

**BULLETIN**  
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**VOLUME 5**

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**Secretariat  
of the  
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# **BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

European Coal and Steel Community  
European Economic Community  
European Atomic Energy Community

**3 - 1972**

**VOLUME 5**

**COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**  
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## Supplement 1972

**Supplément hors série:** Catalogue des publications 1952-1971 des Communautés européennes. [Catalogue published in French (to be published in German, in Italian and in Dutch) plus a list of all publications at present available—and in preparation—in English].

**Supplement 1/72:** The enlarged Community. Outcome of the negotiations with the applicant States.

**Supplement 2/72:** Memorandum from the Commission on a Community policy on development cooperation—Programme for initial actions.





PART ONE

## **Features and documents**



# I. PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL REPORT FOR 1971 AND PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION FOR 1972

Address to the European Parliament on 8 February 1972  
by Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission  
of the European Communities

As I stand before the House today to present our report on the year just over and our programme for the year ahead, I would like to say first of all how very happy we are that the Treaty admitting the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway to membership of the Community has now been formally signed, in Brussels on 22 January. This is undoubtedly the most important development for European unification that I have to record as regards both the immediate past and the future of the Community.

## Accession

The Community's enlargement was logical and necessary—logical in order to eliminate an arbitrary division between the countries of Western Europe, and necessary as giving the Community the dimensions needed to achieve its political aims.

The emergence of the Community of Ten is primarily a success due to the will of Europeans, a political achievement which reflects our determination to organize our future, to form a full European selfhood, as a basic factor of freedom and prosperity for our peoples and the most constructive contribution which each and all of our countries can make to international peace and more balanced international relations. It is for this reason that the signature of the instruments of accession has been received by public opinion in our countries—and not in them alone—with such high hopes.

The Commission is awaiting this transformation of the Community in a confident mood, the same mood that has inspired it in the last few years, during which it has made enlargement the mainspring of its political action; it finds encouraging, moreover, the way and the spirit in which enlargement has been brought about.

The work that was carried out at the Accession Conference was highly exacting, as regards both quantity and quality. The arrangements arrived at were fair and proper. What made this possible, and enabled the negotiating difficulties to be overcome, was that the political aims of enlargement were

never lost sight of—those aims which right from the outset, throughout the course of the negotiations, even in their toughest and most difficult moments, we continued unflinchingly to affirm.

The new members have accepted the Community's common stock in its entirety, and subscribed to its political aims and to the options already taken for its internal development. The chapter we have begun to write will very soon be unfolding. Developments on the international scene and the unrest in society are serving to highlight the Community's true and natural calling, which is to serve peace, cooperation, and economic and social progress, in Europe and in the world.

Singleness of Community representation was maintained in accordance with the pattern of dialogue between the institutions required by the Treaties. This time the negotiations were conducted, highly successfully, by the Community as a Community, and this success was in part due, as all recognize, to the role played by the Commission.

For this reason the Commission, while welcoming the fact that the Final Act of the negotiations was signed not only by the Member States but also by the Community, has expressed regret to the Council that it (the Commission) was not able to sign likewise, so that a notable Community custom was not followed. There are times when prejudice replaces judgement, when an academic, legalistic approach replaces considerations of what is politically desirable. Sometimes, too, there is uncertainty where there should be clarity. I am only drawing attention to what is, I repeat, a departure from past custom, for which the Commission felt bound to be critical of the Council.

A year ago I said in this House that the importance of the political implications of enlargement required the collaboration of all those in a position of power, in particular those that represent the will of the peoples. Hence the Commission had a specific interest in maintaining close contacts with the European Parliament and its committees during the negotiations, and a clear duty to do so. These contacts proved profitable. And I should like to add that all those who toiled to make enlargement a reality were spurred on by the certainty that this major transformation of the Community is bound to be accompanied by an increase in the role of the European Parliament. In my speech at the signing of the instruments of accession I wished to emphasize the need to safeguard and strengthen our institutions in a democratic framework, and the importance of efforts by all the Member States of the new Community to reinforce the democratic features and powers of the European Parliament. So I thought it well to stress, right from the political birth of the Community of Ten, the built-in democratic slant of the Community; I spoke of the problems urgently demanding to be overcome in this connection to reinforce the powers of the European Parliament and secure its election by universal suffrage, of the

uniqueness of the Community institutions, which must be safeguarded and enhanced to prevent the downgrading of the Community to a mere inter-governmental agreement and ensure for it the full executive competence, streamlined decision-making and essentially political character of the independent institution that acts as watchdog of the Treaty and discharges the vital function of initiating proposals.

### Presentation of the 1971 Report

1971 saw major progress towards the achievement of the objectives agreed at The Hague, and at the same time monetary events such as to constitute a grave danger to the Community—a fact we strongly emphasized in our letter to the Heads of State or Government.

As regards monetary developments, a number of points on the credit side must be noted. The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, in September adopted a common position in regard both to the principles of the reform of the international monetary system and to the substance of the matters to be thrashed out, as a top priority, in the Group of Ten, and the Six together with the United Kingdom maintained this position in the talks with the United States. The Community, and in particular the common agricultural market, continued to function despite the difficulties caused by the monetary disarray, and thus demonstrated the soundness of our structures.

The fact remains that external events have shown the Community's internal cohesion to be insufficient to deal with matters so serious as these, and that there is still a long haul ahead before more effective arrangements for coping with international monetary problems are achieved.

The exceptional attention paid in 1971 to the two priority subjects—the enlargement negotiations and the monetary issues—has sometimes overshadowed the progress that has none the less been made in other fields, which is described in detail in the Report.

I would just mention the momentum imparted to the structural reform of European agriculture by the Council's adoption of the First Guidelines on the subject, and in the social field by the adoption of the decisions needed to bring the reformed Social Fund into operation.

I might also mention the application of the new budget procedure and the progressive introduction of the system of "own resources", and the holding of specialized Council meetings on sectors not yet tackled in their own right, as for instance the meetings of Ministers of Justice and of Ministers of Education.

Again, I might point to the introduction of the system of generalized preferences—a step that the Community can be proud of having taken ahead of all the rest of the industrialized world. But I confine myself to this one general observation: in a year which has seen the European and the world political pattern change swiftly and strikingly—I need only instance the admission of the Peoples Republic of China to the United Nations—and major changes within the Community too, it is upon the Community that the construction of Europe has continued to centre, thus bearing out the statement in the Hague communiqué that “the Communities remain the original nucleus from which European unity has been developed and intensified”.

### **Programme for 1972**

1972 is undoubtedly going to be a year of transition. In it the procedures for the ratification of the Accession Treaties will go forward; so too will the movement towards economic and monetary union (on which, as you know, the Commission submitted detailed proposals on 12 January), and the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Heads of Government will take place, it is hoped, this autumn, by which time the future new member countries will be in a position to participate fully.

So far as the Commission's programme is concerned, we mean to concentrate mainly on two pressing points—to push ahead with the building of the Community, by proceeding with the scheme for economic and monetary union, so essential to the Community's very survival, and meantime to bear in mind in all our actions that we are now a Community of Ten. In this latter connection I would stress the great importance the Community attaches to the procedures for consultation with the acceding countries. Above and beyond the technical aspects, these consultations have a very definite political significance, as both accustoming us to working together and increasing our understanding of one another's problems and purposes.

#### *Economic and monetary union*

As regards economic and monetary union, my task today is greatly simplified by the fact that Vice-President Barre has already, at the January session, set forth the Commission's thinking on the matter, and told you of the proposals we submitted to the Council on 12 January. I would like today to repeat, with emphasis, what I said to the Council on 1 February. What we need to do now is not only to adhere to the purpose we formally set ourselves on 9 February 1971, when we decided to embark on the process that is to bring us to full economic and monetary union by the end of the decade: we need also to establish our

own monetary and financial set-up, if we are to preserve all that we have built up to now and to preserve the Community from outside monetary and economic developments over which we could otherwise exert no influence. The Washington agreements reached in December are certainly of value in that they have restored some measure of security in international monetary and trade relations. But it has to be realized that they have by no means disposed of all the problems involved; in particular they have in practice strengthened the privileged position of the dollar by widening the margins of fluctuation, notwithstanding the dollar's inconvertibility.

Our proposals of 12 January to the Council you already know. The Commission does not intend to confine itself purely to these in preparing for the important Council meeting of 28-29 February, to be attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Agriculture. Convinced as we have always been that the processes of monetary and of economic union must move in parallel, we plan also to submit an overall document not only embodying the main proposals already put forward but seeking to indicate what further advances could and should be made in the coming months in order to make progress with the common policies, and more particularly with short-term economic policy, regional policy and social policy.

The monetary crisis of 1971 obliged us to defer taking the initial steps towards better-organized monetary and financial relations within the Community, but—though this seems to have been overlooked in some quarters—it did not halt the movement towards closer coordination of the member countries' economic policies that was begun in February 1971. The Council Decision of 22 March, according to which the Ministers responsible must examine public expenditure policy in Council three times a year, has been scrupulously observed, whence the first annual report on the economic situation in the Community, which was approved by the Council in October.

At the same time, the Commission has carried on with its work in the field of tax harmonization, one of the most important sectors in the first stage of economic union. It is planning to submit a number of proposals to the Council, more particularly on the alignment of principles of assessment for VAT purposes and the harmonization of certain taxes on consumer goods.

But now we have to go further, for we face two pressing facts. The first is that we can wait no longer to institute our own system of monetary and financial relations in the Community countries. With exchange rates between one Community currency and another fluctuating by anything up to 9% there is no longer any possibility of a common agricultural policy based on uniform market prices, nor indeed, in many cases, of a common market for industrial products. So unless and until this situation changes—as the Community's

very survival requires it to—there is no hope of progress towards economic union. The second fact is that we remain firmly convinced that worthwhile progress in the field of monetary union cannot be made or maintained unless we move forward across the whole range of the common policies.

### *Social policy*

The most important field is undoubtedly that of social policy, in which our attention will this year have to be focused above all on the problem of employment.

The Community has already demonstrated, a year ago, its political will to become a Community of stability and growth, and one therefore in which full employment is a key factor.

What are the main features of the action the Commission intends to take in this regard? First, method: all the common policies are to be devised and implemented with due allowance for their impact on employment policy, and this of course necessitates proper knowledge of the circumstances and problems. That is the indispensable starting-point.

While the Commission's initial proposals, to be submitted in 1972, will be concerned mainly with the study and analysis of the Community's social problems, obviously the Community will have to set about helping to tackle these actively. What are the main weapons at our disposal?

#### — *Social Fund*

First and foremost, the reformed Social Fund. This year the Community will be making this weapon of the common social policy operational, thus moving from the planning stage to the stage of practical action on the factors governing employment. This year too, on the basis of work already in hand, the Commission intends to propose a Community action programme on vocational training, in direct application of the general guidelines endorsed by the Council in July 1971.

I fully realize that these weapons are limited in scope and insufficient to deal fully with the structural difficulties we have inherited from the past and with the short-term economic problems, which are no less serious.

Other means are therefore necessary, and will become more and more so, if we are to achieve an "active" employment policy. As progress is made towards the final objectives of the strengthening of the Community, common means of action will have to be created in the social field, wherever they are found to be needed, to replace or supplement the operation of the national armories.



*Regional policy*

The Council has repeatedly and rightly stressed that the achievement of economic and monetary union and the implementation of the common policies will be seriously endangered unless a Community drive is undertaken to help the more backward areas. Although regional policy was not actually dealt with as such in the negotiations with the applicant countries, we all know, and the discussions now going on in those countries bear out the fact, that that policy will be a matter of major importance in the enlarged Community.

The Commission is convinced that on the basis of its proposals, of which the House knows, and of the Council's and the Parliament's activities it will be possible to reach agreement in the near future to equip the Community with these necessary means of action. In any event the Commission is resolved to leave no stone unturned to get a start made on putting in hand an active, Community-wide regional policy.

*The common agricultural policy*

The Commission has been active in proposing to the Council measures designed to complete the common agricultural policy and bring it more into line with the socio-economic requirements of European agriculture, and it intends to press ahead in this direction.

We are firmly convinced that a common agricultural policy that takes fuller account of the need for structural modernization, that offers alternative employment outside agriculture to some of those at present on the land, that affords some classes of farmers the opportunity to give up farming, that introduces arrangements for "upping" incomes, and that restores to the pricing policy its function as a real means of orienting production and ensuring market stability, is an absolute essential, a duty the Community cannot shirk given its own importance in the world economy and the importance of agriculture to the internal balance of the whole Community set-up.

Such is the background to the agricultural price proposals for 1972-73 recently submitted by the Commission to the Council of Ministers.

These proposals, embodying some changes from the previous ones, represent in themselves a long stride towards the aims proper to a more balanced common agricultural policy, including as they do provision for a new method of determining prices, a "hierarchy" as among the price levels for the different agricultural products, and grants to make up earnings to a reasonable level on farms which it is impossible to modernize. At the same time, we realize that the state of affairs in this all important sector requires to be gone into and talked over further.

Accordingly, the Council will need to go into the Commission's new proposals, but the great thing is that it should reach a decision, both as to the directives on structural improvement—and that with the absolute minimum of delay—and as to the fixing of prices. For as the Commission sees it all the measures of agricultural policy now up for discussion form a single connected whole, if not from the strictly legal, at any rate certainly from the political angle.

Actually, it seems likely, and we certainly hope, that the international monetary situation will force decisions to be taken, both at Community and at Member State level, more particularly as regards the fixing of the new parities. In that event, as regards agriculture it will be essential at the same time to take steps both to restore the single market for agricultural products and to ensure the farmers suffer no loss of earnings.

As is clear, then, 1972 also will be an important year as concerns the establishment of the common policy.

