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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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*To be published.

PART ONE

Features and documents



I. THE FIRST SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY (II)

In the previous issue, there appeared the final Communiqué from the Summit and the initial reactions made public at Community level. This issue presents the introductory speeches by the leaders of the ten Delegations as well as extracts from the debate in the European Parliament during the session of 15 November 1972.

The Opening Speeches

Address by Mr Georges Pompidou,
President of the French Republic¹

'Within these walls, calm once again, I should like to express anew France's satisfaction at welcoming you, who bear the major responsibility of the expanding Community, and especially the heads of the governments of Denmark, Ireland and Great Britain. It will surprise no one to hear me declare to Mr Heath that his nation's entry adds a new dimension to our Community, and that I am particularly happy at the successful outcome of negotiations that were marked by many vicissitudes. The faith and resoluteness that you showed, Mr Prime Minister, finally triumphed, and you know how pleased I am at this. It goes without saying that my welcome is also extended to the President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission.

Nonetheless, we meet not merely to exchange compliments, but to act; to propose and to decide. To my mind, any hesitancy now would be doubly dangerous. It would risk delaying the construction of Europe. It might also lead governments to allow their determination to lag behind events so that, imperceptibly, the Europe created would be a purely mercantile one, which is not and cannot be our goal.

It is befitting that, within the framework of the agenda drawn up by our Ministers of Foreign Affairs, we determine accurately our points of agreement, the decisions that accrue, the manner and time-table of their application, the new paths that we wish to follow and their general implications. I shall attempt to provide you with a brief review of French positions, following which each of you will undoubtedly wish to expose the arguments of his own government.

At the Conference of The Hague, the Community selected, as a priority objective, the step-by-step establishment of an economic and monetary union. Circumstances call for our meeting to make substantial progress towards this

¹ Spoken in French.

end. I do not think that this is the moment to go into the details of the measures proposed by our Ministers and I will do no more than recall certain general principles.

Our aim is to proceed beyond a customs union and free trade to a situation in which our states pursue concerted, harmonious and, eventually, united economic and monetary policies.

The Community must consequently be determined to protect the currencies of member countries against speculation, to fight against inflation (and the rising prices which symbolize it), to advance towards the creation of a distinctive European monetary zone, and to contribute to the reform of the international monetary system.

In the economic sphere, our primary concern must be the fight against inflation. On this occasion, we can only touch lightly on the means to be employed, but we must instruct our Finance Ministers to produce a cohesive plan of action within an agreed deadline.

In the monetary sphere, we must take all measures conducive to the pursuance of a common policy by our governments and central banks, aimed at turning Europe into an integrated zone demonstrating stability and growth. We have been presented with concrete proposals which I believe we should approve and, in some aspects, reinforce. I allude, for example, to the European Monetary Cooperation Fund. This afternoon, we shall have the opportunity to examine this matter in detail. I should like to express forthwith my impression that this Fund should be established at a predetermined date in the near future, that its operations should naturally be carried out in a Community account unit, that the initial credits should eventually be moderately increased, and that finally France, for reasons above its national considerations, but rather for the benefit of the entire Community, may expect member countries to favour the gradual pooling of a portion of the resources of their central banks into the Fund.

Such an attitude would lend substance to our resolution to intensify our contacts and to expedite our studies sufficiently to be in a position to adopt identical standpoints in discussions on the reform of the international monetary system, in which Europe must speak with a single voice, as in matters of trade. In the monetary field, more than any other, it befits us to proceed beyond declarations of intent, because events, we know, will inexorably put European solidarity to the test, this solidarity that it is our duty to forge.

Furthermore, the creation of a Fund will confirm our desire for a systematic coordination of Community efforts in the monetary field. This proposal would also, and especially, signify that the era of unilateral decisions is behind us. In

this respect, the Community should reaffirm its belief in the principle of fixed parities, which are a fundamental element of monetary order.

This naturally leads me to say a few words on the relations of the Community with the rest of the world. I shall start with the most important of all, namely, the economic relations of the Community with the United States of America.

Our links with this great country, the world's foremost economic power, with which eight of our countries are united within the Atlantic alliance, are so close that it would be absurd to conceive of a Europe constructed in opposition to it. But the very closeness of these links requires that Europe affirm its individual personality with regard to the United States. Western Europe, liberated from Nazi armies, thanks to the essential contribution of American soldiers, reconstructed with American aid, having looked for its security in the American alliance, having hitherto accepted American currency as the main element of its monetary reserves, must not and cannot sever its links with the United States. But neither must it refrain from affirming its existence as a new reality. Whether the matter concerns trade discussions, towards which we are disposed since our record is clean, whether it concerns the reform of the monetary system, which must necessarily include a return of the dollar to convertibility, a new definition of reserve instruments, the development of trade and the control of speculative capital, solutions can be devised and this was confirmed at the last session of the IMF.

Solutions will only be found if each one of us abandons his reservations and his mistrust of the imagined reservations of others, and if each decides to consider the problems realistically and with a willingness to understand the points of view of all and, as far as we Europeans are concerned, with a deep awareness of the common interest of our peoples. I disregard, for my part, any doctrinal discussion. To use a particularly touchy example, which is the price of gold, I do not think that its revaluation would be a universal panacea. However, no one will convince me that 38 dollars an ounce is the right price when, at such a price, no one is willing to sell and everybody wants to buy. This is a matter which will have to be discussed some day.

A firm and united position by the Community in tomorrow's great discussions will not be a cause for confrontation, but a factor of balance. This is my conviction, as soon as we are all convinced of our foreign friendships and of our determination to make of the Community a centre of trade expansion and not a bastion of protectionism.

This gives me the opportunity to recall the importance which France attaches to trade with Eastern European countries, and particularly with the Soviet

Union. If the construction of Europe is to allow us to be distinct from the United States, without cutting ourselves off from it, this must not hinder the development of economic, technical and commercial relations between the two halves of our continent, a development which is, moreover, one of the elements of détente and of security. I simply wish to point out that it will be necessary to avoid permitting the system of economic relations from leading to a strengthening of the existing "blocs" when we feel that the political approach should be in the opposite direction.

We shall also have to re-examine the Community's relations with developing countries. Two contrasting points of view are involved: one rather regionalist, the other more worldwide. I myself believe that Africa and the Mediterranean must retain a favoured status, for historical and geographical reasons and because the effort is more within our scope. Everyone knows the particular importance we attach to the Yaounde Convention and, therefore, to the natural inclination of countries which have adhered to it to see their acquired rights maintained and strengthened. Taking into account the conviction, which I believe is common to us all, that we need to increase Europe's aid to the least privileged part of mankind, we should, in a more general way, define principles which would allow us to decide the attitude of the Community towards developing countries as a whole.

The same will apply to a number of other fields into which our aspirations should lead us, most of which are familiar to each one of us, but at the threshold of which the Six have hitherto remained reluctant to enter, as if they feared having to fit their actions to their words. I shall mention, at random, company law, the establishment of industrial standards, such as for cars, aeronautical cooperation, long-term electric power policy, etc.

One of these subjects, that of regional policy, is topical. It has sometimes been given to understand that my country was reticent about this. Why should it be? It is a fact that France is one of the countries to have already carried out a most extensive regional development programme. But this is perhaps because it was one of the first to realise the need to do so, and it can now understand that others feel a similar need.

I shall briefly indicate our guidelines. The existence of poverty-stricken areas in our countries and therefore within the Community is unhealthy. It is unreasonable to expect that we shall create new Ruhrs everywhere. It is unrealistic to imagine that methods that worked in one area should do so in another, not only on account of customs, people and geographical locations, but also because of the variety of national administrative bodies that are in a better position to define local needs and are moreover the only organizations capable of taking practical measures, if we are to avoid creating a gigantic Community administration. Is it not contradictory to assume that one can

centralize action that is by its very nature decentralized, and which has led us in France, the epitome of administrative centralization, to recognize the pressing need for decentralization? It follows therefore that resources distributed on a Community level in accordance with established criteria must, for their exploitation, be judged within the framework of national programmes. This does not prevent, but rather enhances concerted action on the Community level aimed at harmonizing these programmes, together with subsequent verification of their achievements, in line with procedures to be set up, among which that involving "reimbursement" proposed by the German government strikes me as ingenious. The matter of national responsibilities remains to be dealt with. By this I mean that each country is the primary custodian of its regional equilibrium and that one can ill conceive of Community assistance substituting for national effort, from the moment that country possesses surplus liquidities which it wishes to employ elsewhere and, if need be, to invest in its partners.

The economic progress we seek and to which our Community has contributed so much, only makes sense if it leads to social progress. The scope of social achievements obviously depends on economic growth. But these achievements themselves have widespread economic repercussions, either because the rise in the standard of living speeds up economic development, while the improvement in working conditions increases output because work is then more willingly offered or because, on the contrary, excessive differences between social achievements in various countries may sometimes finally distort the normal interplay of competitive forces. This is why we must be particularly aware of the social aspects of our development, so as to examine together the problems which are common to us all, to acquire greater familiarity and achieve more effective coordination of our respective policies in this field, and to attain our objective of making the Community a *model of social progress*.

To improve this mutual collaboration, we could arrange to call more frequent and more regular meetings than those which our ministers for social affairs already hold periodically, and to associate business and labour leaders more closely in their endeavours, within the framework of the Brussels Economic and Social Committee.

Finally, I should like to emphasize another aspect of the matter. In a Community marked by economic growth, I am struck by the widely manifested reticence, anxiety and lack of enthusiasm. On this point, the President of the Commission has vigorously expounded his views, many of which deserve thoughtful consideration. For a long time, Europe has symbolized not only power and wealth, but quality of life and civilization. It has become abundantly clear that industrial expansion and the growth of cities run counter to many of man's instincts and needs, although they may satisfy others. This is why I hope that through an assured, resolute approach, we will succeed in

dealing with matters such as pollution, the environment, working conditions and living standards, so as to offer European peoples a blueprint for living which is compatible with the exigencies of international competition, yet preserves and restores the human quality to living patterns. This is the most pressing medium range problem, at least as important as that of raising standards of living, which we pursue automatically. Europe, the community of stability, must not become a community of stagnation. *Europe, the community of prosperity, must not become a community of inflation. But Europe must not become a community of tradesmen.* Europe must be designed and constructed in the service of mankind. Thus, and thus alone, can we interest our youth in the European concept; this youth which, while taking for granted the easy benefits of the consumer society, vociferously declares its dissatisfaction with it before finally lapsing into indifference.

I therefore hope that we shall be able to create an organization capable, within a given period, of setting down a sort of general philosophy encompassing the goals to be achieved, together with certain specific, clearly defined courses of action. This organization, drawing largely for help on qualified personalities and on business and labour leaders, could be called the European Foundation for the improvement of working and living conditions. It would provide a base for the study of pollution, of environment, of the adjustment of working hours and conditions, and redefine the tasks and duties within an entreprize. These are just a few examples among others.

I now come to the matter of institutions.

It is a well known fact that points of view over this question vary. A preliminary agreement has been reached, I believe, to avoid a recurrence here of doctrinal disputes which would result in a considerable loss of time in our proceedings. Taking into account the entry of three new members and of the manifold complications which it will inevitably provoke in the functioning of the Community bodies, as well as the adaptation period it will call for, it was agreed that we would not at present consider any changes in the Treaty of Rome.

However, improvements can be introduced in the operation of the Community and our governments must be ready to undertake joint action in fields that the Treaty did not specifically mention. France is open to all suggestions.

Thus the work of the Council of Ministers should be improved, either to make it more efficient, or to lighten the burden it represents. Some of our partners have made a number of proposals, such as holding an exceptionally lengthy annual session to clear all outstanding business, and to create European State secretariats which, by taking part in their respective government's meetings, would be able to take decisions without referring to them. Provided that it

does not lead to any additional complications and that the duties of Secretaries of State and Permanent Representatives do not overlap, France is willing to study this formula. Its most normal field of application would be in the link between the Council of Community Ministers and the European Parliament. Such a decision would, I gather, oblige our nine governments to hold their cabinet meetings on the same day, which would also have a symbolic value as far as public opinion is concerned.

As these are fields which have not been expressly mentioned in the Treaty of Rome, France believes that the approach to them must be rigorously pragmatic. Sometimes it will seem that a specifically intergovernmental organization is simpler and more effective. Sometimes we shall find right away in Article 235 of the Treaty, the possibility of employing standard community procedures. At still other times, action initiated between governments can subsequently be taken up within the community framework.

A number of areas remain which, for reasons peculiar to one or another of our respective States, must continue to stay on an intergovernmental level. I need hardly insist that for France, this is eminently exemplified by the matter of political coordination of our endeavours, which is vitally necessary yet exceedingly difficult to bring about. In this respect, I should like to clarify France's position concerning the role of the Commission. We sincerely appreciate, as no doubt do all Member States, the services it provides, its efficient management, and the significant progress achieved through many of its initiatives. My preceding remarks about Article 235 of the Treaty prove that we are in no way interested in keeping it strictly within the framework of its current attributions. We simply feel that it is up to the governments themselves to define the basic principle concerning matters falling outside the scope of the Treaty of Rome, and to decide exactly when they wish to submit these matters to community procedures, including the action of the Commission and the other organizations.

I should like to add that it would seem appropriate to me, if everyone agrees and if the Commission has no objections, that the governments of Member States propose the future commissioners as quickly as possible. A number of governments have already made their intentions clear. France plans to do the same when our Conference is over. We will thus make it possible for the members of the new Commission to familiarize themselves with Community problems before taking over their posts officially.

Finally, I know the importance our partners attach to the democratic character of the Community. France, believe me, is not the last country to support this view. Why should I conceal the fact that some of the suggested solutions appear premature to us? Yet I only see advantages in enabling the European parliamentary assembly to follow more closely the Community's progress,

together with the work of the Commission and that of the Council of Ministers, in making its control authority more effective and increasing its means of information, so that closer links may be forged to this end which could be, as I previously stated, one of the normal prerogatives of the European Secretaries of State, should their establishment be decided. Other improvements are undoubtedly feasible. The French position is open so long as one does not fail to recognize the fact that political control must remain in the hands of national parliaments, of which it is the *raison d'être* which I doubt any one is planning to relinquish.

Well, gentlemen, these statements have been too long and yet too brief. To conclude, I should like to express certain wishes whose personal character you will kindly excuse. I do not believe that the leading statesmen of our nine countries have met with the intention of losing themselves in the formal or legal discussions which constitute the regular rounds of our permanent representatives and even of our Ministers. Nor do I believe that they must limit themselves to statements of principle, however noble. We have undertaken an unprecedented task, and the new members have agreed to join us in the undertaking. It is not normal to attempt to unite States which have been cast by the centuries into highly different moulds and whose interests often diverge. But our countries have no alternative. We owe it to ourselves to rise to the level of basic European necessities, by substituting, for the inevitable bargaining of interests, collective, constructive action aimed at resolving problems that arise, problems that we all eventually have to face in a similar context, when looked at in a general manner. May the very fact that you are all united today in Paris provide a good omen and a stimulus to those who, like myself, believe in the need to construct, in this decade, a European Union determined to shoulder its destiny.'

Address by Mr B.W. Biesheuvel,
Prime Minister of the Netherlands¹

'Mr President of the Republic,

Gentlemen,

You have asked me, Premier of the country now presiding over the Council of the European countries, to be the first speaker. It gives me an opportunity to say a few words by way of introduction about the manner in which the Conference was prepared. The way was paved at a number of meetings of the Foreign Ministers and members of the European Commission, and the

¹ Spoken in Dutch.

Permanent Representatives at Brussels made a major contribution, by drawing up a report on the three subjects that will occupy our attention during the Conference.

Mr President, the three subjects about which the preparation revolved are so broadly formulated that they will embrace practically any topic that might crop up during the Conference. Needless to say, we are all at liberty to moot any subject we please during discussions we shall be taking part in today and tomorrow. I believe the outcome of the preparatory consultations, which is embodied in the Foreign Ministers' report, will be a great help to us as we endeavour to reach agreement. If we can confirm the agreement we have already reached on many points in the report, we might then concentrate on one or two matters on which we apparently hold divergent views.

Mr President, I feel it is my duty, as Premier of the country that is now presiding over the Council meeting, to underscore what has already been done to assure the success of this Conference. In doing so, I have established a link with the European Community, which will be the central theme of our talks.

Please allow me now to make a few general observations on behalf of the Netherlands Government.

At The Hague, the governments took decisions in three major spheres which were succinctly and lucidly epitomized by the French during the preparatory talks with the words "achèvement" (completion), "approfondissement" (deepening) and "élargissement" (enlargement).

As far as *enlargement* is concerned we can now state that the decision taken at The Hague has been implemented. Of course, we greatly deplore the outcome of the referendum in Norway. Perhaps in the not too distant future she will reconsider the matter and join us after all. This setback makes us all the happier to see in our midst representatives of the three countries that will in a few months reinforce the European Community. This Conference gives us an opportunity to survey and confirm together with them what has already been achieved in the Community and to indicate the road we shall be treading together in the near future.

The decisions on *completion* taken at The Hague pertained almost exclusively to the conditions for transition to the final stage of the EEC. We have indeed by concerted effort succeeded in effectuating the transition, an achievement which we all applauded at the time, though of course there is no end to our work in the Community. I believe that a great deal more work will have to be done before the European Community is really completed. Greater resoluteness on the part of the institutions is essential.

The *deepening* of cooperation within the Community began when The Hague Conference decided to draw up plans for the gradual establishment of an economic and monetary union.

We can take pride in the fact that the Community's institutions have already made a number of important decisions in this sphere. Nevertheless, we realize that the road to such a union is a long one and that there are many obstacles to negotiate.

I hope, in fact I am confident that we shall be able to remove some of the obstacles today and tomorrow.

If we consider what was discussed during the preparatory talks, we may fairly expect the deepening of cooperation and integration to constitute the central theme of the Conference. Important resolutions with regard to the economic and monetary union will have to be passed or consolidated. We shall have to determine our standpoint regarding the establishment of a regional policy and on some vital aspects of industrial development. As we do so, we shall have to realize that any such moves will have to be accompanied by social measures which will also have to be placed on a common footing.

I should like to say something about the broadening of our common sphere of activities, as well as about deepening. The report of the Foreign Ministers contains an important pronouncement on the subject; it recommends that the legal framework and the institutional system of the Treaties of Paris and Rome be used for such new or supplementary common activities as may be regarded as coming within the general objectives of those Treaties. My Government wholeheartedly endorses that recommendation and is prepared to place a broad interpretation upon it. We should use our strength as efficiently as possible if we are to settle important matters (such as environment policy) which we as members of the European Community wish resolutely to tackle; we should not encourage the further proliferation of European organizations and conferences. Let us all agree once more that the European Community is the sole framework within which we seek to attain unification. What we should do is delimit clearly our several duties and responsibilities in respect of the existing organizations in the broader European or global context with a view to preventing double work.

Mr President, that brings me to the subject of the position of the enlarged European Community in the world. We shall be increasingly confronted with the effect on other countries of the deepening and broadening of our spheres of activity.

The foreign policies of our countries severally have been deliberately designed to further the cause of peace, bring about a *détente* and raise the standard of living throughout the world. Indeed, the world, particularly the less

developed part of it, expects our common efforts within the framework of the Community also to be directed towards the attainment of those ideals. What ever we do, let us resolve not to disappoint the developing countries in this regard; let us give them fresh hopes of a better world to live in.

Another thing we should remember is that the prosperity of our Community depends very largely on trade with other countries and that it is vital that we should retain the custom of countries outside the Community. This calls for the maintenance of good relations with them and a rational world trading system. We should not try to avoid consulting outside countries, both bilaterally and within the appropriate existing organizations. We can only reach agreement if we ourselves are also prepared to make concessions, even to the extent of having to reconsider certain details of what we have together achieved with considerable difficulty.

Whether we shall be able to make some common contribution towards the attainment of a *détente* (I am thinking of cooperation in matters of foreign policy) will partly depend on the extent to which our interests and views become more nearly congruent as a result of the process of European unification. Recognition of the existing interdependence of nations and willingness on our part to consider the interests of outsiders as we frame EEC policies will undoubtedly contribute to a *détente*. Let us make sure that the Community does nothing that might add a further conflict of interests to those already existing.

Mr President, you will have gathered from what I have just said that the Netherlands Government desires the further development of the European Community. Yet we can hear voices more and more loudly expressing impatience and apprehension at present trends in Europe; some of the voices even come from the Netherlands, where the ideal of a united Europe has always had such a profound appeal. Only the top of the iceberg of studies, talks and negotiations being conducted in Brussels is visible, and unfortunately it can hardly be called dazzlingly white. People expect some grand concept and all they hear about is technical problems and compromises. The complexity of national policy-making is seen to have increased sixfold. The success of the negotiations for the enlargement of the Community has of course had a favourable effect on public opinion regarding European integration, but how long will it last? Is it not likely that public opinion would be adversely affected if enlargement is merely seen to result in the negotiations (for that is what the talks between partners in Brussels should be called) becoming still more protracted and incomprehensible, increasing in complexity ninefold, as it were?

If we are to avoid such a state of affairs, it is essential that we should reinforce the European institutions. Now do not expect me to reiterate

Holland's confession of faith in support of a federated Europe. Nor shall I go into the pros and cons of a confederation; I shall not even use the term "European Government". It is common knowledge that the Netherlands holds very decided views on the subject. All I want to do is try to be pragmatical together with our British counterparts and appeal to the sense of logic for which our hosts are so renowned.

The first point I would make is that a marked improvement in the decision-making process could be achieved in the short term even without any modification of treaties; it could be achieved simply by interpreting the agreements more nearly in accordance with their authors' intentions, which were to foster cooperation between the Commission and the Council and bring about a more rational division of responsibilities between them. A number of practical measures would also have to be taken in respect of the Council's procedures. The institutions should discuss these matters without delay.

The second point I should like to make is that our peoples severally will have to be given a much better idea of what goes on in the Community. Greater openness is essential, but I am afraid that if a greater area of the Brussels iceberg were revealed they would still fail to appreciate exactly what was being done. In our countries Parliament is the place where policies are unfolded, new ideas put forward and alternative policies tabled. I believe that, also in the European context, Parliament is the only possible channel through which European policy can be clarified.

Let me hasten to add the third point I would make, and that is that parliamentarians cannot be expected merely to act as sounding boards. They should be made jointly responsible for policy matters; that would both improve the policy and make it more readily acceptable to the nation. How this can be brought about is a perplexing, though by no means insoluble problem.

Lastly, I would put in a strong plea for the election of the members of the European Parliament by the peoples of Europe direct. General suffrage is the foundation of democracy; it encourages the individual to form an opinion as to the policy to be pursued. We shall simply have to have general European elections for the European Parliament if we wish to involve every European in the moulding of European policy and so place that policy on a more solid basis. European-wide elections are indispensable to the deepening of our cooperation, to say nothing of the responsibilities placed upon the Council by Article 138 of the Treaty of Rome.

Mr President of the Republic, Gentlemen, I am quite sure that I have been expressing the convictions of the vast majority of the Netherlands Parliament and that any freshly-elected Netherlands Parliament and any new Cabinet

would have the same convictions. In fact, I am certain, that neither the next Parliament nor the next Cabinet would be prepared to assist in the transition to the second stage of the economic and monetary union without being given some assurance that the Community's resoluteness will be considerably enhanced and that there is to be effective parliamentary participation in policy-making. The competencies to be delegated within the framework of the economic and monetary union are too great for these matters to be taken lightly. The interest of every single resident within the Community are at stake.

Thank you.'

Address by the Prime Minister of Great Britain,
the Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, MBE, MP¹

'Mr President,

You yourself as our host, and Mr Biesheuvel representing the country at present holding the Presidency, have spoken as members of the existing, the original Community. I speak as one of those who are joining it—sadly, without Norway.

We are grateful to you, Mr President, both for having been the original advocate of this meeting and for the excellent arrangements you have made for us.

For you and for the other existing members of the Community this Conference marks the accomplishment of the process you set in train at The Hague three years ago.

For us who are now joining you, it marks the attainment of an objective that has cost us much effort and perseverance.

For us all it will point the way towards the future that we shall build together.

So we are here to consolidate what has been achieved; to set the seal upon the enlargement of the Community; and to address ourselves to the future, to the deepening and developing of the Community, to the work of growing together in strength and prosperity, for the good of all our peoples and the benefit of the wider world.

This is where the challenge lies. We are at the point where we can begin to realize the wider opportunities for which this Community was created—the European idea that lay in the minds of its founders.

¹ Spoken in English.

For the Community is not—it must not be—simply a mercantile arrangement designed to profit its individual members. It is much more than that.

It is a means of harnessing the talents and the genius of our peoples, the experience and the enterprize of our separate nations, into an entity that will occupy a place in the world that corresponds with our heritage.

Together we are setting out today to build something that will be greater than the sum of our individual efforts. *We are seeking, not to submerge our national personalities, but to combine them together into a European personality that will make its weight felt, that will speak for peace and moderation, that will serve and protect the values we share.*

And I see this happening when the structure of power in the world—economic, political and military power—is undergoing changes of historic importance, such as have not been seen in this generation since the sounds of war in Europe died away in 1945.

Both politically and economically the world is working in ever larger units. None of us in Europe, as individual nations, can hope significantly to intervene effectively in world affairs on our own. But we can find our place and make our voice heard, if we work together and act from a common will.

Of course we must work with a sense of priorities, and within the limits of what is practicable. The development of the Community cannot be achieved by new formulae, new procedures, new machinery conceived in a vacuum. That is why it is right that we are discussing first the economic and monetary development of Europe.

In this we are building on what has been created, and laying the basis of economic strength on which our effectiveness in the world will depend.

What we are discussing is no less than a political commitment to manage the economic and monetary affairs of a Europe in harmony, and ultimately in unison; a union which, if we can achieve it, can provide the main driving force towards European integration.

We take as our starting point the existing system of fixed but adjustable parities to which we are committed. The Finance Ministers have taken a significant step to sustain this by agreeing to set up the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation.

These and other measures will enable the Community to form a monetary zone, functioning within the framework of the international monetary system.

So far so good. We must now see to it that Europe speaks with a united voice in the negotiations to reform the international monetary system. Here again, the Finance Ministers have established the foundations of a common position. That work must go on.

But we shall not be able to make real progress towards monetary integration unless we also succeed in harmonizing our more general economic objectives. We must therefore work together towards a closer alignment of our national policies.

For if Europe is to flourish as a single and independent monetary area, the economic conditions which prevail throughout our territories must be similar.

Let me be more specific about two fields in which I believe this Conference should take on clear commitments.

From its earliest days the Community has recognized that special policies are necessary to deal with areas where there are special problems. In the Six, during the last ten years, the regional problems which have been considered were predominantly those of agricultural areas. In the enlarged Community, and in the next ten years, there will be at least an equal problem in industrial areas, as some of our older industries decline and employment opportunities contract.

The first step then is to analyze the problem in the enlarged Community.

This analysis will need to take full account of the major new problems which the enlarged Community will face, in particular regional unemployment and the other consequences of industrial change. It will need to consider what positive action the Community can take to tackle these problems.

We should call for the study to be completed by mid 1973, so that firm decisions can then be taken and can come into effect from the beginning of 1974.

For an effective regional policy is an integral part of the Community's work. It is not just that the consolidation of economic and social progress will be incomplete without it. It is the only way in which we shall be able, as a Community, to correct the imbalances which will inevitably arise between different regions as we move further towards monetary union. For a rigid monetary system without the means of economic compensations within it would surely be too brittle to survive.

A regional policy is thus an essential feature of the Community's economic and monetary union, and must be financed from the Community's own resources.

If one of the aims of a Community regional policy is to accelerate the integration of the European economy on a continental scale, then this should also be the aim of a Community industrial policy.

We need an industrial policy which will enable our manufacturers to realize the potential of a single market of 250 million people. *We need a policy which will encourage the formation of European companies, which are able to*

stand on an equal footing with the industrial giants of the United States and elsewhere, and are capable of making full use of the inventiveness and talents of the European peoples, particularly in the products of advanced technology.

This means abolishing fiscal, legal and technical barriers to trade and to the free operation of enterprises throughout the Community.

Some of the necessary steps have been provided for in the Community's existing resolutions on economic and monetary union. What we need now, I suggest, is a deliberate plan and a prescribed timetable.

I hope this Conference will enter into clear commitments on both these points—the Community's regional and industrial policies. For only thus will we be able to see the European economy integrated on a continental scale.

In all this we must not lose sight of what we are seeking to achieve.

Only thus shall we lay the foundations for the social progress and the higher standards of living which all our peoples seek.

Indeed, why should we not set ourselves the aim of bringing together our aspirations, commitments, and policies in the regional, industrial, agricultural and social fields into a comprehensive social programme for the Community?

There is one further aspect of European industrial policy which I believe to be of great importance to us all. I refer to the question of energy resources.

World demands for energy will continue to increase rapidly. But the world's energy resources are not infinite. The pressure on these resources is increasing. We can already foresee major problems over our supply of energy unless we plan now for the energy needs of the Europe of the future.

I know that attempts have been made in the Community of the Six over the past decade to produce an energy policy, and the difficulties encountered in so doing. But the problems now are both formidable and urgent.

My suggestion is that we commission now a programme for an energy policy for the enlarged Community designed to make the best use of the resources available to us and of the technology which the Community commands.

Mr President, I have been speaking so far mainly of the progress we seek to make in our economic cooperation.

But the political development of the Community must keep in step with its economic consolidation.

The enlargement of the Community will, I hope, bring benefit to its institutions, to their fund of experience, of administrative talent and democratic habit. We shall need, in particular, a strengthening and

enrichment of the dialogue between the Council of Ministers and the Commission, and between each of these and the European Assembly.

For the Assembly, our common democratic principles require a gradual evolution in its role. *This is a large subject, because changes in the role of the European Assembly imply developments in the relationship between that Assembly and national Parliaments, and perhaps even, for some of us, changes in the timetables and procedures of national Parliaments themselves. But I share the wish to see progress made, and I hope that this meeting will commission a full study of the subject, to which parliamentarians with experience of Government should be able to contribute.*

Mr President, the Community is now coming to take its full place as a major power in the world. If we wish it to become a major world power, we shall need to be able to concert our actions, and bring our joint influence to bear, in specific situations and on specific issues, in the political as well as the economic field.

This means working towards a common foreign policy.

We must strengthen our consultation and cooperation in political matters, so that the Community can act decisively and effectively in international affairs, in the pursuit of peace, security and freedom.

So far the external policies of the Community have been mainly directed towards promoting common economic objectives by joint action. That will no doubt continue to be their primary emphasis, though, as I have implied, we must ensure that we weigh the political with the economic as we develop the Community's external relations.

In these relations none of us believes that we should adopt a predominantly protectionist stance, pursuing selfish policies at the expense either of our industrial rivals or of our suppliers of primary products. Our vision is surely a different one. The world looks to us, and it is in our interest, to pursue the liberal trade policies to which we are all committed, and which have contributed so much to economic progress throughout the world since the end of the last war.

There are three separate aspects of the Community's external relations to which we shall be giving our attention at this meeting.

First, the United States, Japan and the European Community are the three centres of industrial and economic power in the democratic world. What Europe needs is a just and stable relationship between these groups. That is in our best interest. And as the Community will be the largest trading entity in the world, we can do much to influence the form and timing of world trade negotiations.

When we come to discuss this in detail, I shall have some specific suggestions to put to you.

Next, there is our important responsibility to the developing nations of the world. They are watching our meeting today with a close interest, because the consequences of enlargement of the Community will be of great importance for them. For the first time the countries of Western Europe have, not only the responsibility which their privileges impose upon them, but also the opportunity and means to apply their energies together in a concerted manner.

There is room for many views about how this responsibility can best be fulfilled. We have suggested as one possible means that in certain cases we should be prepared to lighten the burden of indebtedness by a waiver of interest on aid loans to those countries who face the greatest problems. Another possibility is that we should re-examine the terms and conditions of our aid, so as to make sure that it benefits the developing nations to the greatest degree possible.

There will be differences of approach between us. We must work to close these, because there will be no differences about the objective.

The destiny of the younger nations engages us all from so many points of view—our collective national responsibilities, the history of our societies and their economic growth, man's instinctive desire to contribute to the well-being of his fellows—all these aspects are involved. We can all agree that the problem of bridging the gap between rich and poor countries is likely to prove one of the greatest challenges of all to our imagination and statesmanship in Europe.

The third aspect of our external relations to which I should like to draw attention concerns the relationship between the Community and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union.

To these nations our message is clear. What we are doing within the Community is aimed against no one. Our actions are designed to promote stability and prosperity within the Community and in a wider world. We see no contradiction between our work of consolidation and economic progress, and the improvement of relations between the East and West of Europe.

Mr President, I have touched on some of the specific matters on which I hope we can make progress at this meeting.

But, as you have recognized in the speech with which you opened the Conference, we shall have failed if we do no more than that.

Our peoples will expect something more than this of the enlarged Community.

They will seek from us some guidance, some evidence of concerted action, some sign that the Community means something for them, for their daily interests as well as for their ultimate ideals.

Our peoples, and particularly the young, will not respond simply to economic and monetary prescriptions, however important these may be. We have to capture their imaginations. They will want a European concept which implies the power of the Community to do good in the world, to attack the evils that attend our industrial society, the problems of pollution and poverty, of waste and want.

In all we do, we must show that the Community exists above all for the people of Europe. They will judge us by our vision and our determination in meeting their needs, their hopes, and their aspirations.

Let us show that the Europe we build is no empty monument, no bureaucratic blue print, but a living democratic society, concerned with the welfare of Europe's citizens and with Europe's contribution to the world.

For this purpose we must recapture our European voice, the voice which we all of us instinctively recognize: a voice of reason, of humanity and moderation, which can be heard throughout the world.'

Address by Mr Willy Brandt,
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany¹

'First I wish to thank you, Mr President, for having invited us to come to Paris to this Conference.

May I also say how glad we are to see our British, Danish, and Irish friends with us here today around the same conference table. The fact that nine nations with a total population of over 250 million are uniting in the enlarged Community—and in the will to pursue "ever closer union"—is indeed a historic event.

It is important for our peoples, and for many other nations, to know that this process of European unification serves to safeguard and consolidate peace.

Our peoples should also know that this Community is for their own welfare and that it will continue to have great significance for our common progress.

It may be useful to reaffirm the aims of European unification. I am all in favour of it. But I do not believe that anyone expects this Conference to

¹ Spoken in German.

produce futuristic schemes. What can be expected, and rightly so, are realistic decisions for the months and years ahead.

Above all, we must make sure that the enlarged Community will be capable of action—both internally and externally.

Internally, this means that steady progress is made towards economic and monetary union. This will include the creation of the Fund for Monetary Cooperation.

But in our view—because of the common task—it is particularly necessary that at this Conference we should give a signal and take concrete decisions to halt the inflationary trend.

Externally, we are gratified to take note of the agreements by which the Community will be linked with those European countries who do not, or do not yet, wish to join. Here I have also in mind the agreements with the European Mediterranean countries.

At this Conference we shall have to discuss our relationship with our major industrial partners, especially the United States; the possibilities of cooperation with Eastern Europe; and our partnership with the developing countries.

What matters in this context is that the Community, without taking too much upon itself, should indicate its readiness to accept responsibility on a world-wide scale.

Questions of international trade within the framework of GATT and the reform of the international monetary system require of us a single constructive concept.

In the shorter term, we must coordinate our efforts to ensure that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in all of Europe will be thoroughly prepared.

And if, in addition, we can also agree on ways and means of increasing the efficiency of the Community's institutions, this Conference will have produced a good result. The German delegation will make its contribution towards this end.

As you know, elections will soon be taking place in the Federal Republic of Germany. And I presume that you also know that the questions relating to West European unification are, on the whole, not an election issue.

The Treaty on the enlargement of the Community was unanimously approved by the Bundestag which had given virtually the same measure of support to the results of The Hague Conference at the end of 1969 and to the decisions on economic and monetary union taken in 1971.

The most important of the tasks immediately ahead of us is without doubt the further development of economic and monetary union. Since the decision taken at The Hague we have been able to complete first stages in spite of the crisis of the international monetary system and in spite of wide-spread scepticism.

The European Fund for Monetary Cooperation, which we intend to establish at this Conference, represents a tangible part of monetary union. I feel that great importance attaches to the fact that we have come to an understanding on this point.

Even more important, in my view, than the creation of new institutions are at the present time our efforts to define clearly the aims of our economic policy. For the success of the Community depends to a large extent on whether economic growth, full employment and price stability can be brought into harmony.

In some European countries full employment is not assured. But in all European countries price stability is at present the economic goal in greatest danger.

I am concerned about this development, for my Government feels that strong inflationary tendencies may shake not only the economic but also the social and political foundations of the Community.

This Conference should therefore give expression to our common conviction that we want to create a "Community of stability". I feel it is necessary for us to initiate without delay specific measures to be laid down at Community level to secure price stability. Council and Commission should decide upon the details of a programme to this effect at their meeting on 30 and 31 October and should continuously supplement it.

The main objective in our opinion should be to contain the excessive expansion in the supply of money and credit. The international roots of the problem are known. Thus it is all the more important that in the negotiations on the reform of the international monetary system the European Community should pursue a policy designed to promote stability by keeping the growth of international liquidity within reasonable limits.

But, of course, the sources of inflation lie not only in the monetary field. Hence we in the Community must, more than hitherto, make an effort to harmonize our fiscal and incomes policies.

And finally, the Community should, I feel, draw as much as possible on the advantages of the international division of labour. This calls for an outward-looking, liberal trade policy which is in the innate interest of the Community and of its consumers.

It will not be easy to regain price stability. In the long run no country will be able to do this alone. But together we can make it. The people in our countries expect this Conference to give a signal for stability. We must not disappoint them.

I am glad that the first item on our agenda also concerns "social progress". To me it matters very much that our people realize what this Community does, and can mean, for the improvement of their living and working conditions.

Social justice should not remain an abstract concept and social progress should not be taken to be a mere appendix to economic growth. If we can put social policy into a European perspective, then many of our citizens will find it easier to identify themselves with the Community.

I suggest that this Conference instruct the institutions of the Community to prepare without delay a programme of action. As a contribution to this I have had a memorandum drawn up on this subject which has been circulated.

Regional policy also belongs here. Serious regional imbalances must be gradually levelled out. The Federal Government would agree to funds being allocated for this purpose from the Community's own resources at the beginning of the second phase of economic and monetary union, in addition to the means immediately available from the agricultural fund.

Social policy which is concerned with improving the quality of life of our citizens, should also include a common policy for the protection of the environment. I suggest that this Conference instruct the institutions of the Community to draw up a programme of action as soon as possible on the basis of the preliminary work done in this respect. The Federal Government regards the meeting in Bonn to which it has invited the ministers responsible for environmental matters as a step towards that goal.

Economic and monetary union also embraces common industrial, science and technology policies. Not much has happened in these fields since The Hague Conference. Our efficiency in international exchanges, in particular our possibilities for cooperation with Eastern Europe, do, however, largely depend on this.

I suggest that the Conference invite the institutions of the Community to make proposals, within the shortest term possible, on the basis of the preparatory work as to what specific progress can be made in these fields within the foreseeable future.

We are rightly concerned with the question how we can better equip our Community's institutions to fulfil their tasks, both old and new, quickly and effectively.

At the present time there is no question of amending the treaties. But in view of expected developments, and especially in connection with economic and monetary union, we shall not for very long be able to skirt the need for institutional renewal.

Today I will confine myself to issues within the scope of the provisions of the treaties:

The *Council's* ability to make decisions must be improved. To achieve this there should be a greater degree of permanence and streamlining in the Council's work in Brussels. As you know, my government has submitted a proposal on this question which would ease the burden on the Foreign and Economic Ministers and at the same time facilitate coordination within Member States.

The powers of the *European Parliament* should be strengthened. I suggest that the Conference instruct the Community's institutions to draw up within a short time a plan for the gradual extension of the Parliament's budgetary and legislative powers and controlling rights.

In addition, there is the question arising from the Treaties of Rome as to the election procedure. I wish to make it quite clear that direct suffrage is supported by a great majority in the Federal Republic and that the Bundestag has repeatedly called for it. But I shall be equally frank in saying that little is gained if one merely talks about direct elections.

Until such time as they are possible let us not detract from the democratic legitimation of the delegates designated by their national parliaments. Nor should we overlook the fact that a considerable proportion of parliamentary control—that is, in so far as it affects the policy of governments in the Council—of necessity remains in the hands of the national parliaments. For the moment I would attach most importance to increasing the status of the Parliament.

In our deliberations on these questions we should not underestimate, let alone forget, the *Economic and Social Committee*. I feel that it should be given a certain right to deal with matters within its sphere of competence on its own initiative.

And finally we should ensure that the well-established Community system should be extended to all spheres that should form part of the process of integration leading to economic and monetary union. There are possibilities for this which do not require any amendment of the Treaty, and they should therefore be exhausted.

In the years ahead we should concentrate on the progressive and closely interrelated further development of economic and political unity.

I have said on other occasions, and I do not intend to make a secret of it here today, that in the course of development a reasonably organized European Government should be created which could take the necessary decisions in areas of common policy and whose actions would be subject to parliamentary control.

This would bring us into a time when our Community—beyond our cooperation in matters of foreign policy, which I hope can be substantially intensified even now—will be regarded also as a political community.

The Federal Republic of Germany is prepared to take this course. We realize that it will first of all be necessary to press on with developments in individual spheres of Community activity. It is therefore all the more important that we should achieve tangible progress year by year and that we should be able to report on such progress in a way that people can understand.

At The Hague I began my speech by regretting that internal Community problems had diverted our attention from the central task: the Community's external relations.

Today this task must be given the rank it deserves.

The enlarged Community cannot be content with being present in the world merely on account of its economic weight. Its presence must serve general political tasks. But the Community and its Member States will not be able to contribute to more reason and conciliation, to more peace and prosperity in the world until they act together as closely as possible on the basis of carefully prepared common positions. Our internal identity must increasingly be matched by our external identity.

This means that our efforts in shaping the Community's external relations will have to be considerably intensified and our individual views increasingly harmonized through cooperation on foreign policy.

Regular talks with our partners in the world will help the Community to establish its identity more clearly. The Federal Government therefore urges that we should decide here to initiate an organized dialogue, beginning with our most important partner, the United States. We should instruct the institutions of the Community to conduct a regular exchange of views at high level.

Western Europe and America need each other as self-confident and equal partners. I therefore welcome what the President of the United States said about "dynamizing" America's relations with Western Europe:

Of late, both sides have been thinking too much about their own short-term interests. They should endeavour in future to solve tasks arising from their international responsibility by coordinated effort.

A regular exchange of views should also be gradually introduced with other major partners in international trade. I think in this connection of Canada and of course also of Japan.

All of us will agree that one cannot put up an artificial wall between foreign trade and foreign policy. The nature of the Community as a major economic factor in the world requires the coordination of foreign trade policy and foreign policy.

Logically, therefore, Community activity and cooperation on foreign policy should be linked together in a way that best suits the purpose of the matter in hand. The process of political cooperation which was started after The Hague summit meeting and has since progressed reasonably well needs further development.

The consultations among the Foreign Ministers are only one element of political union which we decided at The Hague should be progressively developed. Thus, in keeping with the mandate contained in the Luxembourg Report, I suggest that our Foreign Ministers be instructed to submit as soon as possible concrete proposals in a "Second Report".

When we discussed the first item of the agenda reference was already made to the reform of the international trade system within GATT by introducing decisive measures of liberalization and also to the reorganization of the international monetary system within the framework of the International Monetary Fund by comprehensive measures to further stability. I suggest that we give instructions for Community concepts to be elaborated as quickly as possible which we should then put forward jointly in these organizations.

In so doing the Community should present itself as an outward-looking partner, ready for cooperation and aware of its responsibility.

This also applies to our relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Since The Hague Conference the Federal Government, in trustful cooperation with its Western partners, has eliminated those obstacles in its relations with the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact which could not have been removed by anyone else. Thus we have made our contribution towards improving the conditions for cooperation between the West European and the East European halves of our continent—notwithstanding continuing and unbridgeable differences. We Germans hope, of course, that the exchanges between the nations of East and West will also benefit our own people.

The Community should declare its readiness to make its knowledge and skills available for this purpose at the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation—especially within the scope of our common trade policy upon

which we are about to embark. I suggest that we should agree here to act at the forthcoming Conference in all questions of common concern from a basis of coordinated positions.

In being prepared to cooperate with others, the Community is not questioning its own existence, as some people may fear, but rather strengthens its own identity. It can gain only by seeing itself as an integral part of a new system of "trustful coexistence" in the whole of Europe.

We start from the assumption that the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe will base their policy towards us on the existence of the Community as established by the treaties and on its political finality. This, incidentally, is largely the impression I have gained in my talks with Soviet leaders.

In their relations with the Third World, the Six, through their association with numerous African countries, have created an international model for a link between industrial countries and developing countries, based on equal rights and equal institutional representation. This system must be continued with the inclusion of comparable countries from the Commonwealth who desire participation in the wake of enlargement, and also the Mediterranean countries concerned.

The Mediterranean—and this should not be left unmentioned—is a region of vital importance to the European Community.

However, the area covered by association agreements, which is characterized by its geographical proximity to and historical links with Europe, should not be extended. Furthermore, our association policy should be embedded in a worldwide concept which shows the Community to be a partner of developing countries in Asia and Latin America as well.

I suggest that we should in principle be ready to merge our national development policies gradually within the Community, and to request that concrete proposals on this respect be submitted within a short term.

As regards global development policy, we should seek close cooperation with America, Japan and the other industrial countries.

With every understanding for the great demands we are faced with, we shall have no option but to make allowance for the acute problems and general capacity of our own national economies. Schematically fixed percentages for financial contributions seem to me to narrow the problems involved. They blind us to numerous other courses of action open to us.

One of these, and not the least important, is the readiness not only to accept structural changes in our economic system but even, where necessary, to support them, perhaps also within the framework of the Community. This would give the nations of the Third World a better position in our markets.

Unlike the conference at The Hague we have this time a much broader list of questions before us. What matters to me is that this Conference lays down the measures now possible in a realistic and sober-minded way.'

Address by Mr Anker Jørgensen,
Prime Minister of Denmark¹

'The instruments of ratification of Denmark's accession to the European Communities were deposited yesterday in Rome. Together with the United Kingdom Denmark has now taken the last formal step towards membership of the European Communities.

May I take this opportunity to express the satisfaction and the expectations with which we enter the enlarged European Community. This is a truly historic occasion. We see the enlargement of the European Communities as a promising step towards safeguarding Europe's peace and security and as a basis for a constructive European contribution to international cooperation.

May I also take the opportunity to assure our partners of our determination to contribute in a constructive way to our common objectives.

Our membership of the communities was confirmed on the second of October by referendum. Nearly two thirds of the voters voted Yes. The Danish people thus made a clear declaration for our entry into EC.

In Norway, a country to which we feel deeply attached, the outcome was different. I am confident that the Communities will continue to show understanding of the Norwegian problems and take a flexible attitude in the coming negotiations with that country.

The positive outcome of our referendum should not let us forget that nearly one third of the Danish voters were against membership. It is important for the future of the Communities to try to understand why so many people voted against membership. I believe, that their most important criticism was that the work of the Communities has concentrated too much on problems which today appear outdated to many people. We can not afford to ignore these sentiments.

¹ Spoken in Danish.

In this connection I also would like to refer to the result of the referendum in Greenland, which as an integral part of Denmark enters the Communities by 1 January 1973. The majority of the voters in Greenland were against membership. They seem to fear that the European Communities will not show sufficient understanding for the special problems in this arctic area.

Our Community-partners will, however—I trust—prove this fear unfounded.

The Faeroe Islands, as a self-governing entity within Denmark, did not participate in the referendum. They will within three years themselves decide whether they want to enter the Communities. Also the specific problems of these islands will no doubt be met with understanding.

In their first years, the European Communities clearly had to concentrate on the tasks laid down in the Treaty of Rome. Economic growth and improvement of the standard of living were to be attained through the creation of a common market. The European Communities have certainly been the framework for an impressive development in these respects.

During the sixties, however, new attitudes have emerged. Economic growth is no longer accepted as an end in itself. The well-being of the individual has come into the foreground. This trend is probably one of the most important aspects of modern development. In the minds of many people the European Communities have come to be identified with the idea of growth for its own sake.

This is not a fair criticism. European cooperation has certainly contributed to the consolidation of peace in Europa and has tremendously improved the standards of living. New tasks now lie before us. There is an inherent dynamism in European cooperation. This dynamism can be used to cope with the problems which could not be foreseen, when the Rome-Treaty was drafted. To demonstrate that we have the will to do this should be a main objective of this meeting.

The immediate task is to consolidate the achievements already gained. A realistic continuation of the policy of détente towards Eastern Europe presupposes a dynamic European Community. A Community which is an effective partner politically, economically and socially for the other industrial countries and for the developing countries.

Cooperation in the Communities should now be directed towards the problems that are in the foreground of public debate in all member countries. We should aim at creating the conditions for a better life for the individuals in the industrial society. A clear declaration that we intend to do this may mark the beginning of a new era in European cooperation. The Europe we wish to create must appeal to the imagination of new generations.

Today we have to deal with pollution, ecology, control of the impersonal economic forces—among others the multinational corporations. We must achieve industrial and economic democracy.

Of course we can not give up economic growth. It is basic for the reforms and improvements of society we want. But growth must be controlled. It must be used as a means towards improving the quality of life in the industrial society.

I would be content if in this way we could establish the guide-lines for our future cooperation. That would put the Communities on the right course.²

Address by Mr Gaston Eyskens,
Prime Minister of Belgium¹

From early 1971 the Belgian Government favoured the calling of a Conference of Heads of State and Government in 1972. When the Community was enlarged it seemed to us that we had to solemnly confirm some of the options we had already taken and define new guidelines to achieve this Union of Europe which is still our final political objective. We hope that this Paris Conference will be able to make significant progress in three directions:

- (i) In strengthening the political ties between the Member States of the Community;
- (ii) In developing and intensifying Community action;
- (iii) In affirming, for external policy, a European personality.

I. When we examine the Report prepared by the Foreign Ministers, we find a fundamentally important premise. Our nine countries confirm their resolve to install in the heart of the European Community the entire process of economic and monetary unification. This means that all the increasingly important decisions towards achieving the Economic and Monetary Union on 31 December 1980 will be taken under Community rules, namely: Commission action, Opinions of the European Parliament and Council Decisions. This also means that if budget problems arise, they will have to be solved by using the system of Community own resources and that our commitments are answerable to the Court of Justice.

¹ Spoken partly in Flemish and partly in French.

As our States have already agreed in the Resolution of 22 March 1971, "as progress is made towards the final objective, Community instruments are created where needed to take over or support the action of the national ones".

Henceforth, all policies geared to achieving the Economic and Monetary Union and social progress will be handled under Community rules. This covers regional, industrial, scientific and technological, social and human environment policy. I shall take the opportunity later to define the practical results we hope to get in these various sectors.

But, whatever the value of this decision, it does not satisfy completely because it does not completely meet the political objectives we have set ourselves and which up to now have only been written into the Treaty preambles and the statements we made during previous Summit Conferences.

The various Community moves which we have just decided postulate the commitments in the political sphere. Attainment of Community objectives and setting up a Political Union are inseparable. To convince you, let me quote three examples:

How do we achieve a Mediterranean policy in the Community unless we have already defined its basic political objectives? How do we get a commercial policy unless we define the principles which will guide our attitude towards the eastern countries? How do we succeed in pooling our monetary reserves and accepting budgetary directives unless we define the kind of Union which we will have?

President Pompidou drew our attention to this problem in his press conference on 21 January 1971 when he brought up the idea of a confederation and defined Europe as a "Confederation of States resolved to harmonize their politics and integrate their economies".

Now the Community is enlarging we must confirm as clearly as possible the resolve to unite our actions in all fields. The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs said in Belgian Parliament on 7 June this year, "We are ready to name "European Confederation" all our new commitments towards a more complete unity". We are ready again today. We hope that at the end of this Conference our joint resolve will be affirmed to prepare the approach to a united Europe and, scrupulously observing the Treaties already written, to strengthen our political, economic, social and cultural ties to found a complete European entity. The key is not in the use of this or that definition but in determining whether our collaboration will always be confined to sectors or whether eventually it will become universal. Our peoples are waiting for this basic question to be answered. On the basis of the commitment we shall make, we must think carefully about the features of the future executive, legal and judicial powers of such a European entity.

In talking about such basic ideas we must naturally also behave with a sense of responsibility and not dream of projects whose achievement is beyond our strength or possibilities. We cannot here and now define the concept of union but we can adopt a procedure which has served us well in the past. Could we not ask a political figure or the Foreign Minister of the State which takes on the Presidency to prepare, before 1 July 1973 and after approximate consultation, an analysis of the problems in achieving this entity?

The Foreign Ministers could then study this paper and submit a report before 31 December 1973. Obviously these time limits are theoretical and can be amended if they do not seem realistic. In doing this, we would be demonstrating our resolve to give more body to our end objective and at the same time selecting a procedure which would insure us against possible disillusion.

If we cannot specify right now the content of the union, I would still like to say very clearly what, in our view, it is not. The integration process accomplished within the Community through the Paris and Rome Treaties can obviously not be altered. Indeed, we have just boosted it through the decisions which we shall take during our Conference. The terms of our new collaboration, stemming from the additional political commitments which we make, must take into account what is being achieved at Community level, for there can be no question of creating a parallel decision centre. The links between our decision procedures for Community sectors and for the others must be the target of the analysis we have proposed.

In affirming our resolve to move forward towards the union of our States, we shall have killed the uncertainty over our opinions. But we shall not have fulfilled the expectations of our peoples unless we bring the European citizen into the construction of Europe.

We suggest that this Conference makes two moves: first, to decide in times to be agreed on, practical steps to encourage the movement of youngsters within the Community and allow them to make full use in our Member States of the diplomas they have gained, regardless of where they have studied in the Community. Then, Member States' subjects who have lived say five years in other Member States are to have a voice in the decisions of their local community.

Having defined these two principles at this Conference, our Ministers should activate them within an agreed time.

II. Let me now briefly mention the areas where the Belgian Government hopes for practical guidelines from our Conference.

First, the Economic Union and Monetary Union and social progress. The results from our Foreign Ministers in Frascati are certainly very interesting, but we want to go further than that. We hope that the European Fund which we are going to bring into being will have available during the first half of 1973 more substantial financial aid than that envisaged now and will allow Member States using it to get more flexible repayment terms. It is only on this condition that we can really maintain between us the restricted fluctuation margins. We should also set the date for our decision to equip the Fund with own resources.

We also propose that a precise procedure be laid down allowing our States to speak with a single voice and defend joint positions during the work beginning within the Group of Twenty, for the Community has a contribution to make and its own responsibilities in the reform of the international monetary system.

We are well aware that we shall not get this result in the monetary field unless we turn our resolve into the reality of economic concertation. We must make the appropriate commitments over genuine and obligatory consultation and for effectively combating inflation. We shall have to take steps over this in the monetary and budgetary area.

We fully understand that some Member States hope to show their subjects that Community solidarity is a reality and that the Community is mounting effective action in the underfavoured regions. We must resolutely commit ourselves here. Belgium is ready to do so.

In The Hague we affirmed our resolve to develop a common policy in the scientific and technological field and we got scarcely any results. We are hoping that an action programme providing for coordination of national policies within Community Institutions and the joint carrying out of Community projects will be drawn up. In this context, the affirmation of our resolve to equip Europe with a capacity for supply of enriched uranium is vitally important for the future.

Guidelines for the industrial sphere are still needed to foster the alignment of undertakings in the enlarged Community and ensure that they are in harmony with the Community's social and economic objectives. We must also define a policy for redeveloping industrial branches in trouble or decline, and under socially acceptable conditions.

The German Delegation has submitted an important paper strengthening the Community's social responsibilities. We endorse this guideline and in our declaration we must follow up these intentions.

III. Our Community must assert its identity more strongly. For this it must be strengthened and I am not going back on what I said at the start on the importance of the decisions we shall take to intensify Community activity. The best way to strengthen the Institutions immediately is to clearly assign new responsibilities to the Community and handle these major sectors of our economic and social cooperation under Community procedures.

We shall have to talk about the problem of Parliament. We should differentiate here between the issues of Parliament's authority and the way it is elected. We should like the Conference to affirm our resolve to respect the fundamental democratic principle by which any decision must be monitored by the people. This means that as our national Assemblies lose their European authority the European Parliament must take up this basic job. We are waiting for the Proposals which the Commission is to make and we must, as quickly as possible in line with this commitment, amplify the responsibilities of the Assembly.

Concerning the way Parliament is elected, we must allow for the Community's enlargement and ask the Assembly to work out a project in line with Article 138. We should also undertake that before the end of the adaptation period for the new Members the Council of Ministers will, under Article 138, have taken a position on this problem and recommended to the Member States measures to be taken as under their respective constitutional rules.

We have closely followed the work our Foreign Ministers have done within the compass of cooperation over external policies. They got some results, but we should decide that from now on they step up the pace of their consultation. Could we not agree that each Council of Ministers should be the reason for a consultory session to be prepared by the Political Committee?

Our continuing efforts to give our Community its own personality will mean greater responsibilities in the field of external policy. Indeed, individuality emerges only in comparison with and in relation to others. Without diminishing in any way our loyalty to our long-standing alliances, there is our own action to be carried out. First and foremost our Community must accept a special responsibility towards the developing countries. This political task matches a tradition of our civilization, meets the expectations of our public opinion and is scaled to the new possibilities at our disposal thanks to Community action.

This key political statement must be backed by commitments showing our resolve to turn words into deeds. Without going into details, we would have to affirm our resolve to allot, from 1975, 1% of the gross national product for public and private aid. For the period 1975-1980 we propose the further

commitment of reserving for the developing countries 1% of the new resources which during this time our economic growth will yield.

Our relations with the industrialized countries are a key factor since the interdependent economic developments demand solidarity and create convergence of interests. At the end of the Conference we shall affirm our resolve to take an active part in the GATT negotiations. Although the negotiations themselves can only proceed within this framework, why should we not profitably set up a more logical dialogue between the Community and our chief industrial partners? A European identity means a joint attitude towards these problems and cuts out any risk of our industrial partners profiting from the dialogue at the expense of our integration.

We shall also have to reaffirm our resolve to intensify with all the European nations a cooperation which must strictly observe the demands of a common commercial policy.

Europe's contribution to the policy of détente is well known. Our success still hinges on keeping the solidarity between us. We must bear this in mind in our attitude at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

Lastly, I should like to add a general thought.

Those politically responsible for developing Europe's integration need more and more to think systematically over the problems looming before European society over the next fifteen to twenty years.

Just when the European countries are spontaneously directing their long-term future through integration schedules often covering more than ten years, it would be a pity if they did not try to foresee and assess the range and interaction of the many trends discernible in our social life. From the phenomena thrown up by these developments we can get a better grasp of the challenges, the constraints but also the potential facing Europe over the next fifteen to twenty years. Through the targets to be reached and the reefs to be avoided, the political leaders will be able to get a clearer picture of the end results of integration and reveal the choices we must make to attain the defined goals.

So it does not mean that we jointly plan our economic development—that is the job of the Medium-Term Political Committee—or that we put up some new centre to study our society's future. We already have some in our universities and even at European level.

To solve this problem, there is no need to assemble a new institution which would pull in many research workers from the various disciplines involved in this kind of work.

But what does matter is for the Community bodies to have the responsibility and the resources to get these studies made, rank their priorities and put out the results in such a way that they count in the decision process.

In other words, we would be making a joint project out of the study on Europe's "becoming" and putting into it the maximum available weight.

The Belgian Government is convinced that the Conference must provide political guidelines for our development over the next ten years. Public opinion expects it from us. We must try not to be overambitious so as not to let down premature hopes but we must also be wary of an overcautious advance which would disappoint the European citizens and our peoples.

We hope that the proposals we have laid before you match this dual objective.'

**Address by Mr Giulio Andreotti,
Prime Minister of the Republic of Italy¹**

'I thank you, Mr President, for your kind invitation providing us the occasion for this meeting of fundamental importance. The patient and fruitful work of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministers of Finance provided a clear premise for this Conference which, coming after the one in The Hague, should define the new goals of our common tasks.

We are happy to welcome amongst us the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, of Denmark, and of Ireland to whom I address my cordial welcome. Their countries' contribution to the Community will enable us to regard the future with greater confidence.

Mr President,

At the basis of the Treaties of Paris and of Rome there was the conviction that we could arrive at the political unity of Europe by steps, through developing the economic integration policies established by the Treaties. That was, at the time, a wise and realistic decision which will enable us, within eight years, to realize the economic and monetary union of Europe. Therefore, the decision to create now the "European Monetary Cooperation Fund" shall be fundamental.

We think that it will be necessary to provide the Fund with more ample powers and means, and to pool, gradually, part of the reserves.

¹ Spoken in Italian.

We hope we shall come to a decision of principle on these issues in the course of our meeting thus confirming and developing the agreement we have already reached so that we may rapidly investigate them within the competent Community institutions.

These considerations lead me to underline the necessity for Europe to adopt a "common position" during the negotiations for reforming the world monetary system. The "eight points" of London and the consensus that has emerged among our countries at the recent assembly of the International Monetary Fund constitute the basis of this common European position. This position will have to be clearly evident in the mandate which we together shall have to give the Commission for the trade negotiations due to take place in GATT in 1973. During such negotiations a healthy liberalization of world trade may be brought forward.

I am happy to note agreement on the necessity for a close parallel between progress in the field of economic union, and development towards a monetary union. This is a necessity that is strongly felt by Italy, whose economic and social structures—characterized by deep regional imbalances—could not cope with a *homogeneous* monetary system without risking further tensions.

I must therefore emphasize the determining importance of an *effective structural and regional* policy, endowed with adequate means and instruments. In this regard, we deem fundamental the creation of a "Regional Development Fund", maintained with "ressources propres", and also of a "European Financial Fund" to transfer the resources from the central areas of the Community to the peripheral ones.

Our Conference, therefore, should affirm the *evolutionary character* of the Community's regional policy. The "Regional Development Fund" should be created without delay, even though we believe that it should begin operating only on 1 January 1974.

In this same context, I would wish to underline our common interest *in containing inflationary factors* which, for various reasons and to various degrees, affects all our countries. Therefore, I wish to recommend that the Community be given the appropriate instruments of control and stimulus in order to undertake coordinated and effective action.

I wish moreover to underline the close connection amongst the regional policy of the Community, the problems of the environment, and in general the problems connected with an industrial policy which takes into account territorial decentralization.

Furthermore, in relation to the launching of a European industrial, scientific, and technological policy, the regime regarding multinational companies must be examined in depth.

We believe, moreover, that the Institutions of the Community must establish a plan for social action *within 1 January 1964*, increasing in particular the European Social Fund.

As you are aware, Mr President, the Italian Government has maintained that the Summit Meeting should take place before the official birth of the enlarged Community, and before the preliminary phase of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. This explains why we are convinced, without ignoring the priority at the present moment of certain issues, that we must provide an answer to general questions such as how shall the new European Community face the challenges of post-industrial civilization and what "European" perspectives can it open for our peoples and especially for all those who still do not seem to understand its meaning.

Obviously, we must, first of all, create a more democratic Community in which our peoples can recognize themselves in order to ensure that the work accomplished in common will not be nullified by the indifference of wide sectors of our national societies. Our Community must be increasingly open to America and to the other highly industrialized countries, to which we are bound by a common outlook. Likewise we must intensify our dialogue with the countries of the East. Finally we confirm our deeply felt interest to develop the relations of the Community with the developing countries.

The achievement of a common position, regarding also the political aspects of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, seems to us of fundamental importance. We should favour the unitarian political vocation of the Community, which is implicit in the Treaties of Rome, and we must orientate ourselves towards its international recognition.

Therefore, the Italian Government believes that our countries, during the preparation and the course of the Conference on European Security, should assume common positions especially regarding issues of a political nature which constitute the fundamental aspect of the great negotiation whose preliminary phase is about to begin.

In constructing Europe we must carefully consider the issues regarding cultural and social life. The Bonn Summit meeting in 1961 already established to extend cooperation amongst the Six so as to include problems regarding teaching, culture, and research. Subsequently, during the meeting at The Hague in 1969, the necessity to associate youth more closely with the construction of Europe was underlined.

I believe that it will not be difficult to agree upon a way to cooperate in this broad field, and I trust that an ad hoc Committee can begin working in order to submit proposals.

In this same regard, we could as of now decide to *establish a European citizenship*, which would be in addition to the citizenship which the inhabitants of our countries now possess. It should permit the citizens of the Community countries, after a stay of a certain length in one of our countries, to exercise some political rights, such as that of participating in communal elections.

Mr President,

The *institutional strengthening* of the Community remains a fundamental issue, which, in its short-term perspective, is strengthened by the qualitative advancement which the enlarged Community is about to achieve with the launching of the Economic and Monetary Union. The commitment to achieve this Union within 1980, involves, in itself, a strengthening of the Community's Institutions. This contributes towards explaining why the Italian Government is in favour of electing the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, and of extending its powers.

The Parliament is the symbol of the democratic character of European unity. It ensures the consent and the support of public opinion in all its social classes, and lays down a solid basis for the unitarian construction.

In spite of our profound desire to establish a fully representative Parliament endowed with greater real powers, we nevertheless recognize that the entry of United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark entails the necessity for the Parliamentary Assembly of formulating a new project for the election of its members by direct universal suffrage according to the Rome Treaty. However we should decide as from now a date within which the Council must decide on the Assembly's proposals.

Of equal importance is progress to be accomplished in the field of foreign policy cooperation.

This cooperation had a good beginning with the Luxembourg Report and with the activity of diplomatic harmonization which it originated. Today, we must intensify our efforts in order to gradually attain the objective of a common foreign policy.

We should therefore intensify Community consultations, and—in the first place—increase the frequency of the Ministerial meetings concerning political cooperation. The Foreign Ministers shall examine this question in the new Report on the progress of political cooperation which they shall submit in 1973.

However, we should begin to take certain initiatives that will impress public opinion with the fact that the relations amongst our States are no longer those binding nations of normal international society. One may for instance

underline with a special definition the specific functions of our representatives in our capitals, thus emphasizing the new character of inter-communitarian relations.

Mr President,

These are the ideas and the proposals with which Italy participates in this meeting, which we believe to be an important date in the history of our Community. It is a Community entirely dedicated to the interest of peace, to the development of our peoples, and to the action which our Continent must perform throughout the world.'

Address by Mr John Lynch,
Prime Minister of Eire¹

'I wish to join in expressing thanks and appreciation to our distinguished host, the President of the French Republic, for the excellent arrangements which have been made for the Summit Conference and for the warm welcome which he has extended to us.

It is President Pompidou whom we acknowledge as the initiator of the idea for the holding of such a Conference. That idea today becomes a reality. My Government, confident at that time that Ireland's entry to the European Communities would be endorsed by the people, welcomed the original proposal that a Conference be held. We recognized the need for the members and prospective members of the Communities to come together, prior to enlargement, to take certain decisions. These decisions were most desirable, not only to give impetus and discipline to the important task of integrating the acceding countries into the Communities but also to help the Communities to embark on new tasks and assume those wider obligations which the vision of their founders and the logic of their achievements to date demand.

My Government, therefore, warmly welcomed the agreement reached, following the valuable preparatory work of our Foreign Ministers, that this Summit Conference should be held. The Foreign Ministers have established that a sufficient basis of common agreement exists between our nine Governments on those subject areas which form our agenda.

Our Governments are all agreed that concrete decisions should emerge from this Conference—not merely general declarations of goodwill. But let us search not only for concrete decisions, but also for decisions which are positive, imaginative, and worthy of the occasion. They must be decisions which

¹ Spoken in English.

measure up to the hopes and expectations of our peoples and they must, in a real and transparent way, strengthen and develop the new Europe which is now emerging.

The successful conclusion of the negotiations for enlargement of the Communities has brought hope to the peoples of our nine countries that the building of Europe can now proceed with renewed inspiration and energy. This is what we all want, this is what the peoples of our countries hope and expect. It would be a blow to the construction of a united, prosperous and peaceful Europe if those hopes and expectations of our peoples were now to be disappointed. So a great responsibility lies with us at this Conference. Our deliberations must point the way clearly ahead to a Community which not only provides stability and growth but also—and most importantly in the eyes of our peoples—to a Community at once progressive and humane. Therefore, in considering the matters before us and in reaching decisions on them we should, I suggest, give full regard to the aims and aspirations which the founder-members of the Community have set for themselves.

The Community was seen as laying the foundation for the creation of an ever-closer union among the European peoples. This surely remains our real goal and all our deliberations at this Conference must be closely related to it.

The founder-members resolved to ensure the economic and social progress of the member countries by common action. We should reaffirm, as prescribed in the Preamble to the Treaty of Rome, that the essential objective of our efforts in the enlarged Community must be the constant improvement of the living and working conditions of our peoples. Furthermore, we must commit ourselves, as the founder-members did, to reducing the differences existing between the various regions of the Community, and the backwardness of the less favoured regions. The achievement of steady expansion, balanced trade and fair competition and the progressive abolition of restrictions in world trade—these too were tasks which the Community originally set itself and which we—the countries of the enlarged Community—should continue to pursue actively and positively. We must also recognize, as the founder-members did, our joint obligation to help the economic and social progress of the developing countries.

It is the earnest wish of my Government that these aims and objectives should guide our deliberations here. I would hope that the conclusions which we reach should closely reflect these aims and objectives and should furthermore give the necessary impetus and authority to enable their achievement to be significantly advanced in the initial years of the enlarged Community's existence.

It is clear that the question of economic and monetary union will loom large in our discussions. The representatives of the Government of the present Member States and the Community's Council of Ministers have already agreed in Resolutions of March 1971 and March 1972 on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union. The Governments of the acceding countries, including the Irish Government, have accepted these decisions. The imminence of the enlargement of the Communities, the logic of the Community embarking on new tasks and obligations for its own strengthening and development and the economic, especially the monetary, problems that confront us both within the Community and in the international context as well—all these factors point urgently to the need for closer cooperation and coordination between us in the economic and monetary sectors.

There are, therefore, decisions before us on this most important question of the achievement of economic and monetary union in the enlarged Community. But in reaching these decisions it is most important that we do not, however unwittingly, become prisoners as it were of restrictive economic concepts. We must ensure that our economic design is adequate for its fundamental purpose and goal.

It is our view that the regional and social aspects of the economic and monetary questions before us must be given adequate attention to achieve this result. The Community at present has, and the enlarged Community will be faced with, serious regional and structural disparities. These disparities inevitably hamper the achievement of the economic and monetary union which we envisage, but more importantly however, their continuance, especially the under-development of some regions within the Community, would have the effect of denying to sections of our peoples access to the opportunities, the advantages and the benefits of Community membership.

The existing members have recognized the necessity to solve this problem in their proposals on regional policies. My Government see the need in the enlarged Community to expand on this beginning. It is our hope that this Conference would authorize the measures which would permit the development and implementation of adequate Community policies for regions.

My Government also see the need for a greater emphasis on social issues and for consequent effective action to give the Community a greater social content. We are resolved under the Treaties to ensure the *social* progress as well as the economic progress of our countries by common action.

Among the present Member States themselves there appears to be a growing desire to make more effective and speedy progress in social matters. Certainly in Ireland and, I have no doubt, in the other acceding countries the

expectations of our peoples are high in this regard. I would hope, therefore, that we shall agree to match the achievements to date of the Community in the economic field by parallel progress in the social field.

This Conference will also include discussions on the institutional structures of the Communities and how these structures might be improved, made more effective, and where appropriate, strengthened. The Community institutions, with their respective roles and functions, are of course grounded in the Treaties and have served the Community well. Now there is the need to take account of the imminent enlargement of the Communities and of the new tasks and obligations which the Communities will be undertaking.

And there is also a wider question—the question of the democratic content of the Communities and of the need to involve the people as closely as possible with the decisions, policies and workings of the Communities.

We should recognize the danger of our peoples growing apart from the Community of their regarding the Community, as it embarks upon major new areas of activity, as some form of monolithic structure increasingly divorced from the type of democratic control as it is known in our nine countries.

The Community's enlargement will bring an enhancement of its influence and role in the world. The assumption by the Community of a wider range of activities and objectives in the economic, monetary and trading fields renders it most important that we look anew at the Community's relations with the rest of the world.

Our Community must be outward-looking and must be seen increasingly to be so. The status and influence in the world of the enlarged Community will call for the active pursuit of closer and more rational economic and trading relations with the other nations of the world—first with the Communities' associated members—but also with the industrialized countries of the West, the state-trading countries and, of course, and above all, the developing countries of the Third World.

The Irish Government believe that a special effort by the enlarged Community in its relations with the developing countries is called for. We must be prepared to make an increasing contribution towards the economic and social progress of these areas in keeping with the Community's own growing resources. Here the commitment which we make jointly in the fields of trade and aid must be generous yet credible, imaginative yet realistic.

We shall also at this Conference be measuring and planning for progress in the political field. In this work we should at all times keep before us the ultimate goal of union among the European peoples which, in the words of declaration of the Heads of State or Government at the Hague Summit Conference, give the Community its meaning and purport. The political implications of the

proposed new ventures for the Community, the contribution that they can make to the realization of the ultimate political objectives of the Community must surely weigh with us in reaching our decisions.

We must deal also with the question of political cooperation as such between our nine countries. The Hague Summit Conference took a significant decision which led directly to the existing procedures for political cooperation. This occasion demands that we now agree to take these procedures a stage further in keeping with the advances which we hope to make in other spheres.

There are formidable tasks and challenges ahead of us in the enlarged Community. We have here in Paris an historic opportunity to deal with these tasks and challenges. Our decisions at this Conference will be interpreted as a measure of how our Governments—the Governments of the countries which will constitute the enlarged Community—are prepared to meet the needs of our times, the challenges of the years ahead and the aspirations of our peoples.¹

**Address by Mr Pierre Werner,
President of the Luxembourg Government¹**

'Before I turn to the more general aspects of the topics to be covered by this Conference, let me *express our gratitude* to the President of France who took the initiative of inviting us all to Paris and to Chancellor Brandt who was the first to propose a further meeting at this level.

This fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government is *especially highlighted* by the presence for the first time of Her Britannic Majesty's Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of Eire and the Prime Minister of Denmark together with the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Ministers of the three new Members. We share the regrets that the Norwegian Prime Minister is not here today although we fully respect the democratically expressed will of the Norwegian people.

That recent event shows that Europe's unification remains a complicated, often misunderstood venture and that we must not fail in tending to her image abroad, an image often distorted by the ponderous adagio implied in the process of free acceptance by the States of new disciplines for political conduct. As that eminent European Mr Monnet put it in his crisp phrase, "The unification of Europe is the need", a need arising from the growing interdependence of nations and the constraints they find while pursuing their objectives and satisfying needs which a constantly changing technical, economic and cultural world brings to mind. Europe's unification hinges on a

¹ Spoken in French.

turn of mind, of a mixture of idealism and interest in the Heads of State who recognize and test the values and the need for their joint action. One basic aim of our meeting is to strengthen this attitude of mind.

Our meeting in The Hague, three years ago, was the point of departure for negotiations whose successful outcome now enables us to lay the road towards an enlarged Community. It also gave us the chance to see that within the time originally anticipated by the Rome Treaty its implementation could and should be carried through. Lastly, that meeting allowed us to agree that, to tackle new problems and keep up the undoubted success of its first decade, the Community should set itself objectives which, although tougher and more ambitious, stem from the need to consolidate and amplify the integration already accomplished.

Even if the Community's success did not always match up to its ambitions, we have to acknowledge that since 1969 new routes have been mapped out.

In spite of all the hesitation and some temporary setbacks, *the Economic and Monetary Union* which we decided to gradually set up is beginning to turn into a reality.

Through our usual approach, that is through the creation of actual solidarity which emerges as legal solidarity, we are pinning much hope on this meeting to ensure a vigorous follow-up for the outlined programme which affords the optimum hope of new development in the Community.

Since last year, in spite of mishaps along the way or perhaps even because of them, Europeans have become more keenly aware of the need for action in this field. They realized that they must *display a European monetary personality* towards the outside world.

The *irrevocable nature of this venture* should be solemnly confirmed together with our resolve to achieve the Union *by the end of this decade*.

The plan by stages, worked out by the Ad Hoc Group, had anticipated the obligatory transition into the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union whatever the cost. Now in the Resolutions passed last year, the Governments decided that the first stage was to remain experimental and pragmatic and that it would not end before we had taken stock and then considered if and how we might move on to the next stage.

I am no supporter of cast iron planning or rigid battle orders. But we must realize that *a monetary venture is threatened the moment doubt creeps in* for it hinges on the currencies themselves which begin to ail, from fever or depression, the moment their future blurs. Speculation which breeds on doubt then sweeps in. The Economic and Monetary Union will be credible and

inspire confidence in so far as we show our resolve to move into the second stage. Of course, to manage this by the end of next year, a number of key operations will have to be performed.

And here, I expect the Summit Conference to provide a decisive political impetus.

In saying so, I must forcefully stress the often declared need for *parallel and effective progress in coordinating and harmonizing economic policies*. This is a must if the setting of monetary mechanisms is not to end in disappointment.

I think we must also confirm our resolve to accept the required disciplines to prevent our national policies clashing with the Community objectives which are emerging from the guidelines adopted after the collective comparison of conditions. Here we should honestly draw our conclusions as to how inadequate our coordination has been up to now and make a new *drive on mounting strongly convergent economic short-term and budgetary policies*, more and more in line with the political guidelines emerging at Community level. The unavoidable problems and wavering could be cut down by improving procedures and by *displaying the solidarity at regional and social policy level*, which must go along with joint economic and monetary moves. The interdependence already running through the short-term developments should help this concertation process.

We are especially conscious of this interdependence now when our Governments are grappling with the *inflationary trends* which on the national front we are having a very hard time in crushing. Naturally, national variations prevent an over-rigid approach. But our mutual target must be *stable growth*.

But here again we as State and Government leaders must set the ball rolling.

This means that:

- (a) we undertake to follow some guidelines laid down within a Community procedure after comparing the individual needs and requirements of Member States;
- (b) we undertake to help the Community Institutions in performing their highly complicated jobs;
- (c) we honour the Community procedures and apply the joint decisions throughout.

What happened last year showed how far *things monetary and things economic are interlocked*. They react upon each other. But the developing scene sometimes forces a firm choice to break the apparently vicious circle.

The precarious international monetary situation is now coercing us into an *approach from the monetary angle*.

Both the internal coordination and the external situation of the Community command us to arm it with the *European Monetary Cooperation Fund* which would help to marshal on a multilateral basis all the concerted action over monetary tactics and mutual support imposed on the European Governments and Central Banks, at least in today's monetary uncertainty. This Fund should really be a *tool to serve a jointly defined policy* all the more that the fact of transactions being expressed in European units of account would be a further milestone in European cooperation.

Moreover, we should look beyond the allocations already granted by the Finance Ministers to see whether an *immediate or very swift endowment of the Fund with reserve resources* matching a certain percentage of national reserves would not be a more effective token of our solidarity in face of an ever more divided financial destiny.

The nature of the commitments which bind and will bind together the Members of this Community should be the anchor for a joint position during the international negotiations over reform of the international monetary system. A united front like this would already in itself make a strategic contribution from Europe to a sounder organization of trade, a fairer distribution of assets and wealth between industrialized nations and between them and the developing countries.

The achievement of Economic and Monetary Union must be accompanied by action to improve or establish a *balance in the development opportunities of Member States and their regions*. The social aspect must not be overlooked both from the traditional angle of *full-employment* and the new approach of *more responsible participation by workers in the life of the business*. By coordinating schemes of this kind at European level, this still controversial issue could find room for practical application backed by the guarantees which it will initially entail.

Industrial policy over which the Paris Treaty found solutions for coal and steel should be developed in various specific sectors.

This Conference could give a decisive impetus on all these issues, including *scientific and technological research*.

The running of the Economic and Monetary Union already sets *Institutional problems*. We would be wise not to undertake radical reforms hurriedly or in a spirit of improvisation so as to give our new Members the chance to "experience" the Community. So with them we reserve the possibility of assessing, in the light of experience, what will be for the Community the best blueprint for political construction. Moreover, *as we take stock next year*

before moving into the second phase of the Economic and Monetary Union we shall have to carefully weigh up the transfers of responsibility at Community level to allow the Union to run efficiently. This functional aspect must now be our guide in appraising measures to be adopted. Regarding the Council and the Commission, they will have to play an ever-greater role in the future. Through improvements in procedures and working methods we should bring it about that, with a judicious appraisal of decision mechanisms, they can carry on even more sustained work and do so under conditions which will promote their efficacy.

A more active cooperation is needed between these bodies and the European Parliament, just as the Commission could be *entrusted with more important executive tasks*.

It has been suggested to get more rational organization and efficiency by appointing in each Government a special Minister for European Affairs. My Government is open to this idea. But it does not seem to us that it will reap a real reward today unless the Members of the Government concerned have wider powers and great authority in their native Government so that they can pronounce without question at European level.

If, generally speaking, we agree at this stage against any basic change in the balance of authority delegated to the Institutions, we nevertheless do not want to assume that there are no grounds for drawing some conclusions from the present circumstances, especially over the powers and jurisdiction of the European Parliament.

The expanding activity and authority of the Community obviously implies a consequent widening of the areas under *Parliament's surveillance*. We want to see this surveillance intensified and extended, especially over budgets where the well nigh automatic allocation of own resources will mean that our national Parliaments no longer dispose of the prerogatives which until now have been theirs via national Parliamentary procedures.

We must also decide on implementing the provision already in the current Treaties and whereby the Members of the European House should be elected by direct universal suffrage.

The nature of the tasks we wish to see undertaken in the years ahead requires us to draw up the framework in which they are to be performed. It seems to us that the Community Institutions will have to bear them even in areas where the Treaties have not as from now assigned them specific powers. Failing adaptations to the Treaties themselves, we should make *systematic use of the texts which specifically allow such extensions of authority*. Such a decision is not merely functional, it would lead logically to making the Community and its Institutions the natural framework for these developments.

This guideline means considerably strengthening Community authority which necessarily will have its ramifications on the level of *political unification*. Being an original creation unfenced by the concept of a federation or a confederation the Community cannot be compared out of hand with either one of those classic forms with which one labels politically or in international law the amalgams of States who keep their own personality. For this reason we must continue to advance through a pragmatic approach whose main feature would be the *ever-deeper impression of the Community stamp on our action everywhere*. But our pragmatics must not lead to *inapt concepts* and prevent us from thinking further about a Community political structure which will embrace the European traditions and pluralism. On this issue our Conference would do a useful job by opening up a viable approach to the question of this European personality to be affirmed both at home and abroad.

The Community's own personality will have to make itself felt in our *relations with the outside world*. The progress made towards unification means that at international level we must deduce the consequences of our action. Moreover, our *common commercial policy* makes us an entity in ourselves.

It also seems crucial to us that this assembly declares that we are prepared to draw the inferences of our internal assets for the external front.

Thus, the Community's relations with all the States who are its commercial partners must be rethought for the big negotiations opening next year. While affirming our European personality, the development of our *relations with the USA* must be a major issue, inspired by the concern we all feel not to jeopardize the friendships and alliances which have played a big part in making Europe again a part of the world which legitimately aspires to a leading role.

We feel that with the aim of preserving between the two entities a climate of confidence and cooperation safe from misunderstanding, a means of permanent consultation at top political level could help the common cause.

During the Conference we shall also have the chance to show the Community's readiness to amplify its share in the major venture of aiding the developing countries. To do this together will be valuable not only for those who will be able to benefit from greater contribution but even for the notion we have of ourselves. For a community, pursuing the noble aims of raising living conditions and fairly distributing the rewards of economic expansion could never genuinely achieve these ambitions unless it hoped in the end to benefit equally those peoples who have not been through the long historical and economic process which has turned us into one of the world's most advanced regions.

Here we should like to stress the importance for us of pursuing an *Association policy* conceived on a clearly global scale be it with our Mediterranean neighbours or with a host of developing countries.

Lastly, the positive trend in the relations between each Member State and the *East European countries* must also emerge as a Community readiness to share in this effort towards trade and rapprochement. It will be important for us to present the image of a united community towards these countries and certainly during the great occasion of the *European Conference on Security and Cooperation*.

The younger generation is keenly interested in these broader prospects for the Community. If we fail in our relations with the rest of the world, it will not only be the Community's external image or the spontaneous confidence of the developing countries in us which will suffer. We shall find it hard to make our youngsters believe that what we are undertaking is not merely for the selfish preservation of what we have already gained. We must convince them that it also serves to make our contribution so that others, partly through our efforts, may eventually find greater wellbeing and greater happiness.'

**Address by Mr Sicco Mansholt,
President of the Commission of the European Communities¹**

'Mr President,

We are met here today formally to celebrate, at the highest political level, the birth of the enlarged Community. Unhappily, the occasion sees gathered around the table only nine of the ten who with perseverance and mutual understanding negotiated the Treaty of enlargement: the Norwegian people's "no" in the referendum on accession to the Communities brought sadness to us all. I hope and trust that the outcome of this Conference will give the Norwegians the necessary confidence in the Community cause and a new impetus towards this Europe of ours.

Mr President, as you repeatedly and rightly stressed many times during the preliminary stages, this Conference of Heads of State or Government cannot be confined merely to the celebration of an event, however important, in the process of building Europe. For our task today is to make clear beyond all doubt what is the underlying meaning of that process, and to explain to our peoples, and to the peoples of the world, how we design to build Europe and what are the aims we have set ourselves.

¹ Spoken in French.

The Commission of the European Communities considers that this Paris Summit should establish three fundamental principles for the years ahead.

First, it must be reaffirmed, and more clearly specified, that all we have built so far and all we shall be building from now on is aimed primarily at the progress of our Community towards the *political union* of our countries, and of all countries in Europe whose economic development and political governance is such that they will be capable in times to come of sharing fully in that union. The point must therefore be made that our building venture is not a moneymaking venture, that the preference system we have instituted is a necessary means to political union but not an end in itself. For unless the will to pursue in practice the aim of political unity is clearly expressed today, the building of Europe will be seen from the outside, by the industrialized and, still worse, by the developing countries as sheer discrimination, unacceptable politically, economically and morally alike.

Accordingly, the Commission feels it to be of the highest importance that the Conference of Heads of State or Government should emphasize the will to go forward, in parallel with the advance towards economic and monetary union, with the purpose of ultimately establishing a real European Government, possessing the necessary powers and answerable to a European Parliament freely elected by universal suffrage. To this end it is eminently desirable that the Conference should fix a deadline for the election of the European Parliament's members by universal suffrage, in accordance with Article 138 of the Treaty of Rome.

The *second principle* which the Commission hopes the Paris Summit will adopt is that of *genuine, practical solidarity within the Community*.

This solidarity is expressed first and foremost in the pursuit of the basic design of Community-building in the years ahead—economic and monetary union. The Commission hopes that in this regard the Conference will impart a new impetus capable of taking us even beyond the conclusions we reached in the preparatory stages, and, more especially, in the field of concerted action against inflation.

We feel, however, that the Paris Conference should go beyond what was one of the major results of the Hague Conference, and extend Community solidarity to other fields also.

It should make a first move towards giving an obvious content to the fact of belonging to the European Community. This Community, which has achieved the opening of frontiers for trade in industrial and agricultural goods, must now open the frontiers which still keep its citizens apart from one another.

To this end we consider systematic checks at the Community's internal frontiers should be done away with, and nationals of Member States progressively integrated into the social, administrative and political fabric of their host countries, with the aim of gradually conferring upon them "European civic rights".

Community cooperation should be organized in the field of education—without interference with the countries' own educational systems and the principles on which they are based—in order at any rate to achieve free movement of both teachers and scholars within the Community. By this means fresh and vigorous life can be breathed into the work of European instruction and information so that the rising generation may fit itself to live and work and act in a true Community.

Real solidarity must be developed in a Community social policy serving to bring about steady and balanced improvement in conditions both at and away from work. We have listened with the keenest interest to the statements made by several delegations on this point, and in particular the ideas put forward by Chancellor Brandt, which will undoubtedly contribute much to future decisions. But we consider it necessary that, on such an important chapter, concerted decisions should be taken forthwith, particularly in a field to which the world of labour attaches priority importance, that is the machinery of workers' incomes face to face with the consequences of economic changes. European solidarity should find expression in a Community intervention in this machinery whenever the consequences of the common policies make themselves felt.

The point is to create effective solidarity, which means financial solidarity, for that harmonious development of the regions of the Community which is an essential condition for the ultimate achievement of the economic and monetary union.

In the field of regional policy a Summit decision is especially awaited by large sections of public opinion, and is certain to evoke intense interest. Such a decision will moreover give their full meaning to the moves already in progress towards other common policies, such as an industrial policy and environmental policy.

We are convinced that without effective Community solidarity our words and our ambitions will not suffice to meet the noble challenge of our generation.

The *third principle* which the Commission would like to see approved by this Conference of Heads of State or Government is that of the opening of our Community towards the world in the gradual affirmation of its personality and thanks to effective solidarity with all countries, and particularly with the

least favoured ones, or with those in the process of development, in response to the fundamental problem of this phase of world history.

Before going more deeply into the essential theme of our relations with these countries, I would remind you that the Commission has always stressed in the past that the Community must today reaffirm the positive role it desires to play in the coming international monetary and commercial negotiations, and also give a concrete and real sense to the creation of new relations with the United States, from the angle of rights as well as obligations. Similarly, this Community must show that it is open to cooperation with all the state-trading countries of Asia and Eastern Europe. As regards the latter, the preparation and the holding of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation provide the appropriate setting to emphasize that our economic and political development is not aimed at creating a bloc of countries opposed to other countries, but the progress of a united and outward-looking Community in which the principle of one for all and all for one prevails, and which is capable of promoting better cooperation between the European peoples.

But in the opinion of the Commission the priority task falling to all of the rich and industrialized peoples is that of responding in particular to the expectations of the majority of the countries in the world which are on the difficult road to development and are the least favoured. It is in this field that the Community must in particular impress its image by a resolute action in the vanguard of progress.

The starting point of the Community's action in the field of development aid has been the undertaking entered into vis-à-vis developing countries which are already associated. By virtue of commitments accepted in the Treaty of Accession, it will now be possible for this action to be extended to other countries. I would like to recall on behalf of the Commission that this association policy constitutes a special responsibility of the Community, not only because of the historic links which we have with these countries, but also because several of them are among the poorest in the world.

I would also recall the need to confirm the undertakings already entered into with countries of the Mediterranean Basin for a policy of cooperation in a global and balanced approach.

But we believe that the Community must go beyond these commitments, not in order to reduce them, but, fully respecting them, to achieve a common policy of development cooperation at world level. This policy, too, would need to be a global one, that is to say extending at the same time to the field of trade, financial cooperation and technical cooperation.

It is with this vision in mind that the Commission particularly urges that a decision be taken in the following three fields:

- (i) Improvement of the system of generalized preferences with the aim of promoting an annual growth of the order of 15% in imports into the Community of manufactured products from the developing countries.
- (ii) Promotion, in appropriate cases, of international agreements on the commodities produced by the developing countries and covering prices as well as quantities.
- (iii) A greater financial effort in the field of resources of public origin in conformity with the resolutions of the Second and Third UNCTAD, and the provision of aid on easier terms, with the aim, in particular, of lightening the burden of the debts resulting from loans granted by the Member States to the least favoured developing countries.

Mr President, the tasks, responsibilities and challenges facing our Community in the months and years to come, at home as well as abroad, are of an exceptional magnitude. The whole future of our edifice rests on the capacity of the Community to carry out these tasks, to be equal to these responsibilities, and to give a positive reply to these challenges. The world is observing us, sometimes with hope, sometimes with scepticism, sometimes with fear. International negotiations of basic importance face us. Whether the issue be the reform of the trading or of the monetary system, or the Conference for European Security and Cooperation, it is our Community, with all it has achieved and its future development, which is at stake. In order to safeguard what we have built up, we must progress rapidly and resolutely with economic integration and in the field of the political union. In the name of the Commission of the European Communities I ask this solemn undertaking of you today.'

Debate in the European Parliament

During its session of 15 November the European Parliament debated the Communication from Mr Norbert Schmelzer, Chairman-in-Office of the Council, and Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the work over political unification and cooperation in foreign policy. Also discussed was a Report presented for the Political Committee by Mr Müller. Quoted below is the speech by Mr Sicco Mansholt in which he expresses the Commission's view on the outcome of the Summit Conference and the Resolution passed by Parliament after the debate.

Speech by Mr S. L. Mansholt, President of the Commission

'I think Parliament was right to examine the problem of political cooperation between Member States alongside the Summit Conference results.

Obviously we are very closely following how this political cooperation is moving and we are truly glad to find that some progress is being made.

But the Commission is not satisfied and cannot be satisfied with trailing the movement of political cooperation between the Member States. It must also intervene and bring in the required procedure whenever the Community as such is at stake. I am pleased to record that the Council of Foreign Ministers has always enabled the Commission to do this as is the case for instance over the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

If I now look to the future, I still find some vagueness obscuring political cooperation. Thus we may conjecture as to when the Community interest is at stake and when it is not. This question can already come up when we talk of international cooperation in the Mediterranean and cooperation concerning the Middle East.

The Commission thinks that this issue will necessarily develop in such a way that in the end any distinction between political problems and Community problems will be eliminated. It is obvious that the latter are political. Therefore, this distinction will eventually fade out.

I believe that in speaking of the European Union, the Summit Conference has pointed the way. The Commission fully supports the opinion expressed by the European Parliament in its Resolution that a European Union, if it is to mean anything, will have to emerge as a political union. Over the long haul towards political union, the arbitrary distinction between political problems and Community problems will certainly no longer hold. The Institutions, namely, Parliament, the Council and the Commission, will have to study this in the report they will have to make on the eventual conversion of the Community into a European Union as under the specific Directive in the last paragraph of the Resolution.

For the moment I shall simply make a few remarks, politically speaking, on the outcome of the Summit Conference. A cursory review of the results might disappoint because the Conference took hardly any practical decisions. For the Commission, I would add that as far as Parliament's powers and the direct election of its Members is concerned, there is reason to be disappointed. Mr Müller, as the spokesman for your Political Committee, also brought up these two problems. The Commission made proposals here and would have appreciated firm decisions on them.

The aim of the Summit was to work out a new programme for the Community of Ten. If now we are finally a Community of only Nine, it still means that the future EEC will hold a larger number of countries, a development which was logically to be expected over the years. Regarding the programme I feel that the Summit was a success. Beyond question it did more and better than a Conference of good intentions as it had sometimes recently been dubbed. It was also more than a Conference on potential action.

It was an action Conference. All the same, I will stress right away that potential action, "programmed" action, can also be very important and will be so.

In this spirit, the first point I would make, and a vital one, is that it was a Summit of Nine and not "Six plus Three". This is not obvious from the Conference final communiqué but all those following it closely were well aware of it. Here, let me be a little indiscreet. All kinds of ideas were expressed about Parliament's authority, our relations with the developing countries, the social programme, etc. Now, in these different fields, any boundary lines did not segregate the Six Club from the new Three but went across both groups. It was by joint agreement that the nine countries resolved to ensure the Community's continuity and adopted a number of key political guidelines.

Having made an overall appraisal of the Summit, I would like now to draw a few individual conclusions on firstly the shape of the Institutions in the new political Community, secondly, the Community's relations with the rest of the world and, thirdly, what I would call the vital balance between policy implemented on the macro-economic scale (economic and monetary problems) and the need to convert the EEC into a Community where people will count most or in other words a Community with a genuine social policy. This for me is the most positive side of the Summit Conference.

I now come to the political objective of European Union. The words "European Union" are vague. Alone they mean nothing. The Commission regrets that the character of the European Union was not more clearly drawn. The Summit supported Parliament's opinion over this. But that does not say much more. The Commission would have liked the Union to be defined (and we have made a proposal for it) as a union of agencies which like a government are empowered to take decisions and are answerable to a Parliament directly elected with real power. If the Conference had come up with such a definition we could have determined which way to go. At the moment, this issue is still vague. At any rate, the Commission feels that it was of great value to ask Parliament, the Council and the Commission to compile (and in the Commission's view by working closely together) the report for 1976 which the next Summit will use in making its decisions. Incidentally, this

is not an extra-Community procedure; the provisions for creating the European Union are of a Community character. It is the Community Institutions who must prepare them and the Commission regards this as a vital positive factor. Of course, such a procedure will put heavy obligations on all the Institutions.

Obviously (as the Ministers said themselves) this does not mean that nothing is to happen in the meantime. We are concerned today that the agencies are still not running satisfactorily, that budgetary control is inadequate and that over the authority and responsibilities of the Institutions several measures will have to be taken based on past decisions. I am thinking of what the 1970 Resolution advocated over budgetary control and what the March 1970 one recommended for legal authority. Here there is extensive, unexploited scope for action and the Commission will have to put forward proposals. Moreover, it feels that they must come from the Commission of Nine.

The Commission is also glad that Parliament announced in part of the Resolution that it would make a move after January 1973 to solve these problems. Yet again, it is the Commission of Nine who will have to take over this task after 5 January 1973.

I would like to stress that there is an obvious link between these issues and the future economic and monetary development of the Community, a development which in itself is of considerable importance politically. After the final communiqué from the Summit, the Ministers will have to decide in 1973 whether we move into the second stage. There will still be many questions to be settled in solving the Institutional problems. We are seeing in fact the interplay of a series of factors which will provoke a certain tension over a more strenuous democratization of the Community and that not only beyond the end-phase after 1980 but from now, alongside the development of the Economic Union.

The second point I would like to tackle concerns the Community's relations with the rest of the world. The Commission endorses Parliament's view as Mr Müller has just voiced it. The Commission also regrets that no firm decision has been taken on this matter and that no clear answer was given to the question of our responsibilities towards the world's developing countries. During the all-important Santiago Conference keen anxiety was expressed over the route the Community is taking. Resolutions were passed at the time. For me the Summit Conference missed its target here. The Commission feels that the Summit should have given a precise answer to the question put to it. We are glad to have Parliament on our side over this issue. The Commission had proposed to give some precise figures on the questions which loomed so large at Santiago. Politically speaking, we did not rise to the situation, and it is a pity. Of course, a decision was taken. Financial aid will be increased, but in

what proportions is still open to conjecture. As industrial countries we have up to now stayed well within the programme. If an increase of 0.7% is turned down, I wonder what the increase really means. We have no further details on the matter. Commercial trade should be considerably amplified. The rate of increase of 15% provided in the Santiago Resolution was accepted without demur. We can only hope with the developing countries that the rate will reach at least 15%.

We are aware that there are other problems as this Resolution brought out. Thus we have obligations towards the African countries and the other Associated States which we must scrupulously observe. If the expansion of commercial trade continues on a world scale, we shall have to indemnify the Associated States for the loss of benefits accorded them.

Obviously we also have obligations on the internal front over the social situation of the workers within our Community. The Commission feels that the Summit could have taken a firm decision on this point. But there was none.

For the Community agencies, it is now a case of putting some body into these good intentions. This Parliament did in its Resolution. I would like to speak of the potential action decided at the Summit.

I finally come to the third sector which I wanted to discuss; namely, that of economic and social policy in their broadest sense. I think this was by far the most important subject at the Conference. Even if we only count the decisions by the Conference in these areas alone, it justified itself. These decisions are a success by themselves. They stemmed from the intention that the Heads of State and Government wanted to express "in not creating an Economic Union and mounting a commercial or agricultural policy over the heads of the people. The Summit will have to issue a clear directive to the agencies of our Community which must be a Community implying broad solidarity with the population."

Taking this attitude will have been the key result of the Summit.

Let me reiterate what has already been said: the Summit has written a new chapter into the Rome Treaty. It has accomplished something new. On this basis, we shall be able for many years to develop activity over employment, living and working conditions and worker representation in the functions of companies. It is an impressive programme before us. These issues are listed one by me in your draft Resolution. The programme will have to be implemented based on that draft and together with the other economic agencies; namely, the trade unions and representative bodies throughout economic life.

Our Commission feels that an action programme will emerge which will keep us busy through 1973 and 1974.

Even now when about to leave the stage, our Commission is preparing, so as not to lose time, what the new Commission will soon have to regard as its political objective. We hope it will be possible next year to call a major conference between those responsible for the economy so as to give practical shape to this cooperation with economic circles in such a way that during these meetings we can hammer out the main lines of the intended social policy.

I have already said, and you will not mind my repeating, that this will be the Stresa of social policy, thanks to the directives from the Summit Conference.

Furthermore, I believe we can infer from the terms of the draft Resolution that it would be foolish to create a Monetary Union and an Economic Union, or decide to move into the second phase without taking account of what has been done in the field of social policy.

If, at the Summit, a political statement was made to the effect that it is not desired solely to create an Economic Union or, in the terms of France's President, a "Mercantile Union", but rather a Union where man takes the place due to him, then that means that when moving into the second phase we shall have had, in carrying out this programme, to make solid progress at the level of Economic and Monetary Union. And by then we shall have to be agreed on a number of headings under the social programmes.

These decisions of the Summit are therefore to some extent the political link between the social programme and the economic programme.

This is why it is important to scrutinize what is happening now. Can we be satisfied or not with the present work of the Council; namely, the implementation of some of the Summit decisions? I think the Commission should issue an Opinion here. I shall be very clear about it. We find that the Social Affairs Ministers who met last week have followed up the impetus given by the Summit. During their meeting, the Social Affairs Ministers have been hard at work. Obviously, in this field, they have the support of the Commission. One is really impressed by the host of new possibilities which the Summit has created for social policy. Here I would like to mention in particular Mr Edgar Faure, France's Minister for Social Affairs, who has already played such a major role in agricultural policy. I hope that as Minister for Social Affairs he will take just as prominent a part in social policy. I hear that at their meeting, the Social Affairs Ministers talked about the European Foundation for improving living and working conditions. This links up with what was requested at the Summit Conference.

The Commission particularly applauds the statement made by Mr Edgar Faure who clearly put this objective into a Community context and took care not to regard it as something new, to be attained outside the Community. I think that this is a remarkable tonic for social policy. It has let the Council, the Commission and of course Parliament carry on the impetus given by the Summit.

But unfortunately I have to record that in contrast to the Social Affairs Ministers, the Finance Ministers and their Foreign Affairs colleagues have thrown in the towel over a major issue, a problem at the heart of the Summit debates: the anti-inflation campaign. The Commission is bitterly disappointed at the results of the Council's major session just after the Summit. Indeed, we are getting nowhere in the anti-inflation campaign at Community level. Of course, some measures will be applied on the monetary front—several were already in preparation—but apart from the potato and beef and veal sectors, quoted by the Chairman-in-Office of the Council, no action has been undertaken on which the economy, industry, agriculture and the trade union movement could have counted, as they could have done if they had been assured that an anti-inflation campaign was really underway.

We therefore find that the Summit did not have the needed impact on the activities of Community Institutions. These two examples show clearly that in the last analysis the Summit results can only be appraised in proportion to what the Institutions—Parliament, the Council and the Commission—will be able to accomplish.²

**Resolution of the European Parliament on the results
of the Summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government
from the Member States of the Community**

The European Parliament,

- (i) in view of the declaration published after the Conference held by the Heads of State and Government of Member States of the enlarged Community in Paris on 19 and 20 October 1972,
- (ii). given that both the meeting of the initial Summit Conference between the nine States of the enlarged Community and that the harmony of viewpoint between the six original and three new Member States represents a widely significant event for the construction of Europe,
- (iii) endorsing the resolve of Member States, stressed in this declaration, to base the Community's development on democracy, freedom of opinion, the free movement of people and ideas and the people's participation through their freely elected representatives,
- (iv) recalling its Resolution of 5 July 1972,

(v) in view of the Political Committee's Report (doc. 194/72),

is glad

1. that the Paris Summit confirms the resolve already shown at The Hague to succeed, in an enlarged Community, with the participation of existing institutions, in strengthening the ties between the democratic European States;
2. that precise time limits have been fixed concerning the irrevocable achievement of the Economic and Monetary Union anticipated by the Decisions of the EEC Council and Member States' Representatives on 22 March 1971 and 22 March 1972;
3. that a decision was taken to set up, by 1 April 1973, a European Monetary Cooperation Fund, in the running of which the Community agencies should effectively share;
4. that principles were laid down and a procedure adopted for reaching a joint attitude on the part of Member States towards reforming the international monetary system, with the aim of ensuring more equitable and lasting order;
5. that the resolve was shown by the parallelism of action which Parliament had always asked for to match the measures for achieving Economic and Monetary Union with practical measures in the other spheres of economic life;
6. that a date was set (1 January 1974) by which the Community Institutions must adopt a broad action programme, involving participation by both sides of industry and improvement of living standards, and which will help in emphasizing the Community's ultimate humanity and strengthen the people's support of the European ideal;
7. that the removal of structural and regional imbalances was recognized as a Community priority and that a Regional Development Fund is to be created for this by 31 December 1973;
8. that a detailed programme was worked out to help the Community dispose of the resources required for implementing a real industrial, scientific and technological policy;
9. that the resolve was declared to set up by 31 July 1973 an action programme which, with a detailed schedule, will be the basis of a Community environment policy;
10. that the need has been finally recognized for the EEC Institutions to prepare as soon as possible an energy policy guaranteeing a sure and lasting

supply on satisfactory economic terms with the hope that the setting of precise dates for mounting this possibly gives more weight to the commitment;

11. that the resolve was shown, through a growing awareness of Europe's own personality, to make her capable of shouldering her increasing responsibility in the world, especially concerning:

- (i) the need to define joint positions over the basic events of world politics;
- (ii) the will to assist the harmonious development of world trade by keeping up in an appropriate form, a constructive dialogue with the USA, Japan, Canada and the other industrialized trade partners, and to define at Community level an overall concept by 1. July 1973;
- (iii) confirmation of an Association policy opened towards the other European countries and a global and balanced policy towards the Mediterranean countries with whom Agreements have been or will be made;
- (iv) the importance attached to a cooperation policy, based on reciprocity, with the Eastern countries, towards whom a common commercial policy must be formed by the Member States of the EEC as from 1 January 1973;
- (v) the need for a concerted and constructive contribution by the Community and Member States towards the preparation and proceedings of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation;

deplores

12. that the Agreement on mounting an overall policy for cooperation over development aid on a world scale did not emerge in precisely defined action such as, for example, fixing an amount of 0.7% of the gross national Community product to be allocated for the aid and an annual growth of 15% in imports from the States concerned;

13. that no decision was taken on strengthening the Community's democratic structures;

14. that for mounting the election by universal, direct suffrage of Members of the European Parliament, neither precise dates have been set nor any mandate has been issued to solve current problems;

15. that only general comments were made over the more effective participation by Parliament in the Community's legislation;

16. that the Community cannot have a single decision centre, capable of taking decisions binding on Member States and, in the democratic spirit, counterbalanced by a European Parliament vested with real Parliamentary authority;
17. that the achievement of the Political Union is seen solely on the basis of intensifying cooperation procedures between Member States' Governments;
18. that over political cooperation and foreign policy the Commission and Parliament have not been accorded the position which is their due; mainly with regard to the terms and effects of Community action on the international scene;
19. that the need for radical improvement in the decision procedure between the Commission, the Council and Parliament, in respect of the Treaties, did not find a practical and prompt solution.

The European Parliament,

20. recalls once again that the Rome Treaties (Article 138 EEC and Article 108 EAEC) as well as the Luxembourg Resolutions of 22 April 1970 on the strengthening of Parliament's powers and on political concertation must be completely observed;
21. officially notes that the Heads of State set themselves the major objective of transforming, before the end of this decade and in complete observance of the Treaties, all relations of Member States into a "European Union" and that they asked the Community Institutions to prepare before the end of 1975 a report to be submitted to a later Summit Conference;
22. is convinced that the term "European Union" used for the first time in the Paris statement includes the objectives adopted by the European Parliament in its earlier positions over the "Political Union";
23. feels that only participation by the people and their elected representatives can allow this objective to be freely and democratically obtained;
24. again stresses that there can be no active participation by the younger generation in the construction of Europe unless the "European Union" is based on a strengthening of the Community's democratic structure and on a full share by Parliament in the decisions committing the future of the people;
25. appeals to the EEC Council and Commission so that, within the time limits indicated by the Paris Conference, decisions are taken in order to give fresh impetus to Community construction;

26. feels it is important that the Summit Conference entrusted the Community Institutions with key mandates for mounting the various policies which form the practical reality of the construction of Europe and declares itself ready to assume all its responsibilities as under the Treaty and the Paris Communiqué;
27. asks the Commission to submit, in its next action programme, practical proposals in the spirit of this Resolution;
28. will submit after 1 January 1973 its own proposals for preparing measures to improve the decision procedure and working methods of the Institutions;
29. reserves the right to prepare its own proposals to contribute through Parliamentary initiative to the further development of the Community's political objectives contained in the Treaties;
30. delegates its President to transmit this Resolution to the Governments and Parliaments of Member States of the enlarged EEC as well as to the Council and Commission of the EEC.

II. THE SOCIAL EUROPE

Impatience finds little comfort today as Europe cautiously trudges forward. Such caution is all the more troublesome for the Community insofar as public attention has up to now polarized on the yardsticks of economic success rather than the chances of a Europe where human relationships, well-being, working conditions and individual development would be a fresh achievement and a sign of civilization. In thinking about the immense material capacity held by "economic" Europe and the skill she shows day by day over the vast range of science and technology, one is bound to be struck by the threadbare quality of administrative imagination now faced with Europe's future and unable to rise above the same old designs.

Now in one sense, Europe is lucky enough to be formed at a point in history where ideologies are proliferating and, with the youngest generation, crystallizing into severely original forms, as if to lighten a world weighed down by the heavy, unfeeling logic of technocracy.

Here we will revive the hope rekindled by the October Summit Conference of Heads of States and Government of the Member States and new Members. The Heads of State assigned a special place to Europe's social policy and as shown in the final Communiqué, "they stressed that forceful moves in the social sphere are for them as important as achieving the Economic and Monetary Union". They feel it is vital to secure greater participation by both sides of industry in the Community's economic and social decisions. They are asking the Institutions to consult both sides of industry and adopt by 1 January an action programme covering practical measures and the corresponding resources, in particular under the Social Fund, and based on the proposals put forward during the Conference by the Heads of State and the Commission.

"The programme is to be geared to mounting a coordinated policy on employment and vocational training, bettering living and working conditions, ensuring the collaboration of workers in the administration of the company and, based on the position of the various countries, smoothing the conclusion of European collective agreements in suitable areas, and toughening and coordinating action to protect the consumer."

A few weeks later, on 9 November 1972, the Ministers responsible for Social Affairs met within the Council and agreed on a number of procedural provisions which will firm up the conclusions of the Paris Conference. The Council thus asked the Commission to work out "a draft action programme with practical proposals", working together with the qualified Ministries and heeding the Government proposals made at the Summit Conference. The Council will review the draft programme early in 1973.

An important aspect of the Council's decision is that all the problems set by the contents and the mounting of the programme prepared by the Commission will be examined next Spring during a major Social Conference attended by both sides of industry. And then before the summer the Council will hold a session to draw conclusions from the debate.

In the huge area covered by the concept "social", the way is open for major undertakings who must prove by deeds this "Europe of intentions" which has been scoffed at although unjustly and frivolously considering the dogged, unobtrusive but nonetheless real work already done.

Of course "social" Europe will not materialize on Monday morning as if on a futurologist's drawing board. But it is forming progressively through a gradual maturation process. It is certainly a positive factor, a piece of "luck", that she is not going to emerge from authoritative decisions, certainly more spectacular, but from countless comparisons between the various Community authorities and especially between both sides of industry, insofar as they mirror a very broad section of the manifold interests and hopes of Europeans, workers and employers alike. It is this very plurality of parts and the host of comparisons which can offer Europe the chance to avoid rigid programming and provide flexible and individual solutions for the infinitely varied aspects of life tomorrow.

Without anticipating the contents of the future action programme, we can say that the Commission is not unequipped to tackle the job before it. In March 1971 it had already put together a Memorandum laying down the preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy.¹ Seven issues had been highlighted:

- (i) Setting up a real common employment market ensuring the full and optimum employment of labour;
- (ii) Absorption of underemployment and structural unemployment;
- (iii) Improvement in conditions of safety and hygiene in the living and working environment;
- (iv) Better terms of employment for women;
- (v) Promoting the integration of disabled people into active life;
- (vi) Preparation of a European "social budget";
- (vii) Collaboration between both sides of industry: harmonization of labour law (collective lay-offs), collective agreements at European level, extension of Joint Committees throughout sectors and branches, etc.;
- (viii) Setting up a programme of vocational training (added to the list at the request of the European Parliament).

¹ See Supplement 2/71—Appendix to Bulletin 4-1971.

A whole series of other social concerns are in the van of the programmes and proposals mapped out by the Commission for other areas such as environment policy, regional policy, worker representation in company administration.

To support part of this social policy the Community today possesses an intervention device in the European Social Fund which in its present form was designed with enough flexibility to support action directly linked to developing the Common Market.

The Standing Committee on Employment, a still newborn body, has already proved itself as a valuable instrument in grasping almost at source the diverse fears of labour over jobs, practices and prospects.

We must not only be aware of this diversity but appraise it as it converges on a new reality. Perhaps we have not yet gauged the size of such an undertaking and what it requires in effort and active collaboration from all the authorities concerned. For no action programme, however brimming with clever ideas, will be turned into active policy unless it meets collective needs and, even more, common aims.

The Commission's task is to grasp these aims and voice them in the action it proposes. This overall view also implies the prime concern of intelligently linking social policy with the other Community policies (industrial, commercial, regional, etc.).

The point of departure for a democratic Europe, in the broad sense of the term, is henceforth secured.

PART TWO

Community activities in November 1972



I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Tariff Quotas

1. On 21 November 1972¹ the Council adopted two Regulations on opening, allocating and administering through 1972 additional Community tariff quotas for *ferro-silicon* and *ferro-silico-manganese*. For the ferro-silicon quota, the CCT charge is held at 7% within an additional volume of 15 000 tonnes. The first slice of 14 000 tonnes is shared between Italy and Benelux, the second slice of 1 000 tonnes forming a reserve. The additional volume for the ferro-silico-manganese quota is 21 000 tonnes with a charge of 4%. The first slice of 20 500 tonnes is shared between Germany, Italy and Benelux. The second slice of 500 tonnes is held in reserve.

On a Commission Proposal, the Council also adopted on the same day a Regulation² increasing the volume of the 1972 Community tariff quota from 5 300 tonnes to 7 800 tonnes for certain *eels*. This increase of 2 500 tonnes is shared between Germany and Benelux. On 17 November this increase had received a favourable Opinion from the European Parliament.

Community Transit

2. During its session of 20 and 21 November 1972, the Council approved the conclusion by the Community of *Agreements with Switzerland and Austria* on applying the rules for Community transit. The Agreements are the outcome of negotiations carried on with both countries since 1971 and which were wound up last July³.

These two Agreements will remedy a situation which had become particularly awkward since the Community transit came into force on 1 January 1970. Since then the transport of goods between two points within the Community had been effectable under a single customs system. But in the case of transit through Switzerland or Austria, the national customs system running in both countries was also applicable. The contracting parties had therefore every interest in finding a joint solution to this technical customs problem which would allow for the needs of international trade. Expanding the range of the Community transit system to include Switzerland and Austria will ease the

¹ OJ L 265 of 24.11.1972.

² OJ L 264 of 23.11.1972.

³ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 3.

movement of goods between the northern and southern parts of the EEC and cover all the other movement of goods affecting Switzerland and Austria as much as the Community. Re-forwarding and storage will also be simplified.

To ensure that operations run smoothly, broad cooperation between customs administrations is anticipated. The Agreements were signed on 23 and 30 November following Regulations adopted by the Council and will come into force after ratification probably on 1 July 1973.

Rules of Origin and Methods of Administrative Cooperation

3. The Commission services prepared various draft Decisions to be laid before the Joint Committees set up by the Agreements with the *EFTA countries not applying for Membership*. These drafts are intended to allow the Agreements to be applied to customs operations, especially concerning the methods of administrative cooperation and the procedure for postal dispatches.

4. The first meeting of the *EEC-Austria* Customs Cooperation Committee was held on 23 November in Brussels. After a broad discussion of sundry practical problems arising during the first two months of application of the temporary Agreement, the Committee recorded that the basic mechanism of operations had up to now run normally.

5. During its session of 13 to 17 November, the *European Parliament*¹ approved the Commission's Proposals on increasing the volume of the tariff quota for eels and amending the Regulation of 27 June 1968 on the customs value of goods.

COMPETITION POLICY

Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

Company fined for practicing Price Discrimination

6. On 23 November under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty the Commission took a Decision² against Pittsburgh Corning Europe S.A. (PCE) Brussels concerning the concerted practice of 'discrimination over prices according to the destination country within the Common Market and carried on between

¹ See Secs. 133 and 134.

² OJ L 272 of 5.12.1972.

PCE and Formica Belgium SA, Brussels, and PCE and NV Hertel en Co., Amsterdam. The Commission imposed a fine of 100 000 u.a. or 5 million Belgian francs on PCE. The Belgian PCE company is an undertaking which manufactures an insulating material called cellular glass in Belgium and distributes it in the Common Market through agents.

The Commission was led to this decision after an investigation by its services had shown that cellular glass manufactured by PCE had been sold for nearly two years in Germany by PCE's German subsidiary at considerably higher prices, sometimes up to 40% and more, than in Belgium and the Netherlands. Furthermore, through concerted practices, ensuring control over the destination of goods and benefitting its Belgian and Dutch agents with substantial rebates if it was known that the goods were not for export, the PCE company had succeeded in preventing any parallel imports into Germany and sealing off the German market to the profit of its German subsidiary.

In adopting this decision, the Commission wanted to demonstrate clearly that, after ten years of the EEC treaty competition rules, such conduct is no longer permissible.

Specialization Agreement in the Iron and Steel Industry

7. Under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission authorized¹ a specialization Agreement made between Hoesch Werke Hohenlimburg-Schwerte AG and Benteler Werke AG, Schloss Neuhaus, Paderborn (Westphalia).

Benteler manufactures steel tubes. The firm owns a foundry but does not possess its own finishing rolls. It has its semi-finished products rolled by Hoesch Werke into steel sheets.

The contract covers the following agreements between the two firms:

- (i) Hoesch will ensure Benteler's supply of unfinished products up to 15 000 tonnes monthly for hot-rolling, at a special price, ingots from Benteler into steel sheets. Benteler will abandon the installation of a hot-roller.
- (ii) Under this commitment by Hoesch, Benteler will meet all its needs in hot-rolled sheets through Hoesch and will not buy extra supplies from third parties without authorization from Hoesch. Benteler will use the sheets from Hoesch exclusively for its own processes.
- (iii) Hoesch undertakes to buy some extra quantities of ingots made by Benteler and Benteler agrees not to supply third parties with ingots.

¹ OJ L 283 of 20.12.1972.

Although the agreements restrict competition, the Commission feels that failing these mutual commitments, the effects of the improvement could not be obtained as far as desired, especially regarding the continued working of the plant. Moreover, the investigation disclosed that the Agreement will not affect the tube market in relation to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

State Aid

Italy

8. The Italian Government advised the Commission of draft law 231/72 amending Law 1115 which rules on wage increments, family allowances or special benefits for workers laid off or hit by cuts in work schedules. The Commission found that the draft actually involved two quite separate sets of measures:

- (i) Social measures to improve the number and time of benefits under Law 1115. These measures, which are not aids in favour of certain undertakings or manufacturers, do not come under the scope of application of Article 92, para 1, in the EEC treaty.
- (ii) Aid in the shape of credits or taxation advantages for restructuring some undertakings when problems or changes faced by them can give rise to social difficulties from the employment angle. This aid even if not indirectly aimed at maintaining employment, may impair competition and inter-Community trade.

Concerning the latter, the Commission found that, lacking adequate data as to their nature and terms and their sectoral or regional coverage, the Commission could not pass them as compatible with the common market. It therefore brought in the procedure of Article 93, para 2, of the EEC treaty and asked the Italian Government to undertake to advise the Commission, before any application, of further Decrees to fill these gaps, on the understanding that when the Decrees were reviewed the Commission would make full allowance for the social aims of the Italian Government.

TAXATION POLICY

Taxation Exemptions

9. On 16 November 1972 the European Parliament approved the whole Commission Proposal to the Council on a Directive concerning fiscal

exemptions on *imports of small goods consignments for private individuals*.¹ In its Opinion Parliament felt that to adopt this Proposal, which some of its Members had keenly supported during its preparation, would have a favourable psychological influence on the population since it would feel its effects directly. The House urged the Commission to "see that tightening of administrative controls does not cripple activation of the Proposal".² The Proposal was also approved by the Economic and Social Committee which, during its session of 29 and 30 November 1972,³ also issued an Opinion on the Proposal for a third Directive "concerning harmonization of legal and administrative provisions on turnover taxes and levies raised on the movement of travellers".

RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT, FREEDOM TO OFFER SERVICES, COMPANY LAW

Retail Sale of Medicaments

10. On 23 November the Commission sent the Council two new proposed Directives supporting the package of seven Proposals laid before the Council during March 1969 and concerning the right of establishment in the pharmaceutical field. The new Proposals are aimed at achieving the right of establishment in the sector of medicament retailing, a project held back up to now because the geographical distribution of dispensaries was still unresolved.

The first proposed Directive is aimed at solving this very problem. Under its terms, Member States without this particular legislation and when freedom to open would endanger public health, will have to adopt provisions ruling on the geographical distribution of dispensaries in line with the criteria set out in the Proposal.

The limits which the competent authorities or agencies can bring in on the issue of authorization to open a dispensary are justified under a health policy aimed at ensuring the optimum distribution of medicaments both regionally and throughout the whole EEC area. Criteria for fixing these limits must be objective and non-discriminatory. Moreover, by insisting that authorization to open a dispensary be personal and non-transferable, the Proposition aims at excluding any capitalization on the economic results of this ruling.

¹ OJ C 113 of 28.10.1972 and Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Sec. 25.

² See Sec. 117.

³ See Secs. 154 and 155.

So as to avoid any unfairness towards those benefitting from a "going concern" when the Directive is adopted, it is intended that the provision concerning the personal and non-transferable nature of the authorization will apply only to chemists opening after the Directive is in force. Also with the aim of avoiding any use of the authorization for purely economic ends, Member States will have to fix a time limit within which the authorization must be used; otherwise it becomes invalid.

The second proposed Directive, which restates Articles of a general nature already found in many proposed Directives, is to allow the right of establishment in the sector of medicament retailing, since the coordination accomplished by the first Proposal was necessary and adequate to do away with restrictions.

Banks and other Finance Houses

11. On 7 November the Council reached a joint attitude on a Commission proposed Directive of 30 July 1965. The Directive sets up the right of establishment and the freedom to offer services for banks, savings funds, investment funds and other bodies in this sector. Subject to consultation with the incoming Member States, credit houses thus obtain the right of establishment, meaning the chance ensured by Community law to open agencies, branches and subsidiaries in other Member States without any discrimination and on the same terms as those covering home subjects. They are also granted the freedom to offer services. However, most of the services in this sector are linked to capital movements and therefore limited by the fact that freedom to offer services is subject to the control of the capital market. The services involved are listed in an Appendix to the Directive. Further details on its scope of application have been included by the Council after hard and long discussion. The activities of exchange brokers have been excluded, who therefore do not come under the Directive's application.

Lastly, a key provision of the Directive provides for the banking control authorities and the Commission to work closely together when the Directive is applied.

12. During its session of 13 to 17 November 1972¹ the *European Parliament* passed two Resolutions on proposed Directives prepared by the Commission. One covers mergers between joint stock companies (*sociétés anonymes*)² and the other the annual accounts of capital companies.³

¹ See Sec. 127.

² See Supplement to Bulletin 5-1970.

³ See Supplement 7—Appendix to Bulletin 12-1971.

The House approved the Proposals but asked the Commission to make a few amendments. The Economic and Social Committee,¹ meeting in plenary session on 29 and 30 November, issued two Opinions on proposed Directives. One covers the scope of application of the cut in the rate of capital contribution tax and the other concerns the right of nationals of one Member State to remain in the territory of another Member State after practicing a self-employed occupation there.

ALIGNMENT OF LAWS AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY AGREEMENTS

Ratification of the Agreement on Judicial Authority and Enforcement of Judgements

13. The six Members of the EEC deposited with the General Secretariat of the Council the instruments *ratifying the Agreement* on judicial authority and the enforcement of civil and commercial Decisions signed in Brussels on 27 September 1968.² The Agreement will come into force on 1 February 1973.

Ratification is the final stage of a sustained effort, begun in 1959 by the Commission, who asked the Six to start negotiations to ensure (under the terms of Art. 220 of the ECC Treaty) for their subjects the simplification of formalities governing mutual recognition and enforcement of judicial decisions. In many ways the results exceeded expectation. In the first place the Agreement is not confined to guaranteeing that a decision made in one Member State will be made enforceable in all the others, although the guarantee, seeing the incomplete system of bilateral agreements between some Member States does already represent solid progress. At the same time it sets up a standard procedure which will allow much swifter enforcement abroad.

The Agreement is founded on the basic idea that within the Community the enforcement of civil judgements must not be balked by frontiers, national laws or rules of judicial authority. These judgements must be applied where there are the optimum economic reason for obtaining their enforcement (freedom of movement for judgements). The procedure will be speeded up since the tribunal responsible for enforcement will not have to check on the authority of the foreign tribunal or whether the decision is in order. But this can only be allowed if the original judge, who dealt primarily with the case, has checked

¹ See Secs. 156 and 158.

² See Supplement to Bulletin 2-1969 and Supplement 12/72—Bulletin of the EEC.

on whether he himself is sufficiently qualified to handle it in relation to the rules of the Agreement and if the rights of the defence; namely, the party opposing enforcement, have been respected.

The Agreement meets these requirements through its detailed provisions on judicial authority, the validity of clauses assigning authority, pendency and reprieve. The provisions form a consistent system whose standardized application must be ensured by the EEC Court of Justice which has been given the required authority of interpretation by the Protocol signed on 3 June 1971.¹ Again the Agreement goes further than Article 220 of the Treaty in being applicable regardless of the nationality of the parties involved in legal proceedings.

As soon as the Agreement comes into force creditors will have their rights recognized in any Member State effectively and more swiftly. Better protection for creditors will cut the risks in international transactions and will certainly benefit the movement of goods, services and capital within the Common Market. By recognizing and enforcing in any contracting State a verdict given in another contracting State, there will be no further need within the Community for several cases between the same people and on the same point. A single verdict will suffice.

14. In line with the Act of Accession, the new *Member States* undertook to abide by this Agreement. The negotiations between the original Members to bring in the needed adaptations have already started on the basis of a Commission Report to the Council. Some difficult points of judicial technique will have to be settled since some basic concepts such as domicile do not tally exactly with new Members' law and since the Agreement goes further than the previously allowed scope of recognition and enforcement. The Agreement will not come into force in the new Member States until the end of the period needed to finalize adaptations and ratify the instruments incorporating them.

European Patents

15. When the draft Convention for a European system of granting patents² had been finalized, the work on the Convention on European patents for the Common Market moved into their final phase. The Expert Group "*European Patents*" recently held its first meeting with the new Member States' delegations. It reviewed a series of Articles based on proposals from the

¹ See Supplement 4/71—Appendix to the Bulletin of the EEC 7-1971.

² See Bulletin 9-1972, Part One, Chapter III.

British, Danish and Irish delegations and from trade circles who made their views known during last May's hearing. The Group adopted several positions in principle on important issues.

Financing the European Patent Office through the Community Budget

Most of the Group opted for a solution which would mean that financing the European Patent Office would be carried by the Community Budget insofar as the financial obligation of Member States was concerned. In working out its final position the Group asked the Commission's services to prepare a paper on the institutional and budgetary impact of such a solution.

Patentee's Declaration on Availability of his Invention

One delegation proposed a new Article which would accord an annual tax reduction to the patentee if he made a once-and-for-all declaration to the Office authorizing any interested party to use the invention against payment of appropriate royalties. This text was provisionally accepted.

Cumulative Protection

During the hearing for trade circles all the patent consultant organizations asked for the possibility of cumulative protection whilst the representatives from industry were against it. The Group decided to do away, even over a temporary period, with the option of obtaining protection through a Community patent and a national patent for the same invention.

Most of the Group were not prepared to follow straightaway the Commission's Proposal to cut out the first three paragraphs of Article 99 of the Convention. They claimed that there was at least some doubt over application of the Deutsche-Gramophon Decree on patents. This was why the Group had been against dropping the temporary period scheduled for applying clauses bringing in the splintering of the market. But the delegations clearly showed their resolve not to run counter to the Rome Treaty provisions. In the end the Group approved the following compromise solution:

- (i) Article 99, paras. 1 to 3, which allows splintering of the common market by Community patents and corresponding national patents over a temporary period will be dealt with in a special Protocol;
- (ii) The text of the Convention will include an Article stating that its provisions may not depart from those in the Rome Treaty.

Paragraph 4 of Article 99 takes away from Member States, after a temporary period, the option of granting obligatory licenses through lack of use if the national market is adequately supplied by imports from another Member State. The Group decided to cut out the temporary period so that this paragraph takes effect as soon as the Convention comes into force.

Accession of non-Member States

One delegation proposed to amend Article 100 so as to allow those States to join the Community Convention who concluded an Agreement with the Community deliberately providing for this possibility. This delegation felt that such an option could prove useful when there were individual Agreements between non-Members and the Community which created economic ties strong enough for the Community patent to apply to these States without losing its unitary and Community character. The delegations reserved their opinions for the next meeting.

Simultaneous Application of the various Instruments

All the delegations acknowledged it to be highly desirable that the two European Patent Conventions and the Patent Cooperation Treaty come into force together. They asked the Commission services to see whether there was a need for special judicial measures to bring this about. The Commission-services were also asked to study the problems which would result from a situation where the Patent Cooperation Treaty came into force for only some Member States.

Working Timetable

The last session of the "European Patent" Group will be held on 12 to 23 February 1973. There will be a series of preparatory meetings beforehand. The Community Convention should be signed (either by a diplomatic Conference or Government Representatives within the Council) in the early half of 1974.

Price Legislation

16. On 14 November the "Price Legislation" Working Party held a meeting attended by representatives of the new Member States.

The work of this group hinges on the periodical discussion of national price regulations, economic repercussions of the national laws and the possible effects of their disparity on the running of the Common Market.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the current status of national price legislation and especially price controls (freezing, etc.) applied in some countries. The Group decided to improve, complete and publish the existing inventory of national regulations on the basis of information to be supplied by the qualified national administrations.

II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

The Short-Term Economic Situation as seen by Heads of Companies

17. Although the latest statistics available show that the pace of economic expansion has slowed down during the autumn, the heads of companies, judging by the results of the EEC short-term economic survey, regard the general economic situation as relatively favourable.

In Germany the percentage of company leaders who consider their order books to be adequately or fairly well covered rose to 70 at end October as against 67 at end August. In Italy this percentage rose from 69 at end August to 79 at end October, in Belgium from 71 to 73. In France where industrial expansion kept its verve the percentage of business leaders who feel that the volume of orders on their books is satisfactory or considerable rose to 90. In the Netherlands, it remained steady at 75.

According to the results of short-term surveys, stocks of finished products in all Member countries have apparently fallen slightly over recent months. That business leaders still anticipate sharp rises in prices is still causing concern. Their replies lead one to think that the rise in prices of industrial products can even accelerate in Germany, Italy and Belgium.¹

The Monetary Committee

18. On 21 November 1972 in Brussels the Monetary Committee with Mr Oort, Vice-Chairman in the Chair, held its 168th meeting. In the wake of the Council Decision of 30 October 1972, the Committee decided to extend the mandates of the Members of its Office up to 31 December 1973. The Committee also carried on preparing the proceedings for the Washington meeting of the "Group of Twenty".

The "Stocks and Shares" Working Party

19. With Mr de Voghel in the Chair, the "Stocks and Shares" Working Party held its 18th meeting on 15 and 16 November 1972 in Brussels. The meeting was given over to a review of Member States' financial markets during the third quarter of 1972.

¹ Source: *Graphs and Summary Notes on the Short-Term Economic Situation in the Community*.

The Budgetary Policy Committee

20. The Budgetary Policy Committee held its 48th meeting on 9 November 1972 in Brussels. During the session the Committee elected its officers. Mr V. Firmi, Ragioniere generale dello Stato at the Treasury Ministry in Rome, was elected Chairman; Mr R. Hullebroeck, Director General of Budgets at the Brussels Finance Ministry, and Mr Schüler, Ministerialdirektor at the Ministry of Finance and Economy in Bonn, were elected Vice-Chairmen. The Committee then reviewed a working document from the Commission services concerning a draft Directive for promoting stability, growth and full employment. The Committee suggested several amendments which were noted by the Commission representatives.

During its 49th meeting held in Brussels on 30 November 1972, the Committee reviewed the budgetary situation in the countries of the enlarged Community.

The Study Group for Medium-Term Economic Prospects

21. The Study Group for Medium-Term Economic Prospects met in plenary session on 15 and 16 November with Professor De Wolff as Chairman. The Group examined the theories concerning the international environment which are to serve as the basis for national projections. The Group also discussed the direction to be given to the work on long-term developments and in particular the problem of the functional apportionment of final demand. An initial discussion also took place on the type of alternative outlines to be explored and which will be drawn from different theories on the international environment, on certain internal problems and on predictable behaviour patterns of economic agents.

This last point was studied again by an ad hoc sub-group who met on 27 November to clarify the common variables to be reckoned with in the starting data.

The "Economic Budgets" Expert Group

22. The "Economic Budgets" Expert Group met on 6 and 7 November 1972 in company with observers from the new Member countries. The Group analysed the likely development of the world economic situation in 1973 and problems of economic policy now being faced in the Community countries. The Group also reviewed the schemes of various financial years of the Economic Budget and went through a scheme of tables containing long series from 1950, a scheme which will be supported by short-term data made permanently available to the experts.

During its next meeting scheduled for early January 1973, the Group will review a summarized version of the total Economic Budget for 1973 to be prepared by the Commission services.

23. During its November session, the *European Parliament*¹ passed a Resolution "expressing its bitter disappointment that the decision taken at the Paris Summit Conference to combat inflation has yielded from the Council of the EEC no effective measures and only recommendations".²

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing New Activities

24. Under Article 56, para. 2(a), of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission authorized:

- (i) An interest rebate for the company NV *Industriebouw Kerkrade* on the long-term investment loan of 10 million florins agreed by the Bank voor Nederlandsche Gemeenten, The Hague, in the contract of 28-29 September 1971. The rebate amounts to 2.50% per year and is granted for five years on the whole of the loan.
- (ii) An interest rebate for the *Industrieschap Oostelijk Mijng gebied* on the long-term investment loans each of 18 750 000 florins (or in total 37 500 000 florins) agreed respectively by the Rijkpostspaarbank, Amsterdam, and the Postcheque- en Girodienst, The Hague, in the contracts of 12 and 26 October 1971. This rebate of 2.75% will be granted for five years on the whole of the loans.

Studies

25. The interim Reports on "Studies and Research on building an *industrial centre round an airport near Bordeaux*" were sent into the Commission services together with drafts of the final Report on the "Study for an economic activity scheme in *Brittany*" and the "Preliminary study on the setting up of a maintenance and service company in the *West Atlantic area*". The studies were made at the request of the French Government. The same applies to the study on "Promoting industrial and tertiary activity in the *West Atlantic area*" for which the contract has been signed.

¹ See Sec. 112.

² See Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Sec. 33.

SOCIAL POLICY

Decisions taken after the Summit Conference

26. The social policy was marked by major decisions taken by the Council during its 214th session on 9 November in Brussels attended by the Community Ministers for Social Affairs.

To follow up the drive initiated by the Paris Summit Conference in October towards developing social policy at Community level, the Council asked the Commission to prepare a draft action programme with practical proposals. There would be a Conference in the Spring of 1973 shared by both sides of industry where all the problems connected with the programme and its activation will be reviewed.¹

This decision confirms the Commission's resolve to succeed in mounting a Community social policy whose basis it had laid when it published its "initial guidelines for a social policy programme".²

It is appropriate to mention here that for the first time the Council took decisions concerning the intervention of the new European Social Fund in agriculture and the textile sector.³

During this same session, the Council having received from the Commission a proposed Directive on alignment of Member States' law on collective lay-offs, agreed in line with Article 100 of the EEC Treaty to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on this Proposal.

Re-employment and Re-adaption

The European Social Fund

27. On a Proposal by the Commission,⁴ the Council on 9 November decided to open the first two intervention areas of the European Social Fund under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971. Moves to facilitate employment and geographical and professional mobility could henceforth benefit from aid from the Fund:

- (i) People who give up an occupation directly or basically agricultural to take up a self-employed or wage-earning non-agricultural occupation,

¹ See Part One Chapter II.

² See Bulletin 5-1971, Editorial and Part One, Chapter I as well as Supplement 2/71 — Bulletin of the EEC.

³ See Sec. 27.

⁴ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 38.

- (ii) People occupied in the textile sector, including textile fibre processing and who are required to take up a wage-earning occupation within or outside this sector.

Also eligible for Fund benefits is action in favour of people running small textile craft businesses and who take up a self-employed occupation.

The Council also reserved the possibility to rule later on some of the initial Commission Proposals not taken up on 9 November subject to availability of further data to be reviewed in good time. This has to do with possible intervention by the Fund in the garment sector and the creation of aid to maintain incomes for six months after the training period for agricultural workers.

ECSC Re-Adaptation Measures

28. During November the Commission decided as an application of Article 56, para. 2(b), of the ECSC Treaty to open credit for 145 000 DM (or 39 617.49 u.a.) in favour of 161 workers hit by the partial closure of a *German* iron and steel company. The German Government is putting in equivalent credit towards the expense of re-adaptation.

Social Security and Social Action

Housing

29. The international Board of experts in the experimental ECSC "Housing Modernization" programme went to the building sites at Heerlen, the Netherlands, to inspect work undertaken under this programme. The experts were thus able to appraise on the spot the solutions adopted for modernizing miners' housing in the Netherlands.

30. Within the first instalment of the 7th ECSC programme of financial aid to social housing for personnel of the Community coal and steel industries, the Commission on 17 November approved a batch of projects for building 408 dwellings. They include: *Italy* (steel), 18 dwellings for 94 million Lire; the *Netherlands* (steel), 114 dwellings for 456 000 florins; *Belgium* (miners), 276 dwellings for 82 million BF.

Living and Working Conditions, Industrial Relations

31. The Working Party delegated to study problems of *safety and hygiene on building sites* met on 20 November. The group was formed on 25 October

during the first meeting bringing together representatives of the labour and union organizations in the building and construction sector. Those attending heard an account of the guidelines and earlier experience of the Commission in this field. The list of problems with priorities and a work schedule will be studied at a forthcoming meeting. It was also agreed to compile a questionnaire in order to get a better grasp of accident statistics and make standardized comparisons.

32. On 13 November in Brussels, the Commission called in representatives of the *European Secretariats of labour and union organizations* to review the Summit Conference results and the effects they will have on the development of Community social policy. All those attending appreciated the positive results of the Summit and stressed the need for the Commission to work closely with both sides of industry when preparing the social action programme, which must be evolved in an overall context.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

33. The Working Party for "*Migrant Workers' Safety*" met on 7 and 8 November in Luxembourg in company with ten industrial experts. The plan for ten studies on specific cases was finalized. The studies will be made by these experts in companies from four industrial branches and engaging a sizable number of migrant workers. They will cover the year 1972 and will be completed by June 1973. The group also turned its attention to organizing a conference on initial safety induction for migrant workers. The conference will help in providing an exchange of experience and will be supported by an equipment exhibition. The event could be held in November 1973 and would involve about 200 people from companies employing migrant workers.

34. Within the "Health Aspects" Committee, a group of experts from Member States and new Members met on 6, 7 and 8 November in Luxembourg to make a preliminary study of the social effects of *environmental pollution* by chlorinated organic compounds (pesticides, PCB). Those attending stressed the value of this analytical approach to pollution problems from the health and ecological standpoint which helped in bringing out appraisal criteria. During the talks some guidelines were adopted as well as a working programme. It was agreed to extend the study to cover all the organic halogen compounds (pesticides and industrial products such as PCB and solvents) and to collate the data available on the levels of such compounds in foodstuffs, water and earth. The data will be scrutinized during a forthcoming meeting so as to compile a summary paper. It was also agreed

to set up, under a Community programme, the collection of data on the presence of organic halogen deposits in human tissues and mothers' milk. Emphasis was also laid on the need for a preliminary study on the level of organic halogens in individual fatty tissues so as to ascertain their distribution throughout the tissues.

35. In its November session, the *European Parliament* passed two Resolutions on two Decisions and a Regulation concerning the European Social Fund¹ together with a Resolution expressing an Opinion on a proposed Regulation for establishing homogenous statistics on foreign labour.² The *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion in November on the Proposal prepared by the Commission which put forward provisions for dealing with clashes of law over labour relations within the Community.²

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Measures taken following Monetary Decisions

36. When the system of compensatory amounts was adopted in the Member States, imports of goods under certain conditions and under contracts already made before the system came in were granted exemption from the newly installed scheme. Since considerable time has elapsed since its application this exemption will now have to be discontinued. As laid down by the Commission³ on 7 November 1972, the exemption will expire on 1 December 1972 or possibly even earlier pending decisions by the Member States.

On 21 November 1972⁴ the Commission⁴ decided to adjust the compensatory amounts applicable in the sectors of dairy produce and products processed from dairy produce. The adjustments which apply from 22 November 1972 to trade between Member States stem from the increased intervention price for butter.

Joint Organization of the Agricultural Markets

Milk and Dairy Produce

37. During its session of 20 and 21 November 1972, the Council agreed in principle the fixing for the new Members of the intervention prices for butter

¹ See Sec. 126.

² See Sec. 153.

³ OJ L 252 of 8.11.1972.

⁴ OJ L 263 of 22.11.1972.

and skim milk powder and the general rules for the system of compensatory amounts in the milk and dairy produce sector.

On 27 November 1972¹ the Commission adopted a measure to allow the disposal of cut-price butter under intervention and intended for direct Community consumption. The Regulation provides for the sale up to 31 March 1973 of small-packed, natural state butter from public and private stocks. The butter from public stock and stored during June 1972 is sold ex-cold store at 163 u.a. per 100 kg and butter from private stock which must be subject to a storage contract through the 1972/73 dairy year will benefit from an aid of 23 u.a. per 100 kg.

Beef and Veal

38. At its meeting of 20 and 21 November 1972 the Council² decided to waive the levies in the beef and veal sector on imports made between 6 November 1972 and 31 January 1973. This Regulation, which aims to cope with the current scarcity, fits in with what the Council decided on 31 October last³ (waiving of customs duties).

Sugar

39. On 8 November 1972, the Commission finalized⁴ its rules⁵ on a sugar-denaturing process. By experience the description of a sugar-denaturing process provided by the Commission's January 1972 Regulation⁵ setting the application terms for denaturing sugar for feeding animals and by its July 1972 Regulation (fixing the denaturation premium of white sugar for animal feeding) has proved too vague to ensure that sugar thus treated can be used solely for feeding animals. The Commission has therefore clarified the above Regulations without changing the process in question.

Oils and Fats

40. During its session of 20 and 21 November 1972, the Council specified⁶ the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the applicable derived intervention prices for the new Member States.

¹ OJ L 267 of 28.11.1972.

² OJ L 266 of 25.11.1972.

³ See Bulletin 10-1973, Part Two, Sec. 89.

⁴ OJ L 253 of 9.11.1972.

⁵ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part Two, Sec. 27.

⁶ OJ L 270 of 1.12.1972.

Fruit and Vegetables

41. With two Regulations the Council on 21 November 1972¹ fixed the base price and purchase price of sweet oranges and tangerines as under the basic rules of May 1972² on the joint organization of the market in the fruit and vegetable sector. The prices fixed cover for sweet oranges the period 1 December 1972 to 30 April 1973 and for tangerines the period 16 November 1972 to 28 February 1973.

Again on 21 November³ the Council adopted Regulations:

- (i) Amending the basic Regulation on the joint organization of the market in the fruit and vegetable sector.²
- (ii) Amending the Council Regulation of December 1969⁴ setting the general rules in this sector for granting export refunds and covering the criteria for fixing their amount.
- (iii) Amending the Council Regulation of December 1969⁴ which defines certain measures for improving Community fruit production.

The key amendments⁵ brought in by the first two Regulations for the joint organization of the fruit and vegetable markets concern the fixing of prices and the supporting system on the internal market as well as trade with non-Member countries.

Regarding the fixing of base and purchase prices, experience has shown that the mathematical criteria applied up to now were too rigid for the prices to be set at equitable levels. This is why the new provisions allow for general criteria to be considered in determining base prices, criteria such as the need to help maintain the farmer's income, to see that market rates remain stable without provoking structural surpluses in the Community and to keep the consumer's interests in mind. Nevertheless as a basis for setting the prices reference is still made to the trend of the average rates noted over the last three years on the most typical production markets for each product. The levels of base prices are not changed. More flexible criteria have simply been applied in setting them.

To see that the market is more effectively supported the Regulation also carries some improvements to the intervention system, in particular the possibility for the grower groups to set their withdrawal prices higher than the

¹ OJ L 264 of 23.11.1972.

² See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, Sec. 35.

³ OJ L 266 of 25.11.1972.

⁴ OJ L 318 of 18.12.1969.

⁵ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 56.

Community withdrawal point without ruling out the chance of them benefitting from financial compensation. Since the end-uses of produce withdrawn from the market have sometimes proved inadequate to ensure their disposal, the Regulation provides the new possibility of distributing them, after processing, to the schools.

Amendments to the system of protection against imports from third countries form one of the key elements in this set of provisions. Since experience has shown the arithmetical criteria for setting reference prices to be too rigid for fixing a level adapted to the various producer and consumer requirements, these criteria will henceforth be no more than a basis for setting the prices. A new factor has now come into the picture; namely, allowance for the average trend of base and purchase prices.

Besides these amendments to the reference price system and some adaptations to the usual method of computing entry prices of imported produce, the Regulation brings in some additional and new factors compared to the earlier protection system. These factors are intended to offset the snags stemming from the fact that in ever growing proportions imports are coming in outside the traditional trade routes. The new factors mean:

- (i) Allowing, in computing the entry price of some produce (summer pears, tomatoes, cucumbers, table grapes, peaches), for the rates of Community produce under certain conditions (when for example the rates on the representative import markets refer to insignificant quantities in relation to total imports whilst the Community market is falling);
- (ii) The possibility of applying protection for the produce concerned, save for apples and pears from overseas and citrus fruit, when heavy and relatively long interventions are made on the internal market.

The second above Regulation also brings in adaptations to the refund system providing, among other things, for the possibility of fixing refunds in advance as is done for other agriculture produce.

Concerning measures to improve fruit production (premiums for uprooting apple, pear and peach trees), the third Regulation simply provides for the opening, until 1 February 1973 and 1 April 1973 respectively, the time limits set by the December 1969 Regulation¹ for requesting premiums and for completing uprooting operations. The Council reserved the right to reexamine the whole matter in the context of the enlarged Community before 1 July 1973.

¹ See Bulletin 2-1970, Part Two, Sec. 26.

To meet consumer needs, it has been deemed necessary to apply the grade of Quality III to citrus fruits from the 1972/73 crop. This has applied to lemons since May 1971¹ and they are therefore excluded from the Commission Regulation of 6 November 1972;² allowing for considerable fluctuation of output from one crop year to another application of grades of Quality III is limited to the period 1 October 1972 to 30 June 1973 for oranges and 1 November 1972 to 31 March 1973 for tangerines, satsumas, clementines and other kindred cross-varieties.

With the Regulation of 16 November 1972³ the Commission noted the serious crisis situation on the cauliflower market as from 17 November 1972 since the rates for this produce had not risen for three successive market days above the purchase price.

Wine

42. By a Decision in October 1972⁴ the Commission had authorized Germany, France and Luxembourg to allow under certain conditions, the alcoholometric strength of some wines and some products for wine preparation to be further increased. Allowing for the exceptionally unkind weather over some German wine growing areas, the Commission on 15 November 1972⁵ decided to add to the list of vine varieties eligible for this authorization.

Fishery Products

43. Within the adaptation of the basic agricultural rules to the acts of Accession the list of representative wholesale or port markets for fishery sector products was extended to cover those of the new Members. On 24 November 1972⁶ the Commission amended a Regulation of December 1950⁷ on noting the rates and fixing the list of representative wholesale or port markets. It also amended a May 1971 Regulation⁸ on the terms for setting the entry price for some fishery products. These amendments all apply from 1 February 1973.

¹ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, Sec. 35.

² OJ L 251 of 7.11.1972.

³ OJ L 259 of 17.11.1972.

⁴ See Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Sec. 95 and OJ L 251 of 7.11.1972.

⁵ OJ L 265 of 24.11.1972.

⁶ OJ L 266 of 25.11.1972.

⁷ See Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, Sec. 50.

⁸ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, Sec. 48.

Tobacco

44. On 21 November 1972¹ the Council set the premiums awarded to buyers of tobacco leaf from the 1972 crop and the derived intervention prices and reference qualities for baled tobacco from the 1972 crop.

Applying the Council Regulation of July 1970² fixing some general rules for interventions in the raw tobacco sector, the Commission on 24 November³ specified the pick-up points, processing and storage centres for interventions in the raw tobacco sector. As a departure from the basic regulations, this designation had been up to now assigned to Member States. In the case of Italy, the number of warehouses available to each processing and storage centre had also been indicated.

Advance Fixing of Levies and Refunds in the various Sectors of the Joint Organization of the Markets

45. On 21 November 1972⁴ the Council adopted a Regulation on waiving the application of provisions for advance fixing of levies and refunds in the sectors of cereals, eggs, rice, sugar and products processed from fruit and vegetables, milk and dairy produce, oils and fats and agricultural produce "outside Appendix II".

Advance fixing of levies and refunds was brought in to stabilize trade transactions. Experience showed that in some circumstances, especially under abnormal use of the system, there was reason to fear difficulties on the market concerned. To remedy such a situation, the Regulation in question allows the possibility for the Commission to waive advance fixing of levies and refunds over a strictly limited period on the opinion of the Administrative Committee or, in urgent cases, without waiting for the Committee over a maximum of three working days.

The European Agricultural Guarantee and Guidance Fund*Guarantee Section*

46. On 7 November 1972⁵ the Council adopted a financial Regulation laying down the particular provisions applicable to financial expenses incurred by the

¹ OJ L 269 of 30.11.1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part Two, Sec. 30 and 2-1972, Part Two, Sec. 64.

³ OJ L 267 of 28.11.1972.

⁴ OJ L 264 of 23.11.1972.

⁵ OJ L 257 of 15.11.1972.

EAGGF, Guarantee Section, since the new financing scheme came into force on 1 January 1971. The Regulation which, pending adoption of the overall financial Regulation now in preparation, allows the expenses financed by the Guarantee Section to be treated, provides for the payments made by the recognized national services on the Community account to be considered as Community payments. It also includes under the financial year 1972 payments made in January 1973 so that the new Members do not contribute to that month's expenses largely incurred by 1972 transactions.

Guidance Section

47. On 22 November 1972¹ the Commission adopted decisions on repayment of premiums disbursed: — by Luxembourg in 1971 and by France in 1970 for the uprooting of apple, pear and peach trees; — by Belgium and Luxembourg in 1971 for the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and dairy produce.

Harmonization of law

48. Owing to the short supply of first quality seeds and to ensure supplies for some areas of the Netherlands where certain varieties of winter wheat are grown for ecological reasons, the Commission with its Decisions of 8 and 17 November 1972² authorized the marketing under less stringent requirements of these seeds in the Netherlands. The authorization applies until 31 January 1973.

Competition conditions in Agriculture

49. On the basis of Article 93, para. 3, of the EEC Treaty, the Commission took a position on several aid projects. It has not made any specific observations against:

- (i) An aid project for the independent region of the Aosta Valley involving a special contribution to the running expenses of the Aosta dairy station;
- (ii) A draft law for the Frioul-Venezia Giulia region which provides for the refinancing of some regional provisions and in particular aid towards modernizing vineyard holdings. The Commission reserved the right to reappraise its position when Italy has applied, by 20 April 1973 at the latest, all the provisions covered in the Directive on modernizing farmholdings;

¹ OJ L 273 of 6.12.1972.

² OJ L 265 of 24.11.1972 and L 268 of 29.11.1972.

- (iii) The draft law for the Pouilles region providing interventions in favour of agriculture.

The Commission, however, has brought in the procedure under Article 93, para. 2, of the Treaty against part of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia draft law and against aid granted in the fruit and fruit-preparation sectors and has requested the Italian Government to confirm as soon as possible that this aid has been discontinued.

It also brought in the procedure under Article 93, para. 2, of the Treaty against a move by the Netherlands Government providing subsidies for improving the quality of prawns.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Industrial Policy

Technical Research in Iron and Steel

50. After consulting the ECSC Advisory Committee and with a confirmatory Opinion from the Council, the Commission decided, under Article 55, section 2(c), the Paris Treaty to allocate a total of 5 431 133 u.a. (out of levies under Article 50 of the Treaty) as part of financial aid for research on production methods and automation of steel industry processes as well as the processing and uses of steel. Research to be financed is:

Mining: New operational techniques in the iron ore districts in eastern France; Development of a method of hewing by undercutting semi-hard oolitic iron ore. Perfection of new working techniques in difficult geological and mining conditions. This tripartite research in mining technique is to maintain the competitiveness of Community iron ore against imported ores by raising the profitability of some mines in regions whose very existence, economically and socially, depends on the lifespan of their mine workings.

Direct Reduction of Iron Ore: The Purofer Process. Research will endeavour to achieve total use of the reducing gas during the process itself.

Improving the Behaviour of Blast Furnace Jets. This work will examine the most resistant materials to be used together in making jets.

Improving the Properties of Pig Iron. The basic aims of this research programme are both economic and technical in increasing the use of pig iron in foundries and improving the quality of foundry pig iron.

Mechanizing the Sampling of Pig Iron and Molten Steel. Research here is aimed at developing an ultra-simple and inexpensive sampling device.

Management of the Pits-Slabbing Complex. This involves raising the productivity of the Pits furnaces and primary installations, cutting fuel consumption and improving the quality of semi-products.

Automatic Process Control by Computer. Up to now mathematical methods and control strategies recently developed in operational research, etc. have not been applied anywhere in the world. Research financed by the Commission is directed to this end.

Physical Metallurgy: Thermo-mechanical Treatment of Steel, Study of Structural Mechanisms, Behaviour of Solid Solutions and Study of Surfaces. The purpose of this tripartite research is to improve still further the exploitation of the properties of steel so as to make the optimum use of it.

Extrusion Behaviour of Welded Joints. This is a collective programme to promote the use of heat-resistant steels, especially for manufacturing large capacity vats like those used in nuclear power states and the chemical and oil industries.

Cold Shaping of Steel. This programme includes both additional research to the first programme financed by the ECSC in 1966 (to make the results of that programme directly available to constructors) and new projects on assemblies likely to promote the use of cold shaped steel in building.

Suitability of Steels for Cold Shaping. The aim of this collective programme is to develop cold shaping techniques and processes which, as opposed to traditional methods, will save metal and step up output (thus bringing down costs) while improving the mechanical qualities of the pieces through an increased resistance of the shaped parts.

General Research and Technology

Extension of the Dragon Agreement

51. In line with Article 101 of the EAEC Treaty, the Council of 17 November approved the *extension* of the Agreement on the high-temperature and gas-cooled reactor project (Dragon) in its form already negotiated by the Commission. At the same time the Council adopted, under Article 7, a parallel research programme.¹ The Commission is thus enabled to apply this extension.

¹ OJ L 275 of 8.12.1972.

The enlarged Community will therefore share for a further three year period (1 April 1973 to 31 March 1976) in the work of the Dragon project with the patronage of the OECD. The Dragon reactor is installed in Winfrith, Great Britain. The ceiling for Community commitments during this time will be 10.63 million u.a. or 47.1% of the overall project budget. Twenty Commission agents are expected to be seconded to the project.

ENERGY POLICY

Meeting of Member States' Senior Officials responsible for dealing with Energy Problems

52. Within the schedule of their regular sessions the Member States' Senior Officials responsible for handling energy problems met on 6 November 1972 in Brussels with Mr W. Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission as Chairman. For the first time the Senior officials of the new Members attended one of these meetings.

After a preliminary review by Mr Haferkamp of all the Decisions taken by the Commission over energy policy early in October¹ the officials broadly discussed the problems of Community energy supply against a world background. The new Commission Proposals plus the studies mounted to draw up the "outline of action" were warmly welcomed by all at the meeting who agreed on the need to carry the discussion further.

The Commission had also submitted a paper on the short-term situation on the Community energy market in October 1972 which was also warmly welcomed.

The senior officials agreed to intensify their future efforts and in so doing schedule more frequent meetings.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Results of the Council Session

53. On 6 and 7 November 1972 the Council met to review several problems involved in the common transport policy.

¹ See Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Secs. 117 to 125.

Size and Weight of Utility Road Vehicles

54. During its session of 17 and 18 May 1972 the Council had adopted several guidelines concerning the size and weight of utility road vehicles plus some additional technical conditions.¹ During part of its 7 November session, it discussed these guidelines with representatives of the new Member States. This discussion at Minister level resulted in agreement on several points, but did not reach a joint position on the maximum axle weight where the Council's idea of 11 tonnes was disputed by Ministers of the new Members. They advocated 10 tonnes and justified their argument by the cost of infrastructures and protection of the environment.

Since in the circumstances no agreement was possible, the Council went on searching for solutions based on the May 1972 guidelines and examined terms which would allow the new Members temporary waivers with the proviso that they designate specific routes open for lorries with an axle weight of 11.5 tonnes.

The new Member States will again be consulted at the next Council session on transport problems.

Temporary Lay-Up of Boats

55. The Council reviewed the Commission's Proposal on opening negotiations for an EEC-Switzerland Agreement on regulations covering the temporary lay-up of freight-carrying boats. These regulations would make up a system allowing the withdrawal of a portion of the hold space during periods of overcapacity so as to reduce an imbalance between supply and demand of hold space, which might cause disturbance on the market. In view of the inter-dependence of the Community's main waterways, a standard system should be envisaged for the Rhine and Moselle basins as well as for the German and Dutch national networks which mesh with them. Considering that moves in this direction would be more effective if their application to all Rhine shipping could be secured, the Commission suggested to the Council that an Agreement be negotiated with Switzerland and that necessary Directives for this be issued.

The Council who during the session of 3 December 1971² had already adopted some principles of the future lay-up scheme, outlined various guidelines on, among other things, the major institutional problems involved in setting up and running such a scheme. The Council also ruled on some of the economic

¹ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, Sec. 49.

² See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, Sec. 86.

points and agreed the inclusion of transport for own account. Lastly, it reviewed the question of territorial application scope and asked the Member States Permanent Representatives to continue studying the outstanding problems so that a decision can be taken at the Council's next session.

Organization of the Road Freight Haulage Market Between Member States

56. Since 1968 road freight haulage between Member States has been the subject of various Regulations on the joint organization of this market. Experience gained from their application should allow the Community Institutions to fix a definitive Community system. These Regulations provide a quota of Community authorizations and a compulsory scheme of minimum and maximum tariffs. Since the actual application of tariffs had suffered considerable delay, the Commission had proposed to extend the current system by two years. And considering that, on technical grounds, the definitive control system on the capacity of inter-Member State road freight haulage, as envisaged in the Commission's Proposal could not be adopted before the current Community quota expired, the Commission advocated a two-year temporary system. The Council reviewed the temporary measures to be adopted on the two points concerned. After consulting the new Members, it will rule during its next session on the terms for extending the Community regulations.

Transport as an Action Tool of Regional Policy and Land Development

57. On 6 November 1972 the Commission sent the Council a Memorandum on transport as an action tool of regional policy and land development at Community level. This Memorandum was set down in reply to a request from the Italian Government laid before the Council at its session of 13 January 1972. In its Communication to the Council on 5 November 1971, the Commission had stressed that transport must increasingly become an action tool of regional policy and land development.

Generally speaking regional policy and in particular land development have not taken on any definite shape at Community level and the transport policy in its present state of development affords but limited scope towards this. Consequently in future the common transport policy will have to make more strenuous efforts to integrate transport most effectively into the global framework of action on regional policy and land development at Community level. The growing use of transport as a tool of regional policy and land development does not demand any radical change of direction over common

transport policy as followed up to now. But it does require certain adjustments to action underway and for the future a sharper swing towards regional policy and land development targets. But the action of transport here can only be defined progressively in step with the specification of Community policy for the regions and land development.

The action of transport within regional policy and land development must turn basically on infrastructure policies and their administration. The consultation procedure set up under the Council Decision of 28 February 1966 is inadequate for this. An expanded policy must be brought in capable of providing all the factors needed for coordinating investment in transport infrastructure, moves which will take into consideration regional features and land development. Regarding tariffs on the use of infrastructures, such tariffs will have to recognize the demands of harmonious development for the various regions. The system which the Commission proposes to adopt meet these considerations. The structuring effect of these tariffs will be felt both by freight haulage and especially by passenger transport.

As for transport rates and terms, bringing in supporting tariffs is apparently in most cases not the most fitting means of gaining regional, structural objectives. Moreover, in the case of aid, the fact that it is granted via transport does not justify its following different principles from those covering aid in general and regional aid in particular.

Special attention must be paid to passenger transport especially in towns, suburban districts and regions. Although congestion should be avoided or cleared and new access be gained to the major built-up areas, it must not be overlooked that for the less developed regions the lack of communications cramps labour mobility locally and hampers the vitally necessary commercial and technical contact between businessmen at the inter-regional level.

Meeting of Seaport Representatives from the enlarged Community

58. In response to the Commission's invitation representatives from the main seaports of the enlarged Community met in Brussels on 21 November 1972. The following ports were represented: Copenhagen (Denmark); Bremen, Hamburg (Germany); Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Marseilles (France); Amsterdam, Rotterdam (Netherlands); Clyde, Liverpool, London, Southampton (United Kingdom). Representatives from Naples had agreed to attend but owing to an air strike in Italy they had to miss the meeting.

To marshal the proceedings effectively, the invitation was limited to 20 ports, mostly the major ones of each country and in France, Italy and the U.K. to ports of regional value; namely: Bordeaux, Naples and Clyde.

There was no precise agenda for the day. The aim of the meeting was an initial glance at problems of particular interest to the ports of the enlarged Community. The European Parliament's Report on port policy within the EEC and a Commission note on the options of port policy at Community level were the signposts of the discussion. In the light of these two papers, the question was raised as to how to set up a select Committee, which would adequately represent all port interests and which would have to follow up the proceedings. All the ports endorsed the value of moves already made and the need to follow them up in the future. It was therefore agreed to draw up an initial inventory of problems affecting seaports within the overall Community action and to discuss the list during a forthcoming meeting anticipated for the first quarter of 1973. This meeting was also to review the question of forming a select Committee. Opinions round the table highlighted the difficulty of making up a Committee which within the limits imposed by efficiency would adequately represent the interests of all the ports regardless of size.

Market Access

59. On 21 November 1972 the Council adopted a Regulation¹ postponing, for the new Member States, application of two Regulations it had adopted on 28 February 1972. The latter concern the laying down of common rules for *shuttle services* and both the *regular and regular specialized services* by buses and coaches between Member States. The new Regulation defers, until 1 July 1973, application of the two Community Regulations within the new Member States and until 1 April 1973 the deadline by which these countries are to have adopted the required legal and administrative provisions to meet those Regulations. For the original Six the dates respectively 1 January 1973 and 1 October 1972 still stand.

60. On 17 November 1972 the Commission sent the Council a proposed Directive amending the first Council Directive of 23 July 1962 on setting up *common rules for international transport* (road freight haulage for others' account). The Proposal would include, in the transport exempt from any quota and authorization system, road freight haulage where the authorized load does not exceed three and a half tonnes. Transport for own account would also enjoy this exemption which was originally confined to transport for others' account, mainly borderers, as indicated in Appendix 1 to the Council's first Directive.

¹ OJ L 265 of 24.11.1972.

61. On 13 November 1972 the Commission services called a Brussels meeting with Government experts from the new Member States. The meeting reviewed measures for harmonizing terms of entry and practice for the *business of transport agent and broker*. A similar meeting was held on 25 September 1972 with Member States' representatives.

Harmonizing Competition Conditions

62. On 6 November 1972 the Council adopted a Decision¹ authorizing the Italian Government to extend certain deadlines under its Regulation of 26 June 1969 on Member States; action over *obligations inherent in the concept of public service* in the field of road, rail and inland waterway transport. These deadlines cover in particular the Regulation's application to road passenger transport companies who are not chiefly engaged in local or regional carriage.

63. On 30 November 1972 the Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation for amending its Regulation of 20 July 1970 on introducing a *monitoring device* for road freight haulage. The amendment would cover as well those vehicles carrying dangerous goods and have them equipped by 1 January 1975 with tachygraphs which would provide an adequate guarantee of control although they did not match up to the conditions required for the "Community model".

64. On 8 and 9 November 1972 a consultory meeting was held in Brussels with Government experts to review application of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969² on harmonizing certain *social provisions in road transport*. The meeting examined the terms and problems of applying the Regulation, experience gained since it came into force and possibilities for improvement. The Commission intends to call two meetings a year to follow up the work underway.

65. Regarding *aid* in the transport sector, the Member States had still not sent in to the Commission all the required data in good time. The latter had therefore written to these States in July 1972 reminding them of their obligations under Article 93 of the Treaty and other Community provisions over aid for transport. The Commission had particularly asked to be advised before 30 September 1972 of existing aid for which the projects had not been submitted early enough for it to comment in reference to Article 93, para. 3,

¹ OJ L 257 of 15.11.1972.

² OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

of the Treaty. It also asked to be informed of all aid which is or has been granted under Community aid and compensation Regulations and which are exempt from the procedure of Article 93, para. 3. It had also called for all necessary supporting data to prove conformity with Community provisions. The Commission is following up its action with Member States who have not yet replied to its request.

Transport Rules and Terms

66. *The ECSC-Austria and ECSC-Switzerland Transport Committees* formed under the Agreements of 28 July 1956 and 26 July 1957 between the Swiss and Austrian Governments and the Member States and High Authority of the ECSC (to set up direct international rail tariffs for hauling coal and steel in transit through Austria and Switzerland) met on 9 November 1972 in Brussels to review the problems in applying the Agreements. They were pleased to find that coal and steel haulage made under the tariff conditions of the Agreements had not provoked any difficulties during the period under review (May 1971-November 1972).

67. A meeting with national experts was held on 27 November 1972 to reach transparency over *international river transport cargoes of ECSC products between Community ports*. Definitive proposals will be made at a forthcoming meeting.

68. During its session of 13 to 17 November 1972, the *European Parliament*¹ passed two Resolutions on primo the Council proposed Regulation concerning prescription over follow-up and enforcement in the field of Community transport and competition and secundo the proposed Council Decision on the returns on international road passenger transport by the occasional services of buses and coaches.

69. Regarding the latter proposed Decision, the *Economic and Social Committee*² issued an Opinion on 30 November 1972. During the same session it gave Opinions on two Commission Proposals for transport. The first is to amend the Council Directive of 13 May 1965 on standardizing some rules for authorizing road freight haulage between Member States. The second is to amend the Council Decision of 21 March 1962 which set up a prior consultation and review procedure for certain legal and administrative provisions envisaged by Member States for transport.

¹ See Secs. 128 and 129.

² See Secs. 151, 152 and 159.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

THE ENLARGEMENT AND AGREEMENTS WITH EFTA COUNTRIES NOT APPLYING FOR MEMBERSHIP

Relations with Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom

70. Under the Accession Treaty, the Commission on 22 November sent the Council a second Communication on the *technical adaptation to the enlarged Community of EEC rules still to be formulated*. This Report covers technical adaptation of derived law concerning amendments to be brought into part of the Council Regulation of 25 May 1970 which set up a joint system for imports from third countries, and amendments to the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on alignment of Member States' law on textile denominations. An initial Communication of similar type had been sent to the Council on 24 August 1972.¹

71. As provided under the Accession Treaties with the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, the "derived law" (including Decisions, Regulations and other Community Acts still in force after their publication in the ECSC and EEC Official Journals) is *published in English and Danish* in several volumes of a special edition of the Official Journal. The first four volumes have just come out in English. The other English volumes and those in Danish will appear as they are edited.

Relations with the Members and Associate of EFTA

Exploratory talks with Norway

72. Following Norway's request of 25 October 1972 to open negotiations for an Agreement with the EEC, exploratory talks were held under the Chairmanship of Mr E.P. Wellenstein, Head of the Commission's Delegation for the Community enlargement negotiations. The Norwegian Delegation was led by Mr Jens Evensen, Ambassador on special mission.

Over several meetings the two Delegations reviewed the various aspects of problems involved in an EEC-Norway Agreement.

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 89.

RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Terms for a global approach to all relations with the Mediterranean countries

73. During its session of 6 and 7 November the Council, with the participation of the new Member States, got down to a thorough discussion on the issue of Community relations with the different Mediterranean countries.

The Council found that the Summit Conference confirmed the basic importance attached by the Community to activating its commitments towards the Mediterranean and that future Agreements should ride on an overall and balanced approach. After hearing a review by the Commission on this issue, the Council debated the general and political problems involved in an overall approach and then studied the main questions of principle stemming from its implementation; namely: the countries who, if they wish it, would come under such an approach; the possible contents of agreements from the trade angle (industrial and agricultural folios, reciprocity, etc.); inclusion of a cooperation folio; schedule of negotiations. On all these problems the Council reached conclusions which emerged as working theories.

After the debates the Council asked the Commission to put forward, within these working theories, detailed proposals and agreed to carry on the discussion at its next session.

Greece

74. A fourth round of *negotiations* between Greece and the Community took place on 22 November 1972 for an *additional Protocol* to the Association Agreement due to the enlargement and under Article 64 of the Agreement. The two groups went on studying the terms for adapting to the enlarged Community the current system covering imports of Greek wines.

75. On 1 November Greece further *reduced* by 10% her *basic duties and sureties* on imported Community products coming under the 12 year transition period.

The duties and sureties have now been reduced by 80% since their application in 1962. At the same time Greece cut by 10% the duties and sureties applicable on 1 May 1970 to imports from the Community subject to the 22 year transition period. These charges are now altogether 28% less than those running on 1 November 1962.

In line with Article 23, paragraph 1(b), of the Agreement, Greece announced on the same date that the *percentage decontrol of her private imports* from the Community, computed on the basis of 1958 as the reference year, went up from 75 to 80 %. The list of decontrolled products will be immediately sent to the Commission as under Article 23, para. 3, of the Association Agreement.

76. For its part, the Community, bearing in mind the commitments made under the Athens Agreement and in particular Protocol 12, decided for the 1972/73 marketing year not to change the flat rate amount in favour of *non-refined olive oil imports from Greece* into the EEC. The amount therefore remains fixed at 0.5 u.a./100 kg.¹

Turkey

77. During its session of 14 November 1972, the European Parliament passed a Resolution on Recommendations from the Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee which met in Catania on 6 October 1972. In the Resolution, the House recommended that an additional Protocol be swiftly concluded with Turkey to allow her after the Community enlargement to carry on her development through her third five-year plan and enable her to apply the obligations provided for the transition stage of her association. Parliament also asked the Council to give a positive ruling on including Turkey in the system of generalized preferences.

Jugoslavia

78. *Exploratory talks* for renewing the EEC-Jugoslavia Trade Agreement were held in Brussels on 27 and 28 November 1972. They bore on the possibility of a non-preferential Trade Agreement to replace on a broader basis the current Agreement which expires on 30 April 1973. The Yugoslav Delegation spoke of the commercial issues which it would like to bring up in future negotiations. It also indicated the guidelines for possible future trade and economic cooperation between Jugoslavia, a non-aligned developing country, and the Community.

The same month Mr Šnuderl, Member of the Yugoslav Federal Council, visited Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission.

¹ OJ L 248 of 1.11.1972.

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MALAGASY

AASM AND OCT

The European Development Fund

Administrative Report on Financial and Technical Cooperation for the Overseas Countries, Territories and Departments through 1971

79. On 7 November the Commission sent the Council an administrative Report on financial and technical cooperation for the Overseas Countries, Territories and Departments, covering the first year of the new five-year Association period of these countries with the Community, period which came into force on 1 January 1971.

Concerning the administration of financial and technical cooperation, the new provisions applying to the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the Community follow basically those of the Second Yaoundé Convention. These provisions highlight the rational and consistent programming of aid and regional cooperation. They also bear on measures for more active diversification of the economic structure of the countries concerned by promoting their agricultural, industrial, and as far as possible, touristic development.

The new credits committed in 1971 amount to a total of 12.4 million u.a. including 0.7 million u.a. from the balance of the 2nd EDF and 1.2 million u.a. from balances in the 1st EDF. These sums raise the net cumulative total of commitments from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd EDF for OCT and Overseas Departments to 136.6 million u.a.

New Financing Decisions

80. Following favourable Opinions from the European Development Fund Committee (EDF) the Commission, on 10¹ and 30 November 1972, took 10 new financing Decisions with non-repayable grants from the 2nd and 3rd EDF for an amount of 13 872 401 u.a.

81. The Decision taken under the 2nd EDF concerns a project financed from the balance of production aid:

Niger—Rural Development of the Department of Zinder: 521 million CAFrs. or about 1 876 000 u.a. This is the first stage of a rural development scheme

¹ OJ C 121 of 21.11.1972.

in Zinder which will popularize production methods and techniques for landworker cooperatives and other groups. Ground-nut cultivation will be intensified (75% of it for export) and food crops will be developed to improve the standard of living of the country people.

82. Projects financed by the 3rd EDF are:

*Cameroons—Interest Rebate on the Expansion of a Clinker Crushing Plant at Bonaberi:*¹ 49 409 u.a. This grant of an interest rebate at a flat rate of 2 % will apply to a loan from the European Investment Bank to finance the expansion of a clinker crushing plant of the “Cimenteries du Cameroun” (CIMENCAM) at Bonaberi in the industrial and port complex of Douala. The project aims to double the plant’s capacity. Its output is intended for the southern and central regions of the country. In 1967 the Community shared in financing construction of a cement works at Figuil in the north by granting a loan with special conditions for 1 640 652 u.a.

The People’s Republic of the Congo—Construction of an additional Berth in Pointe-Noire Harbour: 1.3 thousand million CAFrs. or about 4 681 million u.a. Completion of the additional berth, to be opened in 1975, will effect major economies in loading manganese ore exports (20 to 25% since it will allow the berthing of mineral boats of much higher tonnage (43 000 t) than is possible now (15 000-19 000 t). The Community financing is backed up by the Transcongolese Communications Agency (ATC) who are putting in 900 000 u.a. for the dredging operations and by the Ogoe Mining Company (Comilog) who are contributing 468 000 u.a. for the harbour installation.

Ivory Coast and Upper Volta—Interest Rebate on the Replacement and Expansion of Rolling Stock in the Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN): 358 992 u.a. This is a grant of interest rebate at 2% to lighten the charge of repaying a loan of 3 million u.a. to be granted by the EIB out of own resources as its share in financing the replacement and expansion of RAN rolling stock. This common line between Ivory Coast and Upper Volta is 1 173 km long. 55% of it runs through Ivory Coast and the rest through Upper Volta. It is the key transport route for the northern areas of both countries and for a sizable part of Mali on the right bank of the River Niger.

Mauretania—Promotion of Breeding in the South-East (Initial Stage): 690 million CAFrs. or about 2 485 000 u.a. This project constitutes the three-year preparatory stage of an integrated breeding development programme in south-east Mauretania, which holds 40% of the total population. The project covers short-term action to improve the raising of

¹ Already approved by the Commission on 26 October 1972.

livestock and also bears on complete studies in hydro-geology, agrostology, zootechnics and economics which will be finally channelled into the finalized dossier for a rural hydraulic and pasturage development programme.

Guadeloupe—Drinking water supply for the Grand Fonds Area: 9 million FFrs. or about 1 620 million u.a. This project is to install a drinking water system in the Grand Fonds area lying in the Grande Terre of Guadeloupe. This will help in improving the living conditions and health of the population suffering from diseases brought on by the lack of water in the January-June drought period. The works covers two pumping stations, three resevoirs and 80.45 km of pipelines.

Chad—Study on the Bongor-Lai Road (about 190.km): 140 million CAFrs. or about 504 000 u.a. This project will set up a technical study for a stretch of road 190 km long between the townships of Bongor and Lai lying on the link between the capital Fort-Lamy and Moundou in the south. The project will involve collating economic data and making the necessary studies before putting out calls for tender. In view of the region's human and economic potential, the completion of this road, a priority for the Chad Government, is vital to establishing a permanent link-up serving the south which can stand up to the trials of the rainy season.

Zaire—The Akula Dyke: 1 123 000 Zaires or about 2 069 000 u.a. The project is to improve the approach road mostly in the form of a dyke about 14 km long to the River Mongala ferry near the riverport of Akula in Ubangui, north-west Zaire. This work, by removing the blockage to regional development, will allow permanent access to Akula, the gate for both outgoing agricultural produce and incoming supplies from Ubangui District. The project will also help an agricultural promotion scheme for the oil-palms and cocoa in this district which were financed by Community aid in 1969 (6 700 000 u.a.).

Training Courses in the Commission Services for AASM and OCT Citizens in 1973: 84 000 u.a. This project is to organize in 1973 two ten-week training courses in the Commission services for 20 senior officials, nationals of AASM, OCT and OD who are already well experienced in the public service. There will also be post-graduate courses of 3 to 5 months for 5 graduates from Community universities and 5 graduates from AASM/OCT universities to enable them to gain practical experience of working in a large administration.

Fixing an Overall Amount for the Programme of "Colloques" and the "Courrier de l'Association" for 1973: 145 000 u.a. In 1973 it is intended to organize in Brussels 15 three-day "Colloques" attended by 60 people, including 8 scholarship holders pursuing their specialist studies or training in Europe, 3 non-scholarship holders from the Community and 4 subjects from

the non-associated English-speaking countries. A series of "Colloques" is also envisaged in the Associated African States. Printing of the "Courrier de l'Association", a six-monthly journal, will be increased from 17 000 copies in 1972 to 18 000 in 1973 and 3 000 copies will be printed in English for subjects of the associable Commonwealth countries.

Following the latest financing Decisions taken by the Commission on 26 October, 10 and 30 November 1972, the total 3rd EDF commitments amount to 432 469 000 u.a. for 162 Decisions since 1 January 1971 when the Fund opened.

83. During November several projects financed by Community aid in some of the AASM were inaugurated. In *Ivory Coast* the Sologo dam in the Korhogo region was inaugurated on 19 November, and on 21 November the Pasteur Institute in Abidjan and the major project of the Inga dam in *Zaire* partly financed from the funds of the EDF.

Training, Courses and "Colloques"

84. From 7 to 9 November and 14 to 16 November 1972, two "Colloques" were held in Brussels on the problems of European integration and the AASM. They were attended by 67 African and Malagasy nationals living in Belgium, Germany and France.

The senior officials, nationals of Associated States attending the *training course* now running in the Commission services, made a study trip to Luxembourg from 13 to 17 November where they were introduced to the European Investment Bank, the Court of Justice and the EEC Statistics Office. They also went to Strasbourg where they attended a session of Parliament and were received at the European Court of the Rights of Man and the Council of Europe's European Youth Centre. On 27 and 28 November 1972, they visited the Netherlands (The Hague and Amsterdam) where they were received at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen. They also called at the Fondation des Universités Néerlandaises pour la coopération internationale. Lastly, on 29 November they went to Germany (Bonn) where they were welcomed by the Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungsländer and the Afrika Verein.

EAST AFRICA

Meeting of the EEC-East Africa Association Parliamentary Committee

85. The first meeting of the Parliamentary Committee set up under Article 29 of the Arusha Agreement, was held in Nairobi on 27 and

28 November 1972. After the welcoming address by Mr Waiyaki, Deputy Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Assembly, the Committee elected its Chairman Mr Ndolo Ayah (Kenya) and its Vice-Chairman, Mr Fellermaier (Germany). The Committee included nine European M.P.s (Mr Fellermaier, Mr Aigner, Mr Bersani, Mr Dewulf, Mr Flesch, Mr Glinne, Mr Landrin, Mr Schuijt, Mr Seefeld). From 1973 it will include 12 African representatives and 12 Europeans.

Mr Osogo, the Kenyan Minister for Trade and Industry, presented the activity report of the Association Council. Mr Westerterp, Chairman of the EEC Council, took stock of the decisions by the Paris Summit on Community policy for development and cooperation and of the results of the third UNCTAD. For the Commission, the Director General for Aid and Development took a position on several problems of the East Africa Association and its future prospects. A thorough discussion followed on the application of the Arusha Agreement and especially the question of ceilings for coffee, cloves and pineapple conserves.

The Committee wound up its proceedings by passing a Resolution on the running of the present Association and on the future relations between the EEC and the East African partner States. The next meeting will be held in the capital of a Member State as close as possible to the terminal date of 1 August 1973.

RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

Indonesia

86. Responding to the invitation of President Mansholt on his recent trip to south-east Asia, the *President of Indonesia*, Mr T.N.J. Suharto, attended a special session of the Commission on 23 November 1972. General Suharto was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Mr Adam Malik. In his speech, the Indonesian Head of State reviewed his Government's concepts on the work to be done by the Third World countries to gain their development objectives, especially over the modernization of agriculture. He appealed to the European countries to create new outlets for the exports of the less developed nations and recalled the requests in the memorandum submitted in June 1972 by the Association of United Nations of South-east Asia (ASEAN). Replying, Mr Mansholt said that the Community was aware of its increased responsibilities at world level stemming from its enlargement. He also recalled that the outcome of the third UNCTAD meeting had been

remembered in the final statement by the Paris Summit, especially concerning the resources to enable the developing countries to gain the objective of substantial growth.

Iran

87. The EEC-Iran *Trade Agreement*, which expired on 30 November 1972, was *renewed* for another year on the terms of the Council Decision¹ of 29 November 1972. The EEC-Iran Trade Agreement was signed on 14 October 1963, amended by correspondence in October 1967 and has already been renewed several times.

Jamaica

88. Mr Patterson, the Jamaican *Minister of Trade and Tourism*, Ambassador Francis, Head of the Jamaican Mission to the EEC, and Mr Richardson, Foreign Affairs Adviser to the Jamaican Prime Minister, were received by Mr Jean-François Deniau, Member of the Commission, on 21 November 1972. A working meeting with senior Commission officials followed on 22 November. These meetings enabled the Jamaican Delegation to describe its country's economic situation and point out the implications of the Community's enlargement not only for Jamaica but all the Caribbean Members of CARIFTA, independent or not.

Singapore

89. The *Prime Minister* of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, was received on 30 November 1972 by the Commission at a special session. The Prime Minister highlighted his country's role as the economic turntable of south-east Asia and emphasized the interest for certain European industries to invest in Singapore. He also mentioned his Government's concern shared by other countries in the region with the EEC's African and Mediterranean policies, declaring that it was vital for these countries to develop their trade with the enlarged Community.

90. In reply to Mr Lee Kuan Yew, President Mansholt spoke of the main Community moves in favour of the developing countries and mentioned the prominence of an overall development cooperation policy among the objectives defined at the Paris Summit. Mr Dahrendorf stressed that the Community is

¹ OJ L 269 of 30.11.1972.

not designed as a sealed economic block but hopes that the 1973 trade negotiations will gain solid results for all the developing countries. Finally, Mr Deniau recognized that the progress made by Singapore was outstanding and felt that Europe had every interest in developing relations with Asia.

91. During its November session, the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the status of EEC relations with Latin America and on the results of study and information missions made in 1971 in some Latin American countries.¹

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Preparation and Activation of a Common Commercial Policy

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Derogations or Authorizations

92. On a Proposal by the Commission, the Council authorized negotiations to be opened for Trade Protocols in 1973 between *Germany* and the People's Republic of *China* (6 November 1972), between *Germany* and *Hungary* (24 November 1972) and *Italy* and *Poland* (21 November 1972).

Prohibition of Dumping, Premiums or Subsidies

93. On 13 May 1972, the Commission had published a notice of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning certain welded tubing from *Spain*² and on 23 May a notice concerning *Romanian* ammoniac-nitric fertilizers.³ In view of developments over these procedures, the Commission, without bringing in protection measures, was able to close the procedure over the *Romanian* fertilizers⁴ and partially close the procedure over the *Spanish* tubing.⁴

Other Commercial Policy Measures

Steel

94. On 28 and 29 November 1972 the six-monthly meeting of the ECSC-*Japan* liaison Group was held. It was mainly given over to a review of

¹ See Sec. 119.

² OJ C 43 of 13.5.1972.

³ OJ C 51 of 23.5.1972.

⁴ OJ C 123 of 27.11.1972.

the steel market situation against the background of the overall economic situation. These periodic meetings are to take stock of the steel market situation, trends of supply and demand and the development of exports in the sector.

Handloom Woven Cloth

95. The EEC and *Thailand* signed an Agreement in Brussels on 9 November 1972 concerning the trade in silk and cotton fabrics woven on handlooms. Under the terms of the Agreement, Thailand will benefit from tariff quotas exempt from customs duties applied independently by the Commission for the products concerned. Under the terms of similar earlier Agreements, India and Pakistan also benefit from the same quotas.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Lead and Zinc

96. The Commission attended as an observer the 16th session of the international Study Group on lead and zinc held in Geneva from 30 October to 7 November 1972. The proceedings bore on taking stock of the international market and completing statistics on world output and consumption. Those attending also discussed the short and medium-term future for the two products. They were pleased to find that the rates for zinc and in particular lead had rallied during 1972 and they felt that this trend could continue through 1973 owing to the bright short-term world economic situation.

Wheat

97. The International Wheat Council and the Food Aid Committee met in London in the week of 27 November. During the Wheat Council session, the present state of the market was discussed by importing and exporting Members. Provisions were also adopted in view of the Accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland. This was done in line with Article 27, para. 6, of the Agreement on the wheat trade.

Sugar

98. The International Sugar Council, whose proceedings the Community had attended as an observer, met in London from 15 to 17 November 1972.

Among the issues debated was the question of provisions to be made for negotiating an International Sugar Agreement to come into force on 1 January 1974. It was confirmed that the United Nations Conference on sugar would be held in two stages (from 7 to 30 May and 10 September to 10 October 1973). It was also agreed that an advisory group, made up of representatives from countries now party to the Agreement, would help the Secretariat to prepare a working paper to be submitted to the UNCTAD General Secretary pending the Conference.

Olive Oil

99. The International Olive Oil Council (IOC) held its 27th session from 21 to 24 November in Madrid. Among the matters discussed, two issues dominated the attention of the Delegations:

- (i) The olive oil market situation, in a difficult position over the supply of import markets and rising prices. Faced with this problem, the Council agreed to meet in a special session to work out proposals and suggestions to be addressed to the Governments of IOC Members.
- (ii) The proposals and suggestions put forward by the Special Committee for the renewing of the 1963 Olive Oil Agreement. A draft Protocol for the renewal of the Agreement was prepared and will be sent to the UNCTAD Negotiation Conference to be held from 19 to 23 March 1973.

COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Commission visited by the Secretary General of UNCTAD

100. The Secretary General of UNCTAD, Mr Manuel Perez Guerrero, visited the Commission on 9 November 1972. Mr Perez Guerrero had talks with Mr Mansholt, the President, and Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission. The talks bore on action to be expected from the Community for implementing the resolutions and decisions of the third UNCTAD meeting.

The Multilateral Negotiations within GATT

101. The Secretary General of UNCTED insisted on the need for all the developing countries to share effectively in preparing the multilateral GATT negotiations and in the negotiations themselves. All the efforts of UNCTAD

are bent towards getting more solid and more satisfactory results out of these negotiations for the developing countries than in the past. The Commission spoke of the fundamental role of the Community, the Member States and the new Members which enabled the Santiago Conference to pass a Resolution recommending that all the developing countries, members or not of GATT, share in all stages of the coming negotiations. The Community also several times affirmed its resolve to consider the interests of all the developing countries, which moreover was confirmed at the Summit Conference.

Generalized Tariff Preferences

102. The Secretary General of UNCTAD enquired into the progress of the Community's proceedings over the continued application of generalized preferences. He spoke of the possible implications of the multilateral negotiations for the benefit of the preferential system enjoyed by the developing countries and learned of the Community follow-up to the guidelines for this particular problem which were adopted by the Summit Conference.

Commodities

103. Mr Perez Guerrero recalled the basic importance of commodities for the developing countries. "All the problems are well known and the time has come for action," he said, adding that he keenly hoped that commodities would be dealt with satisfactorily during the next GATT negotiations. Tackling the problem of the UNCTAD consultations provided under Resolution 83 (III) of the Santiago Conference, M Perez Guerrero recalled the Community's place, and that of its Members and new Members, in the external commodity trade of the developing countries which implied a primary responsibility for the Community in those consultations. The Secretary General of UNCTAD had come to Brussels in the hope of getting information on the Community's position especially concerning the list of commodities.

The Commission told the UNCTAD Secretary General that the work at Community level was still unfinished and that therefore the Community could not declare its position. But in order to help the Secretary General and Secretariat of UNCTAD to push on with the work, the Commission submitted a memorandum stating its attitude to all the commodity problems and confirming an offer of technical cooperation to M Guerrero who expressed the hope that the Community, its Members and new Members, would swiftly reach a position on this matter so as to simplify its work in line with Resolution 83 (III) and the recent conclusions of the UNCTAD Council (12th session). Finally, in tackling the problem of cocoa, M Guerrero insisted on

the need to bring into force the International Agreement made in Geneva. The Commission shared and endorsed the opinions of the UNCTAD Secretary General.

Community Policy for Aid and Development

104. Mr Perez Guerrero asked about the results of the Summit Conference and their repercussion on relations between the enlarged EEC and the developing countries. He emphasized the need for the enlarged Community to have an overall aid and development policy to meet the expectations of the Third World countries and bear its "increased responsibilities." The Commission intimated that it would submit all suitable proposals early in 1973, both for trade and aid, over action to be taken in line with the principles and guidelines under section 11 of the final Communiqué from the Summit Conference.

Cooperation between the Commission and UNCTAD

105. The Secretary General of UNCTAD and the Commission were pleased with their highly fruitful cooperation. It was agreed to amplify the technical cooperation between the UNCTAD Secretariat and the Commission.

Food Aid

106. During its session of 6 and 7 November 1972, the Council agreed in principle to a three-year food aid programme proposed by the Commission for the refugees of Middle East countries. The conditions for applying this aid will be studied later. The Council also gave its agreement on taking before the end of this year initial action under this programme.

107. During its session of 13 to 17 November,¹ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution supporting the Commission Proposal to supply skim milk powder as food aid.

RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

108. The 28th session of the contracting parties to GATT was held in Geneva on 1 to 14 November 1972. The agenda focussed on preparation for the widespread multilateral negotiations scheduled for 1973.

¹ See sec. 132.

The contracting parties adopted the Report from the three Committees delegated to prepare this new stage in decontrolling trade; namely, the Trade Committee for Industrial Products, the Agricultural Committee and the Committee for Trade and Development. The contracting parties were pleased with the solid progress made by the Committees over last year and especially with the political impetus from the joint statements of March 1972 where the USA and EEC on one side and Japan and the USA on the other had undertaken to prepare for the new negotiations inviting the contracting parties of GATT to share in the work.

The general debate enabled those attending to voice their opinions and suggestions on the guidelines for further progress, especially in defining the objectives, rules and techniques to govern the coming negotiations. In the context of this discussion, the USA proposed that the work on terms for negotiating customs duties should focus on a duty exemption scheme for industrial products. The American Delegation felt that this approach could give the discussion the broadest framework in which to examine and adapt other techniques in relation to the objectives to be gained. Switzerland and Japan supported this view. The Community expressed the opinion that it was important to continue analysing tariff cutting methods, without favouring one approach against another so as to grasp fully the implications of all methods. The Community asked whether the customs exemption matched up today with the real scope of the developed nations. The Community highlighted the need to see that the objective of the coming negotiations be slotted into a context of balance and stability in the development of trade.

Over this American proposal, the developing countries stressed that by implementing the system of generalized preferences, the cuts in duties and a fortiori their complete phase-out would jeopardize the preferential benefits they enjoyed and they therefore felt that compensating benefits should be granted.

A discussion was also held on whether it was timely to revise the protection clauses now provided within the overall Agreements. The USA, especially, felt that the multilateral protection system should be reviewed so as to push on with cutting or phasing-out tariff protection. The Community, which endorsed the need for a review, felt that not only should the benefits of a further decontrol of trade be reckoned with but that we must not overlook the need to see that the wider decontrol was not achieved at the expense of too frequent calls on protection measures.

Very careful attention was paid to the problems of the developing countries' participation. The representatives of these countries felt that the trade negotiations should be aimed at netting further benefits for their trade so as to send up their currency receipts and help to diversify their exports. The

Community supported this view and suggested that in preparing the negotiations the developing countries be guaranteed the right to see their interest considered on an equal footing with those of the developed nations in the preparation of negotiating rules.

From the various statements made in plenary session, the Chairman of the contracting parties proposed a summary of the main issues emerging from the debates. The summary was approved by the contracting parties except for Argentina, Chile, Peru and Cuba. These countries felt that their situation over participation by the developing countries was not adequately reflected in the summary and that therefore their interests were not protected.

The Chairman's summary confirmed GATT's resolve to bring about the necessary conditions in the interests of all present for embarking on the new widespread 1973 multilateral negotiations. The summary utilized the general agreement to set up a Negotiation Preparation Committee. This body will be delegated to work out methods and procedures for the negotiations helped by the three existing Committees and will analyse and interpret with them the basic facts of the matter. The Chairman also found that the contracting parties were agreed to call a meeting at Ministerial level in September 1973 to examine reports from the Negotiation Preparation Committee, set up a Trade Negotiation Committee and issue the required Directives for the negotiations.

During this session, the Community announced that the official opening of the tariff negotiations under Article XXIV, 6 of GATT, which it must pursue after its enlargement, would take place as soon as the final ratification procedures of the Accession Treaty, scheduled for late 1972, had been completed. The Community also suggested that the negotiations themselves should begin on 1 March 1973 with the aim of winding them up within four or five months.

The contracting parties also decided to form five Working Parties to examine, under the GATT rules, free-trade area Agreements made between the EEC and Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

COMMUNITY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

109. On 6 November 1972¹ the Chairman in Office of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Ambassador Joseph A. Greenwald who presented his credentials as Head of the *United States Mission* with the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new Ambassador succeeds His Excellency Ambassador J. Robert Schaezel who is leaving the diplomatic service.

¹ OJ C 118 of 15.11.1972.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ⁽¹⁾

110. During its sessions of 13 to 17 November² in Strasbourg Parliament heard a statement from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council on the status of political cooperation. He spoke about the results of the Summit Conference as well as the coming meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The House approved the draft of the Community overall Budget for 1973, recorded a motion of censure against the Commission, discussed relations between the EEC and Latin America and the EEC-Turkey Association. Lastly, the House issued Opinions on agricultural policy, the Social Fund, harmonization of company law and transport policy and debated verbal questions on harmonizing statistics.

On 13 November 1972, Parliament ratified the mandates of Members designated by the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies on 26 October 1972; namely: Mr Amendola, Mr Antoniozzi, Mr Ballardini, Mr Bersani, Mr Covelli, Mr della Briotta, Mr Galli, Mr Girardin, Mr Leonardi, Mr Malfatti, Mr Marras, Mr Mitterdorfer, Mr Pisoni, Mr Rizzi, Mr Romualdi, Mr Sandri, Mr Vetrone and Mrs Iotti designated by the Chamber of Deputies. Mr Ariosto, Mr Bermani, Mr Boano, Mr Brugger, Mr Cifarelli, Mr Cipolla, Mr Corona, Mr d'Angelosante, Mr De Sanctis, Mr Fabbrini, Mr Giraud, Mr Ligios, Mr Noè, Mr Premoli, Mr Rosati, Mr Scelba, Mr Vernaschi and Mrs Caretoni-Romagnoli, designated by the Senate.

On 15 November, Parliament ratified the mandates of Members designated by French National Assembly on 5 and 25 October and 7 November 1972; namely: Mr Beylot, Mr Borocco, Mr Bourdelles, Mr Bousquet, Mr Briot, Mr de Broglie, Mr Cousté, Mr Couveinhes, Mr Durieux, Mr Habib-Deloncle, Mr Hunault, Mr Jarrot, Mr Laudrin, Mr Liogier, Mr de la Malène, Mr Offroy, Mr Pianta, Mr Ribière, Mr Rossi, Mr Sourdille, Mr Spénale, Mr Terrenoire, Mr Triboulet and Mr Vals.

¹ These minutes were 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 in the European Parliament are shown by the following abbreviations: C-D (Christian Democrats), S (Socialists), L (Liberals and Allies), DE, UDE (European Democratic Union).

² For the complete text of Resolutions voted by Parliament during the November session, see OJ C 129 of 11.12.1972.

Political Cooperation — The Summit Conference (15 November)

111. Parliament debated the annual address by the Chairman-in-Office of the Council on the work towards political unification and cooperation over foreign policy. The House also discussed the results of the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government.¹

The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Schmelzer*, the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, found that political cooperation between Member States was thriving: consultation shared by the new Members was spreading at all levels especially in the international organizations and on several occasions had led to formulation of joint positions. We must not play down these results, said Mr *Schmelzer*, for foreign policy can only be unified progressively. The numerous meetings between senior officials within the Political Committee were laying, in the national administrations, a joint basis for information and understanding. The two major issues were preparation for the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and the Middle East situation. The Community countries are ready to promote the easing of tension and improve East-West relations, but this must have no bearing whatsoever on achieving and deepening Europe's integration. Member States had harmonized their positions on the Middle East situation and further discussion had been held on current issues. Mr *Schmelzer* then recalled the decisions taken by the Summit Conference to improve and intensify political cooperation. He concluded by stressing that cooperation over foreign policy would in the last analysis advance in proportion to the convergence of national interests and the provisions to be made from joint positions.

Mr *Girardo* (C-D, Italy), Chairman of the Political Committee, announced that the Committee would submit a Report on cooperation over foreign policy during Parliament's next session.

Mr *Müller*, (C-D, Germany) reviewed paragraphs of the Resolution hinging on his Report presented for the Political Group on the outcome of the Paris Summit and which was adopted at the end of the debate.

The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Schmelzer*, commenting on the outcome of the Summit, stressed the fact that the Nine had confirmed their unanimous resolve to carry on the construction of Europe along the route taken twenty years ago and that had clearly defined the principles for developing and accomplishing this work. Concerning the Institutions, Mr *Schmelzer* highlighted several key points: participation by the Institutions in all action taken, assignment of authority between Institutions and Member States at the

¹ See Part One, Chapter I.

end of the first stage of Economic and Monetary Union, strengthening Parliament's powers of surveillance. The last point which could be the most important is the achievement of the European Union whose content and form the Institutions will have to specify in a report to be made before the end of 1975.

Mr *Mansholt*, President of the Commission, stressed that the positive side of the Conference had outweighed the negative side. The Commission regretted, he said, that the concept of European Union had not been clarified. Clear and precise decisions should have been taken over relations with the developing countries. The President noted that a widespread economic and social programme had been mounted, insisted on the value of the social folio and regretted that nothing had really been done to combat inflation.¹

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bertrand* (Belgium) felt that the Paris Summit had proved the viability of the enlarged Community and confirmed that the enlargement did not interrupt European solidarity. Mr Bertrand regretted the way in which the Conference had dealt with the Institutional problems and in particular the strengthening of democratic structures. For the Socialists, Mr *Giraud* (France) stressed the value of the Paris Summit and was glad that the strengthening of ties between democratic States had been reaffirmed, which at the moment left out Spain and Greece. The Group was pleased with the intended action programmes but expressed regret over development aid and the strengthening of the Community's democratic structures. Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, said he was optimistic concerning the big task facing Europe in order to gain the objectives set by the Summit. He highlighted the need for a European offensive against inflation and terrorism.

For the UDE Group, Mr *Habib Deloncle* (France) underlined the value of the Summit Conference which in his view was a point of departure. The House must watch over the future stages of the construction of Europe and ask the other Institutions to carry out their commitments. Mr *Amendola* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) felt that the Summit Conference was ahead of its time. Economic and political unity were still far away. The brittle and uncertain results obtained by the Community did not allow independent relations vis-à-vis the big powers. The Community should adapt itself to the ever-changing world, declared Mr Amendola, who, in today's circumstances, doubted whether the democratic powers could effectively take part in the construction of Europe.

Mr *Furler* (C-D, Germany) was afraid of European union leading to just a crowd of States, anything but the Europe intended by its founders. Mr *Thiry*

¹ See Part One, Chapter I.

(Non-affiliated, FDF, Belgium) focussed on the need to implement a genuine European regional policy. Mr *Malfatti* (C-D, Italy) former President of the EEC Commission, felt that nobody could deny that the Paris Conference had strengthened the Community spirit and given it a new drive. But there remained a certain bitterness over strengthening the Community's democratic character. Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) threw out the term "European Union". The future Europe would be neither a federation nor a confederation but a Community. Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, Germany) took a hard look at problems of competitiveness in the energy field.

Answering the speakers, Mr *Schmelzer*, Chairman-in-Office of the Council, once again stressed the positive aspects of the Summit, especially over development policy, relations with the industrialized nations and even over the Institutions where hopefully the vague statements would take definite shape. The Paris results were by and large satisfactory.

After the debate, the House passed the Resolution moved by the Political Committee together with two Amendments tabled by the UDE Group, one of which stressed the importance of briefs assigned to the European Institutions.¹ Another UDE Amendment, rejected by the House, moved that instead of wringing its hands, Parliament should formally recognize the gaps and then point out what the Community Institutions must do about them.

The Anti-inflation Campaign

112. Parliament passed a Resolution, moved by Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberals and Allies, which expressed its bitter disappointment that after the decision taken at the Summit to mount a vigorous anti-inflation drive, the Council had come up with nothing more than recommendations in place of effective action.

The European Conference on Security and Cooperation (15 November)

113. Parliament was pleased that multilateral, preliminary talks had opened towards a conference on European security and cooperation. In a Resolution moved by Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) in an interim Report for the Political Committee, the House recommended Member States to get together over the preparatory proceedings and agenda for the Conference and urged them to follow a common policy in line with the Community objectives set by the

¹ For the text of the Resolution passed by Parliament, see Part One, Chapter I.

Paris Summit. The House regarded the SALT Moscow Treaty (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) as a key stage in reaching fresh agreements over nuclear and conventional weapons as projected in the preliminary talks on MBRF (Mutual Balanced Reduction of Forces).

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Scelba* (Italy) approved the Resolution and had an Amendment adopted concerning the objectives set by the Summit Conference. Mr Scelba asked the Community take part as such in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. For the UDE Group, Mr *Bousquet* (France) recalled the policy of East-West détente followed by France, Germany and Great Britain and spelled out the main issues to be discussed at the Conference: security and respect of frontiers, commercial trade, cultural and human relations, formation of a permanent pan-European agency. Mr Bousquet observed that Parliament was not qualified to discuss military problems and tabled an Amendment, later rejected, moving that any reference to these problems in the Resolution be dropped. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) felt that the Community must demonstrate its resolve to arrive at a détente in Europe. His political colleagues would abstain from voting on the Resolution which invoked the traditional bases of the Community. Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) criticized the Resolution which, she said, brushed aside all the controversial issues. The House would have to take a firm stand and champion the rights of man and the principles of democracy in Europe.

Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, said that the Commission supported the principles voiced in the Resolution and hoped that the Conference would not be vitiated by the bogus accents of "block" policies. Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) replying to the speakers contested the timidity of the Resolution, reminding the House that Mr Brezhnev had recognized the reality of the West and stressing the value of disarmament negotiations.

The Community Overall Budget for 1973

(14 and 16 November)

114. Parliament discussed the Report (Doc. 189/72) presented by Mr *Offroy* (UDE, France) for the Finance and Budget Committee, on the draft of the EEC overall Budget for the financial year 1973 submitted by the Chairman-in-Office of the Council during the October session.¹

Mr Offroy stressed the main features of the Budget; it was the first one for the enlarged Community; it was supported for the most part (60%) by Community own resources; it was the penultimate Budget before the complete

¹ See Bulletin EEC 10-1972.

financial autonomy of the Communities. Mr Offroy, criticizing the inadequate credits for intensifying the Community, spoke of the improvements to be made in the inter-Institutional dialogue and the strengthening of Parliamentary control. Mr Offroy felt that the draft Budget did not fulfill the desire recently voiced at the Summit to see the Community intensified as it was enlarged. Although admittedly in this Budget one can discern the resolve of the Institutions and Member States to embark on all the policies towards achieving the Community, the 1973 Budget, says Mr Offroy in his Report, can be considered as incomplete and not the one to convert this resolve into facts.

It was in this spirit that the Finance and Budget Committee was proposing that Parliament adopt several Amendments focussed on intensifying the Community.

For their political Groups Mr Schuijt (C-D, Netherlands) and Mr Spénale (S, France) approved the comments and criticisms in Mr Offroy's Report. Mr *Schuijt* emphasized Parliament's role in transferring credits, the strengthening of budgetary controls, the inadequate funds for a real youth policy and the development of a policy on information. He underlined the political aspect of increased powers and authority for Parliament. Mr *Spénale* felt that the Commission, if only as an earnest of its promise, should make the proposals it had undertaken to make before the year-end over Parliament's greater budgetary authority. Mr *Spénale* applauded the healthy cooperation between the Institutions in drafting the Budget and stressed the inadequacy of credit for the social and regional policies. Under the prospective budgetary autonomy of the Community, Mr *Spénale* concentrated on the definitions for common application of VAT and the Common Customs Tariffs which we were overfond of cutting in trade negotiations and which proportionately cut down the Community resources. Mr *Fabbrini* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) who opposed the whole Budget, though he supported Amendments proposed by the Finance and Budget Committee, urged the strengthening of budget authority for Parliament who should display more firmness. He also wanted a more dynamic European policy.

Mr *Westerterp*, Chairman-in-Office of the Council, vindicated the Council's position over the research budget, the transfer of credits, the Social Fund and EAGGF credits, regional policy and youth policy. On the last point, in particular, The Council had not yet reached a decision which explained why no credit had been written into the Budget. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, gave details on the matters brought up by Mr Offroy and the other speakers. He announced proposals for the joint establishment of VAT before the year-end and stressed that diversification of the Budget was moving forward steadily.

During the session of 16 November, Parliament adopted the whole overall Community Budget after taking in several Amendments mainly on increasing the Commission staff, credits for the Joint Research Centre, regional policy, consumer protection, Social Fund transactions, EAGGF credits and industrial policy.

Before reviewing the Resolution moved by the Finance and Budget Committee, Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, in reply to a question from Mr *Spénale* (S, France) on proposals for increasing the House's budgetary powers, reminded Parliament that the President of the Commission, Mr *Mansholt*, had stated on 15 November that such proposals ought to come from the new Commission of Nine which will take office on 6 January 1973. Finding that the Commission had not honoured its commitments in this respect, Mr *Spénale* announced that he was putting down a *motion of censure* and regretted that the Commission felt it could abdicate from the future because it had no responsibility from next year. Our partner has left us in the lurch, said Mr *Spénale*.

In the Resolution passed afterwards, Parliament applauded the fruitful collaboration with the Council, appreciated the effort by the Commission in presenting the Budget, asked for the House to be able to pronounce with full knowledge on the financial consequences of Community Acts, noted the urgency to define the standard application of VAT, insisted on the need to strengthen Parliament's budget control and authority and reminded the Commission that it had undertaken to come up with relevant proposals in 1972. The House asked for increased financial resources in the following sectors: research and investment, social, agricultural and regional policy, industrial development, research, environment and information policy.

To audit the Community's receipts and expenditure, Parliament felt it necessary to strengthen the Audit Committee and clarify its powers. Lastly, the House noted that the 1973 Budget represents an appreciable effort over the enlargement but regrets that it does not adequately reflect the progress required to intensify the Community's harmonious development.

Parliamentary Forecast for 1973

115. On the basis of a Report by Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) and presented by Mr *Spénale* (S, France), Chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee, Parliament amended its manning forecast by accepting some conversion of posts.

Additional Budget No. 2 for 1972

116. From a Report by Miss *Flesch* (L, Luxembourg) and presented for the Finance and Budget Committee by Mr *Offroy* (DE, France), the Parliament

approved the additional Budget which brings into the 1972 financial year the EAGGF expenditure to be liquidated in 1973 so that the new Member States do not carry the expenses incurred before their joining the Community.

Taxation Exemption for Small Consignments (16 November)

117. On the basis of a Report (Doc. 203/72) presented by Mr Koch (S, Germany) for the Finance and Budget Committee, Parliament approved a proposed Directive on exemptions covering the import of small consignments of goods for private individuals. The House felt that this Proposal would favourably influence the population and asked the EEC Commission to see that a tightening of administrative controls did not cripple application of the Directive. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed that in this area, where there were still many bureaucratic snags, step-by-step progress was being made.

Motion of Censure

118. On 16 November, Mr Spénale put down a motion of censure against the Commission in line with the provisions of Article 144 of the EEC treaty. Recalling the Commission's commitment, appendixd to the Treaty of 22 April 1970, to submit, within at most two years, Proposals on Parliament's budgetary powers, Mr Spénale found that the Commission had not come up with a single Proposal and had even refused to undertake same before the end of its mandate. He felt that such conduct was holding up the procedure for revising Parliament's powers and that the hold-up stemmed from a political commitment not honoured by the Commission. This motion will be reviewed during the December session. Under the terms of Article 144 of the EEC Treaty and Article 21 of Parliament's Regulation, voting on a motion of censure can not take place until three days after it has been put down. If it is passed by a two-thirds majority of votes cast and by the majority of European M.P.s, then the Commission must resign.

EEC-Latin American Relations (14 November)

119. Parliament discussed a Report presented by Mr Boano (C-D, Italy) for the External Economic Relations Committee, on the status of Community relations with Latin America and the results of study and information missions made in 1971 in several Latin America countries.

Mr Boano summarized his remarks in a Resolution passed by the House after adopting two Amendments moved by Mr *Löhr* (C-D, Germany) and several of his colleagues.

Parliament hoped that the dialogue started between Latin America and the EEC would arrive at practical results, especially towards the preparation of a Community aid and development policy and asked that the Community establish conventional bilateral relations with the Latin American countries and emphasized the importance of improving the system of generalized preferences, the support to be given in order to promote access to the European market for Latin American finished or semi-finished products, the need to consider those countries' interests during the 1973 GATT negotiations, and the conclusion of international agreements by product. Concerning financial and technical cooperation and monetary problems, the House asked for the Institutions and Member States to take the initiative in strengthening this cooperation, to aid the Latin American countries and consider their interests during international discussions.

The Chairman for the session, Mr *Bersani* (C-D, Italy), Parliamentary Vice-Chairman, welcomed the delegation of South American M.P.s led by Mr *Pantoja*, Chairman of the Latin American Parliament.

During the debate, Mr *Löhr* (C-D, Germany), Mr *de la Malène* (DE, France), Chairman of the External Economic Relations Committee, and Mr *Armengaud* (L, France) supported the Resolution on behalf of their political groups. Mr *Löhr* stressed the major role to be taken by the Community vis-à-vis these countries. Mr *de la Malène* emphasized the problem of placing the relative importance of Latin American problems in considering the Community's relations with the industrialized nations and the poorest countries in Africa. Mr *Armengaud* had many reservations concerning promises made to the Latin American countries and feared that they would experience the same disappointment as the African countries towards whom Europe had not fulfilled her promises. Europe must change its approach to economic problems by moving away from the anarchy of the liberal economy.

Mr *d'Angelosante* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) spoke of the struggle by the Latin American countries to free themselves from the grip of the United States. Europe must help them economically by taking an independent attitude and following an overall policy of aid and development. Mr *Mommersteeg* (C-D, Netherlands) warned against an unsound use of capital to be invested in Latin America. In Mr *Bersani's* view (C-D, Italy) the debate showed that the Community had decided to achieve solidarity between the industrialized nations and the developing countries.

Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, did not hide the problems facing the Community in giving satisfaction to all the developing countries who pinned their hopes on the Community. The dialogue begun between the Community and Latin America demanded that practical decisions be taken.

The EEC-Turkey Association

(14 November)

120. Parliament officially recorded the Recommendations adopted by the EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee after its 14th session held from 2 to 6 October in Catania and which are covered in the Report by Mr *Couste* (DE, France) and presented by Mr *Bertrand* (C-D, Belgium), Chairman of the EEC-Turkey Association Committee. In a Resolution the House asked the Council to take a positive decision on including Turkey in the system of generalized preferences, hoped that Turkey would be advised of the preparatory proceedings for the creation of an overall Community policy towards the Mediterranean countries, recommended that an additional Protocol be concluded allowing Turkey to pursue her industrial and technical development in line with her third five-year plan, urged that the work on improving the lot of Turkish workers in the Community be followed up and proposed that a programme to develop the Turkish tourist trade be implemented.

Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, stressed the Community's wish to see Turkey maintain a democratic regime. Reminding the House that the Community Mediterranean policy would not alter Turkey's position in relation to the EEC, he emphasized the development of EEC-Turkey trade relations and the problems to be solved due to the Community's enlargement. It behoved the Community to do its utmost to consolidate the bases of a real Association with Turkey.

Common Agricultural Policy

(16-17 November)

The Fruit and Vegetable Market

121. On the basis of a Report presented for the Agricultural Committee by Mr *Liogier* (DE, France), Parliament approved subject to a few amendments two proposed Regulations adjusting the interventions on the internal market, the reference price system, export refunds, and the uprooting of apple, pear

and peach trees. The Proposals would also adopt a system whereby measures could be applied to imports when the interventions on the internal market involve sizable quantities.

Mr *Richarts* (Germany) announced that the great majority of the Christian Democrat Group supported the Regulations. Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) came out against the Regulations which would exact a high price and which would benefit the traders and not the growers. The Community agricultural policy must be radically changed. Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) said that he was content with the Proposals. Mr *Brouwer* (C-D, Netherlands) defended an Amendment, approved by the House, on the price-setting dates.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, said that the new provisions were a step forward and looked after the interests of the growers.

The Beef and Veal Market

122. Parliament declared that it was not against a proposed Regulation which would set up the required conditions for a preventive application of intervention measures which might afford additional guarantees for beef and veal producers if today's trends should turn around. The House asked the Commission and the Council to see whether there were any grounds for bringing in radical amendments to Regulation 805/68 so as to adapt it to current requirements which were now so different from the original needs.

Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Hunault* (France) for the UDE Group, made extremely explicit reservations on the new provisions. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, acknowledged the problems on the beef and veal market and said we were offering the guarantee to the producers that they would be helped when there was no longer a shortage. Other action would have to be taken to boost beef and veal production.

The Egg Market

123. In a Verbal Question with Debate, Mr *Martens* (C-D, Belgium) drew the Commission's attention to traffic diversions in the egg market prejudicial to Member States. He asked whether the clause guaranteeing the respect of sluicgate prices by third countries was an effective means of averting disturbances on the Community market and whether Italy was in fact respecting the principle of Community preference. Mr *Martens* also asked for explanations on the attitude of the Poultry and Eggs Administrative Committee over this matter.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission replied that according to the Commission's information eggs supplied from third countries to the Community were not sold more cheaply than Community eggs. Italy was buying them for industrial use because she refused to take eggs with a high colouring matter content. Failing additional proof of a breach of the Community Regulation the Commission could take no decision. Mr Martens said he was not satisfied with this answer and could not endorse the Commission's view.

Animal Feed Additives

124. On the basis of a Report by Mrs *Orth* (S, Germany) and presented for the Agricultural Committee by Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany), Parliament approved a proposed Directive aimed at streamlining the procedure for amending appendices to the Directive on additives. The appendices contain a list of same.

Common and African Swinepest

125. Parliament approved a Decision to adopt a Community research programme for common and African swinepest. In the Resolution following the Report by M *Baas* (L, Netherlands) and presented for the Agricultural Committee by Mr *Brouwer* (C-D, Netherlands) the House asked the Commission and the Council to take the initiative on an overall campaign against epizoa and epiphytes and urged this be combined with similar work going on outside the Community.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, explained that this did not mean setting up numerous research centres but simply the coordination of research. Mr *Glesener* (C-D, Luxembourg) spoke of the need to coordinate national research in agronomy.

The European Social Fund (13 November)

126. Parliament approved two proposed Decisions from the Commission. One concerns intervention by the Social Fund for people leaving agriculture to take up an occupation outside it and for people engaged in the textile and garment sector. The other amends the Regulation on aid likely to come under grants from the European Social Fund. In the Resolution passed after discussion of the Report presented by Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee, the House asked for these

interventions be extended to cover workers engaged in chemical fibre businesses and that the Budget include all data needed for a Parliamentary audit of Social Fund transactions.

For their political Groups, Mr *Pêtre* (C-D, Belgium) and Mr *Liogier* (DE, France) approved the Proposals which bore out the Commission's resolve to forge ahead in the social sector. Mr *Liogier* asked that the lot of small traders and craftsmen in the rural areas be not divorced from that of farming folk in general. Mr *Bersani* (C-D, Italy) regretted the delays over regional policy and Mr *Girardin* (C-D, Italy) queried the purpose of the debate since the Council had already ruled on the Proposals in question. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, rejecting excessive formalism, declared that Parliament's opinion was still valid and thanked it for its support, especially over maintaining workers' incomes.

Coordination of Company Law (16 November)

127. Parliament approved the Proposals for a third and fourth Directive to coordinate guarantees in the Member States required from companies in order to protect the interests of both partners and third parties.

The third Directive concerns mergers of joint stock companies (*sociétés anonymes*) and is covered by an additional Report presented by Mr *Heger* (C-D, Belgium) for the Judicial Committee. In a Resolution, Parliament applauded the Directive which would ensure adequate advice to all interested parties on the basic terms for internal mergers. The main remarks and amendments put forward by the House concerned the broadening of the Directive's scope to cover SARL (Limited Liability Companies), advice to staff and their guarantees, and the right of anyone involved to apply for redress against injury. Mr *Meister* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Lefebvre* (L, Belgium) supported the Resolution on behalf of their political Groups. Mr *Broeksz* (Netherlands) for the Socialists defended several amendments, rejected by the House, which aimed at respecting the democratic rights of companies and strengthening worker security. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, agreed most of the Amendments proposed by Parliament.

The fourth Directive also covered in the Report presented by Mr *Meister* (C-D, Germany) for the Judicial Committee concerned the structure and contents of annual accounts and the management report including the terms for appraising and publicizing these documents. This Directive was also approved by Parliament who in its Resolution made several comments and proposed amendments on the obligation to publish to be put on all companies

of a certain size, the preparation of special synopses for specific economic sectors, realignment of accounting entries, settlements, forecasting, and adjustment of amounts in auditing and publishing accounts.

Mr Koch (S, Germany) and Mr Lefebvre (L, Belgium) for their political Groups, supported the Resolution. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Chairman of the EEC Commission took a position on the amendments proposed by Parliament, most of which were acceptable to the Commission. Several amendments tabled by Mr Broeks (S, Netherlands) concerning annual accounts were rejected by the House.

Transport Policy

(13 November)

Prescription in Transport and Competition Law

128. Parliament approved a proposed Regulation to bring in prescription time limits over follow-up and enforcement in the areas of transport and competition. In his Report for the Transport Committee, Mr Durieux (L, France) recalled that the Commission was empowered to impose and collect fines and progressive monetary penalties on and from companies infringing the provisions of Community law in these sectors. But historically this power had never been subject to limitation. Parliament adopted an Amendment tabled by M Broeks (S, Netherlands) setting terms for suspending prescription. Mr Coppé, Member of the Commission, supported the Amendment. For their political Groups, Mr Meister (C-D, Germany), Mr Broeks (S, Netherlands) and Mr Jozeau-Marigné (L, France) approved the proposed Regulation.

International Passenger Transport

129. On the basis of a Report presented for the Transport Committee by Mr Bertrand (C-D, Belgium) Parliament approved a proposed Decision on the returns concerning international road passenger transport in the form of occasional services run by buses and coaches.

Harmonizing Statistics

(13 November)

130. In two Verbal Questions with debate on the current status of statistical standardization, Parliament's Economic Committee advised the Council and the Commission that with the prospect of economic and monetary union it

was essential to harmonize statistics between Member States. The Council and Commission were asked to indicate the action they have taken or are going to take to gain this objective, allowing for the fact that basic projections of economic policy still varied from one State to another and that certain technical or political problems were working against their compatibility. Mr *Bos* (C-D, Netherlands) putting the Verbal Questions for the Economic Committee stressed the value of properly advising Parliament so that it could make use of its auditing authority. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Westerterp*, Dutch Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Council put a great value on finalizing a consistent system of Community statistics. With reference to the economic and monetary union, the effect of variations was relatively small. The Council felt that coordination and if need be harmonization of statistics required very careful preparation. The Council was not intervening in the direct and logical cooperation between the Commission and the national bodies except when achievement of the Community's task was involved. The Council Chairman then recalled some data on work done in some sectors and on authority and responsibility in this field.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, said that we should set up a compulsory programme on statistics, at Community level, and gave details of harmonized statistic programmes now underway. In the years ahead the Council and Commission must make strenuous efforts over monetary, economic and employment statistics.

For their political Groups, Mr *Giraud* (S, France), Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Couste* (DE, France) together with Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) and Mr *Glesener* (C-D, Luxembourg) stressed the value of sound statistical data and insisted the Council and Commission keep on with their work and speed up the finalization of Community statistic schemes.

Homogeneous Statistics on Foreign Labour

131. On the basis of a Report for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee submitted by Mr *Bermani* (S, Italy), Parliament approved a Regulation ruling that each State is to prepare detailed, homogeneous and comparable statistics on the entry, exit and current strength of foreign labour forces in its territory and which have come in from other Member States or third countries. In a Resolution Parliament asked for some Amendments so that the statistics would offer as detailed a picture as possible on migration which would allow its impact and range to be assessed socially. The House also recommended the Commission not to impose obligations or formalities on the foreign worker just for the sake of compiling statistics. For the Christian

Democrats, Mr *Pêtre* (Belgium) endorsed the Resolution. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, assured the House that its remarks would be considered within the capacities of the Commission and the national social, security services.

Miscellaneous Opinions

(17 November)

Food Aid

132. Parliament approved a Regulation on the supply of skim powder as food aid. In its Resolution following the Report by Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) for the External Economic Relations Committee, the House noted with satisfaction that the Commission, acting on Parliament's request, had foreseen the chance of buying on the free market when Community stocks were short. This innovation gave food aid the nature of a permanent, independent Community action, inspired by humane motives.

Tariff Quota for Eels

133. On the basis of a Report for the External Economic Relations Committee by Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) Parliament approved without debate, a Regulation on increasing the volume of the Community tariff quota for eels.

Customs Value of Goods

134. On the basis of a Report for the External Economic Relations Committee by Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) Parliament adopted without debate a Regulation amending the Regulation on the customs value of goods. Most of the Amendments are of a technical nature. One innovation is the procedure to be followed in fixing customs value.

COUNCIL

During November the Council held four sessions devoted to general matters, transport, social affairs and agricultural affairs¹

¹ For the various issues reviewed during the Council sessions, see relevant Chapters of this number of the Bulletin.

212th Council Session — General Matters
(Bruxelles, 6 and 7 November 1972)

135. *Chairmen:* Mr *Schmelzer*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the Netherlands.

From the Commission: Mr *Mansholt*, President; Mr *Barre*, Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice Presidents; Mr *Coppé*, Mr *Deniau*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Harmel*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Belgium); Mr *von Braun*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Schumann*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *Medici*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, 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).

Also attending the proceedings on the Mediterranean and generalized preferences were: Mr *Nørgaard*, Minister for External Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Hillery*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ireland); Sir *Alec Douglas Home*, Foreign Secretary (United Kingdom).

The Council finished reviewing the Directive for abolishing restrictions on the right of establishment and the freedom to offer services for self-employed activities in banks and other finance houses. A joint guideline emerged for all the texts submitted for discussion to the new Member States.

Following the request by the Norwegian Government for opening negotiations for a free-trade agreement between Norway and the Community, the Council after consulting the new Member States asked the Commission to lead exploratory talks with her.

The Council brought out joint guidelines for consulting the new Members on the system applied to Greek wines in the enlarged Community.

It also agreed in principle a three-year food aid programme proposed by the Commission for refugees from Middle East countries.

Lastly, the Council agreed the Regulation fixing terms for recruitment of new Member States' subjects and for thinning out the present executive ranks.

With the new Member States taking part, the Council thoroughly discussed the issue of Community relations with the various Mediterranean countries.

There was also a discussion on the status of negotiations with Cyprus for an Association Agreement between the Six and Cyprus, and the problems of adopting the Agreement in view of the enlargement were also reviewed.

Opinions were also exchanged on questions stemming from the possible extension of the list of countries enjoying Community generalized preferences for 1973.

The Council officially acknowledged a communication from the Chairman-in-Office on a conversation with the Indian Ambassador to the EEC and which bore mainly on possible negotiations for an EEC-India trade cooperation agreement.

The Council formally adopted a Decision on concluding an Agreement with Switzerland over certain alcoholic beverages in some prepared foods, and also adopted a Regulation fixing the provisions particular to the EAGGF, Guarantee Section. It also drew up the preliminary draft of the Additional Community Opinion requested by the Commission under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty with a view to granting a loan.

213th Session — Transport

(Bruxelles, 6 and 7 November 1972)

136. *Chairman:* Mr *Kruisinga*, Netherlands Secretary of State for Transport and the Waterstaat.

From the Commission: Mr *Coppé*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by Mr *Delmotte*, Minister of Communications (Belgium); Mr *Wittrock*, Secretary of State for Transport (Germany); Mr *Galley*, Minister of Transport (France); Mr *Bozzi*, Minister of Transport (Italy); Mr *Mart*, Minister of Transport (Luxembourg); Mr *Kruisinga*, Secretary of State for Transport and the Waterstaat (Netherlands).

During a consultory meeting at Ministerial level with the new Member States, the Council discussed the concern of these countries over the Council's guideline of 17 and 18 May on the size and weight of utility road vehicles and especially the setting of the axle weight at 11 tonnes. Confirming its May guideline, the Council agreed to look for solutions likely to allay as far as possible the fears expressed by the new Members.

The Council made a thorough review of the problems in mounting a system of temporary lay-up for boats in the Rhine and Moselle basins. The Council whose proceedings are aimed at briefing the Commission to negotiate with the other parties to the Rhine shipping and Moselle canalization agreements, has managed to reconcile appreciably the position of delegations over some points, especially over the system's scope of application and the institutional problems.

The Council also reviewed a number of outstanding problems over the two proposed Regulations extending Regulation 1179/68 on adopting a system of bracket rates for road freight haulage, and extending the Regulation on controlling road freight haulage capacity between Member States.

Lastly, the Council officially adopted the Decision authorizing the Italian Government to extend certain deadlines scheduled by articles 6 and 9 of EEC Regulation 1191/69 on Member States' action over obligations inherent in the concept of public service in road, rail and waterway transport.

214th Session — Social Affairs
(Brussels, 9 November 1972)

137. *Chairman:* Mr *Boersma*, Netherlands Minister for Social Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr *Coppé*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Major*, Minister of Labour and Employment (Belgium); Mr *Rohde*, Parliamentary Secretary of State to the Ministry of Labour (Germany); Mr *Faure*, Minister of State for Social Affairs (France); Mr *Coppo*, Minister of Labour (Italy); Mr *Santer*, Secretary of State for Labour and Social Security (Luxembourg); Mr *Boersma*, Minister for Social Affairs (Netherlands).

Also attending the proceedings over the social folio of the final statement from the Paris Summit and over the problem of collective lay-offs were: Mr *Coln*, Director General at the Ministry of Labour (Denmark); Mr *Brennan*, Minister of Labour and Social Security (Ireland); Mr *Chichester-Clark*, Minister of State at the Department of Employment (United Kingdom).

To follow up the drive given by the Summit Conference to Community social policy, the Council agreed to a number of procedural provisions for mounting and implementing an action programme.

The Council received a proposed Directive from the Commission on the alignment of Member States' laws on collective lays-offs. It also learned of the new Members' thoughts on this matter.

The Council also discussed the employment situation and the young unemployed, emphasizing its concern over this problem.

Over the European Social Fund, the Council agreed on a joint guideline allowing the Fund to intervene in favour of agriculture. It also agreed on a joint guideline for Social intervention in the textile sector.

For organizing a survey on the living and working conditions of foreign workers in the Community, the Council briefed the Commission to collate all data for appraising the social and economic situation of foreign, Community and extra-Community workers compared with home nationals.

The Council officially acknowledged the Commission's Report on the medium-term forecasts of social expenditure and its financing in Member States together with the draft working programme for preparing the European Social Budget. The Council agreed that the first European Social Budget would be based on the current contents of Community social accounts and would cover retroactively the period 1970-1972 and anticipatively the period 1973-1975.

Lastly, the Council officially noted the work begun by the Commission on collating and appraising collective agreements made in some sectors throughout the Member States.

215th Session — Agricultural Affairs
(Brussels, 20 and 21 November 1972)

138. *Chairman:* Mr Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-Chairman.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Griesau*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Galley*, Minister of Transport, Mr *Chirac*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Pons*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (France); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Simonacci*, Under Secretary of State for the Merchant Marine (Italy); Mr *Ney*, Minister of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Lardinois*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

After consulting the new Member States, the Council agreed in principle the Regulation setting the intervention prices of butter and skim milk powder for the 1972/1973 campaign, and the Regulation setting the general rules for the system of compensatory amounts in the milk and dairy produce sector. The Council also came up with a joint guideline on the Regulation setting the general rules for action to boost the use of butter among certain consumer groups. This Regulation authorizes Member States to grant aid to allow the purchase of cut price butter for those receiving social assistance.

In the tobacco sector, the Council adopted a joint guideline on Regulations setting the premiums granted to buyers of leaf tobacco from the 1972 crop and setting the derived intervention prices and reference quality for baled tobacco from the 1972 crop.

Concerning the joint organization of the vine and wine market, the Council evolved a joint guideline allowing the new Member States to be consulted over the Regulation amending Regulations 816/70 and 817/70.

In the fruit and vegetable sector the Council formally adopted three Regulations on the joint organization of the markets, on the general rules for granting export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amounts and on improving fruit production.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted the Regulations setting the base and purchase prices for sweet oranges and tangerines.

It also adopted, in the Community languages, the Regulation on waiving application of provisions for advance fixing of levies and refunds in various sectors of the joint organization of markets, the Regulation on waiving levies on beef and veal, the Regulation on oilseeds, a Resolution covering a draft Regulation on compensatory amounts for colza and rape seeds and lastly a Resolution covering a draft Regulation authorizing the new Member States to transpose certain national sub-headings for agricultural produce into the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature.

The Council formally adopted a number of Regulations on shuttle services, regular and regular specialized services run by buses and coaches between Member States, on expanding the volume of the Community tariff quota for certain eels, on an additional quota for ferro-silicon and ferro-silico-manganese, and on EEC-Switzerland and EEC-Austria Agreements over Community transit. At the same time the Council adopted a Decision authorizing Germany to negotiate a Trade Protocol with Hungary and adopted Directives pending negotiations for adapting Protocol 14 appended to the Athens Agreement as a result of the enlargement.

COMMISSION

Staff Movements

139. During November 1972, the Commission appointed Mr *Louis-Nicolas Knaff* as Senior Personal Advisor to the Community Official Publications Office (Editing Division).

Holding a Degree in Law, Mr Knaff joined the services of the High Authority in 1957. He was in charge of the Publications Division within this Institution's Directorate General of Administration and Finance before taking over the "Editing" Division of the EEC Official Publications Office.

The Commission awards 13 Post-Graduate Research Scholarships

140. As part of its policy of promoting and supporting post-graduate research on European integration, the Commission granted thirteen Research Scholarships of 100 000 BFrs. each. The beneficiaries of these Scholarships were selected from nearly a hundred candidates.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New Cases

Case 76-72—Master Michel Scutari, son of Mrs Giuseppe Pierri, widow of Mr Scutari, Brussels, vs. the National Fund for the Social Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, Brussels (Fonds national de reclassement social)

141. By Ordinance of the Brussels Labour Tribunal, a request for a preliminary ruling was filed on 24 November 1972 with the Court of Justice on interpreting Article 7 of Regulation 1612/68 on the free movement of workers within the Community.

Judgements

Case 14-72 — Mr Helmut Heinze, Cologne-Ehrenfeld, vs. Landesversicherungsanstalt Rheinprovinz, Düsseldorf

Case 15-72 — Land Niedersachsen, represented by the Niedersächsische Landessozialamt, Hanover, vs. Landesversicherungsanstalt, Hanover, Hanover

Case 16-72 — Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse Hamburg, Hamburg, vs. Landesversicherungsanstalt Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck

142. On 24 April 1972 the Bundessozialgericht had filed three requests for preliminary rulings with the Court on applying, by analogy, rules for totalizing insurance periods as under Articles 26 and 27 of Regulation No 3 concerning social security for migrant workers, to a German legal provision which, according to the Bundessozialgericht, does not cover social security benefits but an obligation which, as a prophylaxy, is imposed under certain conditions on the pension insurance agencies.

In its Decrees of 16 November 1972, the Court did not follow the argument by which the German provision, through its health protecting character, avoided application of Regulation 3. The Court ruled that a provision

forming a direct link between the status of affiliate to a pension insurance scheme and acquisition of a right to benefits falling on pension insurance agencies in favour of insurees and their beneficiaries due to their contracting tuberculosis and to ensure their recovery, is to be regarded as belonging to a social security law and that insurance periods passed in different Member States are therefore to be totalized as under Article 16 of the said Regulation.

Case 17-72 — Firma Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG, Dusseldorf, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

143. On 2 May 1972, the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Hessisches Finanzgericht on the validity of the Commission's Decision fixing the free-frontier price on 28 January 1966 for importing French maize into Germany at 508.86 FFrs. per tonne.

By Decree of 8 November 1972, the Court upheld the validity of the Decision.

Case 18-72 — NV Granaria Graaninkoopmaatschappij, Rotterdam, vs. Produktschap voor Veevoeder, The Hague

144. On 3 May 1972, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven had filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the customs classification of the product "hominy chop specified" and the chance of deferring payment of the import levy covered by Article 14 of Regulation 120/67 on the joint organization of the market in the cereal sector.

By decree of 30 November 1972, the Court specified the customs classification for this product and ruled that no provision of the Treaty or rules on its application allowed national authorities to use their domestic legislation to grant exemption from the afore-mentioned levy for Community imports of products under tariff heading 23.02 of the common customs tariff, and as defined in Appendix A of Regulation 120/67.

Case 19-72 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

145. This appeal for the payment of extra reinstallation allowance was quashed by the Court as inadmissible.

Case 20-72 — Belgium vs. NV Cobelex, Antwerp

146. On 8 May 1972, the Antwerp Trade Tribunal had filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 19(2) of Regulation 19 on the joint organization of the cereal market over the application date of levies borne by the importer.

By Decree of 7 November 1972, the Court ruled that "Article 19(2 a) of Regulation 19 obliges the importing Member State to apply the prescribed levy on all imports for which the exporting Member State has granted "third country" refunds and that the rule of this provision be applied immediately in all Members and compulsorily for all those concerned without the importing Member State having to make any further notification".

Case 27-72 — Firma Josef Aimer, Rotthalmunster, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

147. On 15 May 1972 the Frankfurt Verwaltungsgericht had filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of Article 4(3), para. 2 of Regulation 1403/69 on denaturing cereals.

By Decree of 15 November 1972, the Court ruled that this provision "must be interpreted in the sense that a daily outstanding balance of less than 40 tonnes may be taken into consideration if it results from the rational use of the company's denaturing capacity and as long as the maximum time of the whole operation corresponds to an average of at least 40 tonnes per day".

Case 32-72 — Firma Wasaknacke Knackebrotfabrik GmbH, Celle, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

148. On 13 June 1972, the Court received a request from the Bundesverwaltungsgericht for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of Article 3 of Regulation 602/68 (cereals) concerning the deadline for submitting applications for compensatory allowances.

In its Decree of 30 November 1972, the Court ruled that this was deadline of foreclosure.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Talks between the Committee and various European Organizations

149. On 28 November Mr A. Lappas, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, accompanied by Mr Masprone and Mr H. Canonge, Vice-Chairmen, met the Chairman and General Secretaries of the major European organizations to discuss some current issues connected with the Committee's work. Taking part were Mrs Verschueren, representing the General Secretary of the Union of EEC Industries (UNICE), Mr Debunne, General Secretary of the Belgian Federation of Labour, and Mr Rasschaert, General Secretary of

the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CESC), Mr Houthuys and Mr Kulakowski, Chairman and Secretary General of the European branch of the World Confederation of Labour (WLO), Mr Dumont de Chassart, Former President and Office Member of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA), Mr Illerhaus and Mr Kaulich, Chairman and General Secretary of the EEC Consumer Contact Committee, and Mr Rogissart and Mr Gironella, Chairman and General Secretary of European Centre for Public Undertakings (CEEP).

During the meeting Mr Lappas stressed the timeliness of making close and permanent contact between the Committee and the European organizations since the latter can increase the importance of the Committee in relation to the EEC Institutions and in the eyes of public opinion and can allow it to play its part as a genuinely representative advisory agency. Through its work the Committee helps in achieving the closest collaboration between the Community Institutions and both sides of industry, which was the expressed desire of the Paris Summit Conference in order to organize the Community's future economic and social life.

Moreover, this collaboration will take on particular significance when the Committee shortly and for the first time uses its right of initiative conferred by the Paris Summit. To allow for these developments, some improvements and facilities for the work of the three social groups will be provided for in the internal rules now being revised. Mr Lappas remarked that expansion of the Committee by 42 new Members from the new Member States was a further problem which made it highly desirable to form a close liaison between the Committee and the European organizations. He therefore asked their representatives to do their best to ease the integration of the new Members.

Opinions issued by the Committee

150. During its 107th plenary session, held in Brussels on 29 and 30 November, with Mr A. Lappas in the Chair, The Economic and Social Committee issued ten Opinions and passed new Resolutions on its internal rules.

Opinion on the "*proposed Council Directive amending Directive EEC/65/269 on standardizing certain rules on authorizing road freight haulage between Member States*"

151. The Committee unanimously approved its Opinion, prepared from a Report by Mr Jansen (Netherlands, General Interests) and which acknowledged the need to adjust the authorizations to the requirements of the

Nine. But the Committee shared the Commission's view that the authorization form should be drawn up in the language or languages of the Member State granting the authorization.

Opinion on the "proposed Council Decision concerning the returns on international road passenger transport by buses and coaches as occasional services"

152. On the Report of Mr Hildgen (Luxembourg, Workers) the Committee unanimously approved its Opinion on this Proposal. In its Opinion the Committee stressed that national statistics for the international transport sector, and especially for occasional passenger services, can no longer be gathered at inter-State frontiers since the usual checks are gradually being abolished and rightly so. Therefore, the statistics based on the transport docket book introduced by the 1968 Regulation, a standard record for all the Community countries, cannot be dispensed with. Moreover, the Economic and Social Committee asked that statistics gathered be published regularly, supported if need be by appropriate remarks on homogeneity and comparability.

Opinion on the "proposed Council (EEC) Regulation on provisions concerning clashes of labour law within the Community"

153. With one abstention this Opinion was unanimously adopted. In it the Committee after hearing the Report by Mr Houthuys (Belgium, Workers) supported the Proposal prepared by the Commission and suggested various provisions to complete the norms envisaged. For instance, the Committee felt that failing a written agreement, transferred workers should be able to benefit from their guarantees, over lay-off, under the law in force in the country of transfer, should this law be more favourable to them.

Opinion on the "proposed third Council Directive (EEC) on harmonizing legal and administrative provisions for turnover taxes and levies raised on passenger traffic"

154. On the Report from Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers) the Economic and Social Committee issued an Opinion approving the Proposal which will help to cut out the possibility of tax-free sale in inter-Community traffic, which provokes disparities in taxation and distorts competition. But the Committee hoped that the Commission would come up with fresh proposals for cutting out or at least cutting down the other possibilities of tax-free sale as well as cases of double taxation. Only two Committee Members were against the Opinion. Three abstained.

Opinion on the *“proposed Council Directive (EEC) on taxation exemption for imports of small consignments of goods for private individuals”*

155. On Mr De Grave's Report, the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion approving the proposed Directive and hoping that the maximum overall value of 50 u.a. per lot would be raised to 120 u.a.

Opinion on *“draft Council Resolution over a programme for reducing pollution and nuisance and protecting the natural environment”*

156. On the Report of Mr Merli Brandini (Italy, Workers) the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion on this draft Resolution. Following on the Opinion of 28 September 1972 on the “Draft Information Agreement”, this one approved by and large the Commission's Proposals, suggesting several Amendments on particular points.

Opinion on the *“proposed Council Directive on the right of subjects of one Member State to stay in the territory of another Member State having had a self-employed occupation there”*

and on the

“Proposed Council Directive extending application of the Council Directive of 25 February 1964 which coordinated special measures for foreigners over relocation and residence, justified on grounds of law and order, public safety and health, to cover subjects of a Member State using their right to remain in territory of a Member State having had a self-employed occupation there”

157. On a Report by Mr Kolbenschlag (Germany, General Interests) these Proposals were unanimously approved in two Opinions issued by the Committee. The Committee agreed with the Commission's first Proposal which ensures for both the self-employed man and his family the right to stay, which has already been recognized for the wage-earner.

This time the Committee felt it must ask the Community authorities to follow up their efforts towards harmonizing the various Member States' social security schemes in the Member States.

Opinion on the *“proposed Council Directive amending application of the cut rate for capital contributions tax in favour of some company restructuration moves and provided under Article 7(1b) of the Council Directive on indirect taxation of capital formation”*

158. On the Report of Mr De Bievre (Belgium, Employers) the Committee unanimously approved the proposed Directive. While accepting the extended application of the cut in the tax on capital contributions in restructuration

moves, the Committee did, however, reaffirm its position on this matter; namely, that indirect taxation on capital formation should be swiftly abolished.

Opinion on the "*proposed Council Directive amending the Council Decision of 21 March 1962 which set up an advance review and consultation procedure for certain legal and administrative provisions intended by Member States in the field of transport*"

159. After reviewing a Report by Mr Jansen (Netherlands, General Interests), the Committee again unanimously adopted an Opinion approving the Commission's Proposal which provided for adjusting some deadlines set by the March 1962 Decision.

Opinion on a "*proposed Council Regulation on the tariff system for goods acquired by passengers in airport customs shops and aboard aircraft, ships or hovercraft between one or more Member States*"

160. In its unanimous Opinion based on the Report from Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers) the Committee approved the Commission's Proposal inasmuch as the setting up of the Common Customs Tariff implied that goods not meeting the terms of Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty may not in principle be consumed on EEC customs territory without having been subject to payment of customs duty.

ECSC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

161. The Committee's 151st session was held in Luxembourg on 9 November 1972 with Mr Hawner in the Chair and attended by several Commission representatives. The agenda for this extraordinary session included two Committee Opinions:

- (i) One on extending ECSC Treaty provisions on price publicity to transactions made in Austria, Finland, Sweden and Portugal;
- (ii) The other on a draft Commission Decision obliging iron and steel companies to publish transport clauses for relationships involving sea transport between Community ports. Lastly, the Committee recorded the conclusions of its qualified sub-Committee on the practical results of co-management in the coal and steel industry, a survey made at the request of the Commission.

On the first matter the Reporter, Mr Flory, was pleased over the happy outcome of negotiations with the Members and Associate of EFTA not applying for EEC Membership which included Norway. During the debate, punctuated by remarks from several Committee Members and a Commission representative, details were given on the *terms for extending the provisions of Article 60* (of the ECSC Treaty which were to ensure the transparency of the steel market) to some EFTA countries who had made Agreements with the EEC. Thus Finland and Switzerland are not among the countries concerned in the application of Article 60 since both of them preferred to still be regarded as third countries by the Community. Moreover, it is not strictly speaking a case of extending the provisions of Article 60 for on the terms of the Agreements the countries concerned (Austria, Finland, Sweden, Portugal) have undertaken to bring in legal or administrative provisions for gaining the same objectives. The Commission also hoped that the four countries would observe the standard price rules over the transactions between themselves otherwise deliveries from one of these countries to another would be regarded as third country supplies.

Action taken to improve transparency of the steel market for *transactions involving sea transport* was the subject of a lengthy discussion within the Committee. It was explained that the compulsory publication of sea clauses would not be confined to relations with ports in the EFTA countries which had made Agreements with the EEC. Conflicting opinions were expressed concerning the suitability of authorizing quotations "departure", "equal points" and "port of unloading" and concerning the information to be provided by the clause. In the end the Committee approved the draft Commission Decision with the Committee's debate providing further information for the Commission and the Council. The enlargement was advancing the problem of sea transport within its new area and the necessity for publicizing sea transport. If in the case of coal, the producers had to advise the Commission of transport prices, the latter—in the case of steel sold CIF and carried at producer's expense—had provided for the compulsory publication of clauses for sea transport.

Lastly, in response to a request from the Commission in November 1971, the Committee decided to send it the results of its work on *co-management*. As in the plenary session debate, the work of the sub-Committees threw up conflicting views between producers' and workers' representatives and among the latter themselves. Some Belgian, French and Italian Members representing the workers opposed co-management and advocated a genuine participation by workers in the administrative and controlling functions of the company. Mr Hawner, Chairman of the Committee, suggested that, failing a single answer, the Commission should be sent all the documents, minutes and written viewpoints on this problem.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loan Issued

162. In November the Bank signed a contract in Luxembourg for a bond issue of 75 million dollars, underwritten by an international syndicate of banks.

The bonds with a maximum maturity of 15 years bear 7% interest payable annually. Based on the overall maturity, the bonds offered to the public at 99.5% have a yield of 7.06%. The loan is redeemable in 15 annual blocks from 15 December 1973, either by lot or repurchase on the market. The Bank reserves the right to redeem from 1982 with decreasing premium the bonds in circulation.

The proceeds of the loan will be used by the Bank in its standard loan transactions.

Loans Granted

Germany

163. The EIB has granted the Landesbank and Girozentrale Schleswig-Holstein of Kiel a loan of an equivalent value of 20 million DM (5.7 million u.a.) over 9 years with yearly interest at 7 3/8%. This is a global loan which the Landesbank, with EIB's approval, will put to financing small and medium-sized industrial projects in Schleswig-Holstein. The least industrialized land in the Federal Republic, Schleswig-Holstein is facing economic development and restructuration problems. The frailty of its economic structure must be largely put down to conditions in the outlying areas of both the Community and Germany itself. Denmark's entry into the Community will eventually help in improving the situation.

164. The Bank granted a loan for an equivalent value of 4 million DM (1.1 million u.a.) to Haendler & Natermann AG, Hannoversch Münden (Lower Saxony). The loan matures over 12 years at 7 3/4% interest per year. The company runs a factory at Hannoversch Münden making aluminium and lead products. The loan will help to finance new installations which will increase the output of coated aluminium sheets for packing.

The fixed investments of the project aided by the Bank are assessed are 11.5 million DM (3.3 million u.a.). The plant lies in a sparsely industrialized area of Lower Saxony, hard by the East German frontier. The aim of the project is to centralize the different production plant from other regions of the Republic in Hannoversch Münden and create some 200 new jobs there.

Belgium

165. The Bank granted a loan to the Franco-Belgian Company "Energie nucléaire mosane (SEMO SA)", Brussels, of an equivalent value of 700 million BFr. (14 million u.a.) over 20 years with yearly interest at 7.75 %. This sum will be put to financing a nuclear power station of about 900 MW at Tihange in the province of Liège. The total cost of the project is now assessed at 13 thousand million BFr. (260 million u.a.).

This is the second intervention by the Bank in favour of this station. An initial loan for an equivalent value of 800 million BFr. (16 million u.a.) had been granted to SEMO in 1970 by the Bank. SEMO who is promoting the project was formed in 1968 by the main Belgian producers and distributors of electric power together with Electricité de France who with this move are following up a collaboration which in 1966 had already completed a nuclear power station at Chooz in the French Ardennes less than 100 km from Tihange.

The Agreements made between the Belgian firms and Electricité de France provide for equal participation not only in finance but in the studies and the production and distribution of energy. Completion of the power station represents one more step towards economic interpenetration between two EEC countries in a key Community technological sector.

France

166. The Bank granted a loan to the Société Lorraine de développement et d'expansion (LORDEX) of Nancy equivalent to 15 million FFrs. (2.7 million u.a.) over 12 years at 7.75% interest. This is a global loan which LORDEX with the Bank's approval will put to financing small and medium-sized undertakings in Lorraine.

For some years now the Lorraine has been up against problems in the traditional industries forming the basis of her economy; namely, coal, iron and steel, iron ore and textiles. This situation, especially troubling in a region with a high birth-rate and where every year large numbers of young people come onto the labour market, calls for the regional economy to be diversified and restructured.

167. The Bank has granted a loan to the National Telecommunications Fund (Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications) for an equivalent value of 140 million FFrs. (25.2 million u.a.) for 15 years at 7.75% interest. This sum will be made to the French postal and telecommunications administration who will use it to finance investments for modernizing and extending tele-

communications in the Auvergne. With 7.4 telephone subscribers per 100 head of population in 1971, against 8.8% for the whole of France and an average of 11% throughout the EEC, the Auvergne has considerable leeway to make up over telephonic installations. The project, which the Bank is helping to finance will increase the number of telephone subscribers by 38,000 or more than 40% and will also raise the network's automation level, now 58%, to 85% by 1975. There will also be about 340 more telex installations put in.

The loan is the fifth to be agreed by the EIB for developing telecommunications in the underfavoured regions in France and which are a long way away from the Community economic centres. Thus the total of Bank interventions in this sector in France now stands at 408 million FFrs. (73.5 million u.a.).

Italy

168. In Italy the Bank granted two loans for an equivalent value of 28,750 million Lire (46 million u.a.) to help in financing two infrastructures being completed in Campania.

The projects concern:

(i) *Building the auto-route by-pass round Naples.* This highway, 20 km long of which the first 10 km are already open to traffic and which is scheduled for completion by end 1974, will link up the various growing industrial centres in the district by by-passing Naples itself. The total cost of the project is now assessed at about 95 thousand million Lire (152 million u.a.).

In 1971 the Bank had already granted aid towards this project by guaranteeing a loan of 50 million DM (13.65 million u.a.) agreed by a German house. The current loan was granted directly by the EIB to "Infrasud SpA", the autoroute company and amounts to 10 thousand million Lire (16 million u.a.). The loan is secured by "Italstat-Società Italiana per le Infrastrutture e l'Assetto del Territorio SpA".

(ii) *Expanding the Campania telephone network,* through 1972/1973 as part of the continuous adaptation of the telephone service to the region's growing economic activity. The projects include the building of new automatic exchanges and expansion of urban and inter-urban networks. Once completed they will help to improve the telephone service and will put up the number of subscribers by over 100,000 in two years. The fixed investments are assessed at 60 thousand million Lire (96 million u.a.). The loan granted by the Bank directly to "SIP—Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico SpA" amounts to 18,750 million Lire, (30 million u.a.) and is secured by "STET—Società Finanziaria Telefonica SpA".

The Cameroons

169. The Bank made a loan contract with the "Cimenteries du Cameroun—CIMENCAM" for 650,000 u.a. (about 180 million CAFrs.) to complete the extension of a clinker-crushing plant at Bonaberi, in the industrial and port complex of Douala in the United Cameroon Republic.

CIMENCAM is a joint stock company (société anonyme) under Cameroon law whose capital was mostly subscribed by the Cameroon National Investment Company (39%) and by the "Cimenterie del Tirreno—CEMENTIR" (31.4%). CIMENCAM also has a cement works at Figuil in the north to finance which the EEC on 8 May 1968 agreed to a loan with special terms of 1,640,652 u.a. to the Cameroons who reloaned it in local currency and on the same terms to CIMENCAM.

The Bonaberi clinker-crushing plant which came on stream in December 1970, has a capacity of some 120,000 tonnes per year. This output is to meet the cement needs of the central and southern regions. The North Cameroon and part of the Chad market are served by the Figuil works. The completed project will also confer considerable economic advantages in terms of "value added" and net currency gains.

The project's estimated cost is 532 million CAFrs. (or about 1.9 million u.a.).

The loan from the Bank is agreed for 7.5 years at 5 3/8% interest which includes an interest rebate of 2% granted by the Commission out of EDF funds.¹ The loan is secured by the United Republic of the Cameroons.

¹ See Point 82.

FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Budget Questions

170. During its session of 16 November 1972, the European Parliament passed a Resolution on the draft overall EEC Budget for the financial year 1973. A number of Amendments were tabled which the Council will review in December when it formally adopts the Budget. One of the Amendments refers to the effect on 1973 Budget credits of some EAGGF, Guarantee Section, expenditure taken into 1972.

At the same meeting the House approved unamended the draft of Additional EEC Budget No. 2 for 1972 submitted by the Council. This draft brought into 1972 that portion of EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure which if charged to 1973 would have unfairly burdened the new Member States.

Contact is being made with the British, Irish and Danish authorities so as to ensure a smooth start to the system of Community financing and deal with problems which might arise over assessing and making available Community own resources.

The Multi-annual Research and Investment Programme

171. On 13 November 1972 the Commission sent the Council its multi-annual program Proposals for research and investment credit. The Proposals were accompanied by budgetary forecasts for 1973.

Forecasts for the financial year 1973 can be summarized as follows:

(in millions of u.a.)

	H.Q.		J.R.C.		Total	
	Commit. Credit	Payment Credit	Commit. Credit	Payment Credit	Commit. Credit	Payment Credit
Nuclear	15.1	6.8	29.5	27.9	44.6	34.7
Non-Nuclear	3.3	2.5	4.7	4.5	8.0	7.0
Application of Article 6	0.5	0.5	10.8	9.9	11.3	10.4
"Transitional expenses (CCR)"	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	18.9	9.8	45.4	42.7	64.3	52.5

In these Proposals the Commission brings in for the first time:

(i) *Article 235 of the EEC Treaty for research in the non-nuclear field*

Up to now research and investment made under the EAEC Treaty and mainly under Article 7 was exclusively nuclear. The EAEC Treaty does by definition cover the nuclear field.

For several years now the need has been felt to expand the range of activity. This stems from several factors: nuclear programmes, in keeping up with recent developments and the taking over of certain tasks by industry, have had to be redirected and the need emerged for the EEC to extend its work to the general areas of research.

Member States are aware of this and this is why application of Article 235 of the Treaty is intended; with the prior consultation of Parliament and unanimous Decision of the Council this Article does in fact allow action to be undertaken which was not specifically anticipated by the Treaty.

(ii) *Article 6 C of the EAEC for putting certain installations at the disposal of Member States interested*

Developments over recent years in the nuclear field do not indicate a common interest on the part of all Member States in continuing to use some installations, in particular ESSOR and HFR.

Under these circumstances the setting up of additional programmes let alone a joint programme is impossible.

Nevertheless, some industrial or public sectors still want to go on using these installations. It is therefore proposed to apply Article 6 C of the EAEC Treaty which offers the Community scope for making the installations available with or without a financial charge to those interested.

The present Commission Proposal would thus make ESSOR, HFR and BR 2 available to those concerned against payment.

For the JRC the reorienting of programmes entails dropping some of its work, which will be taken over by industry and focussing its efforts in some fields of basic and long-term research and on public service activity, in line with the Council Resolution of 20 December 1971 when the 1972 programme was adopted. The current Commission Proposals therefore mirror the need for this new reorientation.

Issue of an ECSC Loan

172. On 23 November 1972 the Commission signed a bond issue contract for 400 million LF (or the equivalent value of 8 billion u.a. US). The loan, underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks, matures over 15 years and bears annual interest at 6.75%. It is offered to the public at an issue price of 99%.

Following this loan, the total sum of the loans made by ECSC since it started operations now stands at 1 172.8 million u.a. US.



PART THREE

Information and sources

I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

For technical reasons the chapter which usually appears under this title, relating to November 1972, will be postponed to No. 12-1972.

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Meeting 1972-1973

Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 13 au 17 novembre 1972 (Minutes of Meetings from 13 to 17 November 1972)

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- Question écrite 64/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Transports internationaux de bétail en Italie (64/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: International transport of cattle into Italy) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Réponse complémentaire à la question écrite 383/71 et réponse à la question écrite 64/72 (Additional reply to written question 383/71 and reply to question 64/72) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 132/72 de M. Jahn à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Agence européenne du bassin du Rhin (132/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission: European Agency for the Rhine Basin) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 146/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Production et vente de « semi-beurre » (réponse complémentaire) [146/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Production and sale of "semi-butter" (additional reply)] C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 187/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réglementation applicable aux vins de table et v.q.p.r.d. faisant l'objet d'échanges intracommunautaires (187/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Rules covering inter-Community trade in table wines and those produced in specified regions) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 196/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisation d'enquêtes statistiques coordonnées de conjoncture dans l'industrie et l'artisanat (196/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Setting up of short-term coordinated statistical surveys in industry and the crafts) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 201/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des dispositions pour les ceintures de sécurité dans les véhicules automobiles (201/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Standardization of provisions covering safety-belts in motor vehicles) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 220/72 de M. Jahn à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Effets juridiques, pour la Commission, des arrêts de la Cour de justice concernant la continuation du versement des indemnités de dépaysement aux fonctionnaires féminins

- en cas de mariage (220/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission: Legal repercussions on the Commission of Decrees by the Court of Justice on keeping up payment of living abroad allowances of female officials who marry) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 230/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: « Programme cadre » pour le développement de la coopération économique entre les pays du Comecon et l'Europe occidentale (230/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: "Skeleton programme" for developing economic cooperation between West European and Comecon countries) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 257/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Situation de l'emploi des jeunes dans la Communauté (257/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Employment situation of youngsters in the Community) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 281/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Rectification du communiqué commun publié à l'issue de la visite d'une délégation de l'ASEAN (281/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Correction to the joint communiqué issued after the visit of an ASEAN delegation) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 343/72 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Importance des pensions de retraite pour travailleurs salariés dans les États membres (343/72 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Value of pensions for workers in the Member States) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Question écrite 264/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Création d'un conseil de la statistique (264/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Formation of a Statistics Board) C 116, 7.11.1972
- Question écrite 312/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Avis de l'industrie laitière sur les prix (312/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Opinion by the dairy industry on prices) C 116, 7.11.1972
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- Question écrite 174/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Octroi d'une aide alimentaire au Bangla Desh (174/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Granting food aid to Bangla Desh) C 116, 7.11.1972
- Question écrite 197/72 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Activités du comité de coordination des réacteurs rapides (197/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Work by the Coordination Committee for Fast Reactors) C 120, 17.11.1972

- Question écrite 204/72 de M. Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Détermination des zones de développement en Belgique (204/72 by Mr Vals to the Commission: Fixing development areas in Belgium) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 218/72 de M. Aigner à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Régime communautaire à l'importation de carpes (218/72 by Mr Aigner to the Commission: Community system for carp imports) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 224/72 de MM. Oele et Kollwelter à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aperçu de la législation des transports des États membres et des États candidats à l'adhésion (224/72 by Mr Oele and Mr Kollwelter to the Commission: Outline of transport legislation of Member States and the new Members) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 225/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : TVA en Italie (225/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: VAT in Italy) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 237/72 de M^{me} Lulling et M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Reconversion dans la sidérurgie lorraine et ses conséquences sur l'emploi (237/72 by Miss Lulling and Mr Oele to the Commission: Redevelopment in the Lorraine iron and steel industry and its impact on employment) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 239/72 de M. Spénale à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Problèmes de la reconversion et aides dans la Communauté (239/72 by Mr Spénale to the Commission: Redevelopment and aid problems in the Community) C 120, 17.11.1972
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- Question écrite 277/72 de MM. Broeksz, Oele et Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Régime pénal en République centrafricaine (277/72 by Mr Broeksz, Mr Oele and Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The system of criminal law in the Central African Republic) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 284/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Aides nationales à l'achat de porcins (284/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: National aid in pig buying) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 288/72 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Difficultés d'accès aux trains pour les voyageurs handicapés par l'âge et des infirmités (288/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission: The difficulty of boarding trains for old and infirm people) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 289/72 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Harmonisation des dépenses relatives à l'octroi des brevets (289/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Harmonizing expenditure incurred in issuing patents) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 309/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Cartel du ciment (309/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The cement cartel) C 120, 17.11.1972
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- Question écrite 326/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application de l'article 171 du traité instituant la CEE (326/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Application of Article 171 of the EEC Treaty) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 334/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Exécution et attribution des marchés publics (334/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Assignment and performance of public works contracts) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Question écrite 24/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Droits des travailleurs migrants originaires de la Communauté et se trouvant en Suisse (réponse complémentaire) [24/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The rights of Community migrant workers in Switzerland (additional reply)] C 122, 24.11.1972

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- Question écrite 261/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tables rondes réunissant des représentants de l'industrie des produits alimentaires (261/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Round tables to gather representatives of the foodstuff industry) C 122, 24.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2362/72 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2362/72 of 9 November 1972 fixing import levies for calves and mature cattle, and beef and veal other than frozen meats) L 254, 10.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2363/72 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2363/72 of 10 November 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 255, 11.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2364/72 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2364/72 of 10 November 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 255, 11.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2365/72 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2365/72 of 10 November 1972 amending corrective factor for cereal refunds) L 255, 11.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2366/72 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2366/72 of 10 November 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) L 255, 11.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2368/72 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1972, modifiant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2368/72 of 10 November 1972 amending export refunds in products processed from cereals and rice) L 255, 11.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2367/72 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2367/72 of 13 November 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 256, 14.11.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 2370/72 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2370/72 of 13 November 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 256, 14.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2371/72 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2371/72 of 13 November 1972 amending corrective factor for cereal refunds) L 256, 14.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2372/72 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2372/72 of 13 November 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) L 256, 14.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2373/72 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} décembre 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2373/72 of 13 November 1972 fixing export refunds in beef and veal sector for period beginning 1 December 1972) L 256, 14.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2374/72 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1972, relatif à une adjudication de lait écrémé en poudre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2374/72 of 13 November 1972 on a tender for skim milk powder held by the German intervention agency) L 256, 14.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2375/72 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2375/72 of 14 November 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 257, 15.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2379/72 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2379/72 of 14 November 1972 fixing average production prices in wine sector) L 257, 15.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2381/72 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux couteaux (autres que ceux du 82.06) de la position tarifaire 82.09, originaires de Hongkong, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2381/72 of 14 November 1972 on reinstating collection of CCT charges on knives (other than those under Tariff head 82.06) under Tariff head 82.09, of Hongkong origin and enjoying tariff preferences under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . L 257, 15.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2382/72 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux cuillers, louches, etc. en acier inoxydable, de la sous-position tarifaire 82.14 A, originaires de Hongkong, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2382/72 of 14 November 1972 on reinstating collection of CCT charges on spoons, ladles, etc. in rustless steel, under Tariff sub-head 82.14 A, of Hongkong origin and enjoying tariff preferences under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . L 257, 15.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2383/72 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2383/72 of 14 November 1972 fixing the amount of aid in oilseed sector) L 257, 15.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2384/72 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1972, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2384/72 of 14 November 1972 amending export refund for oilseeds) L 257, 15.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2385/72 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2385/72 of 15 November 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 258, 16.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2386/72 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2386/72 of 15 November 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 258, 16.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2387/72 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2387/72 of 15 November 1972 amending corrective factor applied to cereal refunds) L 258, 16.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2388/72 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2388/72 of 15 November 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) L 258, 16.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2389/72 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2389/72 of 15 November 1972 fixing import levy on molasses) L 258, 16.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2391/72 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2391/72 of 15 November 1972 fixing additional amounts for poultry meat sector) L 258, 16.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2393/72 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2393/72 of 15 November 1972 fixing levies in olive oil sector) L 258, 16.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2397/72 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2397/72 of 16 November 1972 fixing corrective factor on cereal refunds) L 259, 17.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2398/72 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2398/72 of 16 November 1972 fixing refunds for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 259, 17.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2399/72 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2399/72 of 16 November 1972 fixing levies for rice and brokens) L 259, 17.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2402/72 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2402/72 of 16 November 1972 fixing corrective factor for refunds on rice and broken) L 259, 17.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2403/72 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2403/72 of 16 November 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) L 259, 17.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2404/72 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2404/72 of 16 November 1972 fixing import levies for calves and mature cattle, and beef and veal other than frozen meats) L 259, 17.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2406/72 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux parties et pièces détachées de machines génératrices, moteurs, etc., de la sous-position tarifaire 85.01 C, originaires de Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2406/72 of 16 November 1972 on reinstating collection of CCT charges on loose parts and pieces of generator machines, engines, etc., under Tariff sub-head 85.01 C, of Yugoslavian origin and enjoying tariff preferences under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971) L 259, 17.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2407/72 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2407/72 of 17 November 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 260, 18.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2409/72 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2409/72 of 17 November 1972 amending corrective factor for cereal refunds) L 260, 18.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2420/72 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2420/72 amending corrective factor on cereal refunds) L 262, 21.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2421/72 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2421/72 of 20 November 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) L 262, 21.11.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 2422/72 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1972, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2422/72 of 20 November 1972 amending export refunds for some dairy produce) L 262, 21.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2430/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat des oranges douces pour la période s'étendant du 1^{er} décembre 1972 au 30 avril 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2430/72 of 21 November 1972 fixing base price and purchase price of sweet oranges for the period 1 December 1972 to 30 April 1973) L 264, 23.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2431/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat des mandarines pour la période s'étendant du 16 novembre 1972 au 28 février 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2431/72 of 21 November 1972 fixing base price and purchase price of tangerines for the period 16 November 1972 to 28 February 1973) L 264, 23.11.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 2432/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire communautaire de certaines anguilles de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2432/72 of 21 November 1972 on increasing volume of Community tariff quota for certain eels under Tariff sub-head 03.01 A II of the CCT) L 264, 23.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2433/72 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2433/72 of 22 November 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 264, 23.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2434/72 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2434/72 of 22 November 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 264, 23.11.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2435/72 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2435/72 of 22 November 1972 amending corrective factor for cereal refunds) L 264, 23.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2438/72 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2438/72 of 22 November 1972 fixing export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 264, 23.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2440/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1972, de ferro-silicium de la sous-position 83.02 C du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2440/72 of 21 November 1972 on opening, allocating and administering an additional 1972 EEC tariff quota for ferro-silicon under CCT subhead 73.02 C) L 265, 24.11.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2442/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, différant, pour les nouveaux États membres, l'application du règlement (CEE) 516/72 relatif à l'établissement de règles communes pour les services de navette effectués par autocars et par autobus entre les États membres et du règlement (CEE) 517/72 relatif à l'établissement de règles communes pour les services réguliers et les services réguliers spécialisés effectués par autocars et par autobus entre les États membres (Council Regulation (EEC) 2442/72 of 21 November 1972 deferring for the new Member States primo application of Regulation (EEC) 516/72 on laying down joint rules for bus and coach shuttle services between Member States, and secundo application of Regulation (EEC) 517/72 on laying down joint rules for regular and regular specialized bus and coach services between Member States) . . . L 265, 24.11.1972
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72/365/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1972, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les asperges préparées ou conservées sans vinaigre ou acide acétique, de la position 20.02 D du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Taïwan et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 28 September 1972 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment asparagus prepared or preserved without vinegar or acetic acid, under CCT head 20.02 D, of Taiwan origin and in free circulation throughout the other Member States)

L 250, 6.11.1972

72/366/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1972, portant modification du modèle de compte rendu type prévu à l'article 17 du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Commission Decision of 16 October 1972 on amending the model of standard accounts provided by Article 17 of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 on harmonizing some social provisions in road transport)

L 250, 6.11.1972

72/367/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1972, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la République française et le grand-duché de Luxembourg à permettre, sous certaines conditions, une augmentation supplémentaire du titre alcoométrique de certains vins et de certains produits destinés à l'élaboration des vins (Commission Decision of 30 October 1972 authorizing Germany, France and Luxembourg to allow under certain conditions a further increase in the alcoholometric strength of some wines and certain products intended for wine preparation)

L 251, 7.11.1972

72/369/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la sixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 18 October 1972 fixing the maximum amount of refunds for the sixth partial tender of white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 253, 9.11.1972

72/370/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 16 730 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 20 October 1972, on opening a standing tender for exporting 16,730 tonnes of rye held by the French intervention agency)

L 253, 9.11.1972

72/371/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 25 October 1972 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the seventh partial tender for white sugar made under EEC Regulation 1897/72)

L 253, 9.11.1972

72/372/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1972, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à accorder, pour l'année 1972, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 19 October 1972 authorizing Germany to grant financial aid for 1972 to coal industry companies)

L 256, 14.11.1972

72/373/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à accorder, pour l'année 1972, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 19 October 1972 authorizing Belgium to grant financial aid for 1972 to coal industry companies)

L 256, 14.11.1972

72/374/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1972, autorisant la République française à accorder, pour l'année 1972, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 19 October 1972 authorizing France to grant financial aid for 1972 to coal industry companies)

L 256, 14.11.1972

72/375/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1972, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à accorder, pour l'année 1972, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 19 October 1972 authorizing the Netherlands to grant financial aid for 1972 to coal industry companies)

L 256, 14.11.1972

72/380/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la huitième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 27 October 1972 on fixing minimum sales prices of butter for the eighth individual tender made under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)

L 258, 16.11.1972

72/381/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1519/72 (Commission Decision of 27 October

1972 on fixing minimum sales prices of butter for the fourth individual tender made under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72) L 258, 16.11.1972

72/382/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les pellicules sensibilisées, non impressionnées, perforées ou non, en rouleaux ou en bandes de la position 37.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 27 October 1972 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment sensitized film, non-exposed whether perforated or not, in rolls or bands, under CCT heading 37.02 of Japanese origin and in free circulation throughout the other Member States L 258, 16.11.1972

72/383/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 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, de la position 85.15 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 30 October 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment radio receiving apparatus even if combined with sound-recording or reproduction equipment, under CCT head 85.15 A III, of Japanese origin and in free circulation throughout the other Member States) L 258, 16.11.1972

72/385/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum pour la fourniture de produits d'œufs au Programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication prévue dans le règlement (CEE) 2097/72 (Commission Decision of 6 November 1972 fixing the maximum amount for the supply of egg products in the World Food Programme under the tendering procedure provided in Regulation (EEC) 2097/72) L 258, 16.11.1972

72/386/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils de radio et de télévision, ainsi que leurs pièces détachées, des positions 85.15 A et C du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 13 November 1972 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment radio and television equipment as well as loose parts, under CCT heads 85.15 A and C, of Japanese origin and in free circulation throughout the other Member States) L 258, 16.11.1972

Commission administrative des Communautés européennes pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (EEC Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers) L 258, 16.11.1972

72/376/CEE :

Décision 72 du 1^{er} octobre 1972, établissant les modèles de formulaires nécessaires à l'application des règlements (CEE) 1408/71 et 574/72 du Conseil (E 101-126, E 201-214, E 301-303, E 401-410) [Decision 72 of 1 October 1972 setting up the models for the forms required to apply Council (EEC) Regulations 1408/71 and 574/72 (E 101-126, E 201-214, E 301-303, E 401-410)] L 261, 20.11.1972

72/387/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1972, portant octroi du concours du FSE, prévu à l'article 125 du traité, au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par la « Bundesanstalt für Arbeit », la « Bundesknappschaft », les « Berufsgenossenschaften » et les organismes d'assurances sociales des travailleurs (Commission Decision of 17 October 1972 on granting aid from the ESF, provided under Article 125 of the Treaty, in favour of Germany for expenditure incurred in occupational re-education by the "Bundesknappschaft für Arbeit", the "Bundesknappschaft", the Berufsgenossenschaften" and the workers social insurance agencies)

L 263, 22.11.1972

72/388/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1972, portant octroi du concours du FSE, prévu à l'article 125 du traité, au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par le ministère des anciens combattants et victimes de guerre et le ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population (Commission Decision of 17 October 1972 on granting aid from the ESF provided under Article 125 of the Treaty in favour of France for expenditure incurred in occupational re-education and re-installation by the Ministry for War Veterans and Casualties and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Population)

L 263, 22.11.1972

72/389/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1972, portant octroi du concours du FSE, prévu à l'article 125 du traité, au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le ministère du travail et de la prévoyance sociale et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 17 October 1972 on granting aid from the ESF, provided under Article 125 of the Treaty, in favour of Italy for expenditure incurred in occupational re-education by the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance and several Italian agencies)

L 263, 22.11.1972

72/390/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1972, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/496, 498, 532, 511, 26 238, 26 577 — « Chauffage central ») [Commission Decision of 20 October 1972 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/496, 498, 532, 511, 26 238, 26 577—“Central Heating”)]

L 264, 23.11.1972

72/391/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 31 October 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the eighth partial tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 265, 24.11.1972

72/392/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1972, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre, jusqu'au 31 janvier 1973 inclus, la commercialisation de semences de deux variétés de blé d'hiver, soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 8 Novem-

- ber 1972 authorizing the Netherlands to allow, up to 31 January 1973 inclusive, the marketing of two varieties of winter wheat seeds, now subject to less stringent requirements) L 265, 24.11.1972
- 72/393/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la dixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 14 November 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the tenth partial tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72) L 265, 24.11.1972
- 72/394/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1972, modifiant la décision du 30 octobre 1972 autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la République française et le grand-duché de Luxembourg à permettre, sous certaines conditions, une augmentation supplémentaire du titre alcoométrique de certains vins et de certains produits destinés à l'élaboration des vins (Commission Decision of 15 November 1972, amending Decision 30 October 1972 authorizing Germany, France and Luxembourg to allow, under certain conditions, a further increase in the alcoholometric strength of some wines and certain produce intended for wine preparation) L 265, 24.11.1972
- 72/395/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1972, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les conserves de haricots verts de la position 20.02 ex G du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 21 November 1972, authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment preserves of green beans, under CCT heading 20.02 ex G, originating from the People's Republic of China and in free circulation throughout the other Member States) L 265, 24.11.1972
- 72/396/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1972, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/8 818 et 8 822 — Rodenstock) [Commission Decision of 28 September 1972 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/8 822 and 8 818—Rodenstock)] L 267, 28.11.1972
- Communication de la Commission (Commission Communication) L 267, 28.11.1972
- 72/397/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1972, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/24 171 — Misal) [Commission Decision of 28 September 1972, on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/24 171—Misal)] L 267, 28.11.1972
- Communication de la Commission (Commission Communication) L 267, 28.11.1972
- 72/398/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 8 November 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the ninth partial tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72) L 268, 29.11.1972

72/399/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1972, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre, jusqu'au 31 janvier 1973 inclus, à la commercialisation des semences de deux autres variétés de blé d'hiver, soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 17 November 1972 authorizing the Netherlands to allow, up to 31 January 1973, the marketing of two other varieties of winter wheat seeds, now subject to less stringent requirements)

L 268, 29.11.1972

72/400/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les propulseurs spéciaux du type hors-bord et leurs pièces détachées, de la position 84.06 B et D ex II du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 23 November 1972 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment special outboard-type propellers and loose parts, under CCT head 84.06 B and D ex II, of Japanese origin and in free circulation throughout the other Member States)

L 268, 29.11.1972

72/401/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils de reproduction du son (lecteurs de cassettes) et les appareils mixtes d'enregistrement et de reproduction du son, des positions 92.11 A ex II et 92.11 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 24 November 1972, authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment sound-reproducing equipment (cassette sound-boxes) and combined recording and sound reproduction apparatus, under CCT heads 92.11 A ex II and 92.11 A III, of Japanese origin and in free circulation throughout the other Member States)

L 268, 29.11.1972

Recommendations and Opinions

72/364/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1972, adressé au gouvernement de la République française au sujet (Commission Opinion of 18 July 1972 addressed to the French Government concerning)

— du projet de décret modifiant le décret 71 125, du 11 février 1971, portant règlement d'administration publique, relatif à l'application des dispositions du règlement (CEE) 543/69 [(i) the draft Decree amending Decree 71.125 of 11 February 1971 on public administration concerning application of the provisions of Regulation (EEC) 543/69]

— du projet d'arrêté modifiant l'arrêté du 11 février 1971, relatif au contrôle de l'application de la réglementation des conditions de travail des membres d'équipages de transports par route en vue d'assurer la sécurité de la circulation routière [(ii) the draft Order amending the Order of 11 February 1971 on checking the application of rules for working conditions of road haulage driving crews in order to ensure road traffic safety]

- du projet de décret réglementant la catégorie d'instruments de mesure : appareils de contrôle utilisés dans les transports par route [(iii) the draft Decree ruling on the type of measuring instruments: monitoring devices used in road freight haulage]
- du projet d'arrêté relatif à l'appareil de contrôle de l'application de la réglementation des conditions de travail des membres des équipages effectuant des transports par route [(iv) the draft Decree on the device for monitoring application of working conditions and rules for road haulage driving crews] L 250, 6.11.1972
- 72/368/CEE :
Recommandation de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1972, relative au contrôle sanitaire des animaux et des viandes fraîches introduits sur le territoire de la Communauté (Commission Recommendation of 17 October 1972 on health checks for livestock and fresh meat brought into the Community) L 253, 9.11.1972
- 72/384/CEE :
Recommandation de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1972, adressée au gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet du projet d'ordonnance portant application du règlement 117/66/CEE ainsi que du règlement (CEE) 1016/68 (Commission Recommendation of 31 October 1972 addressed to the German Government concerning the draft Ordinance on applying Regulations (EEC) 117/66 and 1016/68) L 258, 16.11.1972

Commission Proposals to the Council

- Propositions de directives du Conseil : (Council proposed Directives:)
- I. relative à l'harmonisation des législations en matière de permis de conduire un véhicule routier (I. To harmonize laws on driving licenses for road vehicles)
- II. concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au contrôle technique des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (II. To align Member States' laws on the technical control of road vehicles and their trailers) C 119, 16.11.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux vitres de sécurité destinées à être montées sur les véhicules à moteur (Council proposed Directive on aligning Member States' laws on safety glass to be used in motor vehicles) C 119, 16.11.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'aménagement intérieur des véhicules à moteur (Protection du conducteur contre le dispositif de conduite en cas de choc) [Proposed Council Directive on aligning Member States' law on the internal fittings of motor vehicles (driver protection against the driving column)] C 119, 16.11.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, dans le secteur du houblon, le montant de l'aide aux producteurs au titre de la récolte 1971 (Council proposed Regulation (EEC) fixing in the hop sector the amount of aid to growers for the 1971 crop) C 121, 21.11.1972

- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne le régime à l'importation dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council proposed Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 805/68 concerning the import system in the beef and veal sector) C 121, 21.11.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant suspension totale et temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les flétans noirs (*Hippoglossus reinhardtius*) de la sous-position ex 03.01 B I g) [Council proposed Regulation (EEC) on total or partial waiving of autonomous CCT charges on black halibut (*Hippoglossus reinhardtius*) under sub-head ex 03.01 B I g)] C 121, 21.11.1972
- Proposition de décision du Conseil arrêtant un programme communautaire de recherches dans le domaine des pestes porcines classique et africaine (Council Decision adopting a Community research programme on common and African swinepest) C 122, 24.11.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux règles générales sur le financement des interventions par le FEOGA, section garantie (Council proposed Regulation (EEC) on the general rules for financing interventions by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section) C 122, 24.11.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive 65/269/CEE concernant l'uniformisation de certaines règles relatives aux autorisations pour les transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Council proposed Directive amending Directive 65/269/EEC on standardizing certain rules for authorizing road freight haulage between Member States) C 122, 24.11.1972
- Proposition de décision du Conseil prorogeant le régime des prix minima (Council proposed Decision extending the system of minimum prices) C 122, 24.11.1972
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- Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : [Council proposed Regulations (EEC):]
- I. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne les mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (I. Amending Regulation (EEC) 805/68 concerning intervention measures in the beef and veal sector)
- II. portant adaptation du règlement (CEE) 972/68 établissant les règles générales relatives à l'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (II. Adapting Regulation (EEC) 972/68 laying down the general rules for intervention in the beef and veal sector) C 122, 24.11.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification du statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes, et du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés (Council proposed Regulation (EEC) on amending the statute of officials of the EEC and the system covering other Community agents) C 122, 24.11.1972

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- Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du FED (Information on exchange rates taken for EDF transactions) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1055 lancé par la république populaire du Congo pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Notice of call for tender 1055 by the People's Republic of the Congo for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) C 120, 17.11.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1056 de la république du Zaïre pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Notice of call for tender 1056 by Zaire for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) C 120, 17.11.1972
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- Information 16 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Sénégal concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information No 16 on a call for tender by Senegal concerning minor works financed by the EDF) C 121, 21.11.1972
- Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by the EDF) C 121, 21.11.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1057 de la République française, territoire des îles Wallis et Futuna, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Notice of call for tender 1057 by the French territory of Wallis and Futuna Islands for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) C 121, 21.11.1972
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- Procédures ouvertes (Procedures opened) L 248, 1.11.1972
- 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 supported by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]
- Procédure ouverte (Procedures opened) L 249, 4.11.1972
- 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 supported by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

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Procédure ouverte (Procedure opened)	
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Liste des personnes autorisées à délivrer des titres de garantie dans le cadre du système de garantie forfaitaire en matière de transit communautaire (art. 32 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 du Conseil, du 18 mars 1969, relatif au transit communautaire) — État au 30 septembre 1972 (List of persons authorized to issue guarantees under the system of contract guarantees in Community Transit (Art. 32 of Council Regulation EEC 542/69 of 18 March 1969 on Community transit) Status as at 30 September 1972)	C 115, 4.11.1972
Aides des États (art. 92 à 94 du traité CEE) [State aid (Art. 92 to 94 of EEC Treaty)]	C 120, 17.11.1972
Communication faite conformément à l'article 19, paragraphe 3, du règlement 17 concernant une notification (IV/14 111 — Adox) [Communication as under Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning notification (IV/14 111—Adox)]	C 122, 24.11.1972
Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2798/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2798/71 of 20 December 1971)	C 123, 27.11.1972
Avis de clôture partielle de la procédure anti-dumping/anti-subsidations concernant certains tubes d'acier d'Espagne (Notice of partial closure of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure covering certain steel tubing from Spain)	C 123, 27.11.1972
Avis de clôture de la procédure anti-dumping/anti-subsidations concernant les engrais ammoniac-nitriques de Roumanie (Notice of closure of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning Romanian ammoniac-nitrate fertilizers)	C 123, 27.11.1972

Informations

Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison d'œufs séchés au PAM (Notice of tender for supply of dried eggs to the WFP)	C 116, 7.11.1972
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Avis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la vente de 1011 tonnes de lait écrémé en poudre (Notice of tender by the Einfuhr-und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) for sale of 1 011 tonnes of skim milk powder) C 121, 21.11.1972

Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de semoules de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 2413/72 de la Commission du 17 novembre 1972 (Notice of tender for delivery FOB of soft wheat meal in application of Commission Regulation (EEC) 2413/72 of 17 November 1972) C 121, 21.11.1972

COURT OF JUSTICE

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Affaire 73-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance rendue le 21 septembre 1972 par le « Landessozialgericht » de Bade-Wurtemberg dans l'affaire: M. Hubert Bentzinger contre « Steinbruchs-Berufsgenossenschaft » (Case 73-72: Request for preliminary ruling from Ordinance issued on 21 September 1972 by the "Landessozialgericht", Bad-Wuerttemberg in the Case: Mr Hubert Bentzinger vs. "Steinbruchs-Berufsgenossenschaft") C 117, 10.11.1972

Decrees

Arrêt de la Cour du 13 juin 1972 dans les affaires jointes 9 et 11-71 : Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit SA et Grands moulins de Paris SA contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Decree of 13 June 1972 in joint Cases 9 and 11-71: Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit SA and Grands moulins de Paris SA vs. Commission of the EEC) C 115, 4.11.1972

Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) du 28 juin 1972 dans l'affaire 37-71 : Michel Jamet contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Decree (First Chamber) of 28 June 1972 in Case 37-71: Michel Jamet vs. Commission of the EEC) C 115, 4.11.1972

Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) du 7 juin 1972 dans l'affaire 46-71 : M. Georg Brandau contre Conseil des Communautés européennes (Court Decree (Second Chamber) of 7 June 1972 in Case 46-71: Mr Georg Brandau vs. Commission of the EEC) C 115, 4.11.1972

Arrêt de la Cour du 13 juillet 1972 dans l'affaire 48-71 : Commission des Communautés européennes contre la République italienne (Court Decree of 13 July 1972 in Case 48-71: EEC Commission vs. Italy) C 115, 4.11.1972

Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) du 13 juillet 1972 dans l'affaire 79-71 : M. Alo Heinemann contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Decree (First Chamber) of 13 July 1972 in Case 79-71: Mr Alo Heinemann vs. Commission of the EEC) C 115, 4.11.1972

- Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) du 28 juin 1972 dans l'affaire 88-71 : Henri Brasseur contre Parlement européen (Court Decree (First Chamber) of 28 June 1972 in Case 88-71: Henri Brasseur vs. European Parliament) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Arrêt de la Cour du 22 juin 1972 dans l'affaire 1-72 (demande d'une décision préjudicielle présentée par le tribunal du travail de Bruxelles): M^{me} Rita Frilli contre l'État belge (Court Decree of 22 June 1972 in Case 1-72 (request for preliminary ruling filed by the Brussels Labour Tribunal): Mrs Rita Frilli vs. the Belgian State) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Arrêt de la Cour du 6 juin 1972 dans l'affaire 2-72 (demande d'une décision préjudicielle présentée par la Cour d'appel de Paris): M. Salvatore Murru contre la Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie de Paris (Court Decree of 6 June 1972 in Case 2-72 (request for preliminary ruling filed by the Paris Appeal Court): Mr Salvatore Murru vs. the Paris Regional Sickness Insurance Fund) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Arrêt de la Cour du 15 juin 1972 dans l'affaire 5-72 (demande d'une décision préjudicielle présentée par la Cour d'appel de Brescia): Entreprise Fratelli Grassi fu Davide et administration des finances de la République italienne (Court Decree of 15 June 1972 in Case 5-72 (request for a preliminary ruling filed by the Brescia Appeal Court): Entreprise Fratelli Grassi fu Davide and the Financial Administration of the Italian Republic) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Arrêt de la Cour du 4 octobre 1972 dans l'affaire 9-72 (demande d'une décision préjudicielle présentée par le Finanzgericht de Munich): Entreprise Georg Brunner KG de Munich et Hauptzollamt Hof (Court Decree of 4 October 1972 in Case 9-72 (request for a preliminary ruling filed by the Munich Finanzgericht: Entreprise Georg Brunner KG, Munich and the Hauptzollamt Hof) C 115, 4.11.1972
- Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) du 14 juin 1972 dans l'affaire 44-71 : Antonio Marcato contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Decree (First Chamber) of 14 June 1972 in Case 44-71: Antonio Marcato vs. the EEC Commission) C 117, 10.11.1972

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Distribution

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 (1972. 50 p. (f; d,i,n,e in preparation)

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on “Scientific and Technical Research Policy”**1970. Report + Annexes: 120 p. (d,f,e)¹

100,—

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**R § D-2 — Organisation et planification de la re-
cherche et du développement aux Pays-Bas****(Passenier, J. et Ruiters, R.)**

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180,—

¹ Also published in German and in French in the review: “Études et enquêtes statistiques” no. 2-1970 of the Statistical Office of the EC.

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 R § D-3 — Public financing of research and development in the Community countries 1967-1971
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 (European cooperation and coordination in the field of Scientific and Technical Research (EUROCOP-COST)
 Report by the Study Group on Benefit Analysis
 1972. 82 p. (d,f,e) 100,—
- EUR 4876
 R § D-5 — The methods employed in the management of Research programmes and appropriations by decentralized public and semi-public bodies
 (Compagnie française d'organisation, COFROR)
 1972. Summary report. 48 p. (d,f,i,n,e)^b 70,—

DOCUMENTATION — TERMINOLOGY

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 1972. Corpus + Index Limited
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¹ Published in German and in French in the review: "Études et enquêtes statistiques" no. 2-1971 of the Statistical Office of the EC.

² The French edition of this study comprises also the three following volumes:

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IV. RECENTLY PUBLISHED

EUR 4876 — "Research and Development" series — No. 5. Study of procedures employed by decentralised public and semi-public bodies in the management of research programmes and appropriations

1972 — Basis work (3 volumes) 664 pages (French) BF 800,—; Comprehensive report - 48 pages (d,f,i,n,e) BF 70,—

In the course of 1971 the DGAITS, with the assistance of a firm of consultants, the "Compagnie Française d'Organisation" (COFROR), carried out a study of procedures employed by public or semi-public bodies in the management of research and development programmes and appropriations.

The object of this study was to make an evaluation of the experience gained in the field of research management and to derive from it information of benefit to the Community.

The initial steps taken consisted of a documentary analysis of research organization, both in Europe and elsewhere.

As a result of this analysis it has been possible to select eight bodies representative of the various ways in which research is planned and organized:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| • German Society for Space Research (GFW) | WEST GERMANY |
| • Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (DGRST) | FRANCE |
| • National Research Council | ITALY |
| • Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) | NETHERLANDS |
| • National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC) | UNITED KINGDOM |
| • Swedish Committee for Technical Development (STU) | SWEDEN |
| • National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | USA |
| • Scientific and Industrial Technology Agency (AIST) | JAPAN |

The second stage consisted of a detailed study of each of these bodies.

The use of a common analytical model made it possible, at both institutional and organizational level, to pinpoint the variables which accounted for their success and to highlight the respective advantages and disadvantages of centralized and decentralized systems of research appropriations management.

The resulting comprehensive report, which takes account of the purpose and aims of a European research organization, puts forward various procedures which could be employed for action at EEC level.