of it, the Community intimated that an Ad Hoc Group would have to make a final report before 1 May 1973 on all the aspects of the development aid policy. The Community officially advised the AASM of the content of *Agreements concluded* between itself and the *EFTA countries not applying for Community Membership*.

A discussion took place on the present position and the future application of *generalized preferences*. The AASM asked for some guarantees and the Community was able to announce a satisfactory solution for plywood and veneered woods, from 1 January 1973.

For the system covering some *fruit and vegetables of AASM origin*, these items have not met the rules for total exemption, limited by a timetable (this Regulation was adopted by the EEC Council on 25 April 1972.¹ Since the AASM have taken issue over the timetable, the Council agreed to try and find a solution through a goodwill mission led by Mr Jean Rey, Former President of the Commission.

The problem of *sugar* of AASM origin will be examined later on by the Community. Lastly, the AASM reminded the meeting of the problems arising over Malagasy natural *vanilla* and AASM *bananas*. On 29 September 1972, an Association Committee had prepared this meeting of the Association Council. The dates of the next meetings for both the Association Council and the Committee will be fixed by joint agreement of the Chairmen.

¹ Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 73.

Studies on AASM Scope for Industrialization

168. The Commission set up a programme of studies to examine scope for AASM industrialization geared to exports. Already in 1966, the Commission had initiated studies on *scope for AASM industrialization* at multinational level and with a view to replacing current imports from industrial countries¹ with locally manufactured output. But it had been clearly stated at the time that this fence around the area under investigation was a purely practical one and that the formation of exporting industries, an additional and different line of advance, should also be explored. The narrow boundaries soon encountered in such changeovers within each Associated State, failing any significant progress in African regional integration and the much larger scope of industrialized markets, justifies this new direction of research.

169. From the end of 1970, the Commission had had a study undertaken on "*preselecting export industries* which might be installed in the AASM" in order to list and rank the chances of setting up some industries there geared to "big exporting." From this study² a list was compiled of manufactured products for which the AASM at first glance enjoys some comparative advantages in production and disposal on the markets of the industrialized countries and mainly in the Community, which for the AASM is a privileged access market.

170. The first part of a study on the possibility of forming *textile exporting industries* in the AASM has just been completed.³ It consists of an analysis of the general industrialization conditions; namely: on one side, analysis of possible outlets in the European countries and selection of product groups for which reasonably ample outlets could conceivably open up for AASM producers, owing to the volume already reached by the imports from the developing countries and their pace of growth; on the other, analysis of production conditions in Africa and the related question of the competitiveness level which the AASM producers are likely to reach against their competitors. The second part of the study, now drawing to a close, will investigate, through feasibility studies, the specific conditions for manufacturing certain textile products in the AASM, so as to further enlighten the decisions of possible investors.

171. A first installment of the programme for *other sector studies* to analyze a number of sectors or homogeneous groups of manufacturers has just been launched and will be probably completed by the end of 1973. The industrial

¹ Commission: "Scope for Industrialization in the AASM" — 1967.

² Commission: "Preselection of Export Industries which could be installed in the AASM" — 1971.

³ Commission: "Textile Export Industrialization of the AASM" — 1972.

sectors under study number about a dozen. They mostly cover processing industries for the raw materials found in the AASM, involving products processed from wood or leather, or labour industries such as the production or assembly of electrical or electronic items.

The European Development Fund (EDF)

New Financing Decisions

172. After the favourable Opinion issued by the EDF Committee, the Commission on 10 and 18 October 1972 took 7 new Decisions on financing out of the non-repayable grants of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd EDF, for a total sum of 18 983 351 u.a.

173. The Decision taken under the 1st Fund covers a social infrastructure project: *Surinam — Civic Works at Paramaribo, additional financing* 1 235 857 Sur. Fls. or about 636 351 u.a. This additional financing is to increase the credits committed in 1965 from the resources of the 1st EDF (3.4 million u.a.) for carrying out town-planning in a new neighbourhood. The project includes the filling in of 132 hectares, building 29 km of roadway, land development and water distribution works. The overrun, which is covered by the credit from the 1st Fund and for which a sum of 1.09 million u.a. was raised in April 1972 from the 3rd EDF, stems from an underestimate of the amount of work to be done plus an appreciable rise in construction and labour costs.

174. The project under the 2nd Fund:¹

Togo: Promotion of Agriculture in the Kara Valley: 127.5 million CAF.Frs. or about 459 000 u.a. This project spread over 3 years will move 200 landworking families from the overpopulated Kabre highlands to new fertile ground between the Kadjalla-Kandé road and the Kara River valley. It provides for the boosting of agricultural output and a study for the possible development of fruit orchards mainly of the citrus variety.

175. 5 Decisions were taken under the 3rd Fund.¹

Dahomey—Highway linking Porto Novo, Yoko and Pobe:

1.16 thousand million CAF. Frs. or about 4 177 000 u.a. The project covers repairs to the metalled road between Porto-Novo and Yoko (29 km) and asphaltting an unmade road linking Yoko, Sakete and Pobe (40 km) plus two

¹ OJ C 111 of 21.10.1972.

stretches of 1.5 km and 0.9 km to serve palm-oil factories at Agonvy and Pobe in the Ouémé district of south-east Dahomey.

Niger — Completion of the Extension to the Millet Flour Mill at Zinder:

113 million CAF. Frs. or about 407 000 u.a. This extra finance will increase the Community credits committed in 1969 for the supply and assembly of the flour milling equipment. The credits have proved to be inadequate owing to an underestimate of the building costs and more advanced silo construction methods.

Mauretania — Enclosure of small irrigated Surface Areas under Rice:

194.5 million CAF Frs. or about 700 000 u.a. The project covers the enclosure of 10 rice paddies with pumped irrigation and covering an area of 480 hectares lying on the River Senegal between Kaidi and Rosso over a distance of 250 km. The scheme is to ensure profitable operation of these paddies, previously financed by Community aid (271 000 u.a. for 163 hectares in 1969), by means of bilateral French aid and by the Mauretanian Government.

Mauretania — Study on the Kiffa-Nema Road:

300 million CAF. Frs. or about 1 080 000 u.a. for financing the technical study on the Kiffa-Nema road link (550 km) which will finalize the engineering project and the setting up of the file of calls for tender. This particular stretch fits into the road system linking Nouackchott, the capital, with Nema, a distance of 1 150 km.

Somalia: Construction of the Harbour at Mogadiscio:

86 648 000 Som. Sh. or about 11 524 000 u.a. The project covers the first stage of building a deep-water harbour at Mogadiscio, capital of Somalia, and the setting up of a technical assistance scheme. Total costs of the project are assessed at about 23 048 000 u.a. and are to be financed equally by subsidy from the EEC and a loan with special terms (0.75% interest and charges, over 50 years with 10 years grace) from the International Development Association (IDA), a branch of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The first installment includes building a breakwater 750 m long, two 160 m shipping berths, a banana wharf of 140 m, a 65 m livestock pen, warehouses, office buildings, a tug and sundry equipment.

Following the financing Decisions recently taken, the total commitments from the 3rd EDF amount to 413 774 000 u.a. for 153 Decisions.

Meetings and Visits

176. On 27 September 1972, a Delegation from *Ruanda*, led by Mr A. Munyaneza, Minister for International Cooperation, had talks with the EDF to draw up the investment programme to be carried out under the 3rd EDF. Likewise, on 11 October, a discussion was held at the EDF with an *Ivory Coast* Delegation led by Professor H. Aye, Minister of Public Health, for finalizing the hospital programme to be carried out in northern *Ivory Coast*. The *Niger* Minister for Cooperation and Development, Mr H. Bembello, discussed the investment projects submitted by his country. Lastly, on 20 October, Mr Chasle, Minister Counsellor of *Mauritius*, was received for a review of projects to be submitted under the 3rd Fund by the newly Associated country.

Training, Courses, Conferences

177. On 15 September 1972, there was a meeting in Munich of the Committee responsible for preparing a *recycling programme* for economic statisticians from the developing countries. From 19 to 23 September 1972 an ad hoc meeting was held in Yaoundé (Cameroons) on moving the CESD to Africa (European Training Centre for Economic Statisticians from the Developing Countries).

Within the programme of *advanced training sessions* in the service branches of the Commission, nine senior officials, nationals of Burundi, the Cameroons, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mauretania, Senegal and Chad took part in a session on 20 October 1972.

On 25 and 26 September 1972, fourteen Senegalese students from the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Germany) took part in a short conference on the problems of European integration and the AASM. Lastly, from 26 to 29 September, 1972, a series of short conferences on the same issues was organized in the Cameroons (Douala, Yaoundé, Garoua), and another intended for a group of 21 English-speaking African students sent from the Netherlands was held from 23 to 26 October 1972 in Brussels.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

*The United States**Official Talks between the Commission and the American Administration*

178. New talks between the Commission and the American Administration, fitting into the series of regular meetings held to follow up the development of

relations, took place in Washington on 5 and 6 October 1972. At this meeting, discussion continued over a series of questions already dealt with in talks on 27 and 28 April in Brussels.¹ The Commission Delegation was chaired by Mr Dahrendorf. The Americans were led by Mr John N. Irwin, Under-Secretary of State.

The talks bore on questions of mutual interest and included: agricultural problems, relations with other Third Countries (Japan and the negotiations underway between the USA and the USSR), problems deriving from reform of the international monetary system, the relations of the enlarged Community with the rest of the world, and the work of GATT, the negotiations with the EFTA countries not applying for EEC Membership, the Community's Mediterranean policy and the issues involved in preparing the 1973 multilateral GATT negotiations.

Japan

179. On 27 September 1972, the Commission adopted the text of a Communication to the Council on *Japanese export strategy* ("orderly exporting") and on preparing an overall Community attitude towards it. The Commission also published an Opinion on imports into the Community of Japanese products covered by the application of the Rome Treaty.²

New Zealand

180. On 29 September, Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand *Minister for External Trade* was received by Mr Mansholt, President, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President and Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission. The purpose of the visit was to review the consequences of the Community enlargement and in particular the application of Protocol 18 of the Accession Treaty which temporarily authorizes the United Kingdom to import certain quantities of butter and cheese from New Zealand under conditions divergent from the common agricultural policy regulations. At the close of the talks, both parties agreed to promote a regular exchange of information between their experts in this field.

South-east Asia

Official Visit by the President of the Commission

181. Responding to the invitation of the Governments of the four Members of the South-east Asia Association (ASEAN), Mr S. L. Mansholt, President of the

¹ See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 75.

² See sec. 14 and OJ C 111 of 21 October 1972.

Commission, made official visits from 13 to 23 September to Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

During his stay in *Indonesia* from 13 to 18 September, Mr Mansholt was received by President Suharto and met several Ministers (Foreign Affairs, Trade, Economic and Financial Affairs, Planning) as well as the Secretary General of Indonesian ASEAN Secretariat. In Kuala-Lumpur, capital of *Malaysia*, where he spent two days (18 and 19 September), President Mansholt talked with the Council Vice-President, two Ministers and the Director of Economic Planning. On 20 September, Mr Mansholt went to *Singapore* where he met the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. Finally, during his trip to *Thailand*, he was received by His Majesty King Bhumibol Abduyades, by Mr Pote Sarasin, Council Vice President, and several other figures.

This visit in with the series of top-level contacts which were made during previous months between the EEC and the ASEAN countries.¹ The aim of the visit was to make a closer on-the-spot appraisal of the problems which these countries are facing. Talks focussed mainly on the issues concerning in improving trade relations between the ASEAN countries and the Community, the problems which might arise for the ASEAN as a result of the Community's enlargement and questions related to the forthcoming world trade negotiations.

The Philippines

182. Mr Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippines' *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, was received on 24 October 1972 by Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission. Mr Mansholt informed his guest of the main lines of Community policy towards the developing countries. He also expressed the Community's determination to increase its trade with these countries and intensify Community efforts to contribute to their development. Mr Romulo spoke of the great interest which the Community represented for his country as well as for the other ASEAN countries (Association of South East Asian Nations). To sound the problems of especial interest to the Philippines, Mr Romulo submitted memoranda concerning trade, generalized preferences, textile products, cocoa products and questions on Community investment in the Philippines. Lastly, Mr Romulo handed Mr Mansholt an invitation from President Marcos to come to the Philippines, the only ASEAN country which the President of the Commission had not visited during his trip around Asia.

¹ See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 124.

Latin America

183. Mr Ernesto Lanusse, the Argentine *Minister of Agriculture*, was received on 28 September by Mr Mansholt, President, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President, and Messrs Deniau and Dahrendorf, Members of the Commission. Mr Lanusse had been invited by Mr Mansholt during the latter's visit to Buenos Aires last July for the annual exhibition of the *Société rurale Argentine*.¹ The talks focussed on the bilateral relations between the EEC and Argentina, on world agricultural questions and, just before the first meeting of the Joint Committee set up between the EEC and Argentina, on the scope of the Committee's work. Minister Lanusse was also received by the Member States' Permanent Representatives with the EEC.

184. Experts from the Member States and the incoming countries attended a seminar on regional development organized by the Brazilian Government. The course held in Brazilia from 17 to 19 October 1972 was designed to promote an exchange of views between the Community and Brazilian experts on the experiments made in the Member States, the new Members and the Community as such in regional policy and compare them with measures adopted and anticipated by the Brazilian Government.

185. Mr Giraldo Jaramillo, Head of the Colombian Mission to the EEC, officially laid before the Chairman of the Council and the President of the Commission the "Santiago Declaration" adopted by the CECLA countries (*Special Committee for Latin-American Coordination*) early in September. In the Declaration, the CECLA countries expressed their confidence that the Summit Conference held on 19 and 20 October would enable the enlarged Community to adopt the necessary political decisions to implement a policy of cooperation with the CECLA countries, in line with the growing responsibilities which the Community would have to bear.

Guiana

186. Mr Shridath S. Ramphal, Guiana's *Foreign Minister*, accompanied by Mr Mann, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Mr Carter, Guiana's High Commissioner in London, was received on 18 and 19 September by Mr Jean-François Deniau and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, Members of the Commission. During their talks, Mr Ramphal outlined his country's economic situation in the context of the new Members' accession to the Community and also stressed the need for more intensive cooperation between

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, sec. 114.

the Caribbean countries, especially between Guiana, Tobago, Trinidad, Jamaica and the Antilles. Mr Ramphal said his country was keenly interested in establishing diplomatic relations with the Community.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Preparation and Application of the Common Commercial Policy

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Waivers or Authorizations

187. On a Proposal by the Commission, the Council authorized negotiations to be opened for concluding Trade Protocols for 1973: between *Italy* and *Albania* (22 September), *France* and *Romania*, *Germany* and *Czechoslovakia*, *Italy* and *Czechoslovakia* (26 September), and lastly during its session of 9 - 10 October between *Italy* and the *People's Republic of China*. on 18 October the Council authorized the tacit renewal of some Trade Agreements (3rd instalment 1972), Trade, Shipping and Friendship Treaties concluded by Member States with non-Member countries.¹

Commercial Policy: Special Measures

Steel

188. On 28 September 1972 the Commission took a Decision on *waiving Recommendation* 1-64 of the ECSC High Authority to allow Member States to apply tariff provisions covered in the temporary Agreement with Austria.

This Recommendation had brought in a minimum protection on the fringe of the Community and therefore a cut in duties below this minimum as provided by the temporary Agreement (less 30% for steel and casting products and 5% for some products in fine carbon or alloyed steel) made such a departure necessary.

189. The *Commission (ECSC)-Sweden Liaison Group* held its 9th meeting from 16 to 19 October in Stockholm. The Group made a detailed review of the short-term economic situation (which disclosed that Sweden was suffering from worse inflation than the Community) and discussed the problems peculiar to the steel market where after a standstill things are picking up again.

¹ OJ L 250 of 6.11.1972.

The Group also analyzed the volume of investments and the methods for controlling them now in force in the Community. The Group took a hard look at raw material problems (iron ore and coke) and pollution. On this last issue the Commission representatives made a broad statement on the laws already in force in some Community regions including the Ruhr Basin.

190. At the Council meeting of 30 and 31 October 1972, the Representatives of Member States Governments decided to broaden the scope for *importing castings and iron and steel products from State-trading countries*. The "contingency reserves" have been increased for three Member States: Italy has been allowed an additional 50 000 tonnes of refined castings and 80 000 tonnes of steel; Germany may import 20 000 more tonnes of steel and France 30 000 tonnes. This additional tonnage does not compromise the fixing of contingency reserves for 1973.

Scrap Metal

191. Member States Government Representatives meeting within the Council approved a Decision on 29 September 1972 which extends to end-October the validity of the Decision of 30 June 1972 temporarily waiving application of the Decision of 6 March 1953 which prohibited the export of scrap metal to non-Member countries. The extension covers types of scrap metal other than poor quality, for which the 30 June Decision still applies until 31 December 1972. During the meeting of 30 and 31 October, the Government Representatives extended until 31 December 1972 the validity time of the Decisions taken on 22 November 1971 concerning temporary import and export of scrap metal to or from non-Member countries. It was also decided to authorize Member States to export, between 1 November and 31 December 1972, old rolling cylinders to non-Member countries provided delivery was made by a steel company and that it was old equipment included in the acquisition of new.

Poultry

192. Following technical consultation and guarantees made, the Commission decided on 3 October 1972¹ to exempt Bulgaria from application of additional amounts on levies raised on Community imports of shell eggs other than incubator eggs as well as slaughtered hens, cockbirds, chickens and geese.

¹ OJ L 232 of 12.10.1972.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Tin

193. The International Tin Council held its sixth meeting on 2 to 6 October 1972 in Djakarta. The main feature of the meeting was the attempt to find a policy better tailored to meet a situation where the world price for tin was held in the lower third of the price bracket provided under the Agreement, with a regulator stock rich in metal but with relatively poor liquidity. The question was whether, in order to boost the effect of the stock, to set ceiling quantities on exports from producer countries or simply look for additional financial means to put at the stock's disposal, both possibilities having been covered by the Agreement.

The second alternative was finally adopted, after an Agreement between the producer and consumer countries. The Member States had supported this solution which could be reviewed if market developments required it. It was therefore decided that the Secretary General of the Agreement would call a special meeting, if market developments required it.

Rubber

194. The Commission attended as an observer the 23rd meeting of the International Study Group for Rubber held in Bangkok from 16 to 20 October 1972. Among the main items under discussion were the problems arising for the producers of natural rubber from the rising prices of transport companies covered by pricing rules set at world level by the major operators (the conference prices). Some producer countries by using transport companies who did not observe the rules were managing to get prices 15 to 25 % lower than the official ones.

The producer countries therefore advised the Governments of consumer countries of this irregularity and asked them to intervene so as to make these firms discuss the whole matter with their customers.

The meeting also reviewed the future problems of isoprenic rubber and the research programme already assigned to a team of experts in an attempt to raise the competitiveness of natural rubber against the synthetic product.

Cocoa

195. The Community attended the second stage of the United Nations Conference on Cocoa (1972) called by the Secretary General of UNCTAD and

which was held in Geneva from 11 to 20 October 1972, to conclude an International Agreement. The first stage took place in March 1972.¹

After six weeks negotiating, the text of an Agreement (77 Articles and 6 Appendices) aimed at stabilizing world cocoa market prices for three years was adopted. The major problems solved were the quota adjustment mechanisms, the handling and financing of the regulator stock through intervention by the International Monetary Fund, the price range (23-32 cts. US/1b.) and review of the 23 cts. minimum after the second financial year, consumer problems, limits on imports from countries outside the Agreement, matters concerning products processed from cocoa and difficulties met by fine cocoa exporting countries.

In line with the Council Decision and Directives of 7 March 1972 based on Article 113 of the Treaty, the Commission led the negotiations for the Community on matters appertaining to it and managed to get provisions put into the Agreement which allow the Community to participate to the full extent of its authority.

On all issues under negotiation, the Community, the Member States and the new Members took a joint line which helped in giving the negotiations a positive drive. There were several discussions with the AASM. But, a reservation by the USA concerning in particular the minimum price (23 cts.US/1b.) and by an EEC Member State over the automatic coming into force of the Agreement threaten to provoke serious difficulties for its effective application over the 1973/1974 cocoa year.

Butteroil

196. During its session of 30-31 October 1972, the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate, within the scope of a GATT Working Party on dairy produce the text of an international arrangement for butteroil in which the Community would share. In April 1971, the Commission in a Communication to the Council² had come out in favour of extending the exclusive arrangement for skim milk powder to cover butteroil. In November the same year, it had laid a Recommendation before the Council with the aim of being asked to negotiate an arrangement for butteroil.

¹ See Bulletin 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 98.
See Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, sec. 84.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Meeting of the Trade and Development Board

197. The Board of Trade and Development held its 12th meeting in Geneva from 3 to 24 October 1972. The meeting was mainly devoted to reviewing questions arising from the Resolutions, Recommendations and other Decisions adopted by the 3rd session of UNCTAD. The Board's task was to examine the provisions which might be considered in applying most appropriately the various agreements reached in Santiago. The Board debate also bore on the three basic questions set by the coordinated solution of monetary, trade and financial problems, the multilateral trade negotiations and commodities.

The developing countries tried to strengthen the role of UNCTAD from two angles. Firstly in parallel with forming the IMF "Twenty Committee" they proposed to set up a Standing Group at top level who would represent a permanent political guarantee to the UNCTAD Secretary General allowing him to monitor trade, monetary and financial problems with more authority. Then on the outside the developing countries tried to get UNCTAD, as an agency, to link up with GATT and the IMF. They failed on both counts, but a certain movement was initiated which will probably in the end give them satisfaction. By and large the Trade and Development Board is coming round to accepting the idea of a special Board session to examine all of these problems facing UNCTAD both internally and externally. Discussion of these problems will be taken up and suitable decisions will be adopted when the 12th session is resumed from 7 May 1973.

As for the multilateral trade negotiations, the Board approved conclusions which, for the developing countries, denote some progress in relation to Resolution 82 (III) adopted in Santiago. The developing countries succeeded in getting the Board to acknowledge that expansion and development of their efforts should be one of the basic objectives of the negotiations and that every effort should be made to ensure solid advantages for these countries. The Board asked the GATT and UNCTAD Secretariats to intensify their liaison in coordinating their work of assisting the developing countries to prepare for the negotiations.

Over commodities, joint conclusions aimed at implementing Resolution 83 (III) of UNCTAD's 3rd session were approved. The Resolution provided for organizing intensive consultation between governments on market access and price policy. Through the joint conclusions, the Board asked the Secretary

General to transmit to the governments concerned by mid-January the results of the consultation and his own conclusions on the preparatory work for the 7th (extraordinary) meeting of the Commodities Committee.

The debates and decisions of the 12th Board session marked a new step forward in recognizing UNCTAD's particular role of seeing that the developing countries really share in the decision-making mechanisms in international economic relations. The Community, for its part, while not moving away from most of the western countries group, was led to voice its own views which were acknowledged as a real chance for the developing countries. The outcome of the Paris Summit, which proved to these nations that their problems were getting top-level consideration in the Community, found some echoes on the Board. Against this background, the declarations by the Community representatives on the multilateral GATT negotiations, the application of generalized tariff preferences and the approach taken towards commodities were welcomed by all delegations from the developing countries.

Preparation of a Community Policy for Development Aid

198. For the first time since the EEC was formed in 1958, the Council together with the Foreign Ministers and Ministers for Development Aid of the Six debated the problem arising in preparing a Community development aid policy.¹ This discussion followed on a "Commission Memorandum on a Community policy for cooperation in development"² of July 1971 which was backed up in February 1972 by a "programme for a first line of action".³

In submitting its Memorandum, the Commission wanted to open a debate within the Community institutions on the guidelines and resources of a cooperation policy which would help the Community to carry more effectively its overall economic and political responsibilities. The Commission did not want to put off issuing the Memorandum because it was convinced that just when the Community was setting off towards the Economic and Monetary Union, when we were all preparing for the enlargement and when the 2nd development decade was beginning, the Community had to express its resolve to make its own progress more interdependent with the developing countries.

Meeting on 26 September, the Ministers of the Six were able to study the detailed Commission proposals and each delegation shared its thoughts. The Ministers highlighted the inadequacy of action by the industrialized countries

¹ See sec. 242.

² Supplement 5/71 — Appendix to Bulletin EEC 9/10 — 1971.

³ Supplement 2/72 — Bulletin of the EEC.

for development aid (including those in the Community) and regretted that the position of the Six vis-à-vis the international authorities was not better coordinated, thus impairing the effectiveness of Community action.

Some present felt that a world approach to the aid problem was desirable, without neglecting the Community's regional responsibilities towards Africa or the Mediterranean. Others thought that regional experience gained through the AASM should serve as a basis in the quest for the means of cooperation offering more access to the other developing countries.

Mr J. F. Deniau, Member of the Commission, specially responsible for development aid, emphasized the need to cease the sterile conflict between the "world" and the "regions" by regarding them as truly complementary and to harmonize national and Community aid by strengthening the latter but without banning national aid. Lastly, Mr Deniau particularly insisted on the need not to isolate the various aspects of development (financial aid, commodities, etc.) and not lose sight of its overall nature, meaning its effect on both the internal and external policy (agriculture, industry, etc.) of the Member States. He proposed that an agreement in principle confirm the Council's proceedings regarding the appointment of a Working Party at a high enough level so that all sectors, all aspects and all implications of development aid would be evaluated.

After the debate, the Council decided to set up an ad hoc Working Party whose makeup and brief will be studied as swiftly as possible. The Working Party will base its activities on the documents already available from the Commission, material from the Member States, the Council's proceedings and especially the outcome of the "Summit." It will make its first Report to the Council before 1 May 1973. The Commission will share actively in its work and, said Mr Deniau, insist on each Member of its team having the broadest possible authority.

At the close of the Council meeting, the six Ministers said they were pleased with the outcome which should lead to a regular coordination of national and Community policies.

Food Aid

199. Under the Food Aid Agreement and the 1970/1971 Application Plan, the Council, at its meeting of 26 September 1972, decided to conclude an Agreement between the EEC and the World Food Programme (WFP) for the supply of 9,000 tonnes of *cereals* as food aid to the developing countries.

During its meeting of 30-31 October 1972, the Council took the Decision to conclude under the same application plan, two Agreements. One is with the International Committee of the Red Cross to supply 28,000 tonnes of soft wheat (in the form of 18,543 tonnes of flour) for Bangla Desh. The other is with Afghanistan for the supply of 10,000 tonnes of soft wheat. Within the scope of the 1971/72 application plan, the Council ruled on the conclusion of two other Agreements for supplying 60,000 tonnes of soft wheat to Bangla Desh and 7,000 tonnes of cereals to Dahomey in the form of soft wheat and rice.

200. The conclusion of an Agreement between the Community and the United Nations Aid and Works Office for the Palestine Refugees for supplying 4,000 tonnes of white *sugar* was also approved by the Council, who finally decided to conclude an Agreement with the World Food Programme to supply 13,000 tonnes of *butteroil* to the developing countries.

201. During its meeting in Brussels from 26 to 28 September,¹ the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion on the Commission's Memorandum concerning a community policy for development cooperation. By and large it approved the Commission's moves to strengthen and amplify the Community's responsibilities towards the developing countries. It also made some recommendations on a number of particular points.

RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council of Europe

202. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the 2nd part of its 24th regular meeting on 24 October 1972 with Mr Giuseppe Vedovato (Italy) as Chairman. At this meeting, the proceedings mainly focused on the outlook for the construction of Europe on the eve of the Summit Conference. Just prior to the meeting, the Assembly sent in to Paris the text of a Resolution from the Nine, from neutral countries and Norway and representing an appeal for positive decisions concerning the future of Europe. Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal, reminded the Assembly of the problem of Afro-European relations and the role of the Mediterranean.

European Conference of Local Authorities

203. The 9th European Conference of Local Authorities was held in Strasbourg from 25 to 29 September. The agenda included a debate on the progress of

¹ See sec. 272.

European integration. In a message addressed to the Conference, Mr Mansholt, President of the Commission, stressed the fact that the construction of Europe needed the firm support of the regions and their populations. He said that the Community must discover its personality both inside and outside, that it must be there to serve mankind by promoting a balanced economy and progressive social justice which would strengthen it day by day as a factor for world peace, fellowship and progress.

The International Atomic Energy Agency

204. The draft Agreement emerging from the negotiations between the Community and the five IAEA States to conclude an *Agreement within the Treaty on Non-proliferation of Atomic Weapons* was approved by the EEC Council on 20 September and by the Government Council of the IAEA on 22 September 1972.

The negotiations between EURATOM plus its five Member States not equipped with nuclear arms and the IAEA towards concluding an Agreement within the NPT had begun on 8 November 1971. After nine months, work involving seven plenary sessions for the two delegations and several dozen meetings for various Working Parties, the negotiations wound up on 21 July 1972 and the resulting draft Agreement was sent in August by the Commission to the Council.¹

205. The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose sixteenth regular session was held in Mexico from 26 September to 3 October 1972, devoted much of its discussion to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Conference was unanimous in thinking that approval by the EEC Council and the IAEA Governors Council of the Agreement made between the Community, its five non-nuclear Member States and the Agency should give a new drive to the NPT. The positive attitude of the East European countries was noted, although the USSR voiced the hope that ratification of the NPT might be brought in without delay.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

206. The GATT Working Party briefed to examine the *Accession Treaty* carried on with its work during September and October 1972. Within the "question and answer" procedure used when treaties for free trade zones and

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, sec. 130.

customs union are reviewed, there was an initial discussion on the Community's replies to a questionnaire compiled by the Working Party.

The Working Party also continued its discussion of issues inherent in preparing fresh customs negotiations under Article XXIV/5 of GATT (the tariff concessions granted by the incoming countries to be amended following the enlargement will have to be renegotiated by the enlarged Community and on the terms of the scrutiny provided under Ar. XXIV, § 5a). The Article postulates that the overall effect of protection by a customs union must not exceed that of the constituent territories.

The discussions showed that there were still differences of outlook between the Community and some countries on some issues, including in particular:

- (i) The agricultural levies. The non-Member countries interested feel that the ad valorem impact of levies must be evaluated in making the scrutiny as under Article XXIV/5. The Community maintained that the ad valorem of the levies was not representative of the protection as such since the levies were not comparable with customs duties.
- (ii) Consideration of the preferential charges enjoyed by the Commonwealth countries over imports into the United Kingdom and Ireland. The non-Member States concerned considered that preferential charges must be counted when evaluating the effect of protection. The Community maintained that under GATT only non-preferential legal charges must be considered, since historical tariff preferences, enjoyed by the Commonwealth countries, are only tolerated by the General Agreement and are not protected by Article XXIV.

207. Since last year's monetary developments led the Community to introduce *countervailing taxation* on trade in some agricultural produce between Member States and third countries to offset the effects of exchange rate adjustments on the common agricultural policy, GATT was led to consider this problem. The GATT Council examined a complaint from the USA against the EEC under Article XXIII, § 2 of the General Agreement. The USA's complaint concerned the compensatory amounts levied by the Community on products consolidated by the Community within the framework of GATT. The United States took the view that these taxes violated the provisions of Article II of the General Agreement and compromised or annulled the concessions granted by the Community. The United States asked the Council to recommend that these Community taxes be abolished forthwith, which according to the USA involved more than 40 million dollars worth of American exports.

The Community indicated that these taxes, known as "compensatory amounts" were not a protection measure but an adjusting instrument set up in the

Community and linked with the international monetary situation so as to maintain farmers' incomes. These amounts which simply represent the difference between the official parity and the exchange rate actually noted in relation to the USA dollar, are part of a system to allow a price level expressed in national currencies to be maintained. The system can apply either in the sense of taxation on imports in the event of revaluation or in the sense of subsidizing exports at a time of devaluation as has been the case in the past.

At the meeting of the GATT Council on 19 September, the Community representative confirmed that on 31 July the Community had abolished the countervailing taxes on a host of products and that it would try to discontinue the outstanding compensatory amounts as soon as conditions permitted. At the United States' request, the Council decided to keep the matter on its agenda.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

208. On 18 September 1972, the Council and the Commission recognized the appointment of His Excellency Pierre Ilboudo as Representative of *Upper Volta* with the EEC. The new Ambassador succeeds Mr Michel Kompaore transferred to another post.

On 22 September 1972¹ the Council and the Commission also recognized the appointment of His Excellency Tevfik Saraçoglu (*Turkey*) as Turkey's Permanent Delegate with the EEC. The new Ambassador replaces His Excellency Ziya-Muezzinoglu who was appointed Minister of Finance in Turkey.

On 25 September 1972, the Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Ismail Khelil¹ who presented his credentials as Head of the *Tunisian* Representation with the EEC and as Head of his country's Mission to the ECSC and the EAEC. The new Ambassador succeeds His Excellency Nojib Bouziri, transferred to another post.

¹ OJ C 102 of 3.10.1972.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SEPTEMBER SESSION

209. Meeting in Luxembourg on 20 and 21 September 1972, Parliament heard two communications from the Council Chairman on preparations for the Summit Conference and on the Agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries not applying for Membership. The House asked the Council to embark on a European regional policy and discussed several verbal questions on monetary policy, consumer policy and the Euratom Research and Education Programme. Favourable Opinions were expressed on Directives concerning the right of establishment and the freedom to supply services for hairdressers and lawyers. Parliament debated the current status of the EEC — Turkey Association and expressed various Opinions mainly on the administration of the common agricultural policy.¹

The Chairman for the session, Mr *Bersani* (C-D, Italy), Vize President, endorsed the tributes to the founders of the ECSC on the 20th anniversary of the creation of its institutions. Recalling that the Joint Assembly of the ECSC, the forerunner of Parliament, had started work in 1952, Mr. Bersani expressed the wish that the House would be equal to the new and arduous tasks awaiting it.

The Chairman welcomed a délegation of British M.P.s and paid tribute to the victims of the Munich tragedy, declaring that only solidarity in action could prevent such terrorist deeds. Europeans should take the responsibility for concluding agreements to combat them.

Summit Conference Preparations

(20. September)

210. Mr. *Westerterp*, Chairman in office of the Council and Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House about the work of the

¹ For the complete text of Resolutions voted by the European Parliament during its September session, see OJ C 103 of 5.10.1972. These minutes are taken from the French edition of "Informations" published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament. The political group and nationality of M.P.s speaking in the debates are shown in brackets after their names. The political groups of the European Parliament are shown by the following abbreviations: C-D (Christian-Democrat), S (Socialist), L (Liberals and Allied Group), DE (European Democratic Union).

Foreign Ministers Conference held in Rome on 11 and 12 September. Heads of State would receive a report covering all the points agreed plus the reservations and proposals by the various governments. The issues agreed concerned the economic and monetary field. The matters still under discussion bore on regional and social policy, institutional questions and the Community's external relations. Mr Westerterp stressed that the three special items on the Conference agenda (economic and monetary union, strengthening of institutions, Community external relations) would help towards affirming the Community's identity.

**Agreements between the Community and the EFTA Countries
not applying for Membership**

(20 September)

211. The Council Chairman Mr *Westerterp*, Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, explained to the House the content of the Agreements made between the Community and the Member States and Associates of EFTA not applying for EEC Membership: Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Finland. Two Agreements were negotiated with each of these countries: one relative to the EEC Treaty, and the other concerning the products coming under the ECSC Treaty. Agreements were signed on 22 July 1972 by all the countries except Finland who, postponing signature to a later date, simply initialed the documents. Temporary Agreements were signed with Austria which bring forward to 1 October 1972 the start of the customs phase-out which under the other Agreements will only come in on 1 April 1973.¹

Mr *Deniau*, Member of the Commission, declared that the Community's assets had not been compromised by these Agreements and that at the same time no doors had been shut against the future. The Commission's goal had been to ensure the maximum fostering of trade in Europe and to maintain the Community's autonomy within the system of free-trade set up by the Agreements.

At the request of Mr de la Malène (DE, France), Chairman of the External Economic Relations Committee, the statement by the Council Chairman was referred to this Committee who will make a report.

¹ See Bulletin EEC 9-1972, Part One, Chapter I.

Community Regional Policy (20 September)

212. Once again the House asked the Council to adopt the Commission's proposals on the policy for regional structures concerning namely: Community means for action, financing by EAGGF of structural improvement projects, formation of a European Fund of interest allowances for regional development. In his Report submitted for the Economic Committee, Mr *Mitterdorfer* (C-D, Italy) recalled that Parliament had expressed a favourable Opinion on these proposals, had approved a Commission Communication and had taken an official position on a proposed Resolution. In the Communication the Commission reminded the Council that it was committed to adopt, before 1 October, decisions on regional structure policy and asked the latter to rule on the proposals already submitted which were an entity in themselves. Regarding the formation of a regional development company proposed in the draft Resolution, Parliament in its Resolution declared that it could not envisage such a company, whose duties and legal form would have to be sharply defined, unless the other Commission proposals had been adopted.

Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy), Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) and Mr *Romeo* (L, Italy) on behalf of their Groups approved the Resolution and expressed their disappointment over the Council's passive attitude. Mr *Vetrone* felt that the imbalance in Community regional development was a barrier against the economic integration of Europe. Miss *Lulling* sharply criticized the Council's neglect and said that economic and monetary union pre-supposed an active European regional policy. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) approved the Resolution despite the inadequacy of the proposals which nevertheless would stimulate awareness of regional problems. Mr *Wohlfart* (S, Luxembourg), Chairman of the sub-Committee for studying regional and local problems, approved the Resolution and pleaded for the swift finalization of a European regional policy so as not to lose the support which the population had to give towards the construction of Europe.

Mr *Borschette*, Member of the Commission, reminded the House that the Council had to take decisions on all the Commission's proposals and that the text concerning the formation of a company was additional to the previous proposals. The Commission required only an official position in principle on this matter.

Community Monetary Policy (20 September)

213. In a verbal question with debate, Mr *Cousté* (France) for the UDE Group asked the Commission to describe the main lines of its ultimate

proposals with a view to the meeting of the International Monetary Fund. Mr Cousté was looking at the matter from the angle of solving the immediate monetary problems, developing the Economic and Monetary Union and setting up an international monetary system based on currency convertibility.

Replying, Mr *Barre*, Vice President of the Commission, explained that at its next meeting the IMF would not discuss reform of the international monetary system. The proceedings on this issue would be lengthy considering the technical and economic problems set by this project which must not be undertaken rashly. During the coming monetary talks, the Ten would defend the points agreed in London about keeping fixed parities and on currency convertibility. As for the Economic and Monetary Union, Mr *Barre* recalled the main provisions of the Rome Treaty and stressed that success for the Union hinged on honouring the principles and working rules adopted by the Six. Achievement of the Union, said Mr *Barre*, would be a vital contribution to the harmonious development of international monetary relations.

Mr *Bos* (Netherlands) for the Christian Democrats, concentrated on the aims of the IMF meeting as well as the position of the United States. He emphasized the value of the Community working out a common viewpoint. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) brought up the problem of European inflation. No Community measures were as yet lined up for overcoming it. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Armengaud* (France) asked what were the chances for the IMF to be effective in the present monetary situation. He mentioned the recent EEC-Japan Agreement which might steal a march on the Community. Mr *Leonardi* (non-Affiliated, Communist, Italy) felt that the Community should contribute to reforming the international monetary system and claimed that regional solutions should get priority. Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) thought that there was no rush, considering both the electoral picture in Europe and the USA and the disagreement between the Community countries.

Mr *Barre* again stressed that "we should make haste slowly" so as to make carefully thought out and lasting decisions. Today's inflation troubling the Commission was mainly due to disturbing credit policies in the Member States.

Consumer Policy in the Community

(20 September)

214. In a verbal question with debate asked, for the Socialist Group, by Mrs *Orth* (Germany) and put by Mr *Oele* (Netherlands), the Commission was requested to say how far it had acted on Parliament's Resolution on

strengthening the consumer's position in the Common Market. Mrs Orth also asked for explanations on the running of the Commission's "questions involving the consumer" service. She also wanted information on the result of disbanding the Community's Consumer Contact Committee, on the issue of subsidies for the European consumer organizations and on the study and publication of price anomalies between Member States. In conclusion, Mrs Orth asked the Commission about scope for Community action to protect the consumer.

Mr *Borschette*, Member of the Commission, replied that the Commission was preparing various proposals for protecting the consumer and spoke of the Commission's projects in the field of motor cars, packaging and hire-purchase plus studies on price variations within the Common Market. This specialized service within the Commission was doing good work, said Mr Borschette, who explained that contacts were being made with the Community's consumer organizations. All the same, it was a pity that there was no consumer organization at European level.

Mr *Girardin* (Italy) for the Christian Democrats and Mr *Bermani* (S, Italy) highlighted the value of price controls in the Community. Community action here should get priority.

The Euratom Research and Education Programme (20 September)

215. In a verbal question with debate, put by the Chairman, Mr *Spénale* (S, France), the Financial and Budgetary Committee asked the Council why it had not consulted Parliament on the financial consequences of its Decision of 25 April 1972 which laid down a research and education programme in data-processing, following the COST Agreements signed by the various European States. Did not the Council feel that it was absolutely necessary for Parliament to be consulted in future on all moves having a financial impact on the Community?

The Council Chairman for the session, Mr *Westerterp*, Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recalled in reply the conditions governing the 1972 Budget. Lacking a detailed Euratom Research Programme, an overall credit had been written into the draft budget. Decisions on the Research Programmes were taken by the Council in December 1971. Considering the strict deadlines for passing the Budget, the Council was unable to consult

Parliament over specific credits. Mr Westerterp reiterated that the Council did intend to honour its commitments towards the House as far as budget procedure was concerned. Mr Westerterp also emphasized that for the next Budget the Council would be obliged to make its decisions without a multi-annual research programme forthcoming from the Commission.

The latter would bear the responsibility for problems which might arise from this situation.

For the Socialists, Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) endorsed Mr Westerterp's view. Mr *Glesener* (Luxembourg) for the Christian Democrats asked for the Community authorities to be strengthened so that it could fully share in international agreements.

Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, explained that the Commission intended to submit a multi-annual research programme. Some questions of principle, however, had to be settled beforehand and they were basically political questions. Mr *Spénale* reminded the Council that the House insisted that any obligatory expenditure be written into the budget or that an additional budget be submitted. Any other procedure would be regarded as an aggression against the Parliament.

Right of Establishment — Freedom to Supply Services

(21 September)

216. The two Reports submitted by the Judicial Committee on the right of establishment and the freedom to supply services for hairdressers and lawyers was referred back to committee since Parliament had again been approached in these issues through further Reports.

Hairdressers

217. Parliament approved three Directives concerning the right of establishment and the freedom to supply services, mutual recognition of diplomas and coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action. As suggested in the additional Report from the Judicial Committee submitted by Mr *Romeo* (L, Italy) Parliament approved the waivers in favour of Italian hairdressers who did not have the chance to gain a diploma in their country. But the House toughened the minimal requirements to entitle them to practice

in another Community country. The validity period of the waiver was reduced from three to two years and the entry conditions for the examination covered by the third Directive were tightened.

For their Groups, Mr *Bos* (C-D, Netherlands), Mr *Broeksz* (S, Netherlands) together with Mr *Bermani* (S, Italy) endorsed these provisions. But Mr *Terrenoire*, Mr *Liogier* and Mr *Couste* (France) for the UDE and Mr *Triboulet*, its Chairman, tabled Amendments, rejected by the House, for dropping the waiver in favour of Italian hairdressers and for applying the law of the welcoming country pending introduction of the examination covered by the third Directive. Mr *Vals*, (S, France), Mr *Spénale* (S, France) and Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) endorsed this view. They claimed it would be unfair and discriminatory for non-qualified hairdressers to be able to practice in a Member State while non-qualified nationals of the same State could not do so.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice President of the Commission, accepted the Amendments adopted by Parliament and defended the principle of the necessary waivers over the transitional period.

Lawyers

218. On the basis of an additional Report presented by Mr *Romeo* (L, Italy) for the Judicial Committee, Parliament, subject to a few Amendments, approved a proposed Directive on the terms of freedom to supply services for certain lawyer's activities. These cover exclusively consultations, verbal defense, access to files on the client, visiting detainees and presence at judicial enquiries. In its Resolution, the House observed that the Directive did cover an actual situation and represented a modest step towards attaining in this sector the freedom to supply services and the right to establishment. All proceedings for bringing in the widest possible decontrol should be completed as soon as possible.

Mr *Bos* (C-D, Netherlands), Mr *Broeksz* (S, Netherlands), Mr *Beylot* (DE, France) for their Groups together with Mr *Bermani* (S, Italy) endorsed the Resolution which simply affirmed established practice between Community countries. Mr *Lucius* (C-D, Luxembourg) voted against the Resolution claiming that the Directive's provisions were not in line with the Treaty, especially with reference to the preparatory work and were against the interests of the ordinary citizen.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, accepted the sundry Amendments adopted by Parliament.

The EEC-Turkey Association (20 September)

219. Parliament debated the Report made by Mr *Muller* (C-D, Germany) for the EEC-Turkey Association Committee and presented by its Chairman, Mr *Bertrand* (C-D, Belgium). The Report deals with the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations adopted in Marmaris on 8 June 1972. The writer stressed that 1971 had been a key year and in many ways shown a very positive development in the relations between the Community and Turkey. The Turkish political situation had been closely followed so that the Joint Parliamentary Committee had been able to note that Turkey had managed to maintain its democratic political structure, the prime and indispensable requisite for its future connection with the Community family.

During the debate, Mr *Girardin* (C-D, Italy), Mr *van der Stoel* (S, Netherlands), Mr *Beylot* (DE, France) for their Groups, in company with Mr *Thiry* (Non-affiliated), FDF, Belgium) and Mr *Giraud* (S, France) concentrated on the social aspects of the Association Agreements. They particularly insisted on improving the lot of Turkish workers in the Community. Mr *van der Stoel* voiced the anxiety of the Socialist Group concerning preservation of the democratic regime in Turkey and hoped for the complete reinstatement of democracy there. Mr *Beylot* said that developments in trade between Turkey and the Community gave rise to fears of a lack of interest for the Community. Moreover the imbalance in the trade figures threatened to grow as a result of the enlargement.

Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, felt that developments in the Turkish political picture did not prevent the Association from continuing and recalled that the future accession of Turkey to the Community required that a democratic regime be upheld. On the other aspects, Mr *Dahrendorf* explained that negotiations were underway for adapting the Agreement with Turkey following the enlargement. Regarding the Turkish workers, he said that the real problem was the creation of jobs on the spot. In conclusion, he confirmed that the Commission was preparing a paper on the Community's Mediterranean policy.

In its Resolution, Parliament approved the main points of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee's Recommendations. These cover speeding up the process of Turkey's economic integration with the Community, ratification of the additional Protocol, application of generalized preferences to Turkey, improving the lot of Turkish workers in the Community, Community moves in the areas of information and tourism, and protection of Turkey's interests in the context of the Community's enlargement.

Turkish Agricultural Produce (21 September)

220. From the Report by Mr *Cousté* (DE, France) for the Association Committee, Parliament approved two proposed Regulations, on opening a Community tariff quota for hazel nuts coming from Turkey and on suspending the Common Customs Tariff charges on certain agricultural products of Turkish origin.

Various Opinions*Aid from the EAGGF (21 September)*

221. On the basis of a Report submitted by Mr *Beylot* (DE, France) for the Financial and Budgetary Committee, Parliament officially acknowledged a proposed Regulation on aid from the EAGGF, guarantee section, for the accounting periods 1967/68 to 1970. This involves extending the deadlines for submitting applications and for decisions made under these periods. Parliament deplored these delays detrimental to the smooth running of the common agricultural policy and the House protested against the very short time in which it had to form its Opinion. Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) put forward the Opinion of the Agricultural Committee which was very worried over the administration of the EAGGF and asked for swift action to remedy the situation. With Mr *Spénale* (S, France), Chairman of the Financial and Budgetary Committee, he suggested a Parliamentary survey on the Commission services. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, accepted the suggestion saying that the delays were mainly due to the poor working conditions of officials.

Tariff Quotas for Spanish Wines (21 September)

222. From a Report by Mr *de Koning* (C-D, Netherlands) for the External Economic Relations Committee, Parliament approved three proposed Regulations on opening, distributing and administering Community tariff quotas for Spanish wines. Mr *Vals* (S, France) put forward the Agricultural Committee's favourable Opinion which requires that in computing quotas, other criteria than precedent be brought in. Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) abstained because he did not approve of the terms under which the quotas had been spread between the Community countries. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Commission had in mind the imports of vintage wines and was endeavoring to get the wines bottled at source.

Action to be taken in the agricultural sector, following developments in the monetary situation (20 September)

223. On the basis of a Report submitted by Mr Héger (C-D, Belgium) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation for the EAGGF to carry the compensatory amounts brought in after adjustments between Member States' currency parities. Parliament regretted that realization of the common agricultural policy was again faltering owing to the persistent instability of money.

OCTOBER SESSION

224. The European Parliament met from 9 to 13 October in Strasbourg. During this session the House reviewed the Community's economic situation. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council presented the Community Budget for 1973. Parliament discussed Reports on energy policy and on discontinuing inter-Community traffic checks. On the basis of two verbal questions, the House took a hard look at the Euratom Research and Education Programme and the impact of concentrations in the textile industry. Lastly, several Opinions were issued on the common agricultural policy, the transport policy, alignment of law and removal of technical barriers to trade.¹

President *Behrendt* (S, Germany) in a statement on the October Summit underlined the need for closer collaboration between Member States and adaptation of the Institutions to the Community's expanded objectives. Mr Behrendt warned Parliament against over-optimism and reminded the House of the negative result of the Norwegian referendum towards a perhaps over-technocratic Europe. The October Summit will have to be concerned over the position of mankind in the European Community.

President Behrendt welcomed Mr *Pierre Grégoire*, President of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies and three Irish M.P.s on an informatory visit to the European Parliament.

The Community's Economic Situation

(11 October)

225. Parliament discussed two Reports presented for the Finance and Budget Committee by Mr *Löhr* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Koch* (S, Germany) on the

¹ For the complete text of Resolutions voted by Parliament during the October session, see OJ C 112 of 27.10.1972.

Commission's Proposal to the Council concerning the Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation.

In the first of the two Resolutions passed after the debate, Parliament approved the Report and highlighted the drive to slow the pace of inflation in the Community. Parliament invited all groups in the economic and social sector to help in restoring stability. The House urged the Member States to implement a programme and ask the Commission to submit anti-inflation proposals. The House expected the new Member States to follow the guidelines provided for the Community.

In the second Resolution, Parliament insisted that national authorities refer to Community guidelines when considering their national budgets and stressed the increasing value of coordinating budget policies. The House asked Member States' Governments to do their utmost to attain the economic policy objectives and urged both sides of industry to help in the anti-inflation campaign.

During the debate, Mr *Barre*, Vice-President of the Commission, dealt with the anti-inflation campaign which the Council is to discuss at the end of October. The Commission felt that the Community should strive to bring down the average rise in prices for 1973 to about 5% (against 6% in 1972) by combining budget and credit policy. Concerted action by both sides of industry is also needed. At Community level, the Commission was preparing measures to be taken within the common policies. Joint action by the Community countries is needed to promote growth and uphold stability at the same time.

For their political Groups, Mr *Bersani* (C-D, Italy), Mr *Lange* (S, Germany), Mr *Romeo* (L, Italy) and Mr *Bousquet* (DE, France) approved the texts of both Resolutions and particularly emphasized the anti-inflation campaign. Mr *Bersani* thought that action against rising prices cannot succeed unless it is coordinated by the Community and we must not lose sight of the parallel relationship between monetary and economic policy. Mr *Lange* stressed the importance of political resolve for the Summit Conference to yield some results, especially where stability was concerned. Mr *Romeo* insisted on the role Parliament should play in the economic and monetary sphere especially when it was found that Member States did not always observe Community Directives. Mr *Bousquet* spoke of the main features of the Community's economic and monetary situation and stressed the need to control expansion. Mr *Leonardi* (non-affiliated, Communist, Italy), was anxious about the disparity between the forecasts of the Third Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme and the actual facts about rising prices. Mr *Leonardi* also stressed the need to strengthen the instruments of democracy within the Community.

Replying to the speakers, Mr *Barre*, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed the importance of Community consistency and drew the House's attention to the problem of relay of information from the Community to the national Parliament level, since the national Parliaments did not attach as much value to the Community deliberations as could be desired.

Energy Policy

(12 October)

226. Parliament discussed a Report presented by Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, Germany) for the Committee for Atomic Research and Energy Problems. The Report dealt with the scope for ensuring in good time a sufficient Community energy supply.

In its Resolution passed after the Debate, Parliament noted that it was becoming more and more urgent to ensure the security of the Community's energy supply and recommended the Commission to take action in the various energy sectors and submit Proposals for same. The action should be based on the following objectives: to maintain as high and as productive a proportion as possible of the traditional Community energy sources (coal and lignite) in meeting needs; to reduce the risks of short-supply in oil (by forming stocks and diversifying imports); to promote the use of coal gas and natural gas; to develop nuclear energy by promoting research and building uranium enrichment plants. Parliament also asked the Commission to form the commercial policy proposals in relation to all these measures and set up a plan for mobilizing energy resources in case of difficulties. Lastly, Parliament asked the Council and the Member States to arm the Community with the required power to act.

During the debate, Mr *Noè* (C-D, Italy), Mr *Wolfram* (S, Germany), Mr *Hougardy* (L, Belgium) and Mr *Bousch* (DE, France) on behalf of their political Groups stressed the need both economic and social to ensure the Community's energy supplies from whatever source. Mr *Noè* asked for the Community to be equipped with effective means and spoke of the problems of pollution, nuclear energy and fuel economy. Mr *Wolfram*, recalling that the Socialist Group favoured improved programming which implied a modicum of competition, made several suggestions for the use of coal. Overall objectives should be set for the collieries. - Mr *Hougardy* did not wish to see coal set up against the other sources of energy. The priority was to find out how to keep the Community supplied with energy, the most reliably and the most economically. Mr *Bousch* observed that keeping up a certain level of coal output was justified both from the point of view of the general interest and of

the regional and social policy requirements. In the field of nuclear energy, Mr Bousch insisted that Europe should decide to build its own isotope separation plant.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, explained that in twenty years the Community's consumption of energy will have quadrupled and that by 1985, 67% of energy consumed in the Community will be dependent on imports. These figures bear out the urgent need for a Community strategy over energy supply. To this end, the Commission will shortly send a set of Proposals to the Council. Mr *Haferkamp* said that the Community's efforts must focus on the rational use of existing energy sources, on protecting the environment, on prospection techniques and on research into new sources of energy.

Mr *Springorum* (C-D, Germany), Chairman of the Committee for Atomic Research and Energy Problems, stressed the value of a long-term energy policy and regretted that the Governments did not sufficiently realize how crucial the matter was. Mr *Löhr* (C-D, Germany) thought that the issue of energy supply required a Community policy which ensured balanced sources of supply.

Budgetary and Administrative Questions

The 1973 Community Budget (12 October)

227. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Westerterp*, Netherlands' Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presented the draft of the overall Community Budget for 1973 which amounts to about four and a half thousand million units of account. Mr *Westerterp* explained the Council's position on credit allocated to the various Budget headings and stressed that the Council had taken a responsible and prudent attitude in providing very considerable resources which should enable the Community to carry out its appointed tasks.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, explained that "own resources" would cover 60% of the total expenditure for 1973. Actual expenditure would rise by 19%, two-thirds of the increase stemming from the enlargement. The Community Budget represented 0.7% of the gross internal product of Member States and 3.3% of the total national budgets. Mr *Coppé* asked the House to support the requests for credit concerning the European Social Fund and industrial policy.

Mr *Borocco* (DE, France), deputizing for Mr *Offroy* (DE, France), reporter for the 1973 Community Budget, analyzed the forecasts of the Institutions and

emphasized the serious discrepancy between credits stemming from the enlargement and credits for intensifying European integration. He asked that the Council reset the credit for the Social Fund proposed by the Commission, adopt a regional policy armed with adequate resources and reset or even swell the credit allocated for industrial policy and the environment. Mr *Spénale* (S, France), Chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee, made a generally favourable appraisal of the draft Budget presented by the Council; with due allowance for present difficulties and uncertainty. Mr Spénale found that for the first time "own resources" exceeded receipts from national contributions and that it was the penultimate financial year before the financial autonomy of the Community which must be reflected in the 1975 Budget. Therefore, the promises made over Parliament's budgetary powers must be kept.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Aigner* (Germany) was pleased with the sound collaboration between Parliament and the Council over budgets and stressed the need to amplify Parliament's budgetary rights and especially its power of surveillance. For the Socialists, Mr *Koch* (Germany) asked that the funds available to the Community be used conscientiously. He criticized the Council's attitude over the Social Fund credits and regional policy. For the UDE Group, Mr *Beylot* (France) was also happy with the cooperation now obtaining between the Institutions over preparing the draft Budget. Like the previous speakers, Mr Beylot was concerned about the destination of credits known as the "Mansholt reserves" and intended for agricultural structural reform not yet underway.

Mr *Westerterp*, Chairman-in-Office of the Council, told the House that detailed answers were given to the Finance and Budget Committee. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, stated that the Commission had no intention of escaping from the strengthening of surveillance and reminded the House that the Commission had not thought it timely to make proposals for strengthening Parliament's budgetary powers on the eve of the Summit Conference.

The Statute for Officials (10 October)

228. Parliament debated a Report presented by Mr *Rossi* (L, France) for the Finance and Budget Committee on three proposed Regulations. The first Proposal provides for several derogations to the statute of European civil servants for recruiting officials of the new Member States and for terminating the function of civil servants now serving so as to free posts for the officials of the new Members. Of the other two proposed Regulations, one covers application of Community taxation on increments or allowances paid to officials subject to termination of function. The second concerns the

application to these same officials of the protocol on Community privileges and immunity. Mr Rossi explained the Amendments proposed by the Budget and Finance Committee which highlight the exceptional nature of these measures and make their application more flexible.

Mr *Terrenoire* (France) for the UDE Group insisted that these measures entailed by the entry of the new Member States be non-autocratic. The departure of certain officials must be handled as humanely as possible. With this in mind, the UDE Group tabled two Amendments which would limit application of these measures to those officials desiring them and until 30 June 1973.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, stressing the human concern of the Commission, insisted on the limited and temporary nature of the exceptional measures needed in the rapid recruitment of officials of the new Members. He accepted most of the Amendments proposed by the rapporteur but said he could not accept the Amendments of the UDE Group.

After the debate, the House, having rejected the Amendments, tabled by the UDE Group, passed a Resolution stressing that there could be no departure from the statute of European civil servants other than in exceptional circumstances and that the unfortunate effects of any derogation measures must be kept to the unavoidable minimum. Parliament recognizes that the entry of new Members is an exceptional situation and justifies the measures proposed. Subject to a few Amendments, the House expressed a favourable Opinion on the three Regulations.

Budgetary Control (10 October)

229. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany), for the Finance and Budget Committee, Parliament approved a proposed Regulation on determining the duties and authorities of agents mandated by the Commission for supervising "own resources".

Checks on Inter-Community Traffic

(9 October)

230. In a Resolution passed after the debate on the Report presented by Mr *Bos* (C-D, Netherlands) for the Economic Committee the House voted in favour of abolishing inter-Community traffic checks when they are not absolutely necessary to the smooth running of the Common Market. Parliament found that the total removal of checks and through this the

achievement of Customs Union can result from harmonizing fiscal law and provisions concerning currencies as well as through Community rules for technical, phytosanitary, veterinary and health inspections and the gathering of statistics on inter-Community traffic. Pending all this, Parliament suggested a package of measures which would help in making good progress very quickly. They include the streamlining of frontier check procedures, making the checks inside the country concerned, replacing the "customs" sign by a "State frontier" signpost, simplifying collection of VAT and application of the Regulation on Community transit, harmonizing customs legislation and abolishing identity checks at borders.

These suggestions were approved by Mr *Lange* (S, Germany), Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Bousquet* (DE, France), all on behalf of their political Groups.

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, assured the House that the Commission would allow for these suggestions in its Proposals to the Council. All too often, he said, we come up against a "wall of sloth" due to habit and certain measures entailing political decisions outside the Commission's jurisdiction.

The Euratom Research and Education Programme (9-10 October)

231. The future of the Joint Research Centre was the subject of a verbal question with debate put by the Committee for Atomic Research and Energy Problems. Its Chairman, Mr *Springorum* (C-D, Germany) put forward the main points. Referring to the debate on this issue held during the September session, the Committee asked about the preparation of a multi-annual research programme and whether the Council would be able to decide in time for the required credit for the programme to be put into the 1973 Budget.

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, explained in reply that the Commission had decided to submit a multi-annual research programme. But several matters on which some Member States had not yet taken a position had still to be clarified by the Council. It was mainly a question of whether to have only an entirely nuclear programme or expand the JRC's activity into a polyvalent programme by setting new guidelines. It must also be decided what "financial dimension" the Member States wish the Centre to have. The lack of a position taken on these issues had delayed the Commission's proceedings and it could not take responsibility for the present situation. Mr *Spinelli* felt that the Council could take decisions in December and stressed

that the Commission was keen to come up with a programme and wanted to expand the JRC's activities.

Speaking for the Socialist Group, Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) doubted whether the Council could decide before the year-end and emphasized that the Commission had a direct responsibility for the JRC research staff. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Biaggi* (Italy) highlighted the lack of political resolve on the part of the Governments to get a Community research programme off the ground. The UDE Group, said Mr *Cousté* (France), thought that the Commission had done all it could. Mr *Gerlach* (S, Germany) attacked the Commission's negligence which had reduced Euratom to an empty shell. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) thought that the House must indict the failure of the Euratom Treaty. Mr *Giraud* (S, France) thought we should take advantage of the enlargement to agree on a genuine Community research policy.

Mr *Flämig* (S, Germany), Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Atomic Research and Energy Problems, submitted a proposed Resolution to conclude the debate on the verbal question. Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, acknowledged that one could cite negligence by the Community and recalled that the Council had power of decision over everything concerning the JRC and Community research policy. Mr *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, did not think it timely to bring the problem of Parliament's authority into the Resolution which he nevertheless approved together with Mr *Giraud* (France) for the Socialists.

Parliament found negligence on the part of the Council and the Commission and asked the Heads of Government to bring in a final and satisfactory decision for research policy. The imbalance of authority within the Community was one of the causes behind the present situation and Parliament should be armed with legal and controlling authority which had been taken off the national Assemblies through the provisions of the Community Treaties. The House also asked the Commission to submit without delay a joint multi-annual research and education programme to keep the JRC alive and to avoid shutting down existing research centres in the Member States.

Concentration in the Textile Industry

(10 October)

232. Parliament once again took a hard look at the problems of the Enka-Glanzstoff-Gruppe of the Akzo group of companies. In a verbal question with debate, Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands) and Mr *Lange* (Germany) on behalf of the Socialists, asked the Commission what moves it had made and

what was its attitude on stopping and preventing overcapacity in the European polyester fibre industry. In submitting the question, Mr Vredeling drew attention to the fate of multinational company personnel and the European synthetic fibre market picture.

In reply, Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, explained that the Commission was still in contact with the Enka-Glanzstoff-Company and recalled that a Proposal on harmonizing collective lay-off conditions was in preparation. The Commission was concerned about the whole question of synthetic fibres and overcapacity in that sector. For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bos* (Netherlands) stressed the need for a clear policy, whose main lines he defined, to solve the dilemma of overcapacity in the synthetic fibre sector. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Lange* (Germany) regretted the vagueness of the Commission's replies. The process of worker participation in discussions must be speeded up and the problem of the textile industry must be looked into at world level. Mr *Oele* (S, Netherlands) endorsed this view and insisted on protection for employees hit by collective lay-offs. Mr *Vandewiele* (C-D, Belgium) deplored the weak situation of European workers.

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, analyzed the synthetic fibre market situation whose development prospects have narrowed. We must have the courage to restrain investments or aid which might upset the balance of the markets. Mr *Coppé* gave some details about the Commission's moves over worker participation, the struggle against company giantism and the application of ECSC Treaty rules. Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) and Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) felt that the Commission should take more note of trade union action and Parliament's right to be kept fully advised of Commission moves.

The Common Agricultural Policy

The Beef and Veal Market (12 October)

233. In a statement on the problems arising in beef and veal production, Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the efforts made by the Commission to organize the meat market and he described the factors with which a solution could be sought to this problem and which would give more positive results than a rise in prices or the measures taken up to now. Mr *Houdet* (L, France), Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, insisted that the Council swiftly inform the producers of the European policy guidelines in this sector.

The Wine Market (12 October)

234. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr *Vals* (S, France) on behalf of the Agriculture Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation on granting aid for the disposal of musts intended for grape-juice and grape-juice concentrate production. The House asked that this aid be brought in when the volume of wine under storage contract at the start of the crop year exceeds 5 million hectolitres and that the aid be given to the producer. Mr *Pêtre* (C-D, Belgium) presented the Opinion of the Finance and Budget Committee which is concerned over Parliament's lack of information about the amount and terms of this aid. Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany) could see neither the use nor the effect of such a Regulation if one considered the Community's entire wine output. But Mr *Liogier* (DE, France) thought that this aid was timely and worth considering. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, accepted the adjustments concerning the volume of stocks and explained that the aid was intended for the producers.

Parliament also approved a Regulation setting the maximum sulphurous anhydride content of non-sparkling wines and liqueurs intended for direct consumption in the Community. In a Resolution following the Report presented by Mr *Vals* (S, France) for the Agriculture Committee, the House asked for the maximum contents to be strictly controlled and their level to be progressively lowered in parallel with scientific progress. Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany) did not approve this Regulation which in his view would upset certain markets. For the UDE Group, Mr *Liogier* (France) approved the Regulation and stressed that it would be a sound idea to recommend that the content be marked on each consignment for sale. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, highlighted the value of such a Regulation in protecting public health and averting fraud.

The Tobacco Market (13 October)

235. On the basis of a Report presented by Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) for the Agriculture Committee, Parliament in a Resolution put forward some thoughts on the working of the raw tobacco market and expressed its Opinion on two Regulations. Parliament noted the unsatisfactory results of the joint organization of the raw tobacco market and asked the Commission to submit new Proposals so that the sums spent under joint organization might serve to improve the production structures and the situation of the planters and to arrive at a real Community tobacco market. As to the proposed Regulations setting the premiums granted to tobacco leaf buyers for the 1972 crop and fixing derived intervention prices and reference qualities for the 1972 crop,

Parliament accepted the increase in premiums but came out against lowering the agreed cost prices used in computing the premiums for some varieties. The House proposed that the amounts previously used be provisionally retained as well as the derived intervention prices for baled tobacco.

Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) opposed the Resolution. In his view, the measures suggested for premiums and intervention prices threatened to worsen the present climate of uncertainty. Mr *Pêtre* (C-D, Belgium) presented the favourable opinion of the Finance and Budget Committee. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that the Regulation governing the raw tobacco market had been in force for only two years and had not yet fully borne fruit. The Commission was ready to review it on the basis of more experience if need be.

The Olive Oil Market (13 October)

236. On the basis of a Report submitted by Mr *Richartz* (C-D, Germany) for the Agriculture Committee Parliament gave a favourable Opinion, subject to some reservations, on three proposed Regulations fixing the market target price and the intervention price for olive oil for the 1972/73 crop year and concerning aid for the olive oil sector. The House considered that the delays over disbursing aid were intolerable and urged the Commission to amend the current procedure so as to cut out delays, inaccuracies and irregularities. The House hoped that the target yields and the homogeneous production areas would be fixed on the basis of general criteria adopted by the Commission and also suggested that a cadastral plan be formed for olive growing which would serve as a decisive factor in granting aid. Parliament asked that a programme be swiftly put forward for the lasting improvement of production and marketing structures for olives and for boosting the income of operatives in this sector. The House also hoped that the target market price would be aligned with the true market price and felt that aid should be increased by about 5%.

Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) who abstained from voting on the Resolution wondered whether the control measures would be effective in normalizing production and whether the Commission's Proposals would cut out any risks of fraud. Mr *Pêtre* (C-D, Belgium) submitted the Opinion of the Finance and Budget Committee which asked the Commission to arrive at a simple and effective means of financial control. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the efforts made to stabilize the controls and stressed the disparities in output and quality between olive growing regions.

The Fruit and Vegetable Market (12 October)

237. On the basis of a Report submitted by Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany) deputizing for Mr *Klinker* (C-D, Germany), rapporteur for the Agriculture Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation on trade transactions with third countries in products processed from fruit and vegetables with the addition of sugar. This Regulation amends the Regulation organizing the market of these products. Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) voted against this text for he felt that the anticipated levy had no juridical grounds.

The Common Transport Policy
(10 October)

Bracket Rates

238. Parliament approved a Regulation extending and approving the Regulation on adopting a system of bracket rates applicable to road freight haulage between Member States. In the Resolution following the Report submitted by Mr *Durieux* (L, France) for the Transport Committee, Parliament gave its agreement for the provisional tariff, adopted in 1968, to be applied for two more years and that the extension would not entail any basic alteration of the system. Parliament agreed with the clarifications of the text and drew the Commission's attention to the unacceptably lengthy delays over authorizing individual contracts.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, stressed that the Commission intended to draw its conclusions on the system after several years experience. This was the reason for requesting an extension.

Control of Road Freight Haulage Capacity

239. On the basis of an interim Report submitted by Mr *Giraud* (S, France) for the Transport Committee, Parliament passed a Resolution finding that the temporary system in force put in by the Council Regulation of 19 July 1968 on forming a Community quota for road freight haulage will expire on 31 December 1972. So as to study without undue haste the new system proposed by the Commission and avoid any legal loophole, Parliament proposed to retain the existing solutions for two years by raising the number of Community authorizations for 1973 from 1 200 to 1 320 and fixing the

1974 number in good time. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, accepted these provisional proposals.

Removal of Technical Barriers to Trade

Overall Programme (9 October)

240. Parliament approved a Commission Proposal concerning a Council Resolution to complete the Council Resolution of 28 May 1969 which lays down a programme for removing technical barriers to trade in industrial products due to disparities between Member States' legal and administrative provisions. In his Report made for the Judicial Committee, Mr *Alessi* (C-D, Italy) explained that this additional Resolution was a timely one owing to the importance of environment, problems and in order to take note of the most advanced laws for protecting public health. Mr *Duval* (France) said that the UDE Group would vote for the Resolution included in the Report although the Group had the most distinct reservations over designing an environment trademark.

The House repeated its reservations over using the procedure of the Committees for Adapting Directives to Technical Progress. It also insisted that the Commission take careful note of the requirements for industrial safety and public health and that the Commission give priority to the Directives on fuel and cutting the effects of pollutants on the atmosphere. Parliament suggested designing an environment trademark and a joint Office for motor vehicle safety. The House asked the Council to speed up its proceedings for bringing in the programme of removal of technical barriers to trade in foodstuffs and urged the Commission to cover other products under this programme.

Motor Vehicles (10 October)

241. Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a Directive for alignment of Member States' law on the interior fitting of motor vehicles, (the internal parts other than inside driving mirrors, the layout of the controls, the roof or sunshine roof, the back and rear part of seats). In the Resolution following the Report made by Mr *Couste* (DE, France) for the Transport Committee, Parliament asked the Commission to adapt the provisions of the Directive to conform with safety requirements and technical developments.

On the basis of a second Report also made by Mr *Couste* (DE, France) for the Transport Committee, Parliament approved a Directive on aligning

Member States' law on a protection device against non-authorized use of motor vehicles.

THE COUNCIL¹

During September, the Council held two sessions devoted to foreign affairs and budgetary matters.

206th Session, on Foreign Affairs
(Brussels, 25 and 26 September 1972)

242. *Chairman:* Mr *Schmelzer*, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr *Mansholt*, President; Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President; Mr *Coppé*, Mr *Deniau*, Mr *Spinelli*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Harmel*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Close*, Secretary of State for Regional Economy (Belgium); Mr *Eppler*, Minister for Economic Cooperation, Mr *von Braun*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Bettencourt*, Minister delegated to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Billecocq*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs responsible for cooperation (France); Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Vincelli*, Under-Secretary of State for Mezzogiorno Operations (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Schmelzer*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Boertien*, Minister without Portfolio, responsible for development aid, Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

The Council discussed for the first time in general terms the Community's future policy concerning cooperation over aid to development. This debate based on the Commission's two Memorandums of 1971 and 1972² was shared by Member States' Ministers responsible for development aid who were attending a Council session for the first time. The debate manifested a unanimous resolve to achieve effective Community moves in this field while considering the existing ties with the Mediterranean and Africa and the Community's responsibility towards all of the developing countries.

¹ For the various matters reviewed during the Council's sessions, see the Chapters of this issue of the Bulletin relevant to the questions dealt with.

² See Bulletin EEC 9/10-1971, Part One, Chapter II and Part Two, sec. 145 and Supplement 5/1971, also Bulletin EEC 4/1972, Part Two, sec. 91 and Supplement 1/1972.

On regional policy, the Council got down to a thorough discussion on the proposed Regulation concerning financing by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, of projects within the compass of development operations in the priority agricultural regions and on the proposed Regulation concerning the European Regional Development Fund. The Council managed to reconcile the viewpoints of its Members without, however, reaching total agreement in these issues. It was agreed to resume these proceedings after the Summit Conference so that decisions may be taken about 15 December.

As for the technical adaption of Agreements with the Mediterranean countries due to the Community's enlargement, the Council approved five draft Decisions over the opening of negotiations with Spain, Israel, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia.

The Council also adopted the Regulation on concluding the temporary Agreement with Austria as well as a Regulation on procedures bringing in protection measures scheduled for it. These measures allowed the Agreement to run from 1 October 1972.

The Chairman for the session informed the Council of the visit paid him on 25 September by Mr Jaramillo, the Colombian Ambassador, as doyen of the ambassadors representing the States on the Special Committee for Latin American Coordination (CECLA).

207th Session on Budgetary Matters

(Brussels, 26 and 27 September 1972)

243. *Chairman:* Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Netherlands.

From the Commission: Mr *Coppé*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Acker*, Secretary of Budgets (Belgium); Mr *von Braun*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Taittinger*, Secretary of State for Budgets (France); Mr *Picardi*, Under-Secretary of State at the Treasury (Italy); Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

After consulting the acceding States, the Council set up the draft of the Community's general Budget for the financial year 1973. Applying the Council-Parliament procedure, this meeting had been preceded for the first time by talks between the Chairman for the session plus Council Members and a delegation from the European Parliament led by its President, Mr Behrendt.

The Council officially adopted the Decisions authorizing negotiation of Trade Protocols for 1973 between France and Romania, Germany and Czechoslovakia and Italy and Czechoslovakia. In the EEC-Turkey Association, the Council adopted the Regulations on opening, distributing and administering Community tariff quotas for certain products and total or partial suspension of Common Customs Tariff charges for some agricultural produce. The Council also adopted a Decision on concluding an Agreement between the Community and the World Food Programme for the supply of 9 000 tonnes of cereals to the developing countries as food aid. Two Decisions on the Community's participation in the 1968 International Agreement on Coffee were also adopted.

In social policy, the Council officially adopted a Regulation on the application of social security schemes to workers and their families who relocate within the Community.

Lastly, the Council after consultation expressed several Opinions in the context of the ECSC Treaty.

In October the Council held four sessions, devoted to agriculture twice, general affairs and economic and monetary matters:

208th Session, on agriculture
(Luxembourg, 2-3 October 1972)

244. *Chairman* : Mr. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture.
From the Commission : Mr. Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President, Mr Dabrendorf, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Tindemans, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr Ertl, Minister of Agriculture (Germany); Mr Chirac, Minister of Agriculture (France); Mr Natali, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alesi, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture (Italy); Mr Ney, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Buchler, Minister of Viticulture (Luxembourg); Mr Lardinois, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

After officially recording the result of Denmark's referendum, the Chairman for the session, Mr Lardinois, made a statement applauding her Accession to the Community.

The Council thoroughly examined Commission Proposals for improving the joint organization of the fruit and vegetable market and for a better system of fruit production (premiums for uprooting certain fruit trees). The debates

enabled the Council to bring out some general guidelines. In the beef and veal sector, the Council broadly discussed measures to be taken to boost output so as to improve the Community's supply. The Council also took stock of the dairy produce market situation and examined a set of measures aimed at increasing the disposal of dairy produce. In these three areas decisions have not yet been taken.

The Council also adopted three Regulations on opening, distributing and administering Community tariff quotas for some Spanish wines. It also adopted a Regulation extending for 1971, 1972 and 1973 certain deadlines for the granting of aid from the EAGGF, Guidance Section.

Lastly, the Council officially adopted two Regulations on computing the sluice-gate price for slaughtered pork and the levies in the milk and dairy produce sector.

209th Session, on General Affairs
(Luxembourg, 9-10 October 1972)

245. *Chairmen:* Mr *Schmelzer*, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Westerterp*, Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr *Mansholt*, President, Mr *Deniau*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Harmel*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr *Harmegnies*, Secretary of State for Development Cooperation (Belgium); Mr *von Brauni*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Schumann*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Billecocq*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, responsible for Cooperation (France); Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg); Mr *Schmelzer*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

The Council had an initial discussion of a general nature on the Commission's Communication about the terms of a global approach to all the relations with the different Mediterranean countries. It was agreed that contact be made with the incoming States so as to bring them into the discussion on this issue. The Council also authorized the Commission to open exploratory talks with Jordan following her request to conclude an Agreement with the Community.

The Council officially recorded and approved the outcome of the negotiations between the Commission and Egypt on a preferential trade Agreement between her and the Community.

Within the framework of the Agreement with Turkey, the Council, after consulting the incoming States, adopted new Directives for carrying on negotiations towards an additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement due to the Community's enlargement.

The Council also prepared the AASM Association Council's session which was held on 10 October.

Lastly, the Council officially adopted a Decision authorizing Italy to negotiate a trade Protocol for 1973 with the People's Republic of China. Also adopted were a Regulation on the temporary waiving of some CCT charges, a Regulation on the Community tariff quota for crude magnesium and a confirmatory Opinion on granting financial aid for technical research in iron and steel.

210th Session on Agriculture

(Luxembourg, 30 and 31 October 1972)

246. *Chairman:* Mr *Lardinois*, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture

From the Commission: Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Griesau*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Chirac*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Pons*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (France); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Alesi*, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture, Mr *Cristofori*, Under-Secretary of State for Public Health (Italy); Mr *Ney*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Viticulture (Luxembourg); Mr *Lardinois*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

The Council arrived at a joint guideline for a set of measures for the smoother running of the joint organization of the fruit and vegetable market. The Council also confirmed its agreement in principle on some measures for rationalizing fruit production.

In the joint organization of the wine market, the Council brought out some guidelines for the inclusion of grape-juice in the rules covering wine and for the use of low alcohol strength wines in preparing aerated sparkling wines, as well as some provisions on notification for uprooting or abandoning vines, new provisions for checking and cutting out fraud in Community and imported wines, and some legal, customs and technical adjustments to the basic rules.

The Council also brought out a joint guideline for temporarily waiving application of the provisions on fixing levies and refunds in various sectors of

the joint organization of the markets. Concerning the measures taken in the agricultural sector following monetary events, the Council brought out a joint guideline for amending Regulation 974/71. The Council agreed in principle to grant aid to hop-growers for the 1971 crop. The Council also arrived at a common direction for the proposals on health policy problems arising from inter-Community trade and on health problems and health policy when beef and veal livestock and fresh meat are imported from third countries. The Council officially adopted the Regulations fixing the market target price and the intervention price for olive oil for the 1972/1973 marketing year as well as the Regulations on the threshold price, the monthly increases in the market target price, in the intervention price, the threshold price and on the aid for olive oil. In the beef and veal sector, the Council officially adopted the Regulation on waiving the Common Customs Tariff in this sector. It also issued a favourable preliminary ruling on strengthening the intervention system for beef and veal.

The Council adopted several Decisions on food aid. It also officially passed a Regulation on the handling of some textile products under outward processing traffic, a Regulation on applying further conditions to wine imports, a Decision on concluding an Agreement with Canada on a fresh extension of the time limit for resuming the negotiations anticipated by the Agreement on quality wheat, and a Decision over negotiations for an international settlement on butter-oil.

The Council adopted a Decision on opening negotiations with Tunisia, Morocco, Spain and Turkey to revise the system governing olive oil imported from them. Within the Association Agreement with Greece, the Council officially adopted a Regulation on the lump sum applied to imports of non-refined olive oil from Greece. Concerning relations with the AASM and OCT, the Council took the Decisions on the bills-due book for the Member States' 1973 contributions to the EDF.

Lastly, the Member States' Government Representatives of the ECSC, meeting within the Council, officially adopted Decisions on trade in steel products coming under the ECSC Treaty with State-trading countries, as well as Decisions on the temporary import and export of scrap iron and the export of rolling-mill cylinders.

211th Session, on Economic and Financial Affairs
(Luxembourg, 30 and 31 October 1972)

247. *Chairmen:* Mr *Nelissen*, Netherlands Finance Minister, Mr *Langman*, Netherlands Minister for Economic Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Mansholt, President; Mr Barre, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-Presidents; Mr Coppé, Mr Borschette, Members.

The Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Vlerick, Finance Minister, Mr Simonet, Minister for Economic Affairs (Belgium); Mr Schmidt, Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs, Mr Mommsen, Secretary of State for Economic and Financial Affairs (Germany); Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Minister for Finance and the Economy (France); Mr Malagodi, Minister of the Treasury (Italy); Mr Werner, Finance Minister, Mr Mart, Minister of National Economy (Luxembourg); Mr Nelissen, Minister of Finance, Mr Langman, Minister of Economic Affairs, (Netherlands).

The following also attended the proceedings on action to be taken against inflation: Mr Hækkerup, Minister for Economic Affairs and Budgets (Denmark), Mr Colley, Minister of Finance (Ireland); Mr Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Great Britain).

Also attending were Mr. Brouwers, Chairman-in-Office of the Group for Coordination of Short-Term Economic Policies and Chairman of the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee; Mr Clappier, Chairman of the Monetary Committee; Mr Montjoie, Vice-Chairman of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee; Mr Wormser, Chairman of the Governors Committee of the Member States' Central Banks.

The Council agreed the Resolution on *action to be taken against inflation*.¹ The Council also officially adopted the Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation which enabled the 1973 guidelines to be laid down for Member States' economic policies.

Lastly, the Council officially adopted the Decision harmonizing the dates for renewal of mandate of the Members of the Monetary Committee, the Medium-Term Economic Policy committee and the Office of the Budget Policy Committee.

THE COMMISSION

Twenty Years of European Public Office

248. During the commemoration in Luxembourg on 19 September 1972 of the twentieth anniversary of the Coal and Steel High Authority² a ceremony took place in honour of the EEC officials who had completed twenty years of

¹ See Part One, Chapter II and Part Two, sec. 33.

² See Part One, Chapter IV.

service. In 1972 there were 131 of them of whom 14 were with the European Parliament, 3 with the Council, 110 with the Commission and 4 with the Court of Justice. They were awarded a medal with the effigy of Robert Schuman and inscribed on the back "Vingt années de fonction publique européenne." In future there will be a ceremony each year for the officials who have completed twenty years of service.

Staff Movements

249. During September 1972, the Commission appointed:

- (i) Mr *Hans-Walter Schleicher* as Director of Security Control, Euratom, in the General Directorate of Energy and Security Control, Euratom. A Doctor of Natural Science, he joined the Commission in January 1961 and had been Division Head at the Joint Research Centre since July 1966. Mr *Schleicher* succeeds Mr *Enrico Jacchia* who was appointed in March 1972 as Chief Adviser to the Director General of Financial Control¹
- (ii) Mr *Corrado Cornelli* as Director for the Technical Operations of the EDF in the General Directorate of Aid and Development. Holding a Diploma in Architecture, he joined the Commission in July 1963 where he has been successively Chief Administrator and Head of Division for Technical Operations of the EDF (November 1969). Mr *Cornelli* succeeds Mr *Giovanni Ugo* who is due to retire.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Composition of the Court

250. At its meeting of 27 September 1972, the Court of Justice of the European Communities proceeded to elect Presidents, appoint the Chamber Officials and assign an Advocate General to each Chamber. These commissions took effect from 7 October 1972.

The Court Chambers are made up as follows:

First Chamber: R. Monaco, President; A. Donner, Judge; J. Mertens de Wilmars, Judge; K. Roemer, Advocate General.

Second Chamber: P. Pescatore, President; A. Trabucchi, Judge; H. Kutscher, Judge; H. Mayras, Advocate General.

¹ See Bulletin 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 131.

New Cases

Case 61-72 — Maatschappij PPW International NV, Bladel, vs. Hoofdproductieschap voor Akkerbouwproducten, The Hague

251. The College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpreting certain terms in Regulation 1009/67 on the joint organization of the market in the sugar sector and in Regulation 1373/70 on joint application methods for the system governing import, export and prefixation certificates for agricultural produce subject to a single-price system.

Case 62-72 — Firma Paul G. Bollmann, Hamburg, vs. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Waltershof

252. On 11 September 1972, the Bundesfinanzhof filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Arts. 73 and 74 of the Court's procedural rules concerning liquidation of expenses.

Case 63-72 — Firma Wilhelm Werhahn Hansamühle, Neuss am Rhein, vs. 1) the Council 2) the Commission

Case 64-72 — Firma Kurt Kamffmeyer Mühlen, Hamburg, vs. 1) the Council 2) the Commission

Case 65-72 — Firma Ludwigshafener Walzmühle Erling KG, Ludwigshafen, vs. 1) the Council 2) the Commission

Case 66-72 — Firma Duisburger Mühlenwerke AG, Duisburg, vs. 1) the Council 2) the Commission

Case 67-72 — Firma Heinrich Auer Mühlenwerke KGaA, Köln-Deutz, vs. 1) the Council 2) the Commission

Case 68-72 — Firma Süddeutsche Mühlenwerke AG, Frankfurt/Main, vs. 1) the Council 2) the Commission

Case 69-72 — Firma Pfälzische Mühlenwerke GmbH, Mannheim, vs. 1) the Council 2) the Commission

253. On 14 September 1972, seven appeals were lodged with the Court for indemnity under EEC Article 215(2). The appeals are from German millers against damages they claim to have suffered under the Community Regulation on Durum wheat prices, aid for Durum wheat and arrangements made following the 1971/72 monetary events.

Case 70-72 — The Commission vs. the Federal Republic of Germany

254. On 2 October 1972, the Commission lodged an appeal with the Court against the Federal Republic of Germany with the aim of officially recording that the latter was in breach of the Commission's Decision of 17 February 1972 concerning aid under § 32 of the law of 15 May 1968 on adaptation and improvement of collieries and the German mining districts.

Case 72-72 — Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main, vs. Firma Baer-Getreide GmbH, Import-Export-Grosshandel, Künzelsau

255. By ordinance of the Bundesverwaltungsgericht, a request for a preliminary ruling was filed on 3 October 1972 with the Court. The ruling concerns the validity of the Commission's Decision of 8 May 1969 authorizing the Federal German Republic to limit intervention purchases for some cereals.

Case 73-72 — Eng. Hubert Bentzinger, Weil/Rhein, vs. Steinbruchs-Berufsgenossenschaft, Karlsruhe

256. On 11 October 1972, the Landessozialgericht of Baden-Württemberg filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 13, § 1c) of Regulation no 3 on migrant workers social security.

Case 74-72 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

257. This is an appeal to obtain an invalidity allowance at a higher rate than that granted to the plaintiff by the Commission.

Judgements

Case 96-71 — R. & V. Haegeman SARL Brussels vs. the Commission

258. On 14 December 1971 an appeal against the Commission had been lodged with the Court by a Belgian company. The appeal is to annul the Commission's Decision of 15 October 1971 and for the award of damages. The Decision had refused the plaintiff exoneration from the countervailing tax levied on the imports of Greek wines into BLEU territory.

By Decree of 25 October 1972 the Court quashed the annulment appeal and the request for indemnity as non-justified.

Case 8-72 — Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren, Amsterdam, vs. the Commission

259. On 21 February 1972 an appeal had been lodged with the Court to annul the Commission's Decision of 16 December 1971 which refused the plaintiff exemption from Article 85, § 1) EEC.

By Decree of 4 October 1972 the Court quashed the appeal as non-justified.

Case 9-72 — Firma Georg Brunner KG, Munich, vs. Hauptzollamt Hof

260. On 9 March 1972 a request for a preliminary ruling was filed with the Court from the Finanzgericht Munich on interpreting the concept of "provenance" in Article 1 of Regulation 565/68 of 24 April 1968 on the non-fixing of additional amounts for slaughtered poultry from Poland.

In its Decree of 4 October 1972 the Court ruled that "goods must be deemed "from Poland" when, until the moment of their delivery in the Community, they remain at the disposal and under the direct control of the seller, required, as far as Poland is concerned, to honour the commitments accepted over prices and when, in transit, they have not been decustomized, put into free circulation or processed in any way".

Case 26-72 — NV Vereenigde Oliefabrieken v/h H. Spits & Son, and H. de Haan and Son., Rotterdam, vs. Produktschap voor Margarine, Vetten en Olien, The Hague

261. On 10 May 1972, the College van Beroep voor Bedrijfsleven had filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 2 of Regulation 2403/69 concerning the terms for awarding export refunds on certain products in the pigmeat sector.

By Decree of 26 October 1972 the Court pronounced on the terms of quality inspection, which the products covered by the above-mentioned Regulation must satisfy in order to benefit from export refunds.

Case 34-72 — Firma Friedhelm Busch, Hamburg, vs. Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

262. On 15 June 1972 the Berlin Finanzgericht had filed with the Court a request for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 4 of Regulation 22 (meat and poultry) and in particular to learn whether the import levies in Germany ought to be reduced by the amount of the countervailing tax in the turnover tax, raised in Germany when these products are imported.

By Decree of 17 October 1972, the Court struck the Case from the Register since the plaintiff had withdrawn the request from the National Tribunal.

Case 50-72 — Carlheinz Lensing Kaffee-Tee-Import KG, Berlin, vs. Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

263. On 17 July 1972, the Berlin Finanzgericht had filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on whether imports of coffee from Guinea should still be treated in 1971 as imports from Member States.

By Ordinance of 27 September 1972 the Case was struck from the Court's Register since the German Tribunal had settled it.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

105th MEETING

264. The 105th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 26-28 September 1972. The Committee re-elected its Officers and adopted eleven Opinions.¹

Re-election of Officers

265. The Committee elected its fifteen Officers for the latter two years of the fourth four-year term. The Chairman is Mr Alfons Lappas (Germany, Workers Group) succeeding Mr J. D. Kuipers (Netherlands, Employers). Vice-Chairmen are Mr Henri Camonge (France, General Interests) and Mr Alberto Masprone (Italy, Employers) succeeding Mr Albrecht Aschoff (Germany, General Interests) and Mr Maurice Bouladoux (France, Workers). Other Officers elected are Mr Ameye (Belgium, Employers), Mr Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests), Mr Fassina (Italy, Workers), Mr van Greunsven (Netherlands, Workers), Mr Gouthuys (Belgium, Workers), Mr Illerhaus (Germany, General Interests), Mr Jansen (Netherlands, General Interests), Mr Jonker (Netherlands, Employers), Mr Kramer (Germany, Employers), Mr Mourgues (France, Workers), Mr Purpura (Italy, General Interests), Mr Renaud (France, Employers).

Address by Mr Alfons Lappas, the new Chairman

266. Speaking after his election as Chairman on 27 September, Mr Lappas stressed the value he put on intensifying the Community social policy. He emphasized the Committee's desire to influence more strongly the Council and

¹ OJ C 123 of 27.11.1972 and C 124 of 29.11.1972.

Commission Decisions. This could only happen through a wider publicity of the Committee's work and an acknowledged right to some initiative.¹

Mr Lappas said he hoped the Summit Conference of the enlarged Community would result in a fresh drive to consolidate the Community's world role, promote internal development and embark on a reform of the institutions. "The European Community will not be sure of its lasting future unless it develops its policies homogeneously in all spheres of social life and bases its structures on democratic principles."

Regarding external relations, the Community must acquire an individual personality and bear its share of responsibility in world affairs. "For this it needs to clarify its trade and monetary relations with the major industrial States and improve its relations with the Third World countries." Normalizing relations with the Eastern European countries would also be a major task.

Mr Lappas went on to say that one of the key conditions for the success of European policy was the *internal strengthening* of the Community. "Neither all the social strata, nor all the Community regions have benefitted on the same scale from the rise in the standard of living over recent years. This is why the Economic and Social Committee has repeatedly asked the Commission and the Council to lay the foundations for the harmonious development of economic and social life in the Community."

"We are all convinced of the need to achieve economic and monetary union. Progress already made towards economic integration has resulted in the macro-economic imbalance in some countries having instant repercussions on the Community's overall development. The Economic and Monetary Union must therefore be achieved through effective coordination of short and medium-term policies and by speeding up the installation of common social, regional and industrial policies."

"Such a development inconceivable without a broad transfer at Community level of economic and political powers of decision. Governments will probably have to give up some of their tools of economic policy with which they influence growth and prices, jobs and incomes. Internally the results are obvious when one considers that today Parliamentary Governments are judged more and more by their results in economic and social policy. That is why achievement of economic and monetary union will bring in radical changes in the constitutional structure of our countries and the Community. This

¹ The hopes expressed by Mr Lappas were fulfilled a few weeks after this speech. See Communiqué from the Summit Conference held in Paris on 19 and 20 October 1972, Part One, Chapter I.

development will be unacceptable to the economic and social groups unless they are materially linked to the process of Community decision and unless economic and social decisions are under democratic control."

Mr Lappas regretted that in the sphere of *social policy*, the official inception of the free movement of workers had not as yet shown either a qualitative improvement of employment or ampler social justice for workers in the lesser-developed and structurally weaker regions. "To attain the above goals, we must have a common social policy equipped with new tools to operate on a European scale. Any economic policy which prefers to look upon workers from the Community's less developed regions as a reserve labour force is fraught with major risks whose weight we can already sense. This is why we applaud the Commission's strenuous efforts to ease the integration of foreign workers into the welcoming countries. To improve employment conditions regionally, the Community institutions and especially the Standing Committee on Employment and the European Social Fund must make use as soon as possible of the powers delegated to them so as to steer a common and effective employment policy.

"This Committee is unanimous in feeling that such a common regional policy should already have been followed which would have spared the marginal lesser-developed regions and the Community regions with structural deficiencies from economic backwardness. We are also concerned today over the Community's major regional concentrations which are barely able to settle by themselves their infrastructure and environment problems. The accession of four new Members with their own regional disparities likely to grow means that an effective regional policy will soon be a vital priority for the Community. We can only hope that the Council will shortly consider the concepts expounded by the Commission in its Memorandum on regional policy.

The common agricultural policy also needs reform. Besides simplifying market and price policies, modernizing agricultural structures had to be regarded as the main target. To solve the problems involved in protecting the environment Mr Lappas asked for an action programme defining the main principles and indicating selective measures.

Recalling the Opinion which the Committee had expressed on the overall Community picture in 1969, the new Chairman said, "The Community's policy and activities must wear the badge of humanism. For a Community to be attractive in the eyes of its citizens especially of its younger generation, it must ensure for the whole population effective protection and lasting security, social advance and a better quality of life. This is why the social objectives must not be bound by economic conditions and technical constraints".

Mr Lappas recalled that the Economic and Social Committee "has always clearly come out in favour of the Community's enlargement". He remarked that "the negative outcome of Norway's referendum affects us all the more that we have reason to fear the unavoidable consequences for the situation in the other applicant countries and for the whole of our work towards European unification".

"This is why I hope that the doubts of some countries will be overcome in the days and weeks ahead without our projects suffering too much. The advent of new counsellors from countries with a long tradition of democracy would certainly strengthen the coverage of the Economic and Social Committee".

Opinions

Opinion on the "*Annual Report on the Economic Situation in the Community*".

267. By 34 votes to 27 with 9 abstentions, the Committee issued its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr *Malterre* (France, General Interests). In this Opinion, the Committee emphasized that the Council's adoption of the Annual Report was too late to direct Member States' budgetary policies since the bulk of these budgets were practically speaking already adopted even if the national Parliaments had not passed them.

Regarding the guidelines of economic policy to be followed, the Committee approved all the Commission's Recommendations and the analysis of the short-term economic situation on which they are based.

The Committee felt that credit policy should be aimed at slowing the growth of money availability. To this end, liquidity stemming from the entry of external capital, especially short-term, should be sterilized. The pace of expansion of internal liquidity should be reduced by slowing down credit issues to the private sector and by a non-monetary financing of public deficits. But in Italy, the share of financing borne by the public authorities could be progressively raised.

Opinion on the "*Communication pending Council Decisions on the Community regional policy*".

268. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr *Ventejol* (France, Workers) was unanimously approved barring two abstentions.

The Committee gave its agreement so that, as suggested in the Communication, the proposals made earlier by the Commission regarding the Regional Development Fund, the EAGGF Guidance Section and the Interest Allowance Fund could be given positive priority decisions by the Council.

The Committee felt that existing Funds should be backed up by others. Coordinating and concentrating their resources was becoming more and more a priority and they must be armed with finance to meet the needs and put to work for a globally conceived regional policy. Community responsibility must be clearly expressed over the entire policy and specifically over major projects such as those covering Community land development, frontier regions, pilot studies, etc.

Opinion on the "Proposed Council Regulation establishing the general rules for the designation and presentation of wines and musts".

269. The Committee adopted its Opinion prepared from the Report of Mr *Clavel* (France, General Interests) by 58 votes against 7 with 3 abstentions.

The Opinion observes that the proposed Regulation is complicated in form, obscure and difficult to interpret. In deciding to include in its draft Regulation a limiting list of optional particulars, the Commission had eventually submitted a cumbersome, unwieldy text.

Opinion on the "draft Agreement of the Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council, which concerns advising the Commission on possible harmonization throughout the Community of priority measures for the environment".

270. The Committee except for 1 abstention unanimously adopted its first Opinion on environment policy, prepared from the Report by Mr *Merli Brandini* (Italy, Workers).

In this Opinion, the Committee applauded this initial firm proposal which it approved as far as the objective is concerned. The Committee felt, however, that this document should have taken the form of an official Council Act (Resolution, Regulation or Decision) and not that of an international agreement as the Commission envisaged.

The Committee accepted the objective of the draft agreement which was to regularly notify the Commission of all national projects for environment protection and to extend the national provisions to all Member States. But the Committee also suggested that a similar procedure be brought in obliging

Member States to advise the Commission of all research projects and technical developments at national level, specifying the financial and economic consequences of those projects.

Opinion on the "*proposed Council Directive concerning alignment of Member States' law on internal motor vehicle fittings (internal parts of the vehicle other than inside driving mirrors, the control layout, roof or sliding roof, seat backs and rear part of seats)*".

271. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Renaud (France, Employers).

The Committee approved the entire proposed Directive. But regarding its field of application, the Committee hoped that as soon as possible suitable arrangements would be made for other classes of vehicle and especially for lorries.

Opinion on the "*Commission Memorandum for a Community policy on cooperation for development*".

272. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion prepared from the Report of Mr Bodart (Belgium, General interests).

By and large, the Committee approved the Commission's moves to strengthen and amplify the Community's responsibilities towards the developing countries. But a number of recommendations were made.

The Commission felt bound to stress that the accession of four new Members set the urgent problem of coordinating the bilateral cooperation policy of Great Britain towards the English-speaking African States with the Community policy on Africa. Concerning Community action regarding South America, it seemed timely, considering the value and steady development of Euro-Latin American relations, for the Community to study means for technical cooperation.

As for coordination of national development policies, the Committee regretted the slow progress here and thought that it would be realistic, in an initial phase, to gather together at Community level some applications where harmonization of policies is much needed and to define cases where Community moves would be better than bilateral action.

As to whether it was the right time to take certain decisions at world rather than Community level, the Committee felt the need to ensure that Community moves were in line with initiative taken by international authorities.

Opinion on "*the Council's proposed Decision on the adoption of a joint system of tariffs for usage of infrastructures*" supplemented by a "*Memorandum on infrastructure tariffs as part of the common transport policy*".

273. The Committee approved by 47 votes to 9 with 25 abstentions its Opinion prepared from the Report of Mr *Canonge* (France, General Interests).

The proposed Council Decision submitted by the Commission was in the main approved subject to some remarks.

The Committee thought that investment outlay and running expenses must not include charges deriving from functions other than "transport" or those tied to this function, but motivated by public service obligations which were economically unjustified as well as charges attributable to classes of user enjoying a cut or zero rate taxation. Moreover, the Committee observed that the proposed Decision made no reference to external expenditure such as arose from accidents and nuisances. The Committee also felt there was good cause to have the users represented within the infrastructure administrative agencies recommended by the Commission.

Concerning the Memorandums on infrastructure tariffs two contrary Opinions were issued.

Opinion on "*the proposed Council Directive concerning alignment of Member States' Laws on fertilizers*".

274. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr *Wick* (Germany, Employers).

The Committee observed that the growing use of fertilizers required crystal clear identification of the chemical make-up of fertilizers and noted that some of those used in the Community were not subject to Community measures.

Regarding harmonization, the Committee hoped that after a transitional period the "optional" solution would yield to "total" harmonization to standardize the safety measures for transport and storage of fertilizers which would help in completely knocking out distortion of competition.

Opinion on the "*Council proposed Directive concerning alignment of Member States' laws on volume pre-conditioning of certain pre-packed liquids*".

275. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr *Lecuyer* (France, General Interests) was unanimously adopted save for 3 abstentions.

The Committee approved the main lines of the Directive. But it felt that the Commission should quickly submit proposals to the Council aimed at aligning laws covering automatic weighing instruments, since the measurement of liquids held in "measure-containers" was made with machines using automatic weighing systems.

Opinion on the "*Council proposed Directive concerning alignment of Member States' laws on bottles used as measure-containers*".

276. This Opinion also prepared from the Report by Mr. Lecuyer (France, General Interests) was unanimously adopted.

The Committee noted that since the trend today, at least in the case of still liquids, was towards plastic bottles rather than glass ones, the build-up of sizeable quantities of these bottles was detrimental to the environment owing to the non-breakdown biologically of the material used and to sales in these expendable containers. The Committee therefore hoped that further proposals on the manufacture of plastic bottles would be forthcoming from the Commission.

Opinion on the "*Proposed Council Regulation on amending Article 1 of EEC Regulation 542/69 on Community transit*".

277. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers).

The Committee approved the proposed Regulation. It remarked that for mixed consignments involving at the same time goods in free circulation or not, Member States were following different procedures. The Committee felt that for mixed consignments standard rules should be applied which, without complicating the job for the users, would allow the customs services to make the necessary checks.

106th SESSION

278. The Economic and Social Committee held its 106th plenary session on 25 and 26 October 1972 with Mr Lappas, the Chairman in the Chair. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, attended part of the session. During the session the Committee adopted nine Opinions.

Opinions

Opinion on the "*proposed Regulation on setting up a statute of "European joint stock Company" (société anonyme européenne).*

279. The Report on this was prepared by the late Messrs. Aschoff and Brenner and presented by Mr Friedrichs (Germany, Workers). The Opinion was formulated during the attendance of Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission. The Opinion was adopted by 82 votes against 7 with three abstentions.

The discussion on this Opinion helped to bring out the following viewpoints: the bulk of the Committee Members felt that the Commission's Proposal can in general be a valid basis and that an agreement can be reached at least as far as the draft's principles are concerned. This attitude emerged in the fact that except for a few Counsellors the Groups represented within the Committees refrained from tabling amendments to the submitted text. The spokesmen for the Groups, however, thought it was a good opportunity to highlight some features of the Opinion. It was thus brought out that some viewpoints of social policy had not been adequately considered. An agreement in principle was reached on the key question of workers' representation, but there are still radical differences of opinion over the practical terms for such representation. Replying to the statements by Committee Members, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, appreciated the major importance of the Committee's Opinion to the current discussions and also drew attention to the Commission's work in the field of joint stock company law. Preparatory work is also underway for harmonizing the legal texts concerning other types of firm, in particular the limited company (SARL). As for the multinational companies, Mr Haferkamp said that the statute of European joint stock company would allow an international control to be kept on these firms.

The Opinion stresses the importance of a statute of "European Company" in European integration, competitiveness between European undertakings and the development of company law.

This legal device brings in a major possibility, that of overcoming economic, social and socio-political frontier barriers within the Community. The commitment of economic and human interests within companies governed by Community law will form ties which will help in resisting partitioning of markets and work towards Europe's political integration. The structural adaptation problems facing European companies over improving international competitiveness, especially concerning the concentration, size, financing and mobility of production factors and decision centres, etc., all problems which

we are trying to solve within a Community industrial policy, are apparently more easily settled through the juridical framework of the European joint stock company (*Société anonyme*). The modifications of national company law will probably find their inspiration in a Community concept as it will be applied in European practice.

The Committee gave its agreement in principle for the statute to set a standard system governing workers representation in the joint stock company so as to avoid disparities between national company statutes provoking discrimination between European companies or shifting head offices to States whose rules are less strict.

The Committee expressed its agreement in principle over workers representation through the company works Council, over workers representation in the Supervisory Council and their participation in defining conditions for work and pay by means of collective agreements. All the same, conflicting opinions are still to be found within the Economic and Social Committee concerning the terms for authority and manning of these bodies.

The detailed protocol for workers representation must derive from the Community's political concept of suitable participation by the workers in the European joint stock company. Against this background, the Opinion refers to the Commission's impartial findings whereby all Member States are convinced that workers should be given the chance to jointly defend their interests within the company and share in some decisions without compromising the responsibility and efficiency of management.

Supplementary Opinion on "*agricultural reform*"

280. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Berns (Luxembourg, General Activities) and which backs up the Committee's Opinions issued during its 94th¹ and 101st² sessions was adopted by 88 votes against 4.

In its Opinion the Committee emphasizes that the goal of any socio-structural policy in the agricultural sector must mean the inclusion of agriculture in the modern economy. It must be effected by guaranteeing the people working on farm holdings an income comparable with the other socio-professional grades. The Opinion also finds that the unavoidable changes in agriculture cannot be made without a major Community effort to develop the predominantly agricultural regions especially by creating permanent non-agricultural jobs in these areas.

¹ See Bulletin EEC 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 158.

² See Bulletin EEC 4-1972, Part Two, sec. 131.

Reviewing the prospects opened by the two Council Directives of 17 April 1972, the Committee expressed the wish that their application be backed up by a drive on advice and information for the farm population to enable them to gain the hoped-for results.

Concerning both access to ground as a means of agricultural production and the different farming systems, the Committee ruled on the conditions which must be set up so that the land problem does not block the integration of agriculture into the overall economy. The Committee felt that measures must be taken to avert speculation and take account of agriculture's interests. The Committee also declared itself in favour of a policy encouraging the conclusion of long-term leases.

The Committee reviewed the joint action intended within the Community authorities for grouping producers and concerning the processing and marketing of agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

The Committee acknowledged that it was logical for agricultural producers to try to add value to agricultural produce by penetrating these sectors through their marketing or processing. The penetration could perhaps be encouraged by public aid. Concerning the interoccupational agencies the Committee felt that organizing relationships between the sectors involved (production, processing and marketing) can in no case replace the joint market organization for agricultural produce and therefore cannot take away from the responsibility of the public authorities for both agricultural prices and incomes and the consideration of general interests.

Opinion on adaption of the joint organization of the fruit and vegetable market

281. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Zijlstra (Netherlands, General Interests) was adopted by 37 votes against 29 with 21 abstentions.

Adoption of the Opinion on the Commission's Proposal for amending the "Fruit and Vegetable" Regulation and the Regulation on premiums for uprooting gave rise to some difficulties. Within the specialized agricultural section these difficulties crystallized into the fact that the adopted draft Opinion included only one sentence indicating that the section approved the Commission's Proposal.

But during its plenary session, the Committee considered that after an Amendment, the section's Opinion ought to be completed so as to clarify that, overall, two arguments were involved:

- (i) One considering that the improvements proposed by the Commission did not make adequate allowance for the wishes voiced in the Council Resolution of 24 March 1972;
- (ii) The other contending that these very improvements threatened to be against the consumer's interests, i.e. against the interests of the processing trade and industry.

These findings eventually led the Committee to feel that the Commission's Proposal, lying halfway between the two above trends, was a solution which the Committee could support subject to some observations interpolated as Amendments.

Opinions on the "*Council proposed Regulations*:"

- (i) *setting the premiums granted to buyers of tobacco leaf from the 1972 crop*
- (ii) *setting the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities for baled tobacco from the 1972 crop*".

282. The Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion prepared from a Report by Mr de Grave (Belgium, Workers).

The Opinion found that the Commission assembled its Proposals without, among other things, basing them on a vital and neutral factor such as the cost of the initial treating and processing of the leaf tobacco for the well administered Community enterprises.

After noting these loopholes, the Opinion supported the Commission's Proposals, pending the Commission's arrangements to obtain as soon as possible the criteria to enable it to take action better suited to the market situation.

Opinion on the "*proposed Council Regulation (EEC) amending Reg. (EEC) 816/70 on additional provisions for the joint organization of the wine market*".

283. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Visocchi (Italy, General Interests) was also adopted unanimously.

Supporting the Commission's view, the Committee expressed the Opinion that to ensure the smooth running of the wine market organization it was crucial to cut down some of the stocks of table wines which are now weighing down the Community's domestic market. But the Committee felt that the solution advocated by the Commission was likely to be inadequate and that it would

be a sounder idea to take, if need be, certain measures at the Community's outside frontiers. In fact, in the current situation, produce from third countries was coming in uncontrolled and duty free which was largely responsible for the deterioration on the Community market.

Opinion on the "*Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on adopting a system of bracket rates applied to road freight haulage between Member States*".

284. By 67 votes against 4 with 2 abstentions, the Committee approved its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Renaud (France, Employers).

In this Opinion the Committee recognized the justification of the Commission's Proposal insofar as the bilateral tariffs only came into force in December 1971. Consequently, an extension of two years would give enough perspective to examine after three years the operation and results of these tariffs. The Opinion approved the Proposal save for a few comments.

Opinion on the "*proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on controlling road freight haulage capacity between Member States*".

285. This Opinion also prepared from the Report by Mr Renaud (France, Employers) was adopted by 61 votes against 11 with one abstention.

The Committee felt that the paper submitted by the Commission was worthy of thorough study. Since Regulation 1018/68 expired at the end of 1972, the Committee gave priority attention to reviewing the provisions of the Proposal which is to entail application measures after 31 December 1972. The Committee reserves the right to study the other provisions later and to offer its comments in the shape of an additional Opinion.

In its Opinion the Committee approved the temporary system of the Community quota for 1973 and 1974. As for the level of the quota, the Committee felt that an increase of 10% over the quota set by Regulation 1018/68 did not mean the actual needs of the road haulage sector. For 1973 and 1974, this quota should mirror the development of haulage requirements by an increase of 50%.

The breakdown of the Community quota made in the Commission's Proposal was criticized for being based on gross results for 1970 evaluated as a ratio of kilometer-tons transported under Community authorizations by the hauliers of each State in both bilateral and multilateral traffic. The Committee suggested that the breakdown of Community quotas be worked on the basis of kilometer-tons effected in multilateral traffic increased by 50% of the

kilometer-tons effected in bilateral traffic, with the understanding that no Member State may have a result lower than the present quota.

Opinion on the "Council proposed Regulation for setting up joint undertakings within the scope of the EEC Treaty".

286. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Gerritse (Netherlands, Workers) was adopted by 59 votes against 4 with 9 abstentions.

The Opinion approved the goals underlying the Commission's Proposal, while expressing reservations over setting up an individual legal system which would supposedly attain these objectives. The Committee therefore asked the Commission to revise the Proposal provisions in the light of these comments and also pointed out that the Commission's Proposal did not bring in at Community level a Parliamentary control on granting public subsidies.

Opinion on the "Council proposed Resolution supporting the Council Resolution of 28 May 1969 which set up a programme for removing technical barriers to trade in industrial products, barriers arising from anomalies between the legal and administrative provisions of Member States".

287. The Committee unanimously approved its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Ameye (Belgium, Employers).

The Committee suggested the outline of a new procedure for adopting Directives. This procedure could consist of a mandate given by the Council to a Commission when a number of conditions had been met, especially concerning consultation of the representative agencies involved. Some decisions could thus be taken directly by the Commission or at any rate the Council would not have to intervene except to ratify the decision already taken by the Commission.

Concerning the items complementary to the general programme itself, the Committee hoped to get the list completed as soon as possible of the sectors covering articles of crockery or enamel, metal, porcelain, earthenware, kitchen ware, since the processes and materials in manufacturing them can give rise to health risks.

THE ECSC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

288. The Committee held its 150th meeting in Luxembourg on 15 September 1972 attended by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and with Mr Hawner in the Chair. The Agenda consisted of a Committee statement

on its activity deriving from the ECSC Treaty, discussion on developments in the general picture of the coal market and forecasts for 1972, adoption of a Resolution on energy policy, discussion of the draft Amendments to Decision 3-58 of the High Authority as well as a debate on the grant of financial aid to several research projects.

289. In his review, Mr Haferkamp, recalling that 20 years had elapsed since the initial session of the construction of Europe, was gratified at the distance covered. The Community had become a reality thanks to the courage shown by those who had conceived it. On behalf of the Commission, he paid tribute to the Committee for the part it had played over these two decades, both in the economic and social spheres and in developing contact between the occupation and trade union organizations of the Community. Mr Haferkamp then reminded the Committee that the Commission had published in July the annual Report on "Investments"¹ which he then commented on. In conclusion, Mr Haferkamp stressed the value of the Agreement signed between the Community and the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership.

290. During its previous meeting, the Committee had decided to submit a Resolution on energy policy. In this Resolution, unanimously passed save for two abstentions, the Committee drew attention to the Community's growing needs in energy, covered today up to 60% by oil imported largely from the Near East and Africa. The consequent political risks to the Community's energy supplies could be reduced insofar as keeping up a sufficiently important Community coal output could be ensured. The Committee expects the Commission "to bring all its influence immediately to bear on Member States' Governments to induce them to practice, in all countries of the enlarged Community, an energy policy free of discrimination against both producers

N.B.: Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 179 read:

Among the positive aspects of the Proposal, the Committee emphasized:

- (i) The measures for granting within certain limits financial and administrative autonomy to the railway companies so that they may arrive at financial balance through their own resources.
- (ii) The possibility for the railway companies to use other transport techniques.
- (iii) Strengthening technical, commercial and operational cooperation between the railway companies, with a view to partial or total combination of networks on the Community scale.
- (iv) Development of research programmes for railway modernization and technology.
- (v) The importance of a decision to reach a situation where rail transport is assured at the lowest cost to the public organization.

¹ See Bulletin EEC 9-1972, Part Two, secs. 68 and 72.

and users and which will ensure in particular that the heaviest possible coal output be maintained without the costs being borne by consumers exposed to competition".

291. In the field of competition policy, Decision 3-58 of the High Authority¹ on price publicity must be amended so as to allow for the accession of the new Members and the changed picture on the coal market. From December 1970 the Commission had consulted the Committee who in May 1971 had issued an unfavourable Opinion regarding the Amendments envisaged.² The argument was resumed during the current meeting based on an amended text submitted by the Commission. After thorough discussion, the Committee approved the relevant Report presented by Mr Boulet.

292. The Committee then approved the allotment of financial aid to 15 "steel" research projects. But it did give an unfavourable Opinion on allotting financial aid to a research project on gas turbine equipment. The Committee felt that ECSC funds were not to be used to finance research in an industry not linked to the ECSC Treaty.

THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans Issued

293. In September the EIB made a bond issue on the German capital market for a nominal amount of DM 100 million (27.3 million u.a.) which has been underwritten by a syndicate of German banks.

The bonds carry interest at a nominal rate of 6% payable yearly. The loan matures over 15 years and is reimbursable at par, in 8 equal annual blocks selected by lot, starting from the seventh year. The bonds are offered to the public at 100.50% and will give a yield of 5.94%. The anticipated reimbursement of the loan at par is authorized from 1982.

The proceeds from the loan will be used by the Bank for its standard lending transactions.

This is the Bank's 10th public bond issue and brings the total amount of the Bank's bond issues in DM to 960 million.

¹ See ECSC Bulletin 3-1958, sec. 23 and Tenth Annual Report of the High Authority, 1958, Volume 2, sec. 13.

² See Bulletin EEC 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 169 and 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 143.

294. On 5 October, the European Investment Bank signed a contract for a bond issue of 50 million dollars. The loan has been underwritten by a syndicate of international banks.

The bonds, with a maximum maturity of 15 years, bear 7.25% interest payable yearly. Offered to the public at 98.5% on the basis of total maturity, the bonds have a yield of 7.42%.

The loan is redeemable from 15 October 1973 in 15 annual blocks either drawn by lot or repurchased on the market. The Bank reserves the right to redeem, anticipatively, with a decreasing premium, from 1982, the bonds in circulation.

The Bank will use the proceeds from the loan for its standard loan transactions.

Loans Granted

Germany

295. The Bank has granted a loan of DM 25 million (7.1 million u.a.) to the Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach GmbH for constructing a four-line drawing mill in Volklingen (Saar) with an annual capacity of 720 000 tonnes.

The loan with interest at 7.5% p.a. will be made over nine years. The new mill is scheduled to come on stream in the first half of 1973. This project, included in an investment programme whose completion extends into 1975, fits into a regional scheme for the Saar and West Palatinate aimed at stabilizing employment through modernization and rationalization.

Italy

296. The Bank has granted two loans to the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) for a total of 22.5 thousand million Lire (36 million u.a.) to help in financing two projects:

- (i) *Construction of a new hot-rolling mill and two new tube manufacturing shops in the Taranto iron and steel complex.* These will be put up by Italsider SpA as part of a programme already underway. The fixed investments in the project amount to about 226 thousand million Lire (362 million u.a.). The Bank's contribution is a loan equivalent to 18.75 thousand million Lire (30 million u.a.).

- (ii) *Construction by Fiat SpA, Turin, of a motor vehicle steering gear plant in Sulmona, Aquila.* The fixed investments for this project which ties in with Fiat's overall scheme for the Mezzogiorno, are estimated at about 13 thousand million Lire (20.8 million u.a.). The Bank's contribution is a loan equivalent to 3.75 thousand million Lire (6 million u.a.).

When finished, these projects will create about 2100 new jobs plus other openings in outside activities.

FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Draft of the Overall Budget for Financial Year 1973

297. On 26 September 1972, the Council adopted the draft Budget of the European Community for the financial year 1973. The Budget comes out at 4 439 352 109 u.a. against 4 177 439 718 u.a.¹ in 1972, an increase of 6.27%. Details are shown in the following tables.

The balance in receipts is obtained as under:

	1972	1973
1. Miscellaneous receipts	43 202 200	43 964 940
2. Own resources	1 851 750 000	2 571 474 494
3. Contributions	2 282 487 518	1 823 912 675
	<u>4 177 439 718</u>	<u>4 439 352 109</u>

Comparison of Credits in 1972¹ and 1973² by Institution

u.a.

	1972	1973	
			Increase %
Parliament	15,960,195	23,988,175	50.30
Council	24,944,680	33,175,915	33.00
Commission	4,132,581,723	4,375,514,779 ³	5.88
Court of Justice	3,953,120	6,673,240	68.81
Total	4,177,439,718	4,439,352,109	6.30

¹ Including Amended and Additional Budget No. 1/1972.

² For "Ten".

³ In 1972 a sum of 839,551,300 u.a. was written in for EAGGF, Guidance Section. In 1973 in line with the Council's Decision of 26 September 1973, this sum amounts to only 310 million u.a. in addition to 45 million u.a. under Heading 98 (Provisional credits not earmarked).

*Detail of 1973 Overall Budget
for the Enlarged Community*

Institution	Credit 1973	Credit 1972	Variance	
			Amount	%
Parliament	23,988,175	15,960,195	8,027,980	50.30
Council	33,175,915	24,944,680	8,231,235	33.00
Court of Justice	6,673,240	3,853,120	2,720,120	68.81
Commission				
— Admin. & operational expenses	810,633,535	135,869,880	44,763,655	32.95
— Provisional credit & contingent expenditure	30,543,100	7,181,000	23,362,100	325.33
Sub-total	275,013,965	187,908,875	87,105,090	46.35
— Research and investment	85,513,695 ¹	76,383,543	9,130,152	11.95
— Reimb. of levy raising charg.	257,147,449	185,175,000	71,972,449	38.87
Sub-total	617,675,109	449,467,418	168,207,691	37.42
— European Social Fund	240,750,000	97,750,000	143,000,000	146.29
EAGGF				
"Guarantee"	3,007,400,000 ²	2,542,000,000	465,400,000	18.31
"Guidance"	330,000,000 ³	285,000,000	45,000,000	15.79
— Food Aid	35,000,000	82,823,000	- 47,823,000	-57.74
Sub-total	4,230,825,109	3,457,040,418	773,784,691	22.38
Reinstatements				
a) Admin. & operational expenditure	350,000	1,548,000	- 1,198,000	-77.39
b) EAGGF "Guarantee"	170,000,000	145,000,000	25,000,000	17.24
c) EAGGF "Guidance"	25,000,000	554,551,300	-529,551,300	-95.49
Food Aid:				
Conv. 67, Plan 68/69		19,300,000		
Conv. 67, Plan 69/70	13,177,000		- 6,123,000	-31.73
Grand Total	4,439,352,109	4,177,439,718	261,912,391	6.30

¹ Of which 63,152,992 u.a. included under Heading 98.

² Of which 30,000,000 u.a. included under Heading 98.

³ Of which 45,000,000 u.a. included under Heading 98.

Regarding the Commission, the forecast expenditure amounts to 4 375 514 779 u.a. or an increase of about 242 900 000 u.a. against 1972 as under:

(i)	Estimated cost of Accession	477 500 000 u.a.
(ii)	Cost of normal development of activity	302 400 000 u.a.
		<hr/>
		779 900 000 u.a.
(iii)	Decrease in reinstatements, mainly EAGGF, Guidance	537 000 000 u.a.
		<hr/>
		242 900 000 u.a.

The increase in the Commission's budget would thus have been about 780 million u.a. if when it approved the draft Budget the Council had not decided to include under the EAGGF, Guidance Section, only the credits committed for 1973, leaving the credits corresponding to the so-called "Mansholt" reserves to be covered by receipts only when their use was anticipated. This decrease as well as that of the various reinstatements represents a sum of 537 million u.a., bringing the overall increase of Commission expenditure to 242.9 million u.a.

The jobs on the manning table increase from 5 962 in 1972 to 6 907 in 1973 or an increase of 933 posts due almost entirely to the enlargement.

Miscellaneous receipts forecast for 1973 amount to 21 162 300 u.a., the balance of expenditure to be financed under the overall Budget thus amounting to 4 354 352 479 u.a.

Own Resources

298. In the draft Budget for 1973 the amount of own resources is composed as follows:

For the Six:

(i)	Customs charges	1 303 900 000 u.a.
(ii)	Agricultural levies	687 100 000 u.a.
(iii)	Sugar subscriptions	148 000 000 u.a.

	<i>For the new Member States</i>	432 474 494 u.a.
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	Total	2 571 474 494 u.a.
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In line with the Council Decision of 21 April 1970 on the multiannual financial forecasts, the Commission services have prepared the 1973 to 1975 forecasts. This document was laid before the Budget Policy Committee who, during its meeting of 19 October 1972, issued an Opinion on the matter. As far as the estimates of own resources are concerned, the Committee said that they wanted the Commission in future to submit a separate estimate by Member State in order to link up each of the national budgets.

On 2 October 1972, the Advisory Committee for Own Resources reviewed the annual reports sent in by the various delegations as well as the initial half-yearly reports. The Committee also studied the flow and volume of remittances of own resources made during the first seven months of the financial year 1972.

Research and Investment Expenditure; Financial Year 1973

299. During its session of 26 September 1972, the Council decided to write the payment credits concerning research and investment expenditure into draft overall Budget of the EEC for the financial year 1973, as under:

- (a) Under Heading 33 (research and investment expenditure)
1. 4 134 000 u.a. covering completion of previous programmes
 2. 14 226 000 u.a. covering programmes already adopted
 3. 4 001 000 u.a. covering the loan and borrowing transaction (Eximbank) offset by writing in a receipt of the same amount under Heading 94 of receipt forecasts.

22 361 000 u.a.

- (b) Under Heading 98 (Provisional credits not earmarked)
- 63 153 000 u.a. covering action under forthcoming programme proposals

85 514 000 u.a. Grand Total.

After the Decision on the research and investment programme, the use of credits written in under Heading 98 can only occur through an additional budget and not through a direct transfer procedure.

Draft Supplementary Budget No. 2/1972 and Corrective Note for 1973

300. During the session of 26 September 1972, when the draft overall Budget of the EEC for the financial year 1973 was set up, the Council officially

acknowledged the requests put in by the incoming States for exemption from certain EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure. The Council also noted the Commission's Proposal for settling this problem by a contract formula. The Council said that in any case it intended to honour the commitments endorsed during the Accession negotiations.

Thus on 27 October 1972, the Commission laid before the Council a preliminary draft of Supplementary Budget No. 2 for 1972 and a Corrective Note concerning the draft Budget for 1973 which envisaged the inclusion in the financial year 1972 of the January expenses incurred by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, in the financial year 1973.

These Proposals are aimed at increasing the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, credits for 1972 by a sum of 195 190 000 u.a. and cutting an identical amount from the corresponding credits in the 1973 draft budget.

301. During its October session, the European Parliament received the draft overall Budget of the EEC for the financial year 1973 and approved a proposed Regulation for determining the duties and authority of agents mandated by the Commission for the surveillance of own resources.¹

¹ See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 196.

PART THREE

Information and sources



I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

1 September 1972

- In the communiqué issued in Oslo after the conference between the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Prime Ministers, Mr *Olof Palme*, Mr *Jens-Otto Krag* and Mr *Trygve Bratteli*, the three countries have undertaken to support each other's efforts to attain their set objectives in their relations with the Community. The Community also points out that the Agreements made with the Community are not incompatible with solid cooperation between the Scandinavian countries.
- The British Government announced that Great Britain will introduce the added value tax beginning 1 April 1973.

3 September 1972

- At the Brighton Conference Mr *Anthony Wedgwood-Benn*, Chairman of the British Labour Party, asked the Party to boycott the Community Institutions after Great Britain had joined.

4 September 1972

- After a monetary "conclave" on 1 and 2 September at Bad Munstereifel attended by those responsible for German monetary policy, Mr *Helmut Schmidt*, the Federal Minister of Finance and Economy, said that he intended to suggest to his opposite numbers in the enlarged Europe on 11 and 12 September in Rome a set of measures for improving Europe's economic stability. These measures, which should be adopted in unison by the States, would be aimed at curtailing the expansion of credit and monetary assets.
- While talking to a delegation of the Presidential Press Association, President *Pompidou* said that he too was worried about the rising prices throughout the whole Western economy. He stressed the importance of Mr *Giscard d'Estaing's* letter addressed with his approval to the other Community Finance Ministers in anticipation of the Rome Conference whose outcome was to bear on holding the Summit Conference.

6 September 1972

- After the crime committed by Palestinian terrorists against the Israeli team at the Munich Olympic Games, Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the

Commission, sent the following telegram to the Israel Ambassador in the EEC: "The Commission of the European Community has learned with deep sorrow of the outrage committed against the Israeli team at the Munich Games. My colleagues and I share the whole world's consternation at this hideous deed and we beg your Excellency to express our deepest sympathy to the Israel Government and the bereaved families."

7 September 1972

- Speaking in Strasbourg, Mr *Pierre Messmer* said about his Government's European policy, "The Economic and Monetary Union has been defined and the initial practical steps have been taken towards a greater financial solidarity among Europeans in spite of the upsets in the international monetary system. So our national destiny is ever more closely bound up with Europe, which forms the framework of our development, both stimulating and guiding it, and affording a new dimension to our actions (...)." Mr Messmer had pointed out earlier that his government was determined that Strasbourg's role as "France's European city" be confirmed and amplified.

8 September 1972

- After a conversation with Ireland's Prime Minister, Mr *Jack Lynch*, on the Summit Conference, Mr *Willy Brandt*, the Federal Chancellor, declared that in his view there was no need to postpone the Summit. There was common ground for the negotiations on the Economic and Monetary Union. As for the political Secretariat we could "talk that over later." Mr Lynch said that the enlargement required a Conference of Heads of State or Government and that he favoured developing the Economic and Monetary Union in line with amplifying the authority of the European Parliament.

- The Folketing, the Danish Parliament, passed at its third reading by 141 votes to 34 with 2 abstentions, the law on Denmark's Accession to the EEC. The decision will be put to a referendum on 2 October.

9 September 1972

- After the Munich meeting of President *Pompidou* and Chancellor *Brandt*, the latter said, "France's leader and I both hope that the Finance and Foreign Ministers meeting in Rome will see eye to eye as far as possible and so provide a sound basis for the European Conference." For his part, Mr Pompidou said

that "differences still remain here and there," but he hoped that the Rome meeting would help in presenting "a package of constructive proposals" and added that the path to the Summit "is still not completely cleared."

12 September 1972

- Addressing the eighth World Youth Assembly (WYA), Mr *Edward Heath*, the British Prime Minister, pleaded for the construction of Europe. "In western Europe the barriers between the different nations are rapidly disappearing. The next big step forward is the enlargement with Great Britain joining as a fully fledged Member. The enlarged Community will not be a group of inward-looking nations. On the contrary, the enlarged Community offers fresh opportunities for activating Europe's resources for aid, trade and development, to achieve greater results than in the past."

- In an interview with the German daily "Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung," Mr *Ralf Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, considered that the Summit would not mean a step forward but rather a consolidation of goals reached.

- During their meeting in Frascati, on 11 and 12 September, the Foreign Ministers of the enlarged Community tackled the question of *European unison in the fight against terrorism*. At the close of the meeting, the following Communiqué was issued: "The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic having reminded his colleagues of recent acts of terrorism committed on German soil, the Foreign Ministers Conference has discussed the serious problem of these outrages and the reprisals which claim so many innocent victims all over the world. They will unify their position during the debate in the United Nations General Assembly, when this matter is on the agenda as has been proposed by the Secretary General, Mr Waldheim. Regarding their own internal security, the Ministers decided to delegate a Political Committee to work out proposals for concerted action between each country's responsible services."

- After the meeting of Foreign and Finance Ministers, Mr *Maurice Schumann*, France's Foreign Minister, said, "It was up to the Ministers to find, in the light of this text and their discussions, whether there is adequate common ground for reaching agreements at the Summit Conference. Mr Giscard d'Estaing and I feel capable of presenting these findings to the Council of Ministers who naturally must be the first to hear them. Everything therefore leads us to think that a final decision can be taken within a few days."

13 September 1972

- According to the Federal Government spokesman, Chancellor *Brandt* was "pleased" with the outcome of the Rome Conference. "The Federal Government," said the spokesman, "had tried for a long time to reconcile opinions and thus allow the Conference to be held." "The European Summit," he added, "is specially important just before the enlargement, when multilateral preparations are beginning for the European Security Conference and prior to crucial negotiations on trade and monetary matters."
- Mr *François Mitterand*, first Secretary of the French Socialist Party, visited Denmark from 11 to 13 September at the invitation of Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, the Danish Prime Minister.

14 September 1972

- Addressing a rally of the Norwegian movement, "Yes to the European Community," Mr *Willy Brandt*, the Federal German Chancellor, said that "in the European Community nobody can claim he plays the star part. Neither is there any room for management by size. The Community is founded on equal rights and solidarity." Norway's Prime Minister, Mr *Trygve Bratteli*, appealing to his countrymen to vote Norway into the Community, said, "This is the first time in history that we have the chance to organize a Europe of peace and cooperation"
- The *Lower Chamber of the States General* of the Netherlands approved a motion asking the Dutch Government during the Summit to plead for curtailing the powers and authority of national governments and Parliament in favour of the European Parliament. It also asks that a deadline be set concerning the holding of direct elections which should appoint the European M.P.s.

15 September 1972

- Mr *Georges Pompidou* sent a letter to the Heads of Government of the five other Members plus Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, confirming the invitation to meet in Paris on 19 and 20 October for the first Summit Conference of the enlarged Community.

16 September 1972

- During a press Conference devoted to relations between the United States and Europe, Dr *Henry Kissinger*, Special Adviser to the President of the United States on National Security Affairs, stated:

“Now, a word about my meeting with European leaders. We have, of course, always considered our relationships with Europe a cardinal aspect of American policy, and the cornerstone of the whole structure of peace which has been pointed out in each of the President’s annual foreign policy reports. The President urged me to stress to all of the leaders, each of the leaders that I saw, that his conviction that whatever progress we were making in our dealings with other nations, similar and preferably greater progress has to be made in European-American relationships.

We are now at the end of the period in which military security alone could be the cement of Western relationships. Of course, Atlantic relationships have to be adapted to the circumstances of the emergence of a more united Europe and an economically much stronger Europe and also to the tendency in the world in which negotiation is increasingly replacing confrontation so I was asked on behalf of the President to point out to them that as soon as his schedule would be less pressed by domestic exigencies, he hoped to resume most intense consultations with our European friends on how to put relationships between Europe and the United States on a new, even more dynamic and constructive basis, consistent with the change in the international situation that had occurred.”

17 September 1972

- Mr. *Burin des Roziers*, France’s Permanent Representative to the European Community, sent the Commission the invitation to attend the Summit in the same way it attended the Conference in The Hague in 1960.

19 September 1972

- Attended by eminent European figures including Mr *Jean Monnet*, a commemoration ceremony took place in Luxembourg celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the European Coal and Steel Community.¹

¹ See also Part One, Chapter III.

- Opening the regular session of the Netherlands States General, *Queen Juliana* said about European policy, "The Government's contribution to the Summit will try to give fresh impetus to the unification process. The Government supports the strengthening of the European Institutions and a growing awareness of Europe's responsibilities towards the Third World."

20 September 1972

- The *House of Lords* approved at its third reading by 161 votes to 21 the Treaty of Accession for Great Britain's entry into the Common Market.
- The Austrian Government has replied to the note received from the Soviet Government on 18 August concerning the signing of Agreements between *Austria and the Community*. In its reply, the Government declared that these Agreements "cannot and must not alter in any way the rights and obligations of the State Treaty partners" as well as the "commitments freely undertaken by Austria in her constitution regarding her permanent neutrality." At the same time, Austria was prepared to embark in the near future on the negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union within the scope of the Joint Austrian-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries.

21 September 1972

- At his press conference, Mr *Georges Pompidou*, replying to a question on the value of the Summit Conference to be held in Paris, said, "I do not imagine that this Summit will be the turning point of history, nor even the turning point of Europe's history. No, I do not think so and I do not believe that circumstances will allow it."

But firstly there is obviously a negative reason: not to hold the Summit is in itself a serious act, especially on the part of those urging it. I am sure that opinion would have deemed it not simply a deferment of a few months even with the setting of a new date but a step backwards for the construction of Europe. And then, as I said, a number of matters have been weeded out. One can see the chance for some initiative which will emerge in principle. But I venture to hope that when the Heads of State and Government come together and put their signatures to the principles, something will come out of it..." Speaking later on economic and monetary issues, President Pompidou concluded, "If there had been no prospective Summit, the Finance Ministers might still be wrangling. The fact that the Heads of State and Government

will solemnly affirm these positions just as they will, I hope, declare their solidarity in the international discussions ahead, as has already been done through the Foreign and Economic Ministers in London, is still something of value.

That is why I think the "Summit" is in the end useful. And I hope that when we are all round the table, the European light will brighten and France will not try and put it out." Asked about "Spain's case," the President replied, "Over Spain, I favour her entry into the Common Market and I hope that it may happen as soon as possible, knowing that there are still economic problems and political objections on the part of some."

- Interviewed by the daily "La Croix" Mr *Maurice Couve de Murville*, former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of France, said about the Summit, "Very significant results are not to be expected. For ten years the Community has been trying to move forward at political level and no way has yet been found to define a common resolve for that. But we have achieved the Common Market. That is the forgotten miracle which we must preserve come what may. Let us hope that everything else will follow . . ."

- In an interview with the monthly "Europäische Gemeinschaft" Mrs *Katharina Focke*, Secretary of State to the Federal German Chancellor, asked about the Commission's attendance at the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, said she could see neither "any chance of it or point in it."

22 September 1972

- Concerning President Pompidou's wish to see Spain enter the Community, Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, the Danish Prime Minister, said, "Denmark says clearly and immediately "no" to Spain's Membership. If need be, Copenhagen will use its right of veto. Such an attitude is quite compatible with the position we have taken over Spanish relations with NATO."

23 September 1972

- Mr *Walter Behrendt*, President of the European Parliament, sent the following telegram to the Danish and Norwegian Prime Ministers, Mr Krag and Mr Bratteli, "In the present circumstances, I must inform you that the European Community is a democratic Community. No country where the democratic freedoms are not fully enjoyed can join. A country which cannot send freely elected M.P.s to the European Parliament would not fulfill this basic requirement."

25 September 1972

- Asked by the Agence Europe about Mr Pompidou's statement concerning "Spain joining the Common Market", Mr *Altiero Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, said he was convinced that "full participation by the Spanish people in the integration process would match the hopes of all democrats and the interests of all European peoples". Nevertheless, he added, the objectives of the Treaties, the very structures of Community institutions and their political aim, emphasized with no possible exception by all the governments "does not allow us to think of the Membership, or embark on proceedings aimed at the full Membership of a country whose internal structure does not reflect the basic requirements of liberty and democracy which underlie the political systems of all the Community Members."

In Mr Spinelli's view, this did not preclude the Community from developing with Spain, as with other countries, of a different political order, effective commercial and economic cooperation. "But the non-democratic nature of the Spanish régime was itself objectively an insurmountable barrier against any organic bond between Spain and the Community."

26 September 1972

- In *Norway*, the referendum on joining the Community resulted as follows: 1 099 398 voters, or 53.49 % of votes cast were against Membership. 956 043 or 46.51 % were for it. The poll represented 77.68 % of the electorate.

- After the negative result, the Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr *Trygve Bratteli*, announced that, as promised if the "no's" had it, his Government would resign when Parliament reassembled. Norway immediately withdrew from all the Community consultative agencies where she had been represented with the other three future Members.

- Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission, said, "The Commission was sorry to learn of the referendum in Norway. The Commission feels that this is a very serious decision for the country. As for the Community, it represents a step backwards on the way to European unity. The Commission hopes that time will give Norway the chance to share again in this great venture."

"This defeat for Europe", went on Mr Mansholt, "must give us all food for thought, especially with the Summit Conference just round the corner. This setback must prod us to do our utmost so that the construction of Europe

more effectively arouses the interest of the people by creating a real European democracy and a social Europe.”

- Mr *Behrendt*, President of the European Parliament, declared, “As a democrat, I am accustomed to respecting the majority opinion. But I cannot hide my bitter disappointment over the outcome of the referendum, the more so in that Norway’s Membership would have brought us a country of deep democratic traditions.”

- Mr *Cointat*, the former French Minister of Agriculture, said of the Norwegian referendum, “It may come as a shock but I was pleased and somewhat relieved to hear the verdict. Norway was a very serious risk for the common agricultural policy. Despite commitments made in good faith, it was very hard for this friendly country to respect the Community rules on prices and organization.”

28 September 1972

- Mr *Michael Heseltine*, the British Aviation Minister, speaking in Toulouse appealed for European cooperation, declaring that his Government “was prepared to discuss at any time and with other European Governments measures that should be immediately taken to boost the integration of a European aeronautics industry...” We must move from private collaboration on particular items towards setting up an integrated European aerospace industry which effectively and harmoniously combines all the resources which each country can offer in technique, capital and management and directs them to a single goal,” added Mr Heseltine.

29 September 1972

- The ninth session of the *European Conference of Local Authorities* in Strasbourg wound up after a week’s proceedings. The Conference felt that development of European land required “a genuine political and economic integration of Europe with supra-national institutions having powers of initiative and decision.” The Conference came out in favour of a European Parliament elected by direct suffrage and asked the border regions to amplify the formation of supra-frontier committees made up of local delegates responsible for voicing the needs of the people.

1 October 1972

- In an interview with representatives of several European newspapers (*Le Monde*, *La Stampa*, *The Times*, *Die Welt*) the British Prime Minister *Mr Edward Heath*, before leaving for Rome, gave his views on certain items of European policy. Asked about the Summit Conference, Mr Heath said, "It is good that government leaders agree on the main lines of development for the enlarged Community. We must decide together how to ensure the Community's political development and what will be our economic priorities. If Europe must speak with a single voice, and I think she must, we have to be capable of solving between us the political problems." Concerning the Economic and Monetary Union, Mr Heath stressed that "the main thing is that the Economic Union moves forward at the same pace as the Monetary Union; otherwise, the latter will remain unstable. After the Summit nothing will be easier for the Heads of Government than to lay down the principles of the Monetary Union. But this would be meaningless if the Economic Union was not there to support it and make it valid." In reply to the question whether the political integration of the western European countries might hamper the policy of détente with Eastern Europe, Mr Heath declared, "Absolutely not. Experience over this last year has proved to the contrary. It was not until the enlargement negotiations were completed that Mr Brezhnev said, "We recognize now that the Community will last." Economically, the fact that the Eastern bloc countries were trying to negotiate agreements with the Community Members proved once again that the enlargement was not creating tension but removing it.

- In his communication to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques concerning "the continuity of a tradition in France's external policy: ponderation of the balance", Mr *Maurice Schumann*, France's Foreign Minister, spoke of Europe, "It means helping the united Europe to ponderate over the world map the balance which formerly the most lucid and misunderstood of our predecessors set themselves to ponderate over the map of the divided Europe".

2 October 1972

- In *Denmark*, the referendum on the Accession resulted as follows: "yes" 1 955 392 votes, or 63.5 % of the votes cast and 57 % of the electoral register; "no" 1 124 106 votes, or 36.5 % of votes cast and 32.8 % of the register. The total poll was 89.9 %.

- The Danish Prime Minister Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, applauded the country's "yes" to Europe. "We have accepted Europe's offer. Our acceptance will not be solely to Denmark's advantage for we too wish to cooperate in forming an enlarged Community and want to help in giving a personality to this Europe. We now bear the heavy responsibility of seeking to join together European and Nordic cooperation. Whenever a matter of common Nordic interest is raised in the EEC, we shall see that it is discussed with other Nordic countries. There will be no need each time to hold meetings between Prime Ministers or others; we can also discuss matters over the telephone or in other ways."

- In Brussels, the Commission published the following statement, "After the referendum ratifying by a large majority Denmark's Community Membership, the Commission heartily applauds this highly positive result for Denmark and the Community's future."

Denmark's outstanding traditions of democracy and social progress will be an invaluable contribution to the Community which is embarking on a new decisive stage in the construction of Europe."

- Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission, sent the following telegram to the Danish Community Ambassador, "On behalf of my Commission colleagues and myself, I beg your Excellency to convey to the Royal Government of Denmark our satisfaction over the result of the historic referendum of 2 October 1972."

The Commission is glad that the Danish people are joining so wholeheartedly in the ideal of the construction of Europe and is sure that the new Member will bring with her the valuable experience of her deeply democratic traditions."

- To the press, Mr Mansholt said, "The Commission is obviously very happy with the outcome of the Danish referendum. The percentage of those voting "yes" exceeded all the previous expectations. A negative result would have been very serious both for Denmark (involving immediate devaluation of the currency and a fall in employment) and for the Community. The decision of the Danes will be a favourable influence for the whole of Nordic Europe. It is not as though Denmark must represent a "bridge"; a bridge for what? What matters is that Sweden and Norway will have cause to reflect. They can compare the development of a country belonging to the Community with the development of those remaining outside it. I am convinced that sooner or later Sweden and Norway will want to join the Community. For the moment let us prepare for the Community of Nine."

- During the Council's 208th session, the Chairman-in-Office, Mr Lardinois, made the following statement, "In the first place, let me say that I am glad that the Danish referendum yielded a positive result and that it is obvious that precisely the same circumstances which weakened Norway's resolve to join stiffened Denmark's determination to become a Member. In both cases, it turned on the interests of the agricultural population. I am particularly glad that Denmark's entry has strengthened the geographical balance of western Europe and improved the relationship between what we refer to as the large and small countries. There is also the political aspect of Denmark's Membership since Great Britain and Ireland saw in it a confirmation of their own decision. The democratic traditions which the Danish people have always maintained are of vital political importance. I feel that her Membership of the Community could have long-term effects on the position of all Scandinavia in its relations with the EEC and when I say 'the position of all Scandinavia' I am not thinking solely of Denmark and Norway but perhaps in the long run of Sweden as well.

From the economic point of view, Denmark's Membership in the very nature of things puts the limelight on agricultural policy. Denmark is strong in agriculture and traditionally exports much of its produce. This is why we must have Denmark with us in organizing the western European markets."

- Shortly after the referendum, Mr Jens Otto Krag, the Danish Prime Minister, announced his resignation before the Danish Parliament.

3 October 1972

- In an interview with the French daily "Le Monde" Mr *Edward Gierek*, First Secretary of the United Polish Workers Party, said in reply to questions on EEC-Polish relations, "Regional economic integration is indisputably one of the typical trends in today's world. The revolution in science and technology makes it in many ways obligatory.

If therefore we maintain, as you know, a critical attitude towards the EEC, it is not because we are hostile to this principle of economic integration. We are realists. We know that the EEC is a reality. We blame it for its restrictive policy towards the Socialist countries. We are against all barriers that hamper the development of economic relations. The crux of the problem does not lie in our attitude towards the EEC but in the EEC's attitude to us."

- Speaking to the Paris Chamber of Commerce and industry, Mr *Gierek* appealed for contacts between the Community and COMECON, "Our countries are developing and acting within different systems of integration.

The existence of these systems, the COMECON and the Common Market, is a reality which cannot be ignored. I think that when the time is ripe we shall have to set up between the two the indispensable relationship which will match their character. This will happen all the sooner that the Common Market discards more swiftly its discrimination against the COMECON countries and puts forward new proposals.”

- Reviewing his Government’s action programme before the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, Mr *Pierre Messmer*, reaffirmed France’s resolve to “construct Europe practically and effectively.”

“Having achieved the Common Market and now its enlargement, we must henceforth move towards the goals which the Member States set themselves at the Hague Conference; namely, intensification of the Community undertaking.” The forthcoming Summit should help us to “re-examine the main problems and determine the guidelines required to give Europe the fresh boost we want.”

4 October 1972

- The *British Labour Party* Congress at Blackpool passed a Resolution by which a Labour Government would start fresh negotiations with the Community. A motion asking for Britain’s withdrawal from the Community, as well as a Resolution in favour of the current Accession terms, were rejected by the Congress.

5 October 1972

- Interviewed by the Munich daily “*Süddeutsche Zeitung*” Mr *Herbert Wehner*, Vice-Chairman of the German Social Democrat Party, felt that democratic control and the scope for applying such control were inadequately developed in the Community. Moreover, all the executive Institutions, the Commission as well as the Council had up to now taken far too little initiative to foster Parliament’s development. Concerning the social component of European construction, Mr Wehner said, “Either we find within the Community powers engaged in promoting the social development of democratic Member States and the social aspect of the Economic and Monetary Union or the Community will be faced with crises more serious than had ever been predicted by its founders.”

9 October 1972

- The European Journalists Association awarded the European journalism prize to Mr *Jean François Dupeyron* of the Bordeaux paper "Sud-Ouest" and to Mr *Charles Rebuffat*, Chief Editor of "Le Soir", Brussels.

10 October 1972

- *Denmark* decided to apply again the Community Agreement limiting the Community currency fluctuation margins to 2.25 %.
- Ambassador *Attilio Cattani* died in Milan after a heart attack. He was seventy-two. In his top level diplomatic functions, Mr Cattani had played a major role in the construction of Europe.

11 October 1972

- Queen *Margrethe II* signed the law bringing into force Denmark's Accession to the Community.
- Mr *Knud Hertling*, Minister for Greenland, revealed in the Danish Parliament that a Committee will be appointed to study the question of Greenland's dependency on Denmark and the possibility of according her the same status of semi-autonomy as the Faroe Islands. Greenland is an integral part of Denmark, as under the 1953 Constitution. The island's citizens voted "no" in the October referendum on Denmark's joining the Common Market.

During the Parliamentary debate, Mr *Ivar Nørgaard*, Minister of External Economy, stated that he could say in Brussels that Greenland was thinking about getting a status akin to that of the Faroe Islands.

12 October 1972

- Mr *Ralf Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, suggested that a "Trans-Atlantic" Summit Conference be held after the forthcoming elections in western Europe and the United States. Such a top-level meeting would be of value in dealing with the various problems of the Atlantic Alliance.

13 October 1972

- The "European Community of European Consumer Cooperatives" (EURO-COOP) sent the Commission a Memorandum on "*Europe at the service of the consumer*" in which it finds that "the construction of Europe cannot advance unless the 'masses' and the Institutions are more closely linked through the participation of all the economic and social strata and especially of all the workers both as producers and consumers." The Memorandum demands "that consumers be closely involved in all proceedings and decisions affecting them".

17 October 1972

- The *Luxembourg Parliament* ratified by fifty votes to six the Community Enlargement Treaty.
- *Queen Elizabeth II* signed the Act of Accession of Great Britain to the Community.

18 October 1972

- The Ambassadors of Great Britain and Denmark officially deposited in Rome the ratification documents of the Accession Treaty.

20 October 1972

- The first *Summit Conference* of the enlarged Community was held in Paris on 19 and 20 October 1972 attended by the Heads of State or Government of the nine Member countries and the Commission of the EEC.¹
- The Agreement to construct the railway tunnel under the Channel was signed simultaneously in London and Paris by the States and the building companies.

¹ See Part One, Chapter I.

22 October 1972

- During a ceremony at Montigny-lès-Metz (Moselle), the President of the French Senate, Mr *Alain Poher*, conferred the Robert Schuman Gold Medal on *Hendrik Brugmans*, former Rector of the College of Europe, Bruges.
- At their General Meeting the Association of Friends of President Robert Schuman held in Scy-Chazelles (Moselle) decided to set up a "*European Academy of Literature, Arts and Science*."

23 October 1972

- The *Union of Industries of the EEC* sent the Commission a note of its official position concerning the anti-inflationary measures. In this document UNICE considers that the monetary erosion entails grave dangers for European integration and for the market economy system. After expressing opinions on the various measures envisaged at Community level, UNICE emphasizes that an anti-inflationary policy cannot triumph unless it is based on a concerted economic and monetary policy between the Member States.
- Concerning the Summit Conference, the *New China Agency* observed, "The outcome of the Conference showed that the western European countries whose independence and security are constantly threatened by the rivalry between the two super-powers in Europe have decided to take their Union a stage further, to strengthen their political and economic cooperation and to build an independent Europe which will assert its personality and resist interference and control from the two super-powers."
- The Council of NATO decided to open preliminary talks in Helsinki on 22 November for the *Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*.

24 October 1972

- The *British Government* published a White Paper on harmonizing its immigration laws with the Community provisions.
- In his statement on general policy made before the Norwegian Parliament, the new Prime Minister Mr *Lars Korvald* said that he would ask as soon as possible for negotiations to be opened with the Community for

signing a free-trade agreement. Mr Korvald pointed out that Norway would remain a Member of EFTA.

- During his visit to Moscow, Mr *Giulio Andreotti*, the Italian Prime Minister, speaking at the dinner in his honour, said of the European Community, "This Community firmly intends to live up to its own responsibilities in Europe. This is why it is going to contribute constructively to the work of surmounting the barriers dividing our continent."

- Mr *Alexei Kosygin*, the Soviet Prime Minister, in reply reiterated that regarding the Community "the Soviet Union did not approve of the policy of economically closed groups. This policy does not fit in with our times." Mr Kosygin added, "We suppose that Italian business circles and those of the other Member States are realist enough not to put additional difficulties in the way of developing economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries."

26 October 1972

- An Agreement on an initial phase in the campaign against pollution of the Rhine by salt was drawn up by the Ministers of the signatory countries to the Bern Convention. Meeting in The Hague on 25 and 26 October with the Commission, represented by Mr Spinelli, the Ministers made a series of commitments on anti-pollution measures with the costs to be borne by the Netherlands, Germany, France and Switzerland.

30 October 1972

- In a statement put out by the White House, the President of the United States of America, Mr *Richard Nixon*, commented on the outcome of the European Summit as follows, "During this key meeting, the Members of the Community set themselves the goal 'of converting all their relations into a European Union' before the end of this decade. The United States firmly supports this objective. It is and has always been my deepest conviction that progress towards a united Europe favours world peace, security and prosperity."

31 October 1972

- In her speech made at the re-assembly of Parliament, *Queen Elizabeth II* spoke of her country's role in the Community, "My Government will fully play a constructive part in the enlarged European Community and confidently

awaits the possibilities offered by Britain's Membership both to develop to the full our country's economic and industrial potential and strengthen the enlarged Community's influence for the greatest good of the whole world."

- The Ministers of the Member States of the enlarged Community responsible for protection of the environment met in Bonn with the Commission represented by Mr Spinelli to discuss jointly for the first time the issues involved in a *European environment policy*. The Ministers brought out the basic principles of a European policy and acknowledged that the national programmes would have to be interlocked and policies would have to be harmonized within the Community on the basis of a long-term common policy.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Session 1972-1973

Compte rendu in extenso des séances des 20 et 21 septembre 1972 (Verbatim account of sessions, 20 and 21 September 1972)

Appendix 153
of September 1972

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 20 septembre 1972 (Minutes of session, Wednesday, 20 September 1972)

C 103, 5.10.1972

Avis sur la proposition relative à une communication en vue des décisions du Conseil concernant la politique régionale de la Communauté et à une proposition de résolution du Conseil relative à des moyens de politique régionale de la Communauté (Opinion on the Proposal concerning a Communication pending Council Decisions on Community regional policy and on a proposed Council Resolution about Community regional policy resources)

Question orale 13/72, avec débat, de M. Cousté au nom du groupe de l'Union démocratique européenne à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la prochaine réunion du Fonds monétaire international (Verbal Question 13/72 with debate by Mr Cousté for the UDE Group to the Commission on the next IMF meeting)

Question orale 14/72, avec débat, de M^{me} Orth au nom du groupe socialiste à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la politique des consommateurs appliquée dans les Communautés (Verbal Question 14/72 with debate by Mrs Orth for the Socialist Group to the Commission on applied consumer policy in the Community)

Question orale 12/72, avec débat, de la commission des finances et des budgets au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur les conséquences budgétaires du programme quinquennal de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique dans le domaine de l'informatique, en application de la décision du Conseil du 25 avril 1972 — Consultation du Parlement (Verbal Question 12/72 with debate from the Financial and Budget Committee to the Council (EEC) on the budgetary effects of the five-year EAEC research and education programme in the field of data processing, as an application of the Council Decision of 25 April 1972 — Consultation of Parliament)

Résolution sur les recommandations de la commission parlementaire mixte CEE-Turquie relatives au septième rapport annuel du conseil d'association CEE-Turquie, adoptées à Marmaris le 8 juin 1972 (Resolution on the Recommendations by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee on the seventh Annual Report of the EEC-Turkey Association Council, adopted in Marmaris, 8 June 1972)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur agricole suite à l'évolution de la situation monétaire (Opinion on the proposed Regulation on measures to be taken in the agricultural sector for monetary developments)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 21 septembre 1972 (Minutes of session, Thursday, 21 September 1972)

C 103, 5.10.1972

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinions on Proposals for:)

I. une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées du coiffeur (ex groupe 855 CITI) [I. A Directive on right of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed hairdressers (ex group 855 CITI)]

II. une directive visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres pour les activités du coiffeur (ex groupe 855 CITI) [II. A Directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications for hairdressers (ex group 855 CITI)]

III. une directive visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives pour les activités du coiffeur (ex groupe 855 CITI) [III. A Directive on the coordination of legal, regulation and administrative provisions for hairdressers (ex group 855 CITI)]

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant les modalités de réalisation de la libre prestation de services pour certaines activités de l'avocat (Opinion on the proposed Directive on methods for achieving freedom to supply services for some activities of lawyers)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinions on Proposals for:)

I. un règlement portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires de vins de Xeres, de la sous-position ex 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (I. A Regulation on opening, distributing and administering Community tariff quotas for sherry under CCT sub-head ex 22.05, of Spanish origin)

II. un règlement portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire de vins de Malaga, de la sous-position ex 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (II. A Regulation on opening, distributing and administering a Community tariff quota for Malaga wines, under CCT sub-head ex 22.05, of Spanish origin)

III. un règlement portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire de vins de Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja, Valdepenas, de la sous-position ex 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (III. A Regulation on opening, distributing and administering a Community tariff quota on Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja and Valdepenas wines, under CCT sub-head ex 22.05, of Spanish origin)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif au concours du FEOGA, section garantie, pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 à 1970 (Opinion on the proposed Regulation covering EAGGF (Guarantee Section) aid for accounting periods 1967/1968 to 1970)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinion on Proposals for:)

I. un règlement portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les noisettes fraîches,

ou sèches, même sans leurs coques ou décortiquées, de la sous-position ex 08.05 G du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Turquie (I. A Regulation on opening, distributing and administering a Community tariff quota for fresh or dried hazel-nuts even shelled or husked, under CCT sub-head ex 08.05 G, of Turkish origin)

II. un règlement portant suspension totale ou partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits agricoles originaires de Turquie (II. A Regulation on total or partial waiving of CCT charges for some agricultural produce of Turkish origin)

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 9 octobre 1972 (Minutes of session, Monday, 9 October 1972)

C 112, 27.10.1972

Question orale 15/72, avec débat, de la commission de l'énergie, de la recherche et des problèmes atomiques à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'avenir du Centre commun de recherche (Verbal Question 15/72 with debate, from the Committee for Energy, Research and Atomic Problems to the EEC Commission on the future of the JRC)

Avis sur la proposition de résolution du Conseil portant complément à la résolution du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, établissant un programme en vue de l'élimination des entraves techniques aux échanges de produits industriels, résultant de disparités entre les dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des États membres (Opinion on proposed Council Resolution supporting Council Resolution of 28 May 1969, setting up a programme for removing technical barriers to trade in industrial products resulting from anomalies between Member States legal and administrative provisions)

Résolution sur les contrôles du trafic intracommunautaire (Resolution on inter-Community traffic checks)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 10 octobre 1972 (Minutes of session, Tuesday, 10 October 1972)

C 112, 27.10.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant détermination des pouvoirs et obligations des agents mandatés par la Commission selon l'article 14, paragraphe 5, du règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 2/71 du Conseil du 2 janvier 1971 (Opinion on proposed Regulation to specify authority and duties of Commission mandated agents as under Article 14(5) of Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 2/71 of 2 January 1972)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'aménagement intérieur des véhicules à moteur (parties intérieures de l'habitacle autres que le ou les rétroviseurs intérieurs, disposition des commandes, toit ou toit ouvrant, dossier et partie arrière des sièges) [Opinion on proposed Directive for alignment of Member States' law on interiors of motor vehicles (apart from inside driving mirrors, control layout, roof or sliding roof, back and rear part of seats)]

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositifs de protection contre une utilisation non autorisée des véhicules à moteur (Opinion on proposed Directive on alignment of Member States' law concerning protection against non-authorized use of motor vehicles)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant prorogation et modification du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Opinion on proposed Regulation for extending and amending Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on adopting a system of bracket rates applicable to road freight haulage between Member States)

Question orale 16/72, avec débat, de MM. Vredeling et Lange, au nom du groupe socialiste du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur les démarches de la Commission à propos des difficultés survenues chez Enka-Glanzstoff, et point de vue de la Commission en ce qui concerne la suppression et la prévention de surcapacités dans l'industrie européenne des fibres de polyester (Verbal question 16/72 with debate from Mr Vredeling and Mr Lange for the Socialist Group to the Commission on the Commission's action over the problems at Enka-Glanzstoff, and on the Commission's viewpoint concerning prevention of overcapacity in European polyester fibre industry)

Résolution relative à l'avenir du Centre commun de recherche et l'établissement d'un programme pluriannuel de recherche et d'enseignement (Resolution on future of the JRC and the setting up of a multi-annual research and education programme)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif au contrôle de la capacité des transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Opinion on proposed Regulation for controlling road freight haulage capacity between Member States)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinions on Proposals for:)

I. un règlement instituant des mesures particulières et temporaires concernant le recrutement de fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes ressortissants du Royaume-Uni, du Danemark, de l'Irlande et de la Norvège, ainsi que de la cessation définitive des fonctions de fonctionnaires de ces Communautés (I. A Regulation bringing in special and temporary measures for recruiting EEC officials of British, Danish, Irish and Norwegian nationality and for terminating the function of Community officials)

II. un règlement portant modification du règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 260/68 du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant fixation des conditions et de la procédure de l'impôt établi au profit des Communautés européennes (II. A Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 260/68 of 29 February 1968, which fixed the conditions and procedure of the levy adopted for the benefit of the EEC)

III. un règlement portant modification du règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 549/69 du Conseil déterminant les catégories des fonctionnaires et agents des Communautés européennes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions des articles 12, 13, deuxième alinéa, et 14 du protocole sur les privilèges et immunités des Communautés (III. A Regulation amending Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 549/69 specifying grades of EEC Officials and agents covered by Articles 12, 13(2) and Article 14 of the Protocol on Community privilege and immunity)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 11 octobre 1972 (Minutes of session, Wednesday, 11 October 1972)

C 112, 27.10.1972

Avis sur la proposition concernant le rapport annuel sur la situation économique de la Communauté (Opinion on Proposal concerning the Annual Report of the Community's Economic Situation)

Avis sur la proposition concernant le rapport annuel sur la situation économique de la Communauté (parties relatives aux politiques budgétaires des États membres) [Opinion on Proposal concerning the Annual Report of the Community's Economic Situation (sections on Member States' budget policies)]

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 12 octobre 1972 (Minutes of session, Thursday, 12 October 1972)

C 112, 27.10.1972

Résolution sur les possibilités d'assurer en tout temps un approvisionnement suffisant en énergie de la Communauté, en vue de garantir, de promouvoir et de développer la compétitivité de la Communauté sur le marché mondial, condition de croissance économique, de plein emploi et d'une politique sociale de progrès (Resolution on timely ensurance of adequate energy supplies for the Community so as to guarantee, promote and amplify Community competitiveness on the world market, prerequisite for economic growth, full employment and progressive social policy)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement complétant le règlement (CEE) 816/70 en ce qui concerne les teneurs maximales totales en anhydride sulfureux des vins autres que mousseux et de liqueur destinés à la consommation humaine directe dans la Communauté (Opinion on proposed Regulation (EEC) 816/70 reference maximal sulphurous anhydride content of non-sparkling and liqueur wines for direct consumption in the EEC)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Opinion on proposed Regulation (EEC) 816/70 covering extra provisions for joint organization of wine market)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 865/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Opinion on proposed Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 865/68 reference joint organization of market in sector of fruit and vegetable-based processed products)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 13 octobre 1972 (Minutes of session, Friday, 13 October 1972)

C 112, 27.10.1972

Avis sur les propositions relatives à ; (Opinions on Proposals for:)

I. un règlement fixant les primes octroyées aux acheteurs de tabac en feuilles de la récolte 1972 (I. A Regulation fixing premiums granted to tobacco-leaf buyers for the 1972 crop)

II. un règlement fixant, pour le tabac emballé, les prix d'intervention dérivés et les qualités de référence applicables à la récolte 1972 (II. A Regulation fixing, for packed tobacco, the derived intervention prices and reference qualities for the 1972 crop)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinions on Proposals for:)

I. un règlement fixant le prix indicatif de marché et le prix d'intervention de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (I. A Regulation fixing the market target price and the intervention price for olive oil over the 1972/1973 marketing year)

II. un règlement relatif à l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (II. A Regulation on aid for the olive oil sector)

III. un règlement modifiant l'article 10 du règlement 136/66/CEE en ce qui concerne l'aide à l'huile d'olive (III. A Regulation amending Article 10 of EEC Regulation 136/66/EEC reference aid for the olive oil sector)

Written Questions with Replies

Question écrite 402/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Entrave aux exportations d'oignons de tulipes des Pays-Bas (402/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Hindrance to exports of Netherlands tulip bulbs)

C 94, 9. 9.1972

Question écrite 466/71 de M. Gerlach au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Compétences de la commission de contrôle des Communautés européennes (466/71 by Mr Gerlach to the Council: Authority of the EEC Audit Committee)

C 97, 23. 9.1972

Question écrite 521/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Droit des Communautés d'intenter des actions pénales contre les fonctionnaires (521/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: The Community's right to take legal action against EEC officials)

C 97, 23. 9.1972

Question écrite 522/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Exclusion de la RDA de la participation à la conférence internationale sur l'aménagement de l'environnement (522/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Exclusion of East Germany from the International Environment Conference)

C 97, 23. 9.1972

Question écrite 523/71 de M. Gerlach au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Utilisation des installations et des équipements des centres communs de recherches (523/71 by Mr Gerlach to the Council: Use of plant and equipment in joint research centres)

C 97, 23. 9.1972

Question écrite 537/71 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Participation des ressortissants des États membres de la CEE à la vie civique et politique des communautés locales de leur résidence (537/71 by Mr Glinne to the Council: Participation by Member States' subjects in the civic and political life of their local municipalities)

C 97, 23. 9.1972

Question écrite 70/72 de M. Cousté au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Enquêtes statistiques coordonnées de conjoncture dans l'industrie (70/72 by Mr Cousté to the Council: Coordinated statistical surveys on the short-term industrial economic situation)

C 97, 23. 9.1972

- Question écrite 87/72 de M. Werner au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Contribution active des Communautés à la solution du conflit israélo-arabe (87/72 by Mr Werner to the Council: The Community's active contribution to settling the Israel-Arab conflict) C 97, 23. 9.1972
- Question écrite 164/72 de M. Jahn au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Suppression du contrôle aux frontières de l'assurance de la responsabilité civile résultant de la circulation des véhicules automoteurs (164/72 by Mr Jahn to the Council: Abolition of frontier checks on civil responsibility insurance for motor traffic) C 97, 23. 9.1972
- Question écrite 183/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Procédure de consultation entre le Conseil et les représentants des fonctionnaires européens (183/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Consultation procedure between the Council and EEC officials' representatives) C 97, 23. 9.1972
- Question écrite 194/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Problèmes concernant la procédure de consultation du Parlement européen, examinés par le Conseil (194/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Problems in the procedure for consulting Parliament, reviewed by the Council) C 97, 23. 9.1972
- Question écrite 3/71 de M. Wohlfart à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Violation du principe de l'égalité de traitement fiscal des travailleurs migrants ressortissants d'un État membre de la Communauté et occupés dans un autre État membre (réponse complémentaire) [3/71 by Mr Wohlfart to the Commission: Violation of the principle of equality in taxation of migrant workers nationals of a Member State and working in another (additional reply)] C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 89/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Difficultés auxquelles sont confrontés certains ports yougoslaves à la suite de l'entrée en vigueur de l'accord CEE-Israël (réponse complémentaire) [89/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Problems faced by some ports in Jugoslavia after the EEC-Israel Agreement (additional reply)] C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 364/71 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Documents requis à l'importation en France des produits de la pêche (réponse complémentaire) [364/71 by Mr Kriedemann to the Commission: Documents required in France for importing fishery products (additional reply)] C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 407/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Nouvelles directives arrêtées en république fédérale d'Allemagne concernant le commerce intérieur allemand (réponse complémentaire) [407/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: New Directives adopted in Germany (FR) ref. German international trade (additional reply)] C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 549/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Subventions aux entreprises néerlandaises productrices de lait de consommation (549/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Subsidies for Dutch undertakings producing consumer milk) C 105, 10.10.1972

- Question écrite 90/72 de M. Wolfram à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Extension aux travailleurs originaires d'autres pays de la Communauté du bénéfice des mesures nationales applicables en matière de politique de l'emploi (90/72 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission: Extending the benefits of national measures applied in employment policy to workers from other Community countries) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 107/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Différence de prix des pièces de rechange Citroën dans la Communauté (107/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Variations in price for Citroen spares in the EEC) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 119/72 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Manipulation dans les importations de viande bovine provenant d'Éthiopie et d'autres pays africains et de viande porcine provenant de Chine (119/72 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission: Handling of beef and veal imports from Ethiopia and other African countries and imports of pigmeat from China) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 140/72 de MM. Oele et Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Traité de commerce entre le Japon et le Benelux (140/72 by Mr Oele and Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Trade treaty between Japan and Benelux) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 150/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fraude à l'importation de viande en provenance d'Afrique orientale et d'Asie (150/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Fraud in meat imports from East Africa and Asia) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 151/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction de l'importation aux États-Unis de jambon néerlandais en conserve (151/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Suspension by the USA of imported Dutch ham preserves) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 157/72 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Violation de la décision relative au temps de conduite dans les transports routiers de marchandises (157/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Violation of the Decision ref. length of driving spells in road freight haulage) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 161/72 de MM. Oele et Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Développement de la production industrielle dans les pays en voie de développement, et plus particulièrement de la production textile (161/72 by Messrs Oele and Vredeling to the Commission: Development of industrial output, especially textiles, in the developing countries) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 163/72 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Marché des engrais chimiques (163/72 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission: The chemical fertilizer market) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 167/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord entre la Grande-Bretagne et

- les Communautés européennes sur la prise de décisions à l'unanimité (167/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The EEC-GB Agreement on unanimity of Decisions) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 200/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Défense des consommateurs dans la Communauté (200/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Consumer protection in the EEC) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 232/72 de M. Koning à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contingents tarifaires communautaires de vins de Xeres, de Malaga, de Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja et Valdepenas (232/72 by Mr de Koning to the Commission: EEC tariff quotas for wines from Xeres, Malaga, Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja and Valdepenas) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Question écrite 2/72 de M. Jahn à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prise en considération des intérêts des consommateurs lors des décisions de la Commission (réponse complémentaire) [2/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission: Consideration of consumer interests in Commission Decisions (additional reply)] C 106, 11.10.1972
- Question écrite 60/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Teneur maximale admissible de mercure dans le poisson (60/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Maximum allowable mercury level in fish) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Question écrite 144/72 de M. Vals au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Candidature éventuelle de l'Espagne à l'association ou à l'adhésion à la CEE (144/72 by Mr Vals to the Council: Spain as a possible candidate for EEC Membership or Association) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Question écrite 153/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réserves de gaz naturel du plateau continental de la mer du Nord (153/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Reserves of natural gas on the North Sea Continental Shelf) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Question écrite 156/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Investissements directs de la république fédérale d'Allemagne en France et de la République française en Allemagne [156/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Direct German (FR) investments in France and French investments in Germany (FR)] C 106, 11.10.1972
- Question écrite 165/72 de M. Wolram à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Précautions à prendre dans le secteur de l'énergie (165/72 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission: Precautions to be taken in the energy sector) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Question écrite 172/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide alimentaire octroyée à la république d'Indonésie (172/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Food aid granted to Indonesia) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Question écrite 178/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Arrangement dans le secteur des produits de jute (178/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Arrangements in the jute product sector) C 106, 11.10.1972

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- Règlement (CEE) 1921/72 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1921/72 of 6 September 1972 fixing base amount of import levy for syrups and some other sugar sector products) L 205, 7. 9.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 2011/72 de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2011/72 of 21 September 1972 fixing export refunds on rice and broken)	L 217, 22. 9.1972
Règlement (CEE) 2012/72 de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2012/72 of 21 September 1972 fixing corrective factor for refunds on rice and broken)	L 217, 22. 9.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2027/72 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2027/72 of 25 September 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 219, 26. 9.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2028/72 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2028/72 of 25 September 1972 adjusting corrective factor for cereal refunds) L 219, 26. 9.1972
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L 220, 27. 9.1972

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

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L 201, 2. 9.1972

72/312/CEE :

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72/313/CEE :

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L 201, 2. 9.1972

72/314/CEE :

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L 201, 2. 9.1972

72/315/CEE :

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L 201, 2. 9.1972

72/316/CEE :

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L 201, 2. 9.1972

72/317/CEE :

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L 201, 2. 9.1972

72/318/CEE :

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L 206, 8. 9.1972

72/319/CEE :

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L 206, 8. 9.1972

72/320/CEE :

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L 206, 8. 9.1972

72/321/CEE :

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L 206, 8. 9.1972

72/322/CEE :

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L 208, 11. 9.1972

72/323/CEE :

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L 211, 14. 9.1972

72/324/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique et le grand-duché de Luxembourg à exclure du traitement communautaire les raisins de table de la position 08.04 A I du tarif douanier commun, originaires de l'Espagne et de l'Albanie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 14 August 1972 authorizing Belgium and Luxembourg to exclude from Community treatment, dessert grapes under sub-head 08.04 A I of CCT, of Spanish and Albanian origin and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 220, 27. 9.1972

72/325/CEE :

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

72/326/CEE :

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

72/329/CEE :

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L 220, 27. 9.1972

72/330/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1972, relative à la non-application de la taxe à l'exportation prévue aux règlements (CEE) 2227/71 et 673/72, à certaines livraisons de lait écrémé en poudre dans le cadre de l'aide alimentaire (Commission Decision of 11 September 1972 ref. non-application of export tax provided under Regulations (EEC) 2227/71 and 673/72 on some consignments of skim milk powder as part of food aid)

L 220, 27. 9.1972

72/331/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 400 000 tonnes de froment tendre détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 12 September 1972 ref. opening standing tender for exporting 400 000 tonnes of soft wheat held by the German intervention agency)

L 220, 27. 9.1972

72/332/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 13 September 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the first partial award of tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 220, 27. 9.1972

72/336/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 18 September 1972 on fixing minimum sales price of butter for the fifth individual tender made under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)

L 227, 5.10.1972

72/337/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1972, annulant la première adjudication particulière effectuée pour le beurre dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1519/72 (Commission Decision of 19 September 1972 annulling the first individual tender made for butter under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72)

L 227, 5.10.1972

72/338/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 20 September 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the second partial award of tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 227, 5.10.1972

72/339/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 130 000 tonnes d'orge détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 22 September 1972 ref. opening standing tender for exporting 130 000 tonnes of barley held by the German intervention agency)

L 227, 5.10.1972

72/340/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les poivrons surgelés, de la position 07.02 ex B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Yougoslavie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 25 September 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment deep-frozen pimentos under sub-head 07.02 ex B of CCT of Yugoslavian origin and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 227, 5.10.1972

72/341/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1972, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (cinquantième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 28 September 1972 ref. waiving Recommendation 1-64 of the High Authority on increasing protection for steel products on the Community periphery (fiftieth waiver)]

L 228, 6.10.1972

72/342/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 27 September 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the third partial award of tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 232, 12.10.1972

72/343/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum pour la fourniture de produits d'œufs au PAM dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication prévue dans le règlement (CEE) 1779/72 (Commission Decision of 29 September 1972 fixing maximum amount for supply of egg products to the WFP under tendering procedure covered by Regulation (EEC) 1779/72)

L 232, 12.10.1972

72/344/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1972, modifiant la décision du 10 août 1972 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 245 656 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 2 October 1972 amending Decision of 10 August 1972 on opening standing tender for exporting 245 656 tonnes of rye held by German intervention agency)

L 232, 12.10.1972

72/345/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1519/72 (Commission Decision of 2 October 1972 ref. fixing minimum sales price of butter for second individual tender made under standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72)

L 232, 12.10.1972

72/347/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1972, fixant le prix minimum de vente des graines de colza et de navette pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2030/72 (Commission Decision of 12 October 1972 fixing minimum sale price of rape and colza seeds for tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 2030/72)

L 233, 13.10.1972

72/348/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1972, modifiant la décision du 12 septembre 1972 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 400 000 tonnes de froment tendre détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 2 October 1972 amending Decision of 12 September 1972 ref. opening of standing tender for exporting 400 000 tonnes of soft wheat held by the German intervention agency)

L 236, 18.10.1972

72/349/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la sixième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 2 October 1972 ref. fixing minimum sale price of butter for sixth individual tender made under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)

L 236, 18.10.1972

72/350/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1972, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif des semences (Commission Decision of 4 October 1972 ref. forming an Advisory Committee on seeds)

L 236, 18.10.1972

72/351/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1972, portant quatrième modification de la décision du 15 mars 1972 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 10 765 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Decision of 5 October 1972 ref. fourth amendment to Decision of 15 March 1972 on opening standing tender for exporting 10 765 tonnes of rye held by the Dutch intervention agency)

L 236, 18.10.1972

72/352/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 4 October 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for fourth partial award of tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 238, 20.10.1972

72/353/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1972, portant troisième modification de la décision du 15 mars 1972 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 7 089 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention belge (Commission Decision of 5 October 1972 ref. third amendment to Decision of 15 March 1972 on opening standing tender for exporting 7 089 tonnes of rye held by the Belgian intervention agency)

L 238, 20.10.1972

72/354/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils récepteurs de radio, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son et les jumelles, avec ou sans prismes, des positions 85.15 A III et ex 90.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires respectivement d'URSS et de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 5 October 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment, radio-receiving sets even if combined with sound recording or reproduction apparatus, and binoculars with or without prism, under subheads 85.15 AIII and ex 90.05, of CCT, of respectively Russian and Hongkong origin and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 238, 20.10.1972

72/355/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1972, adressé au gouvernement belge au sujet du projet d'arrêté royal modifiant l'arrêté royal du 23 mars 1970 portant exécution du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans les domaines des transports par route (Commission Opinion of 6 October 1972 addressed to the Belgian Government concerning the draft Royal Decree amending Royal Decree of 23 March 1970 in application of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on harmonizing some social provisions in the road haulage field)

L 238, 20.10.1972

72/357/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 11 October 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the fifth partial award of tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 241, 24.10.1972

72/358/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1972, fixant le prix minimum de vente des graines de colza et de navette pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2030/72 (Commission Decision of 12 October 1972 fixing minimum sale price for rape and colza seeds for tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 2030/72)

L 241, 24.10.1972

72/359/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les articles de bonneterie en matières textiles autres que le coton, des positions ex 60.02, 60.04 B et ex 60.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 12 October 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment, millinery articles made from textiles other than cotton, under sub-heads 60.02, 60.04 B and ex 60.05 of CCT, originating from Hongkong and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 241, 24.10.1972

72/360/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la septième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 16 October 1972 ref. fixing minimum sale price of butter for the seventh individual tender made under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)

L 241, 24.10.1972

72/361/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la troisième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1519/72 (Commission Decision of 16 October 1972 ref. fixing minimum sale price of butter for the third individual tender made under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72)

L 241, 24.10.1972

72/365/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1972, fixant les dispositions d'application des enquêtes statistiques concernant le lait et les produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 18 October 1972 fixing application arrangements for statistical surveys on milk and dairy produce)

L 246, 30.10.1972

Recommendations and Opinions

Avis relatif à l'importation de produits japonais dans la Communauté tombant sous l'application du traité de Rome (Opinion on importing Japanese products into the Community which come under the application of the Rome Treaty)

C 111, 21.10.1972

Commission proposals to the Council

Modifications à la proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 656/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, relatif au régime applicable au maïs originaire de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Amendments to the proposed Council Regulation (EEC) to amend Council Regulation (EEC) 656/71 of 30 March 1971 concerning system applicable to maize originating from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) .

C 94, 9. 9.1972

- Proposition de règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) du Conseil portant détermination des pouvoirs et obligations des agents mandatés par la Commission selon l'article 14, paragraphe 5, du règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 2/71 du Conseil du 2 janvier 1971 (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) specifying obligations and authority of agents mandated by the Commission as under Artikel 14(3), of Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 2/71 of 21.71) C 94, 9. 8.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à l'établissement de statistiques homogènes concernant la main-d'œuvre étrangère (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on setting up homogeneous statistics on foreign labour) C 94, 9. 8.1972
- Proposition de résolution du Conseil relative à des moyens de politique régionale de la Communauté (Proposed Council Resolution on the Community's regional policy resources) C 94, 9.8.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au droit des ressortissants d'un État membre de demeurer sur le territoire d'un autre État membre après y avoir exercé une activité non salariée (Proposed Council Directive on the right of Member States' nationals to stay in the territory of another Member State after performing a self-employed activity there) C 94, 9. 8.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil étendant le champ d'application de la directive du Conseil, du 25 février 1964, pour la coordination des mesures spéciales aux étrangers en matière de déplacement et de séjour justifiées par des raisons d'ordre public, de sécurité publique et de santé publique, aux ressortissants d'un État membre qui exercent le droit de demeurer sur le territoire d'un État membre après y avoir exercé une activité non salariée (Proposed Council Directive extending application scope of Council Directive of 25 February 1964 which coordinates special measures for foreigners with regard to relocation and residence and justified on grounds of public health, safety and law order. Directive to be extended to cover nationals of a Member State availing themselves of the right to stay in the territory of a Member State after performing a self-employed activity there) C 94, 9. 8.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au dispositif de protection contre une utilisation non autorisée des véhicules à moteur (Proposed Council Directive concerning alignment of Member States law on protection against non-authorized use of motor vehicles) C 94, 9. 9.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive, du 23 novembre 1970, concernant les additifs dans l'alimentation des animaux (Proposed Council Directive amending Directive of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in animal feeds) C 94, 9. 9.1972
- Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant modification du statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes en faveur des fonctionnaires anciens déportés ou internés de la résistance victimes des régimes national-socialiste et fasciste (Proposed Council Regulation on amending the statute of EEC officials in favour of Resistance internees and deportees victims of the Nazi and Fascist regimes) C 94, 9. 9.1972

Propositions de règlements du Conseil: (Proposed Council Regulations:)

I. instituant des mesures particulières et temporaires concernant le recrutement de fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes ressortissants du Royaume-Uni, du Danemark, de l'Irlande et de la Norvège, ainsi que la cessation définitive des fonctions de fonctionnaires de ces Communautés (I. Adopting special and temporary measures for recruiting EEC officials, nationals of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway, and for terminating the function of Community officials).

II. portant modification du règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 260/68 du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant fixation des conditions et de la procédure d'application de l'impôt établi au profit des Communautés européennes (II. On amending Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 260/68 of 29 February 1968 which fixes conditions and procedures for applying the tax set up for the benefit of the EEC).

III. portant modification du règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 549/69 du Conseil déterminant les catégories des fonctionnaires et agents des Communautés européennes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions des articles 12, 13, deuxième alinéa, et 14 du protocole sur les privilèges et immunités des Communautés (III. On amending Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) specifying categories of officials and agents of the EEC covered by provisions of Articles 12,13(2) and 14 of the Protocol on Community Privilege and Immunity) . . .

C 94, 9. 9.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant prorogation et modification du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) to extend and amend Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on adoption of a bracket-rate tariff system applicable to road freight haulage between Member States)

C 94, 9. 9.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: [Proposed Council Regulations (EEC)]:

I. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1035/72 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (I. Amending Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 on joint organization of the market in fruit and vegetables sector)

II. portant modification du règlement (CEE) 2518/69 établissant, dans le secteur des fruits et légumes, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et aux critères de fixation de leur montant (II. Amending Regulation (EEC) 2518/69 laying down for fruit and vegetables sector general rules for granting export refunds and criteria for fixing amounts)

III. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2517/69 définissant certaines mesures en vue de l'assainissement de la production fruitière dans la Communauté (III. Amending Regulation (EEC) 2517/69 defining some measures for improving Community fruit production) . . .

C 99, 27. 9.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 865/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Pro-

posed Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 865/68 on joint organization of market in sector of fruit- and vegetable-based processed products)

C 99, 27. 9.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : [Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) :]

I. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les noix fraîches ou sèches, même sans leurs coques ou décortiquées, de la sous-position ex 08.05 G du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Turquie (I. On opening, distributing and administering a Community tariff quota for fresh or dried hazel nuts even shelled or husked, under sub-head ex 08.05 of CCT, of Turkish original)

II. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certains produits pétroliers, du chapitre 27 du tarif douanier commun, raffinés en Turquie (II. On opening, distributing and administering a Community tariff quota for some oil products, under Chapter 27 of CCT, refined in Turkey.)

III. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires de fils de coton, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, et d'autres tissus de coton, des positions 55.05 et 55.09 du tarif douanier commun, en provenance de Turquie (III. On opening, distributing and administering a Community tariff quota for cotton yarns, unprocessed for retail sale and other cotton cloths under sub-heads 55.05 and 55.09 of CCT, of Turkish original)

IV. portant suspension totale ou partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits agricoles originaires de Turquie (IV. On total or partial waiving of CCT charges for some agricultural produce of Turkish original)

C 99, 27. 9.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur agricole suite à l'évolution de la situation monétaire (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) ref. some measures to be taken in agricultural sector following monetary developments) .

C 99, 27. 9.1972

Propositions modifiée d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil instituant un régime de primes d'encouragement au développement de la production de viande bovine (Amended proposed Council Regulation (EEC) instituting a premium scheme to encourage output of beef and veal)

C 107, 13.10.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 on additional provisions for joint organization of the vine-wine market)

C 107, 13.10.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: [Proposed Council Regulations (EEC):]

I. fixant les primes octroyées aux acheteurs de tabac en feuilles de la récolte 1972 (I. Fixing premiums granted to tobacco-leaf buyers—1972 crop)

II. fixant, pour le tabac emballé, les prix d'intervention dérivés et les qualités de référence applicables à la récolte 1972 (II. Fixing derived intervention prices and reference qualities for baled tobacco-1972 crop)

C 107, 13.10.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: [Proposed Council Regulations (EEC):]

- I. modifiant l'article 10 du règlement 136/66/CEE pour ce qui concerne l'aide à l'huile d'olive (I. Amending Article 10 of Regulation 136/66/EEC on aid for olive oil) C 108, 14.10.1972
- II. fixant le prix indicatif de marché et le prix d'intervention de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (II. Fixing market target price and intervention price of olive oil for 1972/1973 marketing year) C 108, 14.10.1972
- Projet de décision (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux premiers éléments d'une action commune en matière de transport aérien (Draft Council Decision (EEC) on initial moves in joint action on air transport) C 110, 18.10.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre au titre de l'aide alimentaire (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on supply of skim milk powder as food aid) C 113, 28.10.1972
- Proposition de décision (CEE) du Conseil concernant l'ouverture de négociations avec le Programme alimentaire mondial, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, le Bangladesh, la Jordanie, le Liban, la République arabe égyptienne et le Rwanda, pour la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide alimentaire, ainsi que la mise en œuvre anticipée des accords négociés avec les pays précités (Proposed Council Decision (EEC) on opening negotiation with the WFP, ICRC, Bangla Desh, Jordan, the Lebanon, Egypt and Ruanda for supplying skim milk powder as food aid and for implementing Agreements negotiated with the above countries) C 113, 28.10.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire communautaire de certaines anguilles de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II du tarif douanier commun (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on increasing volume of Community tariff quota for certain eels under sub-head ex 03.01 A II of CCT) C 113, 28.10.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant le champ d'application du taux réduit du droit d'apport prévu, en faveur de certaines opérations de restructuration de sociétés, par l'article 7, paragraphe 1 b) de la directive du Conseil concernant les impôts indirects frappant les rassemblements de capitaux (Proposed Council Directive amending, in favour of certain company restructuration moves, the reduced rate of tax on capital contributions provided by Article 7(1b) of Council Directive concerning indirect taxation on raising capital) C 113, 28.10.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du perfectionnement passif (Proposed Council Directive concerning harmonization of legal, regulation and administrative provisions for outward processing traffic) C 113, 28.10.1972
- Proposition de décision du Conseil modifiant la décision du Conseil, du 21 mars 1962, instituant une procédure d'examen et de consultation préalables pour certaines dispositions législatives, réglementaires ou administratives envisagées par les États membres dans le domaine des transports (Proposed Council Decision amending

Council Decision of 21 March 1962 adopting a scrutiny and consultation procedure for some legal, regulation and administrative provisions envisaged by Member States in the transport field) C 113, 28.10.1972

Proposition de troisième directive (CEE) du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives, relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires et aux accises perçues dans le trafic de voyageurs (Proposed third Council Directive (EEC) on harmonizing legal, regulation and administrative provisions for turnover taxes and levies raised on the movement of travellers) C 113, 28.10.1972

Proposition de directive (CEE) du Conseil relative aux franchises fiscales applicables à l'importation des petits envois de marchandises destinés à des particuliers (Proposed Council Directive (EEC) on fiscal exemptions applied to imports of small goods consignments addressed to private persons)

European Development Fund

Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources du troisième Fonds européen de développement (Approval of projects financed from funds of third EDF) C 92, 1. 9.1972

Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du FED (Information on exchange rates adopted for EDF transactions) C 92, 1. 9.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1042 du département de la Réunion — Appel d'offres relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour la mise à quatre voies de la route du littoral, entre Saint-Denis et La Possession (Call for tender 1042 from Reunion—Call for tender concerning preselection of enterprises allowed to participate in the limited call for tender to be opened later for converting the Saint-Denis—La Possession coast road into a four-lane highway) C 93, 15. 9.1972

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 1041 (Correction to notice of call for tender 1041) C 95, 15. 9.1972

Résultat d'une présélection (appel d'offres 991) [Result of pre-selection (call for tender 991)] C 97, 23. 9.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1043 de la république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1043 from Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 101, 30. 9.1972

Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du FED (Information on exchange rates adopted for EDF transactions) C 102, 3.10.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1044 de la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1044 from Burundi for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) C 105, 10.10.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1045 de la république démocratique de Somalie (Ministère des travaux publics) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1045 from Somalia (Ministry of Public Works) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) C 105, 10.10.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1046 de la république islamique de Mauritanie pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1046 from Mauritania for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 106, 11.10.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1047 lancé par le Surinam pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1047 from Surinam for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 106, 11.10.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1048 de la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1048 from Burundi for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 106, 11.10.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1049 de la République centrafricaine (Caisse de stabilisation des prix du coton) pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1049 from Central African Republic (Stabilization Fund for Cotton Prices) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 106, 11.10.1972
Résultat d'une présélection (appel à la concurrence 1016) [Result of pre-selection (call for tender 1016)]	C 106, 11.10.1972
Résultats d'appels d'offres (11 (par procédure accélérée), 917, 967, 982, 985, 986, 997, 1002, 1005, 1007, 1011 et 1012) [Results of calls for tender (11 by crash procedure), 917, 967, 982, 985, 986, 987, 1002, 1005, 1007, 1011, and 1012)	C 108, 14.10.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1050 de la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1050 from Burundi for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 108, 14.10.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1051 lancé par la République française — Département de la Guadeloupe — pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1051 from France (Guadeloupe) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 108, 14.10.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1052 de la république démocratique de Somalie (Ministère des travaux publics) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1052 from Somalia (Ministry of Public Works) for a project financed by EEC—DEF)	C 110, 18.10.1972
Avis d'adjudication-concours 1053 lancé par la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1053 from Burundi for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 110, 18.10.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1054 de la république du Tchad pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1054 from Chad for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 110, 18.10.1972
Information 14 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Tchad concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Documentation 14 on a call for tender from Chad concerning minor works financed by the EDF)	C 110, 18.10.1972
Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources de 3 ^e FED (Approval of projects financed from resources of third EDF)	C 111, 21.10.1972
Information 15 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Documentation 15 on a call for tender from Mali concerning minor works financed by the EDF)	C 114, 30.10.1972
Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 1051 (Correction to call for tender 1051)	C 114, 30.10.1972

Public Works Contracts

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 206, 8. 9.1972

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 210, 13. 9.1972

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 216, 21. 9.1972

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 220, 27. 9.1972

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 221, 28. 9.1972

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 226, 4. 10.1972

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 227, 5. 10.1972

<p>Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]</p> <p>Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)</p>	<p>L 218, 6.10.1972</p>
<p>Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]</p> <p>Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)</p>	
<p>Procédure restreinte (Restricted procedure)</p>	<p>L 232, 12.10.1972</p>
<p>Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/227/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]</p> <p>Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)</p>	<p>L 236, 18.10.1972</p>
<p>Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]</p> <p>Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)</p>	<p>L 241, 24.10.1972</p>
<p>Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]</p> <p>Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)</p>	<p>L 242, 25.10.1972</p>
<p>Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]</p> <p>Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)</p>	<p>L 243, 26.10.1972</p>
<p>Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 27 July 1972)]</p> <p>Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)</p>	<p>L 244, 27.10.1972</p>

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 245, 28.10.1972

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972) [Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 and Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened) L 247, 31.10.1972

Communications

Commission administrative de la CEE pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants — Coûts moyens annuels des prestations en nature établis en application des articles 74 et 75 du règlement 4 du Conseil (EEC Administrative Committee for Migrant Workers' Social Security—Average annual costs of benefits in kind determined as under Articles 74 and 74 of Council Regulation 4)

C 92, 1. 9.1972

Notice relative à la présentation d'une demande de concours du Fonds social européen (Notice of application for aid from European Social Fund)

C 96, 20. 9.1972

Aides des États (Articles 92 à 94 du traité CEE): [State Aid (Articles 92 to 94 of EEC Treaty):]

Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative au régime italien d'aides financé par la taxe parafiscale sur certains papiers et cartons ainsi que sur la pâte chimique destinée à la production de papiers et cartons sous forme de diverses primes pour l'achat de papier par des entreprises de presse et d'aide à la recherche et au reboisement (décrets du 28 juin 1961 et du 18 mai 1963, loi du 27 octobre 1965 et décret du 2 février 1970 ainsi que décrets et lois antérieurs) [Communication, in line with Article 93(2), first sentence of Treaty, to interested parties other than Member States concerning the Italian aid system financed by the semi-fiscal tax on certain paper, cardboard and chemical pulps used in paper and cardboard production. The taxation takes the form of premiums on purchases of paper by newspaper houses. The aid system is for research and reforestation (Decrees of 28 June 1961 and 18 May 1963, Law of 27 October 1965 and Decree of 2 February 1970 plus earlier Decrees and Laws)

C 96, 20. 9.1972

Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité CEE aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative: (Communication, in line with Articles 93(2), first sentence of EEC Treaty, to interested parties other than Member States and concerning:)

a) au décret 66 717 du 21 septembre 1966 et arrêté du 21 septembre 1966 en tant qu'ils ont institué un régime d'aides au bénéfice de

l'industrie horlogère en France, alimenté par une taxe parafiscale prélevée à la fois sur la production nationale et sur les produits importés des autres États membres; [(a) Decree 66717 of 21 September 1966 and order of 21 September 1966 insofar as they set up an aid system for the French watch and clock industry, supported by a semi-fiscal tax raised on both national output and products imported from other Member States]

b) aux décrets 68 791 du 5 septembre 1968 et 70 151 du 20 février 1970 ainsi qu'aux arrêtés des 5 septembre 1968 et 20 février 1970 en tant qu'ils ont institué un régime d'aides au bénéfice de l'industrie des cuirs et peaux finis en France, alimenté par une taxe parafiscale analogue à celle citée au point a) ci-dessus [(b) Decrees 68791 of 5 September 1968 and 70151 of 20 February 1970 and the Decrees of 5 September 1968 and 20 February 1970 insofar as they set up an aid system for the French hides and skins finishing industry, supported by a semi-fiscal tax akin to that quoted under a) above]

C 98, 26. 9.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971)

C 102, 3.10.1972

Révision de la situation générale du marché charbonnier — Prévisions 1972 (Review of the overall coal market situation)

C 103, 5.10.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971)

C 104, 6.10.1972

Déclaration de la Commission du 17 juillet 1972 (Commission Declaration of 17 July 1972)

Annexe I. — Projet de règlement (CEE) de la Commission du ... portant validation des certificats, comportant fixation à l'avance du prélèvement, de la restitution ou de l'aide communautaire, délivrés dans les nouveaux États membres avant le 1^{er} février 1973 (Appendix I. Draft Commission Regulation (EEC) of ... on validation of certificates, covering advance fixing of Community levy, refund or aid and issued in the new Member States before 1 February 1973)

Annexe II. — Projet de règlement de la Commission du ... relatif aux mesures à prendre du fait de l'adhésion, concernant les dispositions d'application des régimes des prélèvements à l'importation, des restitutions à l'exportation et des certificats d'exportation et de préfixation (Appendix II. Draft Commission Regulation (EEC) of ... on measures to be taken due to the Accession and concerning the terms of application for system of import levies, export refunds and export and prefixing certificates)

C 105, 10.10.1972

Résolution du Comité consultatif concernant la politique de l'énergie (Resolution of the Consultative Committee concerning energy policy)

C 106, 11.10.1972

Liste des produits faisant l'objet de la clause de sauvegarde prévue par l'article 115 du traité instituant la Communauté économique européenne (situation au 1^{er} août 1972) [List of products subject to the protection clause covered in Article 115 of the EEC Treaty (situation at 1 August 1972)]

C 106, 11.10.1972

- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) of 20 December 1971) L 207, 9. 9.1972
- 72/334/CEE :
- Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1^{er} octobre au 31 décembre 1972 (Balance sheet on beef and veal for the processing industry over the period 1 October 1972 to 31 December 1972) L 224, 30. 9.1972
- Communicatin de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2796/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2796/71 of 20 December 1971) C 108, 14.10.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) C 109, 16.10.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) C 113, 28.10.1972
- Avis de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux associations d'entreprises relevant de la Communauté (art. 48 du traité CECA) [Opinion of the EEC Commission to company associations deriving from the Community (Art. 47 of ECSC Treaty)] C 113, 28.10.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) C 114, 30.10.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2796/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2796/71 of 20 December 1971) C 114, 30.10.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) C 114, 30.10.1972

Information

- Avis d'adjudication permanente de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (EVSt-F), pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit en vue de l'exportation de certains mélanges de graisses (Notice of standing tender from the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette" (EVSt-F) for sale of cut-price butter with a view to exporting certain mixtures of fats) C 93, 2. 9.1972

- Avis d'adjudication permanente du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit pour l'exportation de certains mélanges de graisses (Notice of standing tender from the Guidance and Regularization Fund for Agricultural Markets (FORMA) for sale of cut-price butter for exports of certain mixtures of fats) C 93, 2. 9.1972
- Avis d'adjudication permanente du « Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau » (VIB) à La Haye pour la vente de beurre destiné à être transformé en certains mélanges de graisses, devant être exportés en tant que tels vers des pays tiers d'Afrique et d'Asie (Notice of standing tender from the "Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau" (VIB) in The Hague for sale of butter for processing into certain mixtures and to be exported as such to African and Asian third countries) C 93, 2. 9.1972
- Avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (4/1972) [Notice of standing tender for exporting white sugar to third countries (4/1972)] C 93, 2. 9.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, port africain de débarquement, de froment tendre, en application du règlement (CEE) 1938/72 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1972 (Notice of tender for freighting CIF African port of unloading, soft wheat as application of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1933/72 of 8 September 1972) C 94, 9. 9.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 2025/72 de la Commission du 22 septembre 1972 (Notice of tender for delivery FOB of soft wheat flour as application of Commission Regulation (EEC) 2025/72 of 22 September 1972) C 98, 26. 9.1972
- Avis d'adjudication du 26 septembre 1972, du « Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau » (VIB), en vue de la vente d'environ 500 tonnes de graines de colza et de navette provenant des interventions de la campagne 1972/1973 (Notice of tender of 26 September 1972 from "Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau" (VIB) with a view to selling about 500 tonnes of rape and colza seeds from 1972/1973 crop year interventions) C 98, 26. 9.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison d'œufs séchés au Programme alimentaire mondial (Notice of tender for delivery of dried eggs to the WFP) C 101, 30. 9.1972
- Concours COM/S/A 101 pour administrateurs (carrière A7/A6), réservé aux ressortissants britanniques, organisé par la Commission des Communautés européennes (Competition COM/S/A, 101 for Administrators (Grades A7/A6) of British nationality, organized by the EEC Commission) C 104, 6.10.1972
- Concours COM/S/C 101-102 pour secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes (carrière C3/C2 et C5/C4), réservé aux ressortissants britanniques, organisé par la Commission des Communautés européennes (Competition COM/S/C 101-102 for short-hand types and typists (Grades C3/C2 and C5/C4) of British nationality, organized by the EEC Commission)
- Annexe : version anglaise (Appendix: English version) C 104, 6.10.1972

- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Amendment to notice of standing tender from the Guidance and Regularization Fund for Agricultural Markets (FORMA) for selling cut-price butter to certain Community processing companies) C 108, 14.10.1972
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (EVSt-F) pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Amendment to notice of standing tender from the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) for selling cut-price butter to certain Community processing companies) C 108, 14.10.1972
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA) relatif à la mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Amendment to notice of standing tender from the Belgian Economic and Agricultural Office (OBEA) on making cut-price butter available to certain Community processing industries) C 108, 14.10.1972
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du « Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau » (VIB), La Haye, pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit destiné à être transformé en produits relevant de la position 19.08 et des sous-positions ex 18.06 B, ex 18.06 D, ex 21.07 C, ex 21.07 F du tarif douanier commun (Amendment of standing notice of tender from the Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau (VIB), The Hague, for sale of cut-price butter to be processed into products coming under sub-head 19.08 and sub-heads ex 18.06, ex 18.06 D, ex 21.07 C, ex 21.07 F of CCT) C 108, 14.10.1972
- Concours COM/S/A 201 pour administrateurs (carrière A7/A6), réservé aux ressortissants irlandais, organisé par la Commission des Communautés européennes (Competition COM/S/A 201 for Administrators (Grades A7/A6) of Irish nationality, organized by the EEC Commission) C 109, 16.10.1972
- Concours COM/S/C 201-202 pour secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes (carrière C3/C2 et C5/C4), réservé aux ressortissants irlandais, organisé par la Commission des Communautés européennes (Competition COM/S/C 201-202 for shorthand typists and typists (Grades C3/C2 and C5/C4) of Irish nationality, organized by the EEC Commission)
- Annexe : version anglaise (Appendix: English version) C 109, 16.10.1972

COURT OF JUSTICE

New Cases

- Affaire 42-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du Finanzgericht de Munich, le 14 juin 1972, dans le procès entreprise Alfons Lütticke GmbH contre Hauptzollamt (bureau principal des douanes) de Passau (Case 42-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by the Munich Finanzgericht 14 June 1972 in the proceeding: Alfons Lütticke GmbH v. Hauptzollamt, Passau) C 105, 10.10.1972

- Affaire 43-72 : Recours introduit le 10 juillet 1972 par l'entreprise Merkur-Außenhandels GmbH contre la Communauté économique européenne, représentée par la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 43-72: Appeal lodged 10 July 1972 by Merkur-Außenhandels GmbH v. the EEC represented by the Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 44-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le tribunal du travail de Rheine (république fédérale d'Allemagne) dans l'affaire pendante devant lui entre le sieur Pieter Marsman et l'entreprise M. Roskamp (Case 44-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by the Rheine (Germany FR) Labour Tribunal in its case between Pieter Marsman and Roskamp & Co) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 45-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le tribunal du travail de l'arrondissement judiciaire de Hasselt dans l'affaire pendante devant lui entre Giuseppe Merola et le Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs (Case 45-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by the Hasselt Labour Tribunal in its case between Giuseppe Merola and the National Mines Retirement Fund) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 46-72 : Recours introduit le 11 juillet 1972 par Y contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 46-72: Appeal lodged 11 July 1972 by Y v. EEC Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 47-72 : Recours introduit le 11 juillet 1972, par M. Nunzio di Pillo contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 47-72: Appeal lodged 11 July 1972 by Mr Nunzio di Pillo v. EEC Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 48-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du tribunal de commerce de Liège (3^e Chambre) dans l'affaire SA Brasserie de Haecht contre M. Oscar Wilkin et M^{me} Marie Janssen (Case 48-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by order of Liège Trade Tribunal (3rd Chamber) in the case: SA Brasserie de Haecht v. Mr Oscar Wilkin and Mrs Marie Janssen) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 49-72 : Recours introduit le 14 juillet 1972 par Z contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 49-72: Appeal lodged 14 July 1972 by Z v. EEC Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 50-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par ordonnance du Finanzgericht de Berlin, du 4 juillet 1972, dans le litige entreprise Carlheinz Lensing Kaffee-Tee-Import KG contre Hauptzollamt de Berlin-Packhof (Case 50-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by order of Berlin Finanzgericht 4 July 1972 in litigation between Carlheinz Lensing Kaffee-Tee-Import KG and Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 51-72 : Recours introduit le 17 juillet 1972 par M^{me} Marie Noe-Danwerth contre Parlement européen (Case 51-72: Appeal lodged 17 July 1972 by Mrs Marie Noe-Danwerth v. European Parliament) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 52-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par une ordonnance que le Verwaltungsgerichtshof de Hesse a rendue, le 28 juin 1972, dans l'affaire Walzenmühle Magstadt Karl-Heinz Kienle contre Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (Office d'importation et de stockage pour les blés et les fourrages) [Case 52-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by order of the Verwaltungsgerichtshof, Hesse, 28 June 1972, in the

- case: Walzemühle Magstadt Karl-Heinz Kienle v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (Import and Storage Office for Wheat and Fodder) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 53-72 : Recours introduit le 25 juillet 1972 par M. Pierre Guillot contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 53-72: Appeal lodged 25 July 1972 by Mr Pierre Guillot v. the EEC Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 54-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée le 31 juillet 1972 par le tribunal de Biella dans l'affaire pendante devant cette juridiction et opposant les entreprises FOR (Fonderie Officine Riunite) de Biella et VKS (Vereinigte Kammgarn-Spinnereien), de Delmenhorst au Finanzamt de Bentheim (Case 54-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed 31 July 1972 by Biella Tribunal in its case between the FOR (Fonderie Officine Riunite) Biella and VKS (Vereinigte Kammgarn-Spinnereien) Delmenhorst at Bentheim Finanzamt) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 55-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du Finanzgericht de Hesse, du 28 juin 1972, dans l'affaire entreprise Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG contre Office d'importation et de stockage des céréales et fourrages (Case 55-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by order of Finanzgericht, Hesse, 28 June 1972 in the case: Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG v. Import and Storage Office for wheat and fodder) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 56-72 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1972 par Godelieve Goeth-van der Schueren contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 56-72: Appeal lodged 3 August 1972 by Godelieve Goeth-van der Schueren v. EEC Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 57-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par une ordonnance que le Verwaltungsgerichtshof de Hesse a rendue le 21 juillet 1972 dans l'affaire Firma Westzucker GmbH contre Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker (Office d'importation et de stockage du sucre) (Case 57-72: Request for preliminary ruling filed by order of Verwaltungsgerichtshof, Hesse, 21 July 1972 in the case: Firma Westzucker GmbH v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker (Import and Storage Office for Sugar)) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 58-72 : Recours introduit le 16 août 1972 par M^{lle} Letizia Perinciolo contre le Conseil des Communautés européennes (Case 58-72: Appeal lodged 16 August 1972 by Miss Letizia Perinciolo v. EEC Council) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 59-72 : Recours introduit le 24 août 1972 par l'entreprise Wünsche Handelsgesellschaft contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 59-72: Appeal lodged 24 August 1972 by Wünsche Handelsgesellschaft v. EEC Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 60-72 : Recours introduit le 28 août 1972 par Anna Maria Campogrande contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 60-72: Appeal lodged 28 August 1972 by Anna Maria Campogrande v. EEC Commission) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Radiation de l'affaire 91-71 (Case 91-71: Struck from record) C 105, 10.10.1972
- Affaire 61-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par arrêt rendu le 29 août 1972 par le « College van Beroep voor het

- Bedrijfsleven » dans l'affaire : Maatschappij PPW Internationaal NV contre Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten (Case 61-72: Request for preliminary ruling by order of College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven in the case: Maatschappij PPW Internationaal NV v. Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 62-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par une ordonnance que le Bundesfinanzhof a rendue le 8 août 1972 dans l'affaire Firma Paul G. Bellmann contre Hauptzollamt (bureau principal des douanes) de Hambourg-Waltershof (Case 62-72: Request for preliminary ruling by order of Bundesfinanzhof 8 August 1972 in the case: Firma Paul G. Bellmann v. Hauptzollamt, Hamburg-Waltershof) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 63-72 : Recours introduit le 13 septembre 1972 contre 1. le Conseil des Communautés européennes, et 2. la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Firma Wilh. Werhahn Hansamühle (Case 63-72: Appeal introduced 13 September 1972 v. 1. the EEC Council and 2. the EEC Commission by Firma Wihl. Werhahn Hansamühle) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 64-72 : Recours introduit le 13 septembre 1972 contre 1. le Conseil des Communautés européennes et 2. la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Firma Kurt Kampffmeyer Mühlen (Case 64-72: Appeal lodged 13 September 1972 v. 1. the EEC Council, 2. the EEC Commission by Firma Kampffmeyer Mühlen) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 65-72 : Recours introduit le 13 septembre 1972 contre 1. le Conseil des Communautés européennes et 2. la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Firma Ludwigshafener Walzmühle Erling KG (Case 65-72: Appeal lodged 13 September 1972 v. 1. the EEC Council 2. the EEC Commission by Firma Ludwigshafener Walzmühle Erling KG) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 66-72 : Recours introduit le 13 septembre 1972 contre 1. le Conseil des Communautés européennes et 2. la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Firma Duisburger Mühlenwerke AG (Case 66-72: Appeal lodged 13 September 1972 v. 1. the EEC Council 2. the EEC Commission by Firma Duisburger Mühlenwerke AG) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 67-72 : Recours introduit le 13 septembre 1972 contre 1. le Conseil des Communautés européennes et 2. la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Firma Heinrich Auer Mühlenwerke KGa.A. (Case 67-72: Appeal lodged 13 September 1972 v. 1. the EEC Council and 2. the EEC Commission by Firma Heinrich Auer Mühlenwerke KGa.A.) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 68-72 : Recours introduit le 13 septembre 1972 contre 1. le Conseil des Communautés européennes et 2. la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Firma Süddeutsche Mühlenwerke AG (Case 68-72: Appeal lodged 13 September 1972 v. 1. the EEC Council 2. the EEC Commission by Firma Süddeutsche Mühlenwerke AG) C 106, 11.10.1972
- Affaire 69-72 : Recours introduit le 13 septembre 1972 contre 1. le Conseil des Communautés européennes et 2. la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Firma Pfälzische Mühlenwerke GmbH (Case 69-72: Appeal lodged 13 September 1972 v. 1. the EEC Council 2. the EEC Commission by Firma Pfälzische Mühlenwerke GmbH) C 106, 11.10.1972

- Affaire 70-72 : Recours introduit le 2 octobre 1972 contre la République fédérale d'Allemagne par la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 70-72: Appeal lodged 2 October 1972 against Germany (FR) by the EEC Commission) C 111, 21.10.1972
- Affaire 71-72 : Recours introduit le 2 octobre 1972 contre le Conseil des Communautés européennes par M^{me} Annemarie Kuhl (Case 71/72: Appeal lodged 2 October 1972 against the EEC Council by Mrs Annemarie Kuhl) C 111, 21.10.1972
- Affaire 72-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du « Bundesverwaltungsgericht » dans l'affaire : « Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel » contre « Firma Baer-Getreide GmbH » (Case 72-72: Request for preliminary ruling by order of the "Bundesverwaltungsgericht" in the case: "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel" v. "Firma Baer-Getreide GmbH") C 111, 21.10.1972

Judgements

- Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) du 13 juillet 1972 dans les affaires jointes 55 à 76-71, 86-71, 87-71 et 95-71 : M^{me} Marie-José Besnard et autres contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Judgement (1st Chamber) of 13 July 1972 in the joint cases 55 to 76-71, 86-71, 87-71, and 95-71: Mrs Marie-José Besnard and other v. EEC Commission) C 106, 11.10.1972

Information

- Changement d'adresse (Change of address) C 94, 9. 9.1972
- Election des présidents et composition des chambres — Affectation d'un avocat général à chacune des chambres (Election of Chairmen and Membership of Chambers—Assignment of an Advocate General to each Chamber) C 111, 21.10.1972
- Attribution des affaires introduites par les fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (Assignment of new cases by EEC officials) C 111, 21.10.1972

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Information

- Changement d'adresse (Change of address) C 98, 26. 9.1972

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT — COUNCIL — COMMISSION — COURT OF JUSTICE — ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Communication

Statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes et régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés: (Statute of EEC officials and system applied to other Community agents)

I. Statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (I. Statute of EEC officials)

II. Régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés (II. System applicable to other Community agents)

C 100, 28. 9.1972

Extrait du règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 1473/72 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 259/68 fixant le statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes ainsi que le régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés (Extract from Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) of 30 June 1972 amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 259/68 fixing Statute of EEC officials as well as the system applicable to other Community agents)

C 100, 28. 9.1972

Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 260/68 du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant fixation des conditions et de la procédure d'application de l'impôt établi au profit des Communautés européennes (Council Regulation (EEC), Euratom, ECSC) 260/68 of 29 February 1968 on fixing the conditions and procedure for applying the tax set up for the benefit of the EEC)

C 100, 28. 9.1972

III. COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS

For technical reasons this Chapter will appear in the next Bulletin.

IV. RECENTLY PUBLISHED

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Secondary legislation — 1972 — English-Danish

As envisaged in the Treaties of Accession for the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland the « Secondary legislation » (comprising decisions, rulings and other acts of the European Communities which have remained in force since their publication in the Official Journal of the European Coal and Steel Community* and the Official Journal of the European Communities) is being published in English and Danish in the form of a special edition of the Official Journal comprising several volumes.

The first two volumes have just appeared in English, price BF 75 and 250 (FF 8.50 and 28), and may be obtained from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, P.O. Box 1003, or from the official sales offices in the existing and new member countries.

The other English volumes and the series in Danish will be published as and when they are ready. Full sets of this special edition of the Official Journal (Secondary legislation) can already be ordered from the above-named offices for BF 2,500 (FF 278) per language.

COMMISSION

8354 — Provisions of commercial law governing the commencing and exercise of independent operations in industry, small trades, commerce and the service industries in Member Countries of the European Communities — Situation on 31.12.1970

1972 — 807 pages (d,f,i,n)
BF 450,—; FF 50,—; DM 33,—; Lit. 5.650,—; Fl. 32,50

This booklet summarizes, in reports on each of the six Member Countries, the existing regulations in this field for each country plus appendices outlining directives issued by the Council and an index of legislative and administrative provisions enacted by Member Countries in implementation of these directives.

The reports on the various member countries were compiled with the help of those countries and set out the requirements for the exercise of independent business operations in the country concerned.

The publication thus provides the competent government bodies in each country, chambers of industry, commerce and the small trades and professional organisations and other interested parties with an opportunity to brief themselves on the position in commercial law in the various areas of business activity within the Communities and on the current position as regards freedom of establishment.

The booklet is available from Sales Offices of the Publications Department of the European Communities.

* Latest issue published 19 April 1958.

5501 — External Trade — Nomenclature of Countries

1972 — 56 pages (d,f,i,n)
 BF 175,—; FF 8,50; DM 5,50; Lit. 950,—; Fl. 5,50

The Common Nomenclature of Countries for the External Trade Statistics defines in a uniform manner the countries and territories of origin and destination covered in the statistics of Member States and the Statistical Office of the European Communities. It is reviewed annually in September, at which time the Member States decide by common agreement on the amendments to be incorporated from 1st January of the following year to take account of territorial changes which have taken place since the previous review. This edition contains the statistics covering 1972.

The information is classified according to continents and geographical areas and, within each area, according to the geographical position of each country or territory, essentially proceeding, from west to east along successive parallels starting with the northern and ending with the southern latitudes.

Where several statistical territories have been grouped under a single heading, they are simply numbered and separated by a comma. The data relating to parts of statistical territories are indicated in parentheses.

The designations used in this nomenclature are intended solely for geographical identification and do not imply any official attitude with regard to the political status of the countries or territories concerned.

5709 — Transport statistics — Yearbook 1970

1972 — 311 pages (d,f,i,n)
 BF 100,—; FF 11,50; DM 7,50; Lit. 1.250; Fl. 7,50

This publication has three parts. Part I contains the data from the transport statistics programme mentioned above, i.e. the results concerning railways, inland navigation and road transport. This part is itself subdivided into sections dealing with infrastructure, mobile plant, industrial structure, technical operation and commercial operation. Part II covers sea and air transport and oil pipelines. As there is no clearly defined programme of definitions for Part II of this handbook — the figures being mostly drawn from national publications — the results do not afford the degree of comparability which gives Part I of this publication its particular value. The adoption of the uniform Nomenclature of goods for transport statistics (NST) has led to a considerable improvement in the comparability of the maritime transport statistics. Part III is devoted to regular or occasional studies and surveys conducted by the Community. It contains the results of studies launched in consultation with the Member States in order to improve the transport statistics or which have been carried out following orders, decisions or directives of the Council of Ministers or the Commission.

This year, Part III "results of special studies and surveys" contains:

- a) The results of sample surveys covering road haulage within Member Countries (excluding international transport). For 5 countries moreover the 1970 results are also broken down by Community transport regions;
- b) Annual distances covered by the various categories of vehicles;
- c) Road accidents in 1962-70.

5609 — Basic Statistics of the Community 1971

1972 — 232 pages (d,f,i,n,e)
FB 100,—; FF 11,50; DM 7,50; Lit. 1.250; Fl. 7,50

This is the eleventh issue of «Basic Statistics». The series came into being under the European Coal and Steel Community and, since 1959, have expanded under the three Communities. The present issue englobes statistics on almost every aspect of the life of the Six. It enables you to compare with several other European countries and with the main industrial countries (Canada, United States of America, Japan, URSS) of the world.

Anticipating events a little, the presentation of most of the tables have been changed. Statistics for the countries which have applied to join the Community now appear alongside those for the six present members, with totals for all ten. Statistics for EFTA as a whole are still given.

5582 — Industrial statistics — Yearbook 1971

1972 — 143 pages (d,f,i,n)
BF 125,—; FF 14,—; DM 9,50; Lit. 1.560; Fl. 9,50

Starting with the 1971 Yearbook, the order of presentation of the production figures and indices has been altered owing to the changeover to the "General Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE)" published in 1970. The industrial production indices contained in the first part of this bulletin relate to base year 1963 = 100. The indices for the six countries of the European Economic Community are calculated partly on this basis and submitted by the Member States themselves but also partly converted on a provisional basis by the SOEC. The second part concerns production in physical units of about 500 products. The German production indices cover the territory of the Federal Republic and West Berlin. The figures for German production in physical units only cover production from West Berlin from 1964 on.

5543 — Agricultural statistics — Yearbook 1971

1972 — 196 pages (d,f,i,n)
BF 75,—; FF 8,50; DM 5,50; Lit. 950,—; Fl. 5,50

This small-format publication is intended as a kind of statistical vade-mecum, containing in condensed form the main headings appearing in the special handbooks in the "Agricultural Statistics" series.

Compared with the previous edition, some chapters have been rearranged, headings extended to cover a wider field, definitions improved and translation of the most frequently occurring terms provided in five languages.

The data relate to the most recent period for which information is available. In principle 1958, the year in which the Common Market was established — or an average of the years before, after and including 1958 — has been taken as the base year for comparisons in time. The choice of an average of several years makes it possible, and this may be of importance where agriculture is concerned, to eliminate the effects of exceptional phenomena.

With the exception of the results of the 1966-67 Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, the data has been drawn from national sources. Presentation has been rearranged in order to facilitate comparison between one country and another.

ANNEX

Opinion of the Committee for medium-term economic policy for submission to the Commission on the work needed to improve information on non-wage incomes

(7 July 1972)

In July 1972 the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee forwarded to the Commission and the Council the opinion printed below.

1. In his letter of 15 November 1971, addressed, to the President of the Council, concerning the "Statistical programme for the coming years", the Chairman of the Committee stated in item (c) that work in progress at that time within the Committee could result in defining what needs to be done to improve information on non-wage primary incomes.

It is an acknowledged fact that action in the field of prices and wages alone is insufficient to pursue a non-inflationary growth policy which takes into account certain social policy objectives, especially that of achieving a better equilibrated evolution of the various types of income. It is obvious that action on prices and wages must be supplemented by measures concerning more specifically non-wage primary incomes. Progress in this direction would also improve the chances of obtaining support, or at least a minimum of consensus from the social partners, thus creating better conditions for achieving an economic and monetary union which is characterized by stability and growth.

However, there is a real lack of information on non-wage primary incomes for achieving correct implementation of those measures quoted above. As early as 1969, the Second Programme of Medium-term Economic Policy specified that "in future work on incomes statistics priority will therefore have to be given to the improvement of information on non-wage primary incomes both as a whole and in their principal components" (Chapter VII, paragraph 13).

Several years later, action to meet this priority is still too limited if it exists at all. Although this is a difficult field where there is resistance from certain interested circles—some of which are of great influence—the trend of the last years has confirmed the economic, psychological and political importance of satisfactory information on non-wage primary incomes.

This being the situation, there seems to be good reason for giving a new impetus to the work necessary to improve information on these types of income.

2. Such an impetus would appear to be all the more desirable in that the "Statistical Programme for the Coming Years" communicated to the Council mentions "statistics on the distribution of income" simply "pro memoria" ⁽¹⁾. Without wishing to question the usefulness of improving and widening the scope of statistics in other fields, the Committee for Medium-term Economic Policy considers that it is vital to give greater attention to non-wage primary incomes in order to set statistical work as a whole on a more balanced basis.

3. The various fields of action for improving information in this sphere were defined in the course of studies undertaken within the Committee with the cooperation of the competent national statistical services. They were then examined—in draft form—by the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Offices in the Community, which being aware of the importance of the problem, has stated its readiness to study the proposals made.

4. The various fields of action which emerged are set forth in the annex together with more detailed guidelines on each.

Because the gathering of information in this sphere is burdensome, very costly and fraught with technical difficulties, the Committee decided to propose only a limited number of investigations dealing specifically with non-wage primary incomes. The Committee has been mainly concerned with using as back-up material existing informations and studies which are either being prepared or have reached the draft stage, either at national or at Community level. Hence, a considerable part of the proposed work aims at making better use of information already being regularly compiled and achieving better coordination with work in progress or proposed by other authorities for different purposes.

The Commission is being asked to submit this opinion to its specialized services, who will be able to examine, with the collaboration of the responsible members of the national statistical services, how to transform the various recommendations into practical measures which can become part and parcel of the statistical programme of the Community or result in proposals for directives submitted by the Commission to the Council.

5. The Committee has been informed by the representatives of the Statistical Office of the European Communities and by the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Offices that neither the SOEC nor the National Statistical Offices possess at present the time, necessary funds or staff to envisage mounting all the work recommended in the annex. In this case, the Committee would like sufficient credits to be made available for compiling these statistics. The fact that this is a lengthy, difficult and expensive operation only serves to strengthen the Committee's conviction that the impetus should no longer be withheld.

¹ See page 10 of the Annex to this programme.

6. This Opinion is also being sent to the Council for consideration in the course of current work in the statistics fields.

The Committee would like to be informed in due course of the actions taken on the various recommendations contained in this Opinion.

ANNEX

Fields of action for improving statistical information on non-wage primary incomes

A. General observations

In order to make possible satisfactory analysis of the effects of the various economic and social policies pursued and of the behaviour and motivations of individuals and households, it is essential to achieve a very marked improvement in information on the *distribution* of the various types of primary income, especially non-wage primary incomes *per person* and *per household*. This dual breakdown is all the more important in view of the fact that it would throw light on different habit-patterns, since the behaviour of individuals depends to a large extent on the behaviour of the households to which they belong, and vice versa.

Moreover, the desire to take action on incomes also involves improving information on the formation of the various *functional types* of non-wage primary incomes (income arising exclusively from capital, mixed income of entrepreneurs). As regards income of enterprises (i.e. their operating surplus) a distinction should be made between *distributed and undistributed income*.

Because of the difficulties which may arise in assembling this information, which is politically extremely important, the Committee believes that a pragmatic approach, drawing on the various possible sources, is necessary.

B. Coordinated statistical surveys in enterprises

1. The recent Council directive concerning the organizing of coordinated surveys on industrial activity in enterprises employing 20 persons or more is an important step towards obtaining better information on the working surplus formed in enterprises of this sector. In view of the quantitative importance of non-wage incomes formed in the sectors of trading, transport and other services, it now appears necessary to channel efforts into similar statistical surveys in these sectors. It seems to be desirable, therefore, to expand the above-mentioned surveys to cover the *trade* and *transport* sectors, possibly by means of a supple-

mentary directive. Since these sectors are often made up of a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises, it would also be appropriate to assess whether the lower limit of these surveys, namely enterprises employing 20 persons or more, could not be brought down further.

2. In drafting the annual *agricultural accounts* published by the Community, all Member States now apply definitions which have been harmonized at Community level and which tally with those used for the other sectors of the economy. As these accounts are published only after a considerable time-lag—the last published figures are no more than a set of overall data covering 1970—it would seem expedient to ensure that in future these accounts are published in as complete a form as possible within six to eight months after the period that they cover.

It would likewise be desirable for the information drawn from the agricultural accounting system to be released with the same rapidity and periodicity, thus making it possible to supplement the data obtained from the agricultural accounts, in particular with details on the distribution of income from farms, according to size of farms and other criteria.

3. When carrying out the statistical surveys in the above-mentioned sectors analysis of the breakdown of *added value*, particularly in sole proprietorships and partnerships, between income arising exclusively from labour (wages and social contributions), income arising exclusively from capital (interest, dividends, rents, farm leases) and the mixed income of entrepreneurs (remuneration for his work and the capital he uses) constitutes a difficult technical problem. The statistical services ought therefore to step up their exchanges of lessons learned and future plans in this field in order to arrive at feasible solutions.

C. *European business accounting plan*

4. A start has been made on the harmonization at Community level of national arrangements concerning in particular the structure and composition of annual accounts and its modes of evaluation designed to safeguard the interests of partners and third parties (see the proposal for a directive on the subject: Doc. COM (71) 1232 final of 10th November 1971) and also of national accounting methods and the system of statistical surveys carried out in enterprises. It is highly desirable to develop, in parallel with harmonization, a *European business accounting plan* and this as far as possible in cooperation with accountancy experts and statisticians.

Given the present state of affairs, the Committee obviously cannot prejudge the method which should be adopted to bring this accounting plan into general use in all enterprise, whether by legal or professional means. The plan should of course essentially be an instrument enabling enterprises to deal with the various needs they have to face. However, its conceptual set-up and

nomenclature should give enterprises the best possible means of satisfying both internal requirements (i.e. those concerned with their own management) and external demands (tax liability, information for partners and shareholders, statistical obligations, and information for the public).

Relevant provisions existing in certain Member States and the above-mentioned proposal for a directive could be used as a starting-point for developing this plan.

D. *Statistical exploitation of administrative documents*

5. Statistical exploitation, particularly that carried out on tax documents, is an important means of obtaining information on the breakdown and distribution of various types of income as well as on their cumulation (see (9) below). For certain types of income, social security documents may also be used.

At present, statistical exploitation of tax documents to establish income statistics varies greatly from one Member State to another. In some countries exploitation does not exist, whereas in others results obtained necessitate rectifications which, though difficult to assess, are nevertheless sometimes important to take account of underevaluations (exemptions, reductions, evasions and frauds). Finally, there are yet others where tax documents constitute the prime source of information on incomes received. Arrangements should therefore be made at Community level for detailed exchanges of information and experience between the national Statistical Offices to enable systematic exploitation of tax documents in all Member States, based on transmission of *these documents or of the information derived from them to statistical offices* for treatment, which respects the secret guaranteed to individuals. The growing use of computers by administrations will facilitate rapid and confidential exploitation of this source material.

E. *Monographic studies*

6. Some types of non-wage income cannot be satisfactorily grasped unless detailed *monographic studies* are carried out on incomes formed in *closely defined sectors*. In some cases such studies are in fact the only way of obtaining relatively concrete information as a basis for laying down definitions and for organizing statistical surveys at a later stage. The conclusions to be drawn from these studies would be appreciably enhanced if they were carried out according to a Community plan.

F. *National accounts and rapid information*

7. As a general rule, the Committee stresses the need to respect the *various time-limits* (t + 9, t + 21 and t + 33 months) agreed for the transmission

to the SOEC of the series provided for in the framework of the ESA. Similarly, it appears to be desirable to examine how certain definitions could be clarified and amended in order to speed up the release of the accounts [such as the demarcation line between quasi-cooperation and households (see (9) below)].

8. However, it is not enough merely to respect the time-limits mentioned under (7) above.

It is of basic importance that the authorities which take weighty decisions affecting economic and social development should dispose more rapidly of coherent information. This involves working out an *aggregate system of accounts for the institutional sectors* (households, enterprises, etc.), going down to credit and debit balances. The function of such a system would be to set out variables likely to be determined by political decisions (including wage incomes and the various types of non-wage primary incomes) and to serve as a basis for short- and medium-term projections. It would be preferable for this system to be worked out in direct cooperation with the principal users (the Group of Experts on Medium-term Economic Projections and the Working Party on Public Finance Projections).

It would be desirable for the *provisional estimate* of the annual aggregates provided for under this system to be *available in March* of the following year. In order to make such estimates it appears necessary to develop a system of quick-reference indicators which would also include non-wage incomes. Moreover, the drawing up of quarterly national accounts would help to accelerate the process of preparing annual accounts.

9. Where a more even distribution of incomes is desired, aggregates or averages are insufficient on their own. At present, the ESA does not provide supplementary information on the following:

— Certain distributions of income, i.e.

- Breakdown of the different types of income, especially of the various types of primary non-wage income, by socio-economic groups (and according to certain features of households, such as their size, the age or sex of the head of the household, etc.). Development of a Community nomenclature of socio-economic groups would clarify both the constituent parts of the household sector and its limits to the sector of quasi-corporations (see under (7) above);
- Dispersion of income by classes;

— Cumulation of several types of income accruing to persons or households.

It therefore seems important to *add to the ESA a supplementary system for incomes*, covering these classifications inter alia. This will be a long process but its results will be highly useful for economic and social policy. Hence,

it would be desirable to start work on it at once. The definitions and nomenclatures used in this system will have to be elaborated in line with the work already done by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations.

G. Projections

10. In order to acquire greater insight into the possible effects of the decisions to be taken, it is advisable to elaborate in the framework of medium-term economic projections—initially at national level—projections of the evaluation of the *main types of non-wage primary incomes* and not just of the average evolution of the sum of all these types of income. Afterwards, it would be desirable to make arrangements for the exchange of information among the competent national authorities on possible short- and medium-term evolutions of these types of income.

H. Related work

11. In several member countries there already exists *statistical exploitation of balance sheets* shown by various categories of enterprises (including their profit and loss accounts) which can serve a number of purposes. This exploitation is done both by Central Banks and by other units of the public and private sector (sometimes called “balance-sheet centres”) using a variety of methods. Some institutions of the private sector have already begun harmonized exploitation of a limited number of published accounts according to a so-called European method which they have developed. Other centres continue to develop national methods which show a tendency to become frozen. It would therefore be highly desirable that *harmonization*, taking account of acquired experience, be initiated at European level on the practical application and methodology of this statistical exploitation, in order to develop a comparable presentation of these figures, which are generally handled by computers.

Moreover, it should be pointed out that these balance-sheet treating centres can in future become an important source of information for both financial analysts and statisticians in most member countries. Cooperation between balance-sheet centres and the statistical offices could make it unnecessary to reinterrogate enterprises, in the framework of statistical surveys, on data which can be obtained from exploitation of their balance-sheets.