### *Industrial policy*

In the industrial policy sector the proposal as to the general organizational structures to be instituted is still getting no further by reason, yet again, of radical differences of opinion on the institutional issues, and in particular on the question of the institutional role of the planned Industrial Policy Committee. Despite these difficulties, the Commission intends to continue in 1972 to put to the Council specific proposals on the operational implementation of the strategy outlined in its Memorandum on Industrial Policy of March 1970: in this connection, it will continue working for the full implementation of the programme to eliminate technical obstacles to trade, and will in the very near future be proposing an extension of the programme to include, in particular, environmental conservation. Another new proposal we shall be putting forward concerns Community development contracts in the high-technology industries; others again will set forth the outlines for an overall Community policy on tenders and awards, development policy, finance and structural conditions in these same industries.

New horizons, we may hope, will be opened up for Community industrial policy, in the context of the new social needs developing and the new world responsibilities incumbent on the enlarged Community, at the conference to be held in Venice in April on "Industry and Society in the European Community".

### *Competition policy*

An important element in any Community industrial policy is an active policy on competition.

Competition policy will be examined in the first special report the Commission will be submitting at the end of February, as the House asked it to do in its resolution of 7 June, and will accordingly be the subject of further detailed debate.

### *Research and development policy*

In the field of research and development policy, the Council's inability, in December, to agree upon a multiannual programme for the Joint Research Centre once again underscores how necessary it is that the Community should evolve a broader strategy on scientific and technical research, in which the Joint Research Centre can take its proper place. In this regard the enlargement of the Community offers a great opportunity, involving as it does the bringing-in of Britain's contribution in the sphere of science and technology. In the months ahead the Commission plans to submit specific proposals to the Council concerning the organizational structures needed to work up a more comprehensive science and technology policy and the basic lines to be followed in this European policy on research and development.

In the Commission's view, to evolve the common strategy—so vitally important—it is not in fact necessary to centralize the actual conducting of research and development work, nor to increase the appropriations for this purpose: what *is* necessary is to lay out the appropriations more efficiently, by rationalizing and concerting the activities being undertaken in the European countries, at present so scrappy and uncoordinated, and by securing genuine competition between industries in different countries.

Against this wider background, appropriate proposals will have to be put forward for promoting a renewal of activity by the Joint Research Centre.

### *Environmental policy*

With regard to environmental policy also—a matter I consider of the highest importance—the Commission intends to submit within six months, as a follow-up to its first Memorandum, a plan of action setting forth the general principles to be adopted and proposals for specific measures to be taken; the reactions of the Member States and the view of this House, of the Economic and Social Committee and of the two sides of industry will be borne fully in mind in preparing these proposals.

In addition, the Commission will this year be submitting to the Council proposals for Community-level action to help control the drug menace, in close coordination with Member States' own efforts in this direction.

*Energy policy*

Developments in the past year have made it more and more obvious how essential it is that concrete progress be made in the matter of a Community energy policy. Europe's dependence on imported energy increased still more; in the oil sector the negotiations between the producer countries and the companies once again brought home the fact that the traditional supply structures may well undergo major changes in the future.

In particular, the Commission intends to devote special attention to preparing further proposals for a Community policy on hydrocarbon trading and procurement. At the same time it is working to reduce the ever-growing import demand by enabling a larger share of the requirements to be covered by nuclear energy. But this, obviously, requires an early decision on the installation of enrichment plants.

*Transport policy*

It is to be hoped that the quickening in pace in the Council's work on the common transport policy in the second half of 1971 is indicative of a change of approach which will enable the Community to begin or to complete various projects under distinctly more favourable conditions than a year ago.

In a recent memorandum on transport policy to the Council, the Commission took a line on the matters involved which was at once comprehensive and forward-looking. It laid down the guidelines for orderly evolution of the common transport policy, and a schedule of measures to be taken over the next five years. 1972 should see the first tangible progress in this general direction. The new measures given priority rating for 1972 concern reinforcement of the machinery for coordinating infrastructure investment, initial action in the matter of road safety, and the coordinated tackling of problems in connection with technological progress.

To sum up, we are well aware of the limiting effect on our action in regard to the common policies of the process of transition from a Community of Six to a Community of Ten. But we are even more aware of the cumulative timelag that built up in earlier years, when there were no such limiting factors. The limitations—in the fields of energy, transport, industrial policy, regional policy, research policy, tax policy, even agricultural policy—are extremely serious.

Those who fear lest the Community be eventually watered down into a free trade area should first of all remember that a customs union is not in itself enough to make a Community. Those who wonder about deterioration in the activity of the Community institutions should consider whether the root

cause of this regrettable trend is not the weakness of the general political design and programme. Those who are amazed at non-involvement in the splendid and exciting work, so vital to our countries, of building Europe, should ask themselves whether it is not caused by the lack of vision and courage, the “easy-way” of obscuring the basic policy issues with a mass of technical detail. For these are the issues on which democracy truly operates—the interplay of ideas, the real political contest, the real involvement of the public as a whole.

### *The Community in the world*

The Community’s forthcoming enlargement will give it a greater role in the world, but at the same time heavier responsibilities: as the Commission wrote in its Opinion to the Council of 21 January 1972, on the conclusion of the negotiations, “Enlargement, while safeguarding the Community’s internal cohesion and dynamism, will enable it to play a fuller part in the development of international relations.”

While the reactivation of the economic and monetary union will be our first concern this year, at the same time emphasis must be laid on the importance of our external relations. I should like to consider with you first of all the impending developments directly connected with enlargement.

#### *— The non-applicant EFTA countries*

As the House is aware, it will be necessary in 1972 to settle the relations between the Community and the EFTA countries which have not applied to join it.

In the next few months the Commission will be continuing, and expects to complete speedily, the negotiations with Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland.

We are most anxious to conclude agreements with them before the summer, and we feel that the Community is offering good terms and that it is in nobody’s interest to drag out the negotiations.

The Commission’s views as to the nature and scope of these agreements were largely endorsed by the Council at the end of November. While allowing some latitude for possible adjustments later, the agreements will be essentially concerned to regulate the trade side, ensuring as far as possible that no new trade barriers are created in Western Europe. This can be done only by extending the EFTA free-trade arrangements for industrial products to the whole of the enlarged Community, on, of course, a bilateral basis.

There are two fundamental points to be borne in mind here. First, the Community's autonomous decision-making and autonomous development must be preserved absolutely intact: in particular there must be no possibility of the future agreements giving rise to distortions *vis-à-vis* the Community rules which could endanger the Community's own solidarity.

Secondly, the agreements must be in conformity with the Community's and its partners' international obligations, and more particularly their obligations in GATT. From past experience the Community is certain that these agreements will afford a new stimulus to world trade.

— *The industrialized countries*

As to the Community's relations with the major industrialized countries, the Commission, intends to approach these in the general context of the improvement and reconsideration of international economic and trade relations.

This is the spirit that informs the declaration of intent which, upon a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted in December, pointing the way, with resolve and vision, to a free world economy, to be reached by further multilateral negotiation so conducted as to ensure freer and better-organized world trade and appropriate arrangements for dealing with the urgent needs of the developing countries.

The Commission, needless to say, warmly welcomes the declaration, since it has long been striving to secure a clear and definite stand by the Community on this basis, as a vigorous reaction to the protectionist tendencies that have for some time now been causing us serious concern. I may remind you in this connection of my own series of talks with the Foreign Ministers of the Member States in March before my visit to the United States, of which you will remember that I gave the House a full account. I mention the date because in politics time plays a fundamental role, and the Community does not seem always to abide by this fundamental rule of political good sense.

— *USA.*

The Commission trusts that the current trade negotiations with the United States can be brought to a speedy conclusion. Provisional results have in fact already been achieved, but have not yet been approved by the Council.

The agreement that does finally emerge from these negotiations will need to restate our undertaking to join in a multilateral reconsideration of international economic relations.

In our negotiations with the United States so far we have been guided by two principles. Firstly, we cannot hope to dispose of all the problems involved, so we have endeavoured to settle those matters that are capable of settlement now and left the broader issues to be dealt with by the multilateral negotiations in 1973. Secondly, we have gone on the principal that all negotiations should be conducted in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit: in this way, we feel, we have laid the foundations for a comprehensive and amicable review of our respective positions, free of all recriminations, which will serve to encourage both ourselves and the United States to continue working for that all-important aim, fuller and fuller freedom of trade.

And in this same spirit we intend to approach our trade relations with all the other countries in the world.

— *Japan*

For this reason we continue to regard it as vital to reach a trade agreement with Japan which by restoring normal conditions will open the door to freer trade and closer ties, in realistic acceptance of appropriate safeguards.

— *Developing countries*

It is in this same spirit, but at the same time in awareness of our increased responsibility, that we conceive of our relations with the developing countries and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The prospect of enlargement gives yet more immediacy to the Community's responsibilities to the developing and the Mediterranean countries, both those with which we already have agreements and those with which we are still negotiating them.

I would note that the Commission will have during 1972 to work out in detail the arrangements to be offered in 1973 to many developing countries already associated with the Community or likely to become associated eventually in one way or another.

During the accession negotiations it was agreed that the enlarged Community will offer to twenty independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific and the Caribbean a choice of relations based on one or other of the following formulas:

- (i) Participation in the same association convention as the Associated African States and Madagascar;

- (ii) Conclusion of one or more association conventions providing for reciprocal rights and obligations in respect, *inter alia*, of trade;
- (iii) Conclusion of trade agreements.

The countries which choose to negotiate for the first type of relationship will be invited to take part along with the AASM in the negotiations on the convention which will replace the Yaoundé Convention of 29 July 1969.

This will entail a good deal of fact-finding and sounding-out with all the countries concerned, so that both sides can establish more clearly what the aims and prospects are as regards framing a future association policy, while safeguarding the Community's very considerable existing achievements in this connection. Obviously, it is for these countries to make their own entirely free and independent choice; as obviously, Europe will be able to make all the greater a contribution, as equal to equal, to economic and social development and to African unity.

But the Community must not allow its present and future association policy in Africa and Madagascar to obscure the broader aspects of its general policy on development aid.

In the Memorandum on the common policy for development cooperation which it has forwarded to the other Community institutions, the Commission proposes a number of guidelines and measures designed to render more consistent and effective the policies followed up to now, in demonstration of the increased Community solidarity in this exceedingly important field.

We are resolved to push ahead with the generalized preferences even if some major countries are not prepared to do so. I would remind you in this connection that the questions still outstanding as to the beneficiaries of the general preferences must be settled by 1 July next.

The Commission will be making active preparations for the Community's participation in UNCTAD III, which is to be held in Santiago de Chile in April and May.

To the developing countries, the Community is a very real and important thing, and it is therefore politically essential that it shoulders its responsibilities by taking up a constructive common stand at this important international encounter.

And I would remind you, too, of the role the Community, with its own experience of integration, can and ought to play in fostering the development of forms of regional cooperation and regional integration, both in South America and in Asia.



### *— The Eastern European countries*

Still in the same outward-looking spirit, the Commission is likewise considering possible new forms of Community trade and economic cooperation with Eastern Europe, and has already offered its own initial contribution to the preparation for the European Security Conference so far as concerns the Member States of the Community. The Community, inherently and by choice, is not a closed bloc but is open to cooperation. And it is logical besides that in all fields where cooperation is developing between the Europe of the Community and the Eastern European countries the Community should act as such in the sectors for which it is competent.

More broadly, we may ask ourselves, what better balance could be achieved in the European continent without the basic ingredient of the Community as it is now and as it might develop.

### *Institutional problems*

Institutional matters will be much to the fore in 1972. The Commission intends to tackle its tasks in this regard with realism and vigour. In particular, it is required by the Treaty of April 1970 to submit proposals by the end of 1972 for increasing the powers of the European Parliament. This point links up with the broader debate on the strengthening of the Community's institutions in general. I should like therefore to dwell on these matters for a little, and at the same time to speak of the coming Summit Conference of the Heads of State or Government.

### *The summit*

For clearly the summit is the most appropriate occasion for establishing the broad outlines of the institutional reinforcement now so essential for the Community of Ten.

I have already had occasion to tell the House—and a few days ago I was speaking on the subject to the Political Affairs Committee also—just why the Commission has come out so strongly in favour of a summit in 1972. The exceptional circumstances of the present time demand that we give evidence of a political will at the very highest level. I do not at all mean that the summit should usurp the role of the Community institutions, but it should, in face of the great acts of choice now before us, provide the necessary guidance and a medium-term political programme for the institutions to put into effect. The three great issues at the summit will be more resolute progress on economic and monetary union and the common policies, the role of the Community in

the world, to East and to West and *vis-à-vis* the developing countries, and the functioning and reinforcement of the institutions of the enlarged Community.

The Commission, as I have said before, intends to make every possible contribution to the preparation of the summit. Obviously, the preparation will proceed discreetly, to begin with at all events, but I would add right away that we consider it essential that this discretion should not interfere with the normal functioning of the institutions and should not in practice produce junior-partner relationships seriously impairing the institutional balance prescribed by the Treaties.

As regards the agenda, I say straight out that the taking of decisions on the Commission's proposals for resuming progress towards economic and monetary union must be done before the summit; this was why we submitted those proposals to the Council on 12 January. The summit itself will have to establish clearly what institutional framework is best calculated to enable genuine and rapid progress to be made in the further construction of that union.

As I told the Political Affairs Committee the other day, the Commission is devoting much thought to its contribution to the summit. I mentioned specially that we mean to submit our proposals on the institutional aspects to the House, and in particular to submit our proposals on increasing the Parliament's powers some time during May, for debate at the June session. The Commission's main theme will be the need to preserve and enhance the unique character and balance of the institutions, it being our firm conviction that, while the institutions cannot press forward with the unification of Europe unless the political will of the Member States is there, the political will alone cannot yield practical results without appropriate Community institutions. Our work in this connection is, I may say, already well advanced.

Such then is the twofold task that awaits us in this year of transition and of taking stock—to establish the bases for the forthcoming summit Conference of Heads of State and Heads of Government to provide the enlarged Community with a political programme to work to and a stronger institutional structure to work in.

This will be the last Report to be presented to the House by a President of the Commission in the Community of the Six. Our programme for this year of transition is, I feel, at once a realistic and far-reaching one. Our task is to carry it out in full, in order to pass on to the new Community a sound and solid fabric: what was the final stage in the construction of the Six now becoming a vigorous new beginning for the Community of Ten.

Neither letting imagination run riot nor casting nostalgic backward looks ever did anyone any good. We have come to a stage which for all the undoubted

successes that lie behind still none the less is not without its shadow side; we are, too, on the threshold of a new start, which for its part is not without light, and potentialities, and boundless hope.

If Europe manages to be thoroughly pragmatic, to look facts in the face and not take refuge in dubious prejudices, then Europe will show itself equal to the times we live in and able to shoulder its full responsibilities both towards its own peoples and in the world at large.

## II. INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1971

*The year 1971 was characterized by problems of employment. The rate of expansion and the level of employment were disturbed by economic and monetary factors. In almost all the peripheral areas of the Community, there was hardly any decrease in structural unemployment, which poses the problem of Community solidarity as set out in the Treaties. This is one of the reasons why the Italian Government, in July 1971, submitted to the Council a memorandum on employment in the Community.*

The Commission is currently examining the Italian memorandum, and is also closely following the effects of the American measures on employment in the Community.

Finally, the Commission welcomes, on the one hand, the renewal of the European Social Fund, adopted in 1971, and on the other hand the setting-up in March 1971 of the Standing Committee on Employment, whose essential task is to facilitate the coordination of employment policies in Member States by bringing them into harmony with Community objectives.

For these reasons, the Commission has decided to devote this Introduction to the Social Report to the problem of employment, which *will become increasingly important among Community considerations as the lines of economic and monetary union are evolved.*

Other problems which, in general, also require bolder Community solutions than those adopted during the first stage of integration, are brought to light in brief introductions to each chapter, in order to allow a critical examination of the existing situation and to outline immediate perspectives.

### I

The Commission works on the principle that *full employment and optimum employment, i.e. which is qualitatively best adapted to the general good and to personal advancement, is one of the major aims of society. In order to achieve this, the Commission is convinced of the necessity of a concerted and voluntary effort.*

Not only the level and nature but also the structure of employment are subject to a process of rapid change. The consequences of such a development, regarding both the rate of change and the range of effect, *can no longer be dealt with at the national level without endangering the harmonious progress and the equilibrium of the whole, which is the principal objective of integration.*

## II

The development of employment is still affected by different factors, partially linked to the functioning of the Common Market.

- (i) *The development of an integrated market*, as well as the increased competition which it has brought about, has provoked a number of structural changes in industrial life.

The disappearance or diminution of important obstacles to internal trade has not only stimulated but also reorientated many activities in *a new distribution of work in a Community framework*, the various elements of which are increasingly interdependent. Since the range of favourable and unfavourable effects is diversified, fairness necessitates that adequate Community compensations be sought to the extent to which the difficulties are linked to integration.

- (ii) *World competition* has increased, and the establishment of the Common Customs Tariff has helped to make its effects on employment a Community matter. Some branches of industry have had to face new difficulties, others, particularly highly technical industries or those requiring wide markets, have received considerable impetus, but have consequently become particularly sensitive to international economic factors and the instability of the market.

The result of this process will be *a new distribution of labour*, this time *on the global level*. Its consequences on employment in the Community must be examined, and, as far as possible, provided for in advance, because of the time necessary for a reorientation of activities and a rational readaptation of labour.

- (iii) The development of the integrated market and the increase in world competition have *changed the nature and accelerated the rate of technological progress*, and have had far-reaching effects on the development of employment.

On the one hand, an appropriate *Community industrial policy* would better distribute the advantages of this progress, by allowing the creation of *a greater number of jobs* in the growth sectors, which is, ultimately, the indispensable basis of the economic and social development of the Community. On the other hand, *measures for the harmonization of professional training*, on a Community basis, would facilitate *the qualitative adaptation of labour* to this industrial policy.

- (iv) The continued increase in the standard of living in the Community has changed the character and composition of private consumption in

recent years. Demand has *tended increasingly towards high-quality products, durable goods, and services*. New jobs have therefore been created, in tourism, maintenance, and labour-intensive services, whilst the manpower of other sectors has decreased, sometimes notably so.

- (v) *Multinational enterprises* have a growing influence on the employment market because of their investments, the orders they place, the location of their establishments, and internal changes. As long as there is no regulation at Community level, there is a risk of a series of divergent attempts by Member States to regulate this development.

### III

Similarly, other phenomena have far-reaching effects on employment, and their results can no longer be overcome at national level:

- (i) *The monetary uncertainty* which characterized 1971 exercised great pressure on movements of capital, commerce, and ultimately on the whole of economic life. It kept down investments and sales and therefore threatened employment. It is important to note that this instability was caused, at least in part, by the imbalances resulting from the developments described above.

The voluntary or spontaneous regulations resulting from these monetary movements did not correspond, even within the Community, to a general plan from a common centre of direction. This must, however, become the case with the prospect of the development of an economic and monetary union of which a primary objective would be full and optimum employment.

- (ii) *The decisions taken or announced by the American Government* since 15 August 1971 also have an effect on employment. The conclusion of an agreement in December 1971 on a realignment of monetary parities and the abolition of certain protectionist measures is indeed a very important positive factor. It is obvious, however, that the volume and structure of world trade have a marked influence on levels of productivity and activity—an influence which varies according to countries, areas, and sectors.

Without an active employment policy at Community level, there is a risk that the Member States will react in different ways and thereby create imbalances; the risk increases in direct proportion to the uncertainty of economic factors.

## IV

In the second half of 1971, *a considerable increase in the number of unemployed* could already be felt in most of the Member States. In the Community as a whole, the number reached more than 2.1 million at the end of 1971, as against approximately 1.7 million at the end of 1970, despite persistent inflation.

*Situations vacant* and not taken decreased from 843 000 at the end of 1970 to a little more than 600 000 at the end of 1971.

In the light of the perspectives outlined for 1972, a deterioration of the situation may unfortunately be anticipated, in the absence of some far-reaching action at Community level.

Most important are the measures which will be taken to deal with growing unemployment, the scope and distribution of which depend on the will and capacity to act.

Additionally, in the present order of things, a decrease in migratory movements and an increase in redundancies among foreign workers may also be expected, necessitating the return of the latter to their countries of origin, whose position would therefore be made more difficult. *This exporting of unemployment* does not, however, constitute an acceptable solution. On the contrary, it would itself give rise to new difficulties and would be incapable of justification, either socially or in the Community spirit, particularly if it involved people from the Member States.

In this way, there is a risk of an increased pressure on the employment situation in outlying areas of the Community or those with a single industry, which are particularly affected by redistribution of activities, changes in conditions of competition, and structural modernization. The Community must therefore face up to considerable unemployment and under-employment in specific sectors. Although it is true that most intra-Community migration originates in these areas, it is equally true that these migrations are only an inadequate provisional solution and of little satisfaction in human terms; the real problem can only be resolved in accordance with "equalization in progress" with the assistance of industrial investments and rational and adequate transfers of capital resources.

It may even be said that migrations have in some cases complicated the search for more appropriate solutions for the less favoured areas by counteracting the investments and industrialization which have taken place, notably through the departure of the younger and more dynamic elements of the population.

## V

It is important, therefore, in view of this delicate employment situation, *to complement and coordinate* on a Community level national measures which can only be unsatisfactory, inadequate, even contradictory. The measures to be taken must not be limited to short-term general interventions, but must also cover structural aspects which, because they were not developed in time, aggravate the effects of economic movements on employment.

The firm basis of full and optimum employment necessitates *integral action* at all levels. The volume and structure of employment depend on different complementary and interdependent policies.

The Commission has not remained inactive in view of these facts. It has presented to the Council propositions concerning industrial, agricultural and regional policy. An early decision by the Council on these propositions is desirable.

The third programme of medium-term economic policy showed the importance which problems of employment will have within the Community during the coming years. They must be regarded as a major incitement to intensify the appropriate structural policies at both national and Community level. These policies must be introduced in the shortest possible time since the results to be expected will not be immediate.

It was with the intention of hastening an overall and integrated policy that the Commission put forward, in its "Preliminary Guidelines for a Community Social Policy", proposals in the field of employment to be introduced during the first stage of economic and monetary union: improvement of the transparency of the employment market, comparability of data and harmonization of provisions at a Community level, improvement of levels of qualification, alignment of systems of guidance and training, improvement of practical recognition of professional qualifications, absorption of underemployment and structural unemployment.

## VI

The Community already has at its disposal effective means for the implementation of this policy, the most recent of which are *the Standing Committee on Employment and the renewed European Social Fund*. A third will no doubt be added to these in the near future—*the Programme of Activities* at Community level, provided for in the general guidelines *regarding professional training* adopted by the Council in July 1971.



These instruments favour concerted action, coordination, financial solidarity, and a convergent development of living and working conditions.

The European Social Fund, a catalyst in the Community framework, is able through the increased means which it has just received to make a very useful contribution to the implementation of an active employment policy.

This contribution would be much more effective if the Social Fund were given particular tasks, as is intended, when the employment situation is affected, or is in danger of being affected, by measures drawn up by the Council in the framework of common policies or by activities commonly agreed upon to promote the attainment of Community objectives.

The Social Fund, while compensating for the negative effects of economic growth, must concentrate the major part of its activity on the promotion of personal competence and its adaptation to technological developments, as well as on the introduction or reintroduction to economic activity of potential work forces.

The success of this task implies that public and private initiatives be taken each time this appears rational, financed partly by the Fund and "orchestrated" in the Member States as elements in a concerted and coordinated policy at Community level. These initiatives, if they are to have their full effect, must be integrated in a specific programme designed to remedy the causes of the imbalance affecting employment and to produce a form of "animation", i.e. a common activity aimed at the selection, organization, and implementation, in as coherent a way as possible and with the participation of those affected, of the media of professional qualification.

Parallel efforts must be made to develop research on qualifications, teaching, and teaching methods, and to place at the disposal of everyone the results arrived at in this connection by European centres or institutes of research and information.

*If it is seen and applied in this way in 1972, the activity of the European Social Fund could be equally important through the pooling of ideas and experience as through the financial aid given and the common choice of a qualification policy aimed at general development.*

The effectiveness of the Fund does not only depend on satisfying the requirements of a particular task, but is closely connected with the implementation of a *Community regional policy*.

This policy, if intended to satisfy the real needs of the population, must eventually permit a *greater control of migration*. Immediate common activity in favour of migrant workers is indispensable. The Fund makes possible an

important amelioration in the professional preparation of these workers on the lines laid down in "Preliminary Guidelines for a Community Social Policy".

## VII

In conclusion, the process of integration has given a European dimension to problems of employment in their economic and social context, and therefore to the appropriate solutions.

The interdependence of many problems and different policies linked to them is an irreversible reality.

The economic and monetary union would be largely deprived of its meaning if the Community did not implement, in addition to a coordination of general economic policies, effective policies to correct structural, sectoral, social, and regional imbalances.

The Commission is ready to research with the Member States into the means of concerting activities to procedure a new impetus and of achieving a better distribution of activities in a spirit of Community solidarity.

### III. HUNDREDTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 100th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was of a solemn nature. Before beginning to deal with the ordinary agenda, and formulate a certain number of Opinions,<sup>1</sup> the Committee met in academic session under the chairmanship of Mr Kuipers, with the following personalities in attendance: Mr Thorn, President-in-office of the Council, Mr Bersani, Vice-President of the European Parliament, Mr Coppé, Member of the Commission, the Permanent Representatives of the Member States and their deputies, the representatives of trade and professional organizations, and Mr Genton, former Secretary General of the Committee and a member of the French Senate. Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, who was unable to attend, sent a message in which he stressed the value which the Commission attaches to its cooperation with the Economic and Social Committee and the privileged role which it considers this to hold as the representative of the main economic and social forces in the Community. After paying tribute to the faith in the European cause which has inspired the different presidents and advisors of the Committee, Mr Malfatti, in his message, expressed the conviction that the place occupied by the Committee would assume a new dimension after enlargement. Finally, he addressed his best wishes to the Committee for ever-closer and more fruitful cooperation along the road towards European integration.

In the speeches made at this session, the merits of the Economic and Social Committee were extolled and the outlook for its future analysed in the context of the Community situation and enlargement. At the same time, certain speakers, in particular those belonging to the Committee, made known their views on the strengthening of the latter's role and the advisability of investing it with a right of initiative. All the speakers stressed the excellence of the relations existing between the Economic and Social Committee and the Community institutions. The following spoke in turn: Mr J.D. Kuipers, in his capacity as President of the Committee, Mr Gaston Thorn, Foreign Affairs Minister of Luxembourg, as President-in-office of the Council, Mr Albert Coppé, Member of the Commission, Mr Gingembre, on behalf of the General Interests Group, Mr Brenner as chairman of the Workers' Group, and Mr Ameye as Chairman of the Employers' Group in the Committee. Substantial excerpts from the different addresses are given below.

#### Address by Mr Kuipers, President of the Committee

In his address, the President of the Committee painted a general picture of the Community situation and expressed the hope that the enlarged Community

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 112 to 120.

would take on new vigour. In particular, he wished to see the present influence of the Committee increased and asked that it should be given a certain right of initiative. He expressed himself in the following terms:

“... It seems to me opportune to stress certain practical aspects of our activities... If our institution is to continue to accomplish the tasks vested in it by the Treaties and the further ones which it has been given as a consultative organ for the Council and the Commission, I consider that it is necessary to bring an everwider public to understand the Committee's role in the Community and the problems which its members and staff have to resolve...”

The number of meetings held in our Committee has risen from 20 in 1958 to 90 in 1961, 157 in 1964, 263 in 1967 and 393 in 1971. The number of Opinions and other official documents which we have approved in the course of the Plenary Sessions rose from 1 in 1958 to 14 in 1961, 28 in 1964, 34 in 1967, and the record figure of 68 last year.

If the political will to pursue and perfect the process of European cooperation and integration is finally equal to the desire for progress which inspires the economic and social life of the Community, it will appear that the stage in which we at present find ourselves was nothing other than the end of a preparatory phase. It is reasonable to expect that the activities of your Committee will become more important and the task of the Advisors heavier...

Whatever be the improvements which we will be able ourselves still to imagine in our procedure, whatever be the assistance we manage to obtain from outside, all this will only be means to be used with a view to an end. The knowledge that we have acquired of our respective problems, the respect that we have felt for the opinions of each one, the friendship born of our discussions—and even the interest for the Community that we have helped to generalize in our different countries—all these things are doubtless important. They add to the value of our work, but they remain secondary with respect to our real task which is to participate as partners in the building of a new Europe. Such is our ultimate objective, such is our only mission in Brussels.

Now that the real task, which consists of achieving sufficient unity in Europe to safeguard the future of the Community and guarantee the balanced progress on which this future depends—has appeared in all its complexity, and now that the changing requirements of our society have been more fully grasped, the essential value for a modern government of the dialogue engaged with the two sides of industry and with all those who represent economic life is clearly distinguished. No one any longer doubts that it is even necessary to

institutionalize joint consultation. In fact there is no acceptable alternative in the Community.

From the beginning this assembly has shared the point of view that it was necessary to advance rapidly in the field of harmonization. We hope that proposals made by the Commission after consulting the Governments of the Member States and the parties concerned, submitted for their opinion to the European Parliament and to this institution in conformity with the terms of the Treaties, and then duly reviewed, would generally present themselves at the last stage in a form easily acceptable for the Community.

We thought that it would be possible to make rapid progress. The desperately short catalogue of achievements in this so essential field of legislation reminds us sadly, however, of the resources wasted, the opportunities missed, and, above all, of the caprices of nationalism.

It appears that the technical progress in our generation is equivalent to that achieved in the course of the centuries of history which has preceded us. However, while we have behind us almost half a generation of Community efforts, we have achieved only a very tiny part of the tasks which we had set ourselves: to establish on a common basis efficient production of goods and services. Even such an elementary question as that of the mutual recognition of professional qualifications has not yet found a satisfactory solution.

The enlargement of the Community will accentuate both the need for harmonization and the difficulties which this implies. It should, however, impart a new impetus. Let us hope in any case that the work accomplished will not be called into question uselessly and that the formulation of new proposals will not be even more complicated than today. Let us hope also that when the time comes to take the final decisions in this second period of Community life, our Governments will understand that it is necessary to avoid new delays which have no *raison d'être*.

Those among you who have devoted such a great part of their time to these problems of harmonization will perhaps conclude, like me, that many questions as delicate as these can only find their solution by the normal democratic play of majority decisions. They may even have the feeling—which is mine—that we are here in a legislative field which should be one of the first to be transferred to the European Parliament to which our Committee, thanks to an amendment of the Treaty, would be authorized to submit its Opinions.

However important these questions of harmonization may be, they are only secondary details, to my mind, when we consider the wider implications of the union of the European peoples. They generally constitute only a part of the task which consists of readjusting the secondary aspects of our economy to cope with the realities of a period which no longer justifies the survival of

anachronistic arrangements which obviously very often, and to a large extent, owe their existence only to the instinct of self-preservation of certain local or national administrations.

This is why, ever since our institution has been in existence, its members have never ceased to express, and rightly so, the desire to advance towards something which would be much more than a Community of harmonized rules. Our fear that the attention of our Governments might be too much taken up by these matters, which often do not seem important to the ordinary citizen, has found expression in many discussions. We have called loudly for the political will to create an economic and monetary Europe, a social Europe, an agricultural Europe—briefly, a Europe of hope for young and old—and we have clearly made it understood in what way we thought this was realizable.

We have welcomed with satisfaction the memoranda drawn up by the Commission on the monetary, industrial, regional and agricultural policies. With the social and environment policies, these constitute an essential part of what must be achieved in our Community. Compared with this task, what has so far been done—and I do not wish to say that it was negligible—is situated, to a great extent, on a more modest plane, easier of access. So far, we have only tackled the tip of the iceberg.

The future of Europe largely depends on how we deal with the threats which very often lie in wait for us and defy us, hidden below the surface, with the whole armoury of non-tariff obstacles and other means of distorting intra-Community relations still available to the national authorities. As long as these threats continue to exist, there will not be any authentic free trade between our countries. We will continue to run the risk that unregulated politico-economic actions of the Member States will neutralize what has been done.

The time has therefore come for our Community to speed up the introduction of all the policies provided for under the Treaties in order to establish definitively healthy and fair rules of the game of which we have a pressing need.

From a more positive angle, this future also depends on action undertaken without delay with the aim of advancing further towards economic and monetary union and conferring on the Community its own identity in the concert of world affairs. We have been fed for so long on almost ritual speeches in favour of progress and cohesion that it must be hoped that the shock provoked by the monetary crisis and the threat against the fabric of world trade will at least have helped to remind us finally, and in an effective manner, that we must reach a political decision with view to wider horizons.

The future of Europe depends finally on our ability to prove that the responsibilities which have been accepted serve the interests of all. Once again, we must become aware of the fact that the concept of a Community of nations

in which the quest for national advantage appears as the criterion of cooperation constitutes a contradiction, an illusory political ambition, and above all, leads us to let pass a historical opportunity which will never return. We must therefore admit that our institutions have to be strengthened and that Community democracy must be guaranteed.

Our Treaties are no longer young and many things have changed since they were signed. The problems and sufferings of the outside world are growing almost from day to day. Our peoples are very desirous of progress for themselves, it is true. But we cannot forget the others. We need a joint and noble purpose within the framework of new priorities and new values. It becomes ever more necessary to revise the political and social attitudes of Europe towards the rest of the world. A democratic and dynamic Community, conscious of its responsibilities to the outside world can still keep its initial promise in this respect.

It seems to me that in such a Community the economic factors will not play the predominant role they occupy today, nor will the future appear as a simple linear projection of the present. More probably, this Community will ask greater efforts of us to respond jointly to the social and moral commands of our changing epoch. It will also be an endeavour to reintegrate into our society as active participants those who today prefer not to commit themselves and to reassure those who, because they fear the hold of this Community on their motherland and its possible diluting effects on their culture and interests, think they must cling to a protecting nationalism.

To my mind, it must inevitably be a Community in which society will increasingly feel the need for a permanent review of its economic and social objectives, that is to say the orientation of our collective energy. This would be one of the essential tasks of the democratic government which our Community, as such, will sooner or later have to create for itself.

Our consultative role no longer concerns only the specific proposals of the Commission. Following a satisfactory evolution, it also covers the philosophy propounded by the said Commission as regards future policies, as these are expressed in the reports and memoranda. In a few particular cases, there is now an exchange of views with the Commission, even before these more general concepts are formulated. We have welcomed these arrangements.

However, this does not prevent the activities of our Committee still being based in their essence on the concept of *a posteriori* consultation. I suggest that this procedure should in future be considered as inappropriate to the period in which we are living. For, when it is a matter of participating in the definition of future policies, even in the definition of the future itself, I

firmly believe that, as representatives of the economic and social life of the Community, we too should be associated with the preliminary studies.

That is why I suggest to those of our members whose task it is to review our rules of procedure to think about this point, pending the day, which we all look forward to, when our Economic and Social Committee is at last invested with a right of initiative.

I am convinced that it is in the vital interest of a democratic society—and in conformity with its very essence—that, as is the case in the five Member States which have similar institutions, management and labour and the representatives of the general interest meeting in this Assembly should be free to make their contribution whenever they judge it necessary to the development of the Community, to the maintenance of its dynamism and to the public interest.

I think, finally, that a future enlarged Committee enjoying a certain *right of initiative* and formally recognized as an institution of the Community, would occupy a very special and very enviable position to help this union of free nations to give the world an example of understanding and cooperation tending towards qualitative progress in all economic and social fields.

The Economic and Social Committee has certainly deserved to accede to new responsibilities and to show its worth once again. Its bases are solid, its traditions are established, its competence and its flexibility have been apparent in the course of the years, at the same time as its commitment to the cause of Europe, which is as complete as it is disinterested.

#### Address by Mr Thorn, President-in-office of the Council

Mr Thorn began by expressing the esteem and the gratitude of the Council for the work accomplished in the Committee over nearly fourteen years. He noted that despite the diversity of the opinions which find expression in the Economic and Social Committee, the latter had never lost sight of the higher interest of the objectives pursued by the European Communities. Speaking of relations between the Council and the Committee, Mr Thorn stressed the climate of mutual understanding in which both bodies worked.

The President of the Council voiced his optimism as to the overall situation of the Community and noted that, even if certain projects had not yet been achieved, what the Community had harvested constituted a solid basis for a future evolution in which the two sides of industry represented in the Economic and Social Committee should take an active part. Mr Thorn stated *inter alia*: "... The composition of the Committee has evolved since it was first set up and this evolution is marked both by continuity and rejuvenation. The first



is ensured by those members who have been sitting on the Committee for many years and the rejuvenation by the appointment of new members to allow for the development of the political, economic and social situation in the present six Member States of the Community.

All the members of the Committee contribute to the studies undertaken in common their knowledge and the fruits of experience which result from their active participations in the economic and social life of their country and of the Community as a whole. Each of you, therefore, by virtue of the function he occupies, has a different vision of things and represents well-defined interests by the action he carries on in his country. It is my pleasure to stress and to recognize that the Committee, despite the diversity of the opinions expressed within it, has never lost sight of the higher interest of the objectives pursued by the European Communities. Each of you has acted in the European spirit: you have thus contributed to the consolidation and development of the European edifice. Moreover, you have done it not only within the Committee, when it was a matter of drawing up Opinions or reports, but also in your organizations and in the presence of all those you have met and who, in one way or another are concerned by the decisions taken in Brussels and Luxembourg, and in particular by the Community policies.

It is to this positive and outward-looking attitude that the Council pays its warmest tribute."

Replying to Mr Kuipers, Mr Thorn said:

"You stressed in your address the value which the Committee attaches to a certain evolution of its tasks and of the methods of work which it is at present applying by virtue of its rules of procedure and the Treaties of Rome.

Some of these ideas have long been expressed and have come to the knowledge of the Council. In particular you expressed the wish that the possibility should be sought of associating the Committee even more closely with the studies which lead towards decisions at Community level. The Council is aware of the importance which should be attributed to the appropriate participation of the representatives of the different categories of economic and social life in the Community's decision-making procedures, for all the people that they represent are directly or indirectly concerned in the preparation of acts which must be decided on by the institutions of the Community and in particular by the implementation of the various Community policies.

You are certainly not expecting that I should be in a position this very day to give you a reply to questions which are thus posed, whereas I am at the very beginning of my mandate. Moreover, you will yourself know how to specify more precisely your views concerning these problems in the course of the

studies which your Working Party is to begin in the very near future. However, I can assure you that the suggestions of the Committee will be examined with the greatest interest and that the Council will certainly not fail to take the decisions which are in the interest of the proper functioning of the Community. You have, moreover, stressed that the provisions of the Treaties impose certain limits on the changes which can be made to the terms of reference and working methods of the Committee, and recognize that certain intentions cannot be translated into facts until after amendment of the Treaty. This remark brings out clearly how far we can go in this matter, and I would add that a possible amendment to the Treaties, which have just been accepted in their present form by the four applicant countries, could doubtless only be envisaged later, that is to say at a time when the enlarged Community will be in a position to begin considering this aim.

You have made some observations on the evolution of the Community in the past and you have uttered a judgment which seems a little pessimistic to me. I wonder whether this pessimism is fully justified. It is in the nature of modern man always to aspire to progress and to improve what has been accomplished, sometimes at the price of considerable efforts. I would say that this dynamic attitude is deserving of praise, but I would like also to stress that what the Community has achieved is in no way negligible. It is precisely this achievement and the prospect of evolution for which it holds out the hope that have led Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland and Norway to engage in negotiations with a view to their membership of this Community and enabled them on Saturday last to arrive at an agreement with the founder Member States of the European Community.

In making this remark, I do not wish to deny that the efforts of the Community institutions have not fulfilled all hopes. I, too, would have wished that it had been possible to cover much more important stages in certain fields. However, I realize very well that, from the objective point of view, there exist certain situations which make it impossible in the near future to carry out various decisions or agreements, even though the Member States or the Council, in common accord with the Commission, have agreed to announce certain intention.

It is with all this in mind that I express with you the hope that the achievement of economic and monetary union may advance as desired, and this particularly from the angle of an enlarged Community now that the situation on the monetary plane has taken on a new form. I am also convinced that the work of harmonization will progress in all fields of interest for the complete establishment of the common market.

In order that all these efforts may succeed, the support of all economic and social circles is indispensable. It is your Committee which represents them,

and it is therefore your support which is necessary to us. Once the new States have definitively become members of the Community, you are going to welcome among you representatives of the different categories of their economic and social life. During the negotiations, it was decided that the new members coming from these countries would join you for that part of your four-year term remaining to run. This decision is indeed the expression of the will to ensure the continuity of your work, which is important for the integration of the new States into the Community. Your mission will, therefore, be enhanced, and your actions will have to be directed to communicating to the new members your own constructive and dynamic attitude, so that the enlarged Committee may be for the wider Community what the present Committee has been, and still is, for the Community as at present constituted: a living force and a support for all efforts undertaken to advance and lead to a successful conclusion the building of Europe undertaken in the interest of its prosperity and of peace throughout the whole world.

#### Address by Mr Coppé, member of the Commission

On behalf of the Commission, Mr Coppé also paid tribute to the work accomplished by the Committee and expressed his pleasure at the good relations which have always existed between the two institutions.

Speaking of enlargement and the political, economic and social transformations accompanying it, he hoped that the Community would master these transformations and become a central factor in the life of our society.

Mr Coppé stressed the value of the dialogue with the two sides of industry for the achievement of any Community policy and pointed out that the progress of the work of building Europe would offer the Economic and Social Committee new bases to the extent that the traditional dialogue could be widened and deepened. The Commission was prepared to study with the greatest attention all suggestions from the Committee to this end. Among other things, Mr Coppé said:

"... The Community edifice is at present undergoing transformations which concern its very foundations. The European and world situation has made enormous demands on us and it cannot be gainsaid that we have achieved much. Whether we think of the conclusion of the enlargement operation, the strengthening of Community solidarity in the social or agricultural sector, the opening of new horizons by the adoption of the plan for economic and monetary union, or of our presence on the international scene, the year 1971 has been rich in achievements.

However, we cannot but note that these achievements have not been sufficient. To be convinced of this, it is sufficient to think of the monetary crisis, the

difficulties experienced by the common agricultural market and the delay which we have been obliged to accept in implementing the plan for the economic and monetary union.

The rapid evolution of European and international realities reveals how incomplete and partial the European edifice still is. This being so, we must find in ourselves the great dynamic force which will enable the Community to evolve at the same pace as events. Many factors are contributing to such a transformation.

Firstly, the adhesion of the United Kingdom, Norway, Ireland and Denmark to the Community, which bears witness to the latter's power of attraction changes the geopolitical map of Europe. It gives the Community the dimension necessary to attain its political objectives. It also confers greater responsibility on it, on the international stage.

Secondly, while new balances are beginning to take shape, the major international partners are increasingly requesting Europe to make a more important contribution to world developments. There is an external reality which weighs upon the Community. Hence the need that, in the political, military, monetary and trade fields, Europe should affirm its own identity and shoulder all its responsibilities. The alternative is a simple one; either Europe, strengthened by its unity, will participate in the establishment of new structures for the world order, or it will become a passive object of this order, reacting to events, but not acting.

Thirdly, our societies incessantly demand that more should be done to satisfy collective aspirations concerning the quality of life. There is an increasingly sharply felt need to remedy disequilibria created by economic growth itself. Europe is the only framework in which these problems are susceptible of solution; without it, there would be a danger of stimulating the search for national solutions and this would lead to a progressive loosening of Community solidarity, at the same time as the introduction of inadequate solutions.

From this I come to a particularly topical point: relations with the Economic and Social Committee.

The progress made in building Europe will offer the Economic and Social Committee new opportunities for action. It will be possible to enlarge and deepen the traditional dialogue. It is with this in mind, Mr President, that I want to assure you that the Commission will study with the utmost care any suggestions which you may wish to make to it. Whether it be a matter of practical problems or of questions concerning details of cooperation between your Committee and the Commission, we will leave no stone unturned to find the most appropriate solutions.

And it is our Community which must be the architect of those transformations which I mentioned a little while ago. It is obvious that we must be the architects of these transformations. To this end, the Community must become a central element in the life of our societies. Up to the present, the Community venture has advanced above all in terms of the different sectors. The problems facing us now demand a global approach. There can no longer be any question of applying a commercial policy and an agricultural policy; there must be an overall policy covering all fields.

It is with this end in view that the Commission has vigorously supported the idea of a new Summit Conference of the Heads of States or Governments of the enlarged Community. We are convinced that the options which arise must be dealt with at the highest political level. We are equally convinced that it would be dangerous, that the period preceding the entry into operation of the Community of Ten should take on the aspect of a waiting period. The Community's role in the world, its strengthening, and its internal organization, particularly the functioning of our institutions and their democratization, as you yourself pointed out, Mr President, such are the great questions which will have to be discussed at this summit.

For this evolution, the role of the two sides of industry is a capital one. The Commission—like the high authority of ECSC—has always stressed the need for management and labour to be closely associated with the work of building the Communities. Today still, their particular role appears irreplaceable. The difficult problems which confront our societies may find valid solutions to the extent that all those with responsibility place their energy and their experience in the service of our enterprise. The union of the peoples of Europe is being achieved day after day in joint discussion at all levels of the multiple questions connected with the transformations going on, which moreover, we will not stop and which will occur with or without each one of us.

It is with this conviction that the Commission took the initiative of convening for the month of April an important conference on industry and society: it was with this conviction that the Commission has worked for close association of the two sides of industry in the elaboration of a European development policy in the framework of the new European Social Fund; it is with this conviction that the Commission is determined to accord the widest welcome to the ideas and initiatives coming from management and labour...”.

#### Address by Mr Gingembre for the General Interests Group

On behalf of the General Interests Group and of its Chairman, Mr Aschoff, who was prevented from being present by health reasons, Mr Gingembre

expressed his pleasure at the future prospects for the Committee resulting from enlargement. Mentioning the specific nature of his Group, which was composed of various categories representing almost half of the active population, Mr Gingembre expressed the hope that it would continue in the future to play its liaison and arbitration role among the various sectors of society. He also hoped that the Committee would be closely associated with the primordial problems which the Community would have to solve in the near future, when it will be important, above all, that the Community countries should manage, over and above technical questions, to forge a common political will. In particular he made the following remarks:

“... The 100th meeting of our Committee, which justifies this exceptional sitting, coincides precisely with a no less exceptional situation, that of the enlargement of the Community.

In this way, our Committee stands out by a sort of instinctive will which it has to mark its place even more at the precise moment when historical acts are happening which will dominate the evolution of Europe for all these years ahead. All the circles which make up our Committee approach this evolution without complexes, as they are convinced of their importance, of the eminent place they occupy in economic and social life and of the role they play in the political life of their country.

They therefore know the importance of this Committee and regret that it is not sufficiently understood that it constitutes an incomparable range of all the activities making up economic and social life whose meeting, in one and the same place at European level, requires that it be given a wider audience so that it may really feel that the role to which it is entitled is conceded to it, and that once this role has been affirmed it should not be left in ignorance of the positive results of its labours, so that it may not have the impression of working too often for nothing.

Among these activities, only those are heard of and provoke interest which, by reason of the power of the organizations represented or the homogeneity of the circles for which they speak, seem to suffice to maintain the dialogue unaided.

As the representative of the Third Group, you will allow me, gentlemen, to regret this trend, which would deny the economic and social value of categories which have their own problems, whose economic value and actions are indispensable to the proper functioning of the economy, and which represent 50% of the gainfully employed population.

These categories, which are not recognized as “social partners”, are an appreciable factor of economic and social balance which, within the Committee, often plays a liaison and arbitration role not to be scorned. And they also prove their maturity, since, despite their diversity, they agree among themselves!

True, we know that this year, 1972, will be a year of mutation, and that it is necessary, in order to make the work of the Committee effective, to organize it better and, above all; to make it better known. Often we have the impression that we are marking time, strangled by rules which seem too narrow, or by tasks which do not seem to fall within our province.

Important questions escape us, whereas the composition of the Committee is such that they correspond exactly to the fields in which it could contribute valid Opinions. Others, which are very technical, or too technical, clutter up the agenda to the detriment of more important discussions.

We therefore urge, with you, that we be put in a position to deal with questions which seem primordial to us. This would enable us to believe that we are participating effectively and in profitable fashion to the building of Europe.

I do not think that this Europe can be built solely by debates on technical questions, but by standing up courageously to the basic difficulties in order to forge between the countries which compose it a common will to overcome these difficulties in the light of one and the same ideal...”.

#### **Address by Mr Brenner, Chairman of the Workers' Group**

Mr Brenner, Chairman of the Workers' Group, wanted the role of the Economic and Social Committee to be strengthened in the framework of the European institutions, whose proper functioning implied democratic decisions which the trade union organizations had always supported. Mr Brenner stressed that the powers of the Committee would have to be strengthened, so that it might fully assume its function as a representative advisory organ making an effective contribution to the implementation of the Community's policies.

To this end, he wished that the Community should be given a right of initiative on the model of the national economic and social Councils, and greater publicity for its work. Mr Brenner expressed himself in the following terms:

“... The development of our institution knows no halt. With the enlargement of the Community and the achievement in the course of this decade of economic and monetary union, the Economic and Social Committee is entering on a new phase. Having reached this turning point, we must draw up a critical balance-sheet of our activities and draw from it the necessary conclusions for the future which will enable us to attain the greatest possible degree of efficacy.

A little while ago, President Kuipers quoted a few figures which illustrate most eloquently the work done by the Economic and Social Committee. But he

rightly drew attention also to the measures needed to improve the Committee's internal structure, to increase its effectiveness and to strengthen its influence. In this connection I would like to say the following clearly: A great number of eminent representatives of the economic and social life of the Community are still prepared to make their contributions to the work of this Committee and this is a proof of their high sense of responsibility. But this readiness to cooperate with the Economic and Social Committee can only decline if we do not succeed in giving the latter its proper place in the Community.

The studies of the Economic and Social Committee must be placed in the setting of the democratic character of the concept of Community policy, that is to say, with consideration given to the function of the various Community bodies. From the very outset, the democratic trade unions came out for European integration, and at every setback and every crisis which the Community has experienced they furnished the proof that they are an important pillar of the notion of Europe.

However, we continue to believe that the Community will only become really stable on the day when its structure is based on the principles of democracy. Among these principles mention must be made of direct elections of deputies to a European Parliament with greater powers and the creation of decision-making bodies democratically controlled and invested with clearly defined powers. However, mention must also be made of the development of the Economic and Social Committee, which must become a consultative Community body, genuinely representative and in a position, not only to issue Opinions on the various technical problems, but also to throw its thinking into the balance when it is a matter of framing Community policies.

As I am one of the rare advisors who has belonged to the Committee since its inception, I would, however, like to take this opportunity to thank the Council and the Commission for their readiness, which has made itself felt on several occasions in recent years, to take account of the importance of the Economic and Social Committee. Despite this, the time has come to draw the conclusions from the development which has occurred so far. To this end we have concrete proposals in the Workers' Group for the strengthening of the powers and efficacy of the Economic and Social Committee. The right of initiative holds an important place in our proposals, but is not the main point. The whole role which the Committee can and should play in the creation of a European public opinion must be considerably reassessed.

A few days ago, in the course of a solemn ceremony, the Accession Treaties with Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway were signed. For the Economic and Social Committee, which has always come out in its Opinions in favour of the enlargement of the Community, this event is a matter for



special satisfaction. It should be pointed out here that not once in the speeches made on this occasion was there any mention of the Economic and Social Committee. None the less, the event as such has every reason to give special satisfaction to the latter, which in its Opinions had always advocated the enlargement of the Community. But we should not be satisfied merely to rejoice in this development. The enlargement of the Community will bring in its wake a multitude of new problems, for the Economic and Social Committee as for others.

I am not thinking primarily of the technical problems of organization which will have to be solved and which, moreover, it should be possible to solve. Much more important are the political, economic and social problems which will call for our attention in the framework of the enlarged Community. As a meeting point between the representatives of economic and social life, the Economic and Social Committee will have an important role to play, for, better than any other organ, it is in a position to contribute to the effective functioning of the Community, to narrow the differences between diverging interests, and to develop Community concepts.

In principle, the 100th Plenary Session of our Committee should be the occasion of paying tribute to what has been achieved hitherto and of stressing the culminating points of our past activities. If, despite everything, I have laid the stress mainly on the need to think of our work from a new angle, this is because I was thinking of the future and the important tasks it has in store for us.

I think that we should not increase the quantity of our studies at any price, but rather improve their quality.

From this angle, I would like to refer to the report of the President of the Committee, Mr Kuipers, on the future outlook. In this report it is very clearly stated that the Committee must again urge that the internal procedures be amended and that the possibility of exercising a right of initiative should be introduced, this need also being part of the "package" which must be submitted as rapidly as possible.

Thus it is in no case merely a matter of the right of initiative, but of a whole body of innovations concerning principles, which are linked one to another.

In 1963 already, the Serwy Report recognized the basic problems of the Economic and Social Committee, which have lost nothing of their topicality since then, whether it be in the matter of objectives of organization or of working methods. It is in particular the following six points which are worthy of all our attention:

1. Publicity of the Committee's meetings and studies;

2. Right of initiative for the Committee;
3. Creation of Working parties and their activities;
4. Checks on the action taken by the Council and Commission as a result of Opinions of the Committee;
5. Participation of experts and technical advisors in meetings;
6. The stage at which the Committee is consulted.

These ideas correspond completely with the opinions of the Workers' Group in this Committee and on all these points we are also at one with the workers' organizations in the new member countries.

In all those countries where an economic and social committee exists, it has wider powers than our Committee. Such a situation is obviously a challenge.

I am convinced that the Council, the Commission and all the members of this Committee are aware of one serious danger. If this Committee is not soon given greater importance within the Community organs, we must expect to see appearing signs of regression, fraught with grave consequences.

Tomorrow in the setting of the Economic and Monetary Union we will have to bear a heavy responsibility which will not bind us on the national plane alone.

It is for this reason that we must all prepare the way ahead in good time, and give the Economic and Social Committee the rights and the dynamic qualities which it needs to accomplish its future tasks.

#### Address of Mr Ameye, Chairman of the Employers' Group

In his capacity of Chairman of the Employers' Group, Mr Ameye began by expressing his gratitude to the institutions for the understanding they have shown over many years.

Stressing the difference of nature between economic life and political life, he noted the need for good communications and permanent contact at the institutional level between the socio-professional circles and political authorities.

Among others things Mr Ameye said:

"... It would seem that there is a difference of nature between the activities of economic life and those of the political world. Although the economy evolves in a permanent and continuous fashion, political initiatives are taken rather by stages. It is for this reason that, since the inception of the Community, we, the representatives of economic and social life, have had the feeling that we were either lagging behind or way out ahead of the politicians.

This lack of parallel advance is in the nature of things, and we must learn to live with it. But I believe, like the other speakers this afternoon, that it is important to see to it that communications are well established between those organs of differing nature represented by the Council of Ministers and the Commission on the one hand, and the European Parliament and Economic and Social Committee on the other.

Indeed, it must not be forgotten—and we do not forget—that it is the politicians who made the European Economic Community possible. But I think that they, in their turn, do not forget either that it is the leaders of economic and social life who most rapidly occupied the ground and often went beyond the decisions taken by the governments or the European authorities in fortunate anticipation of things to come.

In this way, we serve the joint work in different fashions and if our communications and the understanding we have of each other's motivations could be further improved, I have no doubts at all that our cooperation would be even more fruitful.

I believe also that we must ask the Council of Ministers and the Commission to continue to accord us what they have given us since the outset, that is to say, confidence in the future.

We, who are responsible for economic and social life, have staked all on the promises that eminent statesmen and politicians have made and which the governments of our countries have, in fact, subscribed to. We must be able to continue to have this confidence, which alone enables us, in the fields which are ours, to take the important decisions which will commit the future. Today the Community is at the crossroads. It has been stressed that these are the crossroads of enlargement, but they are also the crossroads of danger, for the free world is living through one of the most hazardous periods it has experienced since the end of the Second World War, both on the economic and social and on the monetary plane.

We are obviously faced with difficulties which arise not only from our internal situation and our own problems, but also from outside. And this is the reason why we expect of those who have blazed the trail and gone ahead of us at certain times, that they should overcome these difficulties by working even more actively to build a genuine Europe, based not only on the economic and monetary union, but also on wider political solidarity. This seems absolutely necessary to us. Build for us a good political Europe and we will build for you a good European economy”.

## Functions and composition of the Economic and Social Committee

The business of the Economic and Social Committee, which was established by the Rome Treaties,<sup>1</sup> as a consultative organ of the Commission and Council, is to associate the different groups of economic and social life in the building of Europe and to enable them to make their voices heard with the European Executives. The Committee is composed of representatives of the different categories of economic and social life—producers, agriculturalists, transporters, workers, business people and artisans, liberal professions and representatives of the general interests.

The action of this consultative body enables the European institutions to assess, at the time when draft laws, regulations and administrative provisions are being framed, the reactions of economic and social circles and to obtain from these information which is all the more valuable as the European institutions do not have any administration of their own at national or local levels. The Economic and Social Committee thus rounds off the means of information available to the institutions. An even more important aspect is the fact that consultation by the institutions of the trade and professional organizations through the intermediary of the Committee contributes a privileged qualitative element when this consultation brings out, not only the various positions taken up, but at the same time the median line between them and the possibilities of compromise solutions which exist between the viewpoints expressed by the representatives of the different interest groupings.

In addition, the Economic and Social Committee ensures the dissemination of better knowledge of the Community's legislative activity with the public opinion directly concerned.

The establishment of a permanent dialogue between the political authorities and the various categories of economic and social life, helps to create an essential aspect of Community political life: the consensus of economic transactors vis-à-vis the decisions taken in Brussels.

It is compulsory that the Economic and Social Committee be consulted by the Commission or the Council in the cases provided for in the Treaties of Rome.<sup>2</sup> In addition, it may be consulted by the Executives in all cases in which the latter

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<sup>1</sup> Article 4, 193 to 198, EEC Treaty; Article 3, 165 to 170, ECSC Treaty.

<sup>2</sup> Consultation of the Committee is obligatory in the following fields:

EEC: agriculture, free movement of workers, right of establishment, services, transport, approximation of legislation, social policy, European Social Fund, vocational training;  
Euratom: research and teaching programmes, creation of schools to train specialists, health protection, access to qualified employment in the nuclear field, insurance contracts concerning the coverage of atomic hazards.

think this advisable. Since it was set up, the Committee has worked out more than 400 Opinions, reports and studies.

The Committee has 101 members—24 for Germany, 12 for Belgium, 24 each for France and Italy, 5 for Luxembourg and 12 for the Netherlands. Its members are appointed for four years by the Council of the European Communities on proposal from the various governments. The agreements concerning the enlargement of the Community provide that the number of members shall rise to 153, of which 24 for Great Britain and 9 each for Ireland, Denmark and Norway, plus one further member for the Luxembourg delegation.

The mandate of the members is renewable. As the Committee was last renewed on 23 August 1970, the present four-year period will end in 1974.

The Committee chooses its President and its Bureau from among its members for a period of two years. The Bureau, which has fifteen members, organizes the Committee's work.

The Committee has specialized sections for the main fields coming under the Treaties. These sections are at present eight in number and to them must be added three Subcommittees for questions likely to interest several sections at once. The specialized sections are instructed by the Bureau to work out Opinions on specific problems on which the Council and the Commission have asked for consultations.

The Plenary Meeting, on the basis of the opinions of the sections, works out its own Opinions, which are sent (with the corresponding reports from the sections) to the Council and the Commission. The Plenary Meetings of the Committee are not public.

The Committee was set up on the model of the economic and social councils which exist in most Community countries. However, it should be noted that it has more limited powers than those of its opposite numbers at national level. In this way it has no formal right of initiative, and is deprived of total authority over its internal procedures and practically of all publicity.

## **IV. INTERNATIONAL EVENTS IN THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL FIELD (V)**

The events which have occurred in this field since the beginning of 1972 have taken on many different forms: positions adopted by the Commission and the Council, Community-United States discussions, but, above all, commercial negotiations with the USA.

### **I. COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS**

**Second round of commercial negotiations between the Community  
and the United States**  
(14 January 1972)

No communiqué was forthcoming at the end of this new negotiating session. As at the negotiations in December the United States delegation was led by Mr William Eberle, Special Representative of the United States, President to the commercial negotiations, and the Community delegation by Mr Theodorus Hijzen, a Director-General of the Commission.

During the meeting both delegations were able to shed full light on their respective viewpoints and to determine how agreement might be reached on certain points still at issue. At the end of the meeting the Commission undertook to draw up a report for the Council.

**Commission report to the Council on the commercial negotiations  
with the United States**

During the meetings of 19 and 26 January the Commission gave details of the progress made in the negotiations and drew up a report to be submitted to the Council concerning the points upon which progress had been made towards achieving an understanding and those points upon which disagreement still reigned. The Commission was to elaborate on this report orally before the Council.

**Council session**  
(1 February 1972)

The Council devoted a large part of its session of 1 February 1972 to a study of the written report and oral memorandum of the Commission. The following

statement was released to the press by the Council at the end of its session:

“After discussing the report presented by the Commission on the stage reached in the negotiations with the United States delegation, the Council decided upon common lines of action in respect of the different questions dealt with with a view to amending or extending the mandate given previously to the Commission.

In accordance with the Enlargement Treaty, these common lines of action will be forwarded to the Acceding States for their consideration. In accordance, likewise, with the obligations entered into by the Community in various agreements, the following countries will be informed of the measures being considered in respect of US citrus fruits: Spain, Greece, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

The Committee of Permanent Representatives was given the task of making final adjustments to the Council Directives once the above discussions and exchanges of information are completed provided, of course, that the written approval of the Council is obtained.”

These discussions and exchanges of information have taken place independently of one another and, in this way, the Council reached final agreement on the common lines of action (transmitted in written form) on the morning of Thursday, 3 February 1972. The common lines of action were to supplement and complete the initial directives for negotiating on increased stocks of cereals and provisions concerning citrus fruit (oranges and grapefruits). Furthermore on the basis of a text drawn up *ad referendum* by the delegations of the United States and of the Community, the Council adopted directives for a common announcement concerning a programme of multilateral negotiations for 1972-73 and subsequent years.

### Third round of negotiations

(Thursday and Friday, 3 and 4 February 1972)

The delegations of the United States and of the Community, led, as in previous sessions, by Mr Eberle and Mr Hijzen respectively, met again on 3 and 4 February in Brussels.

At the end of a limited session in which Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission responsible for external trade, took part both delegations reached an agreement in the early afternoon of 4 February.

The Commission informed the Council immediately of the agreement, which was concluded on 11 February.

Below is the text of the Commission memorandum to the Council (with the three documents it comprises) as well as the public statement made on 11 February by the Commission's spokesman.

**Commission Memorandum to the Council on the Results of the commercial negotiations with the United States**

(4 February 1972)

In its Decision of 17 December 1971 the Council authorized the Commission to open commercial negotiations with the United States in order to settle in the near future, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage, certain specific problems that obtain in the field of commercial relations with this country.

The Commission consulted the Special Committee provided for in Article 113 of the Treaty throughout the negotiations. The Commission informs the Council that it had completed these negotiations, which resulted in the drawing up by both delegations of three documents which the Council will find annexed to this memorandum.

These documents are:

1. A draft letter addressed by the Community to the United States Government.
2. A draft letter addressed by the United States Government to the Community.
3. A draft declaration drawn up by both the Community and the United States.

The Commission submits the results of the negotiations to the Council and recommends that the Council kindly conclude the proposed agreements on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty.

1.

Mr President,

This letter is to confirm that in the negotiations between the European Community and the United States the European Community made known its intention to take the following measures:



### 1. *Cereal stocks*

During the 1971/72 farming year the Community will increase its normal carry-over stock of wheat which, according to forecasts, should amount to 2.4 millions tons, by 1.5 millions tons.

For 1972/73 the Community is also willing to increase its cereal stocks.

The amount of cereal stocked will depend upon the situation of the market which will be discussed in due course.

### 2. *Export refunds*

In observation of the common policy rules the Community will see to it that the practical implementation of the refund system for cereals until the end of the 1971/72 farming year does not lead to any disturbances in trade flows that may benefit the Community.

### 3. *Oranges and grapefruits*

The customs duty levied on Community imports of sweet oranges (ex 08.02 A) from the United States and other suppliers that enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment will be an ad valorem one of 5% between 1 June and 30 September 1972 and between 1 June and 30 September 1973.

The customs duty levied on Community imports of grapefruits (08.02 D) from the United States and other suppliers that enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment will be an ad valorem one of 4% between 1 April 1972 and 31 December 1973.

### 4. *Tobacco*

The Community states that the fiscal system it is to implement in order to create a common market for manufactured tobacco will result in a neutral levy, in accordance with the need for increased, fair and balanced competition for all interested parties.

The Community declares that, when the time comes, it is ready to hold conversations with the United States on the questions of harmonizing taxes levied on manufactured tobacco.

## 5. *Treaty of Accession*

GATT will be notified of the Treaty of Accession immediately after it has been signed. GATT will then examine the Treaty of Accession according to the procedures provided for in Article XXIV as soon as the texts have been forwarded to the Contracting Parties. As is the usual practice, all provisions which come under the competencies of GATT will be examined. The Community intends to supply GATT in due course with all the documentation required before the renegotiation of tariffs in accordance with Article XXIV: 6 can begin. This will immediately follow the ratification procedures which, according to the provisions of the Treaty, are expected to be completed by 31 December 1972 at the latest.

The European Community acknowledge that the United States accept the principle of reciprocity and mutual advantage as a basis for solving the problems that exist in respect of their economic relations and it will tackle the problems brought up by the United States with this in mind.

2.

Mr President,

This letter is to confirm that during the negotiations between the United States and the European Community the United States made it known that the aim of their national agricultural programmes is to increase by 10% their stocks of cereals during the 1971/72 farming year, when production is expected to reach 231 million metric tons. The United States also made it known that the aim of their agricultural programmes is to make an additional reduction in the area of land sown with cereals destined for use as fodder and with wheat by 18 million and 8 million acres respectively during the 1972/73 farming year. The United States takes note of the statement made by the Community concerning the harmonization of taxes levied on manufactured tobacco and makes known its intention of availing itself, should it deem appropriate, of the Community offer to discuss this matter, without prejudicing the other means it has at its disposal for defending its interests.

The United States acknowledges that the European Community accepts the principle of reciprocity and mutual advantage as a basis for solving the problems that exist in respect of their economic relations and it will tackle the problems brought up by the European Community with this in mind.

3.

*Declaration*

"The United States and the European Community, within the framework of the negotiations they have entered into, have agreed to transmit the following Declaration to the Director-General of GATT so that it may be forwarded to the Contracting Parties. Other Contracting Parties are invited to associate themselves with this Statement in so far as and at the moment they deem expedient.

\*

The United States and the Community acknowledge that it is necessary to reexamine international economic relations in their entirety with a view to negotiating what improvements are necessary on account of the structural changes that have taken place during recent years. This reexamination will deal, *inter alia*, with all aspects of trade, including measures which hamper or disturb trade flows in agricultural products, raw materials and industrial products. Special attention will be paid to the problems facing developing countries.

\*

The United States and the Community undertake to begin and to give active support to the extremely wide-ranging multilateral negotiations that are to take place in 1973 within the framework of GATT (provided that the internal authorization that may be necessary for the above is granted) and the aims of which will be to achieve growth and a greater degree of freedom in world trade in addition to an improvement in the standard of living of all peoples. These aims can be achieved, *inter alia*, by the gradual removal of barriers to trade and by an improvement in the way world trade is managed. The Community declares that in appropriate cases the conclusion of international product agreements is also a means of achieving these aims. The United States declare that such agreements are not a useful approach to the problem of achieving these aims.

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The multilateral negotiations will be carried out on the basis of mutual advantage and mutual commitment entailing total reciprocity and they will cover both agricultural and industrial trade. The largest possible number of countries should participate actively in the negotiations.

\*

The United States and the Community have agreed to begin and to support an analysis and evaluation throughout 1972, within the framework of GATT, of

the diverse ways in which multilateral negotiations on long-term problems affecting all aspects of international trade could be organized.

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The United States and the Community will strive to make use of every opportunity within GATT to settle specific commercial problems which, if overcome, would lessen existing tensions and will do their utmost to make new progress in the matters now being discussed by the Committee for Trade in Industrial Products and the Agricultural Committee of GATT. They acknowledge that progress made in GATT in 1972 towards solving specific problems might make it easier for a new major initiative to be undertaken within GATT in respect of longer-term commercial problems.

**Statement made by the Commission's Spokesman**

(11 February 1972)

"On 17 December 1971 the Council authorized the Commission to open commercial negotiations with the United States and drew up the directives within the framework of which these negotiations were to be carried out. These directives were slightly amended on 1 February 1972.

A Commission delegation carried out these negotiations with a delegation from the United States led by the American Ambassador Eberle, Special Representative of the President of the United States for commercial negotiations.

The negotiations ended on 4 February 1972 and the Commission submitted a report on them to the Council of Ministers.

The Council has now concluded the agreement: its content conforms with the conclusions the two delegations reached on 4 February."

## **II. MONETARY MATTERS**

**Commission memorandum  
on the organization of monetary and financial relations  
within the Community**

On 12 January the Commission, after examining the developments that followed the Washington decisions of 17 and 18 December, drew up a

memorandum to be forwarded to the Council on the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community.<sup>1</sup>

This meeting of the Commission had been preceded by a session of the Committee of Central Bank Governors on 10 January in Basle. On 13 January the Monetary Committee began its study of the Commission memorandum.

In a statement made on the behalf of the Commission before the European Parliament on 18 January in Luxembourg, Mr Barre was to review the situation and analyse the Commission's proposals when presenting the Commission's Annual Report on the economic situation in the Community on behalf of the Commission.

The essential points of Mr Barre's statement follow.

#### Statement made by Mr Barre

"In the economic and financial field the past year has been a challenging one for the Community.

The ink on the Council Resolution concerning the setting up by stages of an economic and monetary union within the Community was hardly dry when exchange relations within the Community were thrown into confusion. Since certain fundamental problems had until then been neglected or only very superficially dealt with, the Member States were unable to adopt a common front to combat the disruptive factors that had their origin outside the Community. Once more the common agricultural policy was affected, since the mechanisms put into place to ensure its functioning imply a satisfactory degree of economic and monetary integration that does not yet exist.

When the international crisis reached its height on 15 August 1971, the uncertainties that it had caused in the monetary and commercial field increased the difficulties facing the Community. They had an unfavourable effect on firms' investment plans at a moment when growth in the Community was already slowing down and when inflationary tendencies were becoming more marked.

In the middle of December the agreements reached in Washington attenuated the uneasiness. The existence of new rates of exchange is helping to reduce the insecurity that obtained in the monetary field. The removal of the surtax and the discriminatory measures decided upon or planned by the United States reduces the risks of a trade war.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-1972, Part One, Ch. I (second part = complete text of the memorandum).

At the beginning of this year 1972 what will be the economic future of the Community and the rest of the world ?

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Developments in the world economy during 1972 will depend to a large extent on the monetary situation that will evolve as a result of the Washington Agreements. These Agreements which, initially, were greeted with enthusiasm are now looked upon with much reserve. One must be careful of judging them too strongly either way.

The Ministers of the Group of Ten sought a rapid solution to the international monetary crisis, since this was in the interests of everyone. The countries whose currencies were floating found themselves in an economic situation that was becoming more and more difficult; those which had introduced controls in an attempt to protect their economies were compelled, by force of circumstances, continuously to tighten these controls. The distortions in exchange rates became a source of concern. The danger that commercial reprisals might be taken increased. And so a solution to this anarchic situation was a matter of pressing necessity. This was the main reason why the Agreements of 18 December were concluded.

It would be unfair to dispute the positive aspects of these Agreements. They bring an end to floating exchange rates. By authorizing on a provisional basis the Central Banks to respect margins of fluctuation of more or less 2.25% either side of the new exchange rates, which they must now defend, they introduce a degree of flexibility that is justified by the circumstances but still smaller than that envisaged earlier by different parties.

By making the way clear for commercial negotiations, following the removal of the surtax, they remove the spectre of unilateral protectionist measures. Finally, they represent the first sign of a process of international concertation in respect of decisions which undoubtedly come under exclusive national sovereignty but which must take account of the common interest.

It would be wrong and dangerous, however, to believe that the agreements signed in Washington settle all the problems thrown up by the international monetary crisis. It is enough to read through the last paragraph of the communiqué published after the Group of Ten meeting to gain an understanding of what exactly remains to be discussed and done. In addition to the questions concerning the reform of the international monetary system that will involve long discussions, there are three matters of major short-term importance.

Firstly, there is the question of a return to a certain degree of dollar convertibility. Everyone knows that the United States cannot be asked to

undertake commitments that it will be unable to observe; measures, however, would have to be taken which would allow the International Monetary Fund to function normally and which would ensure, in well-defined cases, a limited dollar convertibility.

Secondly, there is the problem of financing the United States' balance of payments deficit; it is difficult to believe that the monetary realignment will, within in a very short period, result in the balance of payments becoming balanced; one certainly expects capital to return to the United States during the next few months and this will help reduce the deficit in the future. No one knows, however, how much of this capital will return. It is, therefore, quite likely that within the next few months this question of financing the American deficit will have to be dealt with. How will this be done? By the accumulation of new dollar balances by Central Banks or by normal methods of international credit? The question is important and still has to be answered.

Finally, it cannot be denied that short-term capital movements have during the last few years been disruptive factors within the international monetary system, whether caused by differences in interest rates in Europe and the United States or instigated by speculators hoping to cash in on parity changes; It is a matter of pressing necessity that the problems caused by such capital movements be settled by a concerted policy at international level; otherwise, the maintenance of stable exchange rates in the world economy may periodically be endangered, since the least sign of tension or the least rumour can nowadays release speculative pressures which are all the greater in view of the considerable amount of migratory capital.

Irrespective of these precise problems, a more general, if not more fundamental approach must be sought: the recent monetary realignment alone will be unable to reestablish a better balance in the international monetary system. Just how effective the parity changes will prove to be depends on the policies of stability implemented in the countries concerned as well as those implemented in the United States where there is a fundamental disequilibrium in the balance of payments. In addition, changes in exchange rates can only be of limited effectiveness when the disequilibrium in the balance of payments is connected with structural factors and is also due to circumstantial factors outside the economic field. This is why certain difficulties will undoubtedly continue in the field of international monetary relations. The functioning of the international monetary system during the next few years will, therefore, require constant attention from and close cooperation between national and international monetary authorities.

The present Community and tomorrow the enlarged Community can play a leading role in this cooperation.

In spite of the internal difficulties it has experienced during the last few months, and which find their explanation in objective factors rather than in a lack of Community will, the Community has, throughout the recent international negotiations, maintained the stance that the Council adopted last September and with which Great Britain has associated itself all along.

The agreements signed in Washington are an obvious indication of the success with which this stance met since the monetary realignment, as was the Community's wish, includes the dollar and is accompanied by the removal of the surtax.

The Community, however, played its part in making the conclusion of these Agreements possible by agreeing to make sacrifices that cannot be underestimated. The revaluation of their currencies in respect of the dollar agreed to by the member countries of the Community is substantial. It occurs in an economic situation that cannot be said to be favourable to such parity changes. It gives exports from the United States an advantage that will be felt all the more since the Community has for several years had a large commercial deficit with this country. The trade balance of the United States will thus be strengthened. At the same time, there is no indication that there will be a slowing down in the large amounts of long-term capital leaving the United States and that for ten years or so have been one of the main causes of that country's external disequilibrium.

For these various reasons the Community must see to it during the current commercial negotiations with the United States that its essential interests are safeguarded and must enter into subsequent negotiations only if they are carried out on the basis of mutual advantage and multilateral concessions.

The proposals that the Commission has just made to the Council concerning the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community must be looked at in the context of the situation that resulted from the agreements that were concluded in Washington.

These proposals aim at drawing up Community exchange rate arrangements and implementing a concerted policy to deal with the excessive inflows of capital.

Firstly, the Commission proposes removal of the inconveniences that would hamper the functioning and development of the Community on account of margins of fluctuation as wide as those now agreed upon at international level. This proposal would also put an end to the discrimination suffered by Community currencies to the dollar's advantage if such margins were to be adopted within the Community. The Commission has recommended that the maximum difference at any one moment between two Community currencies be temporarily fixed at 2%. In this way, a certain degree of flexibility, that is necessary after the extreme disruptions the exchange markets have known



during the last few months, will be introduced into intra-community monetary relations during a transitional period. At the end of this period the maximum difference at any one moment between Community currencies will be reduced to 1.5%.

The Commission requests the Council to invite the Central Banks of the Community to intervene not only on the exchange markets for dollars, but also on those for Community currencies. It suggests that these Banks should be able to hold Community currencies in their reserves, along with the various existing reserve currencies, and that in this way the member countries of the Community begin to harmonize their reserve currencies policies. Finally, with a view to implementing these actions it recommends the most efficient technical measures, the setting up of a European Fund for Monetary Cooperation whose operations would be designated in a European unit of account equal to a certain weight of gold. One of the techniques available for ensuring coordination of the interventions of Central Banks and harmonisation of reserves policies—recourse to the technique of the Fund—offers certain advantages under present circumstances, in that it would clear the way for greater solidarity between the Central Banks of the Community and for a more efficient handling of the dollar reserves held by the Community countries.

In an international monetary situation that is still not completely stabilized, the Commission considers a concerted policy to deal with the massive inflows of foreign capital to be an essential condition for the defence of exchange rates within the Community and for the safeguarding of a system of exchange rates proper to the latter.

Faithful to the idea of parallelism between monetary progress and progress in approximating economic policies that it has always defended, the Commission once more evokes the need for closer coordination of the economic and monetary policies of the Member States.

The Commission's proposals contain nothing that is particularly new: since February 1968 when, on behalf of the Commission, I, for the first time, requested the Conference of Finance Ministers held in Rome to organize monetary solidarity within the Community, the Commission has never ceased advocating the necessary measures and striving to implement them. In endless meetings and committees these proposals were always deemed to be too bold, and thorough discussion of them postponed, or too modest and the only talk was of processing beyond them. In fact, it was the Community that took the lead, especially as far as intention was concerned.

During the last few months numerous solemn statements have been made on the need for fresh initiatives in the field of Economic and Monetary Union as soon as the international monetary situation returns to normal. In the

context of an international situation which provides the Community with an exceptional opportunity of organizing and strengthening monetary cooperation between present and future members, the Commission proposes that the Member States strive for concrete progress that is economically reasonable, technically possible and politically acceptable. The next few months will show whether the programme for Economic and Monetary Union, which the Community has decided to implement, deserves a fate other than that expressed in the well-known formula adapted for the occasion: "*Talk of it always, but never think of it*".

I should now like to analyse the present economic situation in the Community and to sketch the likely outlines of future developments in as far as this is reasonably possible as this year opens. Here again one must be careful not to lean too much towards either pessimism or optimism."

#### **Repercussions of the monetary situation on the functioning of the agricultural policy**

The "compensatory amounts" imposed at the frontiers of the Community underwent several modifications during January.<sup>1</sup> Since the spot exchange rates during the week of 13 to 19 January for the currencies in question resulted in a discrepancy of more than one percentage point with the percentages used for the previous calculation of these amounts, the latter were modified proportionally.<sup>1</sup>

During its session of 24-25 January the Council had an exchange of views on the repercussions of the monetary situation on the common agricultural policy.

#### **Statement made by Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, in Berlin**

In a speech given on the occasion of the opening of the International Green Week (Grüne Woche) in Berlin on 27 January 1972, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, after mentioning the forthcoming international events with which the Community would be faced (Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and preparation of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation), turned to monetary problems:

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 7, 8 January 1972, L 19, 23 January 1972, L 22, 26 January 1972 and L 24, 28 January 1972.

“It is obvious that the Community will only be able to make its presence fully felt during these international meetings if it is determined to strengthen itself internally. The ups and downs of the last few months have underlined the validity of the plan for economic and monetary union adopted by the Council in February 1971 upon a Commission proposal as something upon which the future development of the Community hinges. The creation of a European monetary pole is necessary if we wish to protect our legitimate interests from the effects of the malfunctioning of the international monetary system and if the United States is to find an interlocutor capable of making a contribution to solving common problems.

It is clear that monetary union cannot be achieved independently of economic union. It is equally clear, however, that progress must be gradual, with due account being taken of the order of priorities. These needs were taken as the basis upon which were formulated all the measures proposed by the Commission to the Council two weeks ago with a view to establishing exchange arrangements for the currencies of the member countries, deciding upon a concerted policy to deal with capital movements and creating a European Fund for Monetary Cooperation. The implementation of this set of measures, in addition to ensuring a first step towards an independent European monetary unit, would at the same time clear the way for undertaking the simultaneous coordination of economic policies, as well as developing the other common policies.”

### Other events

#### *Visit to Brussels of the House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee*

In answer to an invitation by the Commission, the House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee sent a delegation to Brussels on 14 January 1972. This visit was preceded by a series of thorough discussions in Paris with representatives of the OECD and of the Atlantic Institute. During its visit to Brussels the delegation met the President and several members of the Commission of the European Communities. It also had a meeting with a delegation from the European Parliament, led by its Vice-President, Mr Barsani. Finally, the delegation met the President-in-office of the Council, Mr Thorn, the Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by the Permanent Representatives of the Member States.

The problems discussed during these various meetings were commented upon by both the Ways and Means Committee and the Commission. In a statement handed to the press, Mr Al Ullman, Acting Chairman, and Mr John

Byrnes, Ranking Minority Member of the American Committee, expressed their satisfaction with the meetings and announced that they would support the efforts made by the European Communities to build a strong and unified Europe. They pointed out that the development of *world trade* particularly during the last decade, had created a new situation and new problems for the United States and its main trading partners (the Community and also Japan). All these changes required a new approach and imagination. The problem of "preferential" agreements concluded by the Community was discussed at some length and these agreements were criticized as being "fundamentally opposed to the principle of the most favoured nation". The members of the American Congressional Committee brought up further problems: the effect of tax harmonization within the Community on foreign trade, the lack of progress in reducing and removing non-tariff barriers to trade. As for the recent agreements in the *monetary field*, the members of the Ways and Means Committee pointed out that they did not bring about a complete solution to the United States' economic problems and stated, in particular, that the implementation of the common agricultural policy had not taken sufficient account of American agricultural interests.

For his part, the Commission's spokesman released the following statement:

"This visit was to allow the Ways and Means Committee to gather the maximum amount of information on the structures and objectives of the present and future policy of the European Community. The delegation paid particular attention to gathering information on subjects affecting commercial and economic relations between Europe and the United States. The members of the Ways and Means Committee availed themselves of the opportunity to put forward American points of view on different aspects of European commercial and economic policy. Light was also shed for them on the views held in Europe on certain aspects of the economic and commercial policy of the United States. The Ways and Means Committee which was paying its first ever visit abroad achieved all the objectives that it had set itself. During private meetings and contacts, its members were able to study thoroughly the following subjects: the origins, objectives and institutions of the European Community; the consequences of the enlargement of the Community; commercial and economic relations between the United States and the Community, as well as certain aspects of investment and tax harmonization; the agricultural policy; Community efforts to aid developing countries."

#### *Meeting of the Council of GATT (12 January 1972)*

Previously, and again in the trade field, the Council of GATT, on 12 January, held a meeting to discuss under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Archibald

(Trinidad and Tobago). It noted with satisfaction the removal of the American import surtax.

Furthermore, it confirmed the conclusions arrived at in the working party's report on the Danish import surtax. In its conclusions GATT Urgently requests that "the Danish Government removes the import tax sooner than provided for by law, should the situation, notably in the monetary field, improve sufficiently for this to be possible". GATT had acknowledged, following the IMF announcements, "that the situation in the Danish balance of payments was a serious one".



PART TWO

**Community activities in January 1972**





# I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### Community transit

1. On 14 January 1972,<sup>1</sup> the Commission adopted a regulation laying down that the Community transport documents made out for goods likely to benefit from an export refund in trade with third countries granted in the framework of the common agricultural policy must be presented for the visa of the customs office on exit from the Community when the consignment leaves the Community territory in the course of the Community transport operation otherwise than by rail. In the event of these documents not bearing the visa, information proceedings and, where necessary, an enquiry are provided for.

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2. At its session of 17 to 19 January 1972, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution approving the proposals made by the Commission and amending two articles of the Council directive of 4 March 1969 concerning the harmonization of the laws and regulations relating to the system of inward processing traffic. In addition, as part of the programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade, the Parliament issued two opinions concerning detergents and the marking of cables, chains and hooks. For its part, the *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 January 1972, while it approved a Commission proposal to amend a 1969 regulation on Community transit, expressed the wish that a general revision of this text would be put in hand.

## COMPETITION POLICY

### Combinations, agreements, dominant positions : specific cases

### THE COMMISSION APPROVES A COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENTERPRISES

3. In implementation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission, on 17 January 1972, took a favourable decision with regard to a cooperation agreement concluded between the builders of industrial vehicles MAN

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 12, 15 January 1972.

(Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg) of Munich and SAVIEM (Société anonyme de véhicules industriels et d'équipements mécaniques) at Suresnes.<sup>1</sup>

This agreement provides that the parties will produce a joint range of industrial vehicles of 7.5 tons and more and that they will collaborate in the fields of research and development, fabrication, perfecting and assembly, distribution and after-sales service. This cooperation in the truck sector where SAVIEM will be the leader of the medium range up to 12 tons, is aimed at standardizing the type of vehicles and laying down the basis of specialization in production. The aim of this specialization will be to permit large series production: the possibilities of combination according to the system of assembly units will be widened. Reciprocal deliveries of assembly components from specialized workshops will enable each partner to assemble the whole range and sell in his country through his own already existing network. In principle, SAVIEM will export medium range vehicles and MAN heavier vehicles to countries other than Germany and France.

It proved possible to approve the agreement in the first place because the specialization leads to a reduction of the unit costs. But, thanks to cooperation in the development, assembly and distribution of the vehicles, rationalization effects and advantages to users can also be foreseen. Finally, the Commission considered that the agreement between MAN and SAVIEM did not offer any possibility of eliminating competition within the Common Market for a substantial part of the equipments concerned. In its decision, the Commission confined its judgement to the agreement notified by MAN and SAVIEM and refrained from any comment on the other agreements existing in the utility vehicles sector.

The decision was accompanied by obligations which will make it possible to be continuously informed of the competition situation in the Common Market and the way in which the rationalization effects manifest themselves in practice. The Commission will be particularly on the alert to see that a satisfactory possibility of choice is maintained for users and that effective competition between the enterprises and groups of enterprises offering utility vehicles in the Common Market is not impaired.

### State aids

4. The French Government has informed the Commission of its intention to grant, with effect from 1 January 1972, aid to the *marketing of Community coal intended for the production of thermal electricity*. The matter is one of

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 31, 4 February 1972.

the grant of a standard allocation of FF 10/ton to solid mineral fuels for consumption in electric power stations. This aid will be granted to bodies which are prepared to sign long-term supply contracts for the power stations. The Commission has scrutinized this new aid system from the angle both of the ECSC and the EEC Treaties. It has come to the conclusion that its implementation does not give rise to any objection under the existing conditions.

5. In May 1971 energetic reminders were sent by the Commission to the *Member States* that they should communicate precise information on the *aids enjoyed by their iron and steel industries*.<sup>1</sup> In view of the lack or the inadequacy of certain replies, the Commission has found itself obliged to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty by giving the Member States an opportunity to submit their comments concerning the presumed infringement.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT, FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES, COMPANY LAW

### Abolition of frontier checks of the green insurance card

6. On 31 January 1972 the Council worked out common guidelines for profitable consultation with the States signatories to the Accession Treaty on the proposed directive which the Commission had submitted to it on 24 June 1970 for the abolition of frontier checks on the green insurance card. This text, which includes a certain degree of approximation of the laws of the Member States as regards insurance of third party liability resulting from the circulation of self-propelled vehicles, contained the following provisions in particular:

1) Each country must introduce obligatory third party insurance. At the time when the Commission's proposal was submitted such an obligation did not yet exist in Italy. It was only introduced in June 1971. This provision therefore now covers a factual state of affairs.

2) In future, insurance policies must cover damages caused on the territory of the other Member States in conformity with the laws in force in these States.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 8.

3) Check of the green insurance card will be abolished for vehicles registered in the Community countries at both the internal and external frontiers of the Community. Such checks are also abolished in principle at the internal frontiers for vehicles registered in non-Member countries. In addition, agreements are envisaged with the competent bodies in these countries with a view to placing completely on the same footing, subject to reciprocity, vehicles there registered as vehicles of the Member States. In this event, inspection of the green card would also be abolished at the external frontiers of the Community.

4) The system of national proofs of obligatory insurance is maintained. If such is the practice at the present time, it will therefore be possible to demand of any driver moving on the territory of the country where his vehicle is registered proof that he is insured. However, it will no longer be possible to demand such proof when the vehicle is running on the territory of a Member State other than the one in which it is registered. The fact is that proof of insurance is necessary to guarantee proper compensation for the victims of traffic accidents. However, the system provided for by the directive just adopted lays down that the victim of accidents caused by vehicles registered in the territory of another Member State are always compensated by the national insurance office of the country where the accident took place. Clearing machinery is set up to ensure a fair distribution of the charges of this system, and this will greatly simplify matters in cases where the damage has been caused by an uninsured vehicle. The injured persons will no longer have to make complicated approaches of uncertain result in the foreign country, but will be able to demand and obtain directly indemnification in their own country.

5) Each Member State undertakes to compile and transmit to the other Member States concerned certain information on vehicles registered in other Member States which cause accidents on its territory.

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The Council has decided that these provisions must be carried over into the laws of the Member States within six months, as the Commission had requested.

However, before this entry into force, the professional organizations of motor car insurers in the Member States will have to put the finishing touches to the agreement already virtually concluded at the instigation of the Commission and under which each national insurance office undertakes, on the one hand, to settle, in conformity with the laws in force in its country, claims for accidents caused on the territory of its competence by vehicles from other Member States

and, on the other hand, to reimburse to the offices of other EEC countries which have paid out such compensation the sums thus disbursed. The Council decision will make it possible to eliminate one of the last obstacles still remaining at intra-Community frontiers and today impeding the free movement of persons and goods by road.

The abolition of inspection of the green card therefore has a considerable practical importance for a large proportion of the population of the Community and thus constitutes a positive step towards the achievement of a genuine Common Market.

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7. At its session of 17 to 19 January 1972 in Luxembourg,<sup>1</sup> the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution in which it draw attention to Articles 55 and 56 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, according to which the provisions of the chapters on the right of establishment and services are not applicable, as regards the Member State concerned, to activities involving the exercise, even occasionally, of official authority. The Parliament pointed out that these two chapters concern only self-employed activities and—after having recalled the problems raised by the interpretation of Article 55 in connection with the right of establishment for lawyers, doctors and dentists—the Parliament came out for the restrictive interpretation of this article, which excludes from freedom of establishment activities involving the exercise of official authority.

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 97.

## II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### The realignment of currencies and its significance for the Community

8. The decisions taken at the conference of the Group of Ten in Washington on 17 and 18 December 1971 have modified exchange ratios between the currencies of the leading industrial countries. In relation to the dollar, the new average rates show an increase in their exchange value of 13.57% for the mark, 11.57% for the Benelux currencies, 8.57% for the French franc, and 7.48% for the lira. These new exchange relations are not yet accompanied by corresponding gold parities. However, once the gold value of the dollar has been officially reduced from 35 to 38 dollars per ounce of fine gold, in conformity with the declarations of the United States Administration, these rates of revaluation will be accompanied by the following changes in gold parities: a rise of 4.61% for the mark and of 2.76% for the Benelux currencies, no change for the French franc, and a reduction of 1% for the lira.

It was also decided in Washington that exchange rates could temporarily fluctuate up to a limit of 2.25% above and below the average rates, which represents a fluctuation band of 4.5% in relation to the dollar. In view of the present intervention practice of the Central Banks, such a fluctuation band for Community currencies means that these can, in theory, fluctuate between themselves by a maximum of 9%. However, such a wide margin of fluctuation could not but stand in the way of the gradual introduction of the economic and monetary union. For this reason the Commission, on 12 January 1972, proposed to the Council that the fluctuation band within the Community be reduced to 2%, in such a way that the variations of rates between the currencies of the member countries cannot be more than 4%. In order to make possible the functioning of a system which includes at the same time narrow fluctuation bands within the Community and wider ones vis-à-vis the outside world, the Central Banks of the Member States will be obliged, in conformity with the Commission's proposals, to coordinate their interventions on the exchange market. It would also be advisable to expedite the studies for the creation of a reserve fund already foreseen in the Council Resolution of 22 March 1971 on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Source: "Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community" 1/1972.

### Monetary Committee

9. The Committee held its 58th Session in Brussels on 14 January 1972, with Mr Clappier in the chair. Among other business, it had an exchange of views on a document submitted by the Commission and concerning "the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community".<sup>1</sup>

### Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

10. The Committee held its 47th meeting in Brussels on 27 January 1972. There was a broad exchange of views on the compatible guidelines laid down in the Third Programme, in the light of the solutions adopted in 1971 and the outlook for the rest of the period. The Committee also examined the preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy,<sup>2</sup> and formulated comments for the attention of the Commission.

### Expert Group on Economic Budgets

11. The Expert Group met on 28 January 1972 to discuss the complete economic budgets for 1972. The discussions concerned in particular the probable trend of the world economic situation and of the external trade of the Community countries in the light of the currency decisions taken by the Group of Ten at its Washington meeting on 17 and 18 December 1971.

## REGIONAL POLICY

### Financing of new activities

12. In January 1972 the Commission took a formal decision concerning the grant, under the head of Article 56(2,*a*) of the ECSC Treaty, of a reconversion loan in France. This loan, of an amount of 2 520 000 u.a., granted to the Simca-Nord company on the special terms in force at the date of the decision to make it, is to part-finance the building of a plant for the manufacture of subassemblies for the assembly lines of the Poissy factory of the Chrysler-France company. The new factory will be able to take on about 600 workers, recruited by priority among the miners of the Houillières du Bassin du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais. This decision had already been endorsed by the Council.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

<sup>2</sup> See Supplement 2-1971—Annex to Bulletin 4-1971.

### Studies

13. The regional, national and Community bodies concerned approved, on 21 January 1972, the final report of the *study* on the *Westmünsterland-Grafschaft Bentheim/Twente - Oost Gelderland* region, drawn up by the Netherlands Economisch Instituut and the Gesellschaft für Regionale Strukturentwicklung. They decided that the study would be summarized in the form of a brochure to be distributed by the regional authorities. Certain conclusions of the study have been drawn on in framing the Nördliches Ruhrgebiet/Westmünsterland programme and on the occasion of the study by the Commission of the regional implications of the restructuration of the textile sector. For their part, the representatives of the region expressed their intention of examining, within a committee which will shortly be set up, the possibilities of action which flow from certain proposals of the research institutes.

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14. At its session of 26 and 27 January 1972<sup>1</sup> the *Economic and Social Committee* rendered, by 62 votes to 4 and 11 abstentions, the second part of its Opinion on the Commission memorandum to the Council concerning Community regional policy action in the priority agricultural regions of the Community. These two parts, the first dating from 27/28 October 1971, form a whole.<sup>2</sup> In the Opinion it rendered at its January 1972 session, the Committee particularly stressed that if regional economic structures are to be improved investment projects of a certain size should be made on a permanent basis and would necessarily have to go hand in hand with private activities, thus making it possible to create or to safeguard a balance between enterprises of various dimensions and sizes.

### SOCIAL POLICY

#### Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers

#### TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR FREE MOVEMENT

15. The Technical Committee met on 21 January 1972. After examining, on the basis of the data at present available, the situation of the labour markets in the Community in the light of calls made by the Member States on foreign

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 115.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* C 21, 3 March 1972.



manpower, the Committee had an exchange of views on the probable trend in 1972 of Member States' non-national manpower requirements and on the approximate availabilities open to the Community to cope with these. The Committee noted that during the first nine months of 1971 about 580 000 foreign workers<sup>1</sup> had entered Community countries to be taken on by firms. This figure is 170 000 below the one registered in the course of the corresponding period of 1970. Recruitment of Community manpower is estimated at 115 000 (of which 100 000 Italians) and that of workers from third countries at about 465 000.

For 1972 the foreseeable requirements of the labour markets of the Member States for foreign manpower are likely to be around 450 000 units, broken down as follows: Belgium: 7 000 to 10 000; German: 300 000; France: 120 000; Luxembourg: 4 000-4 500; Netherlands 18 000.

These overall figures take account both of new requirements of the labour market and of the need to replace workers leaving their employment to return to their country of origin or to go to work in another country. To cope with these requirements, which are evaluated at an appreciably lower level than those of 1971, 80 000 Italian workers, according to their national authorities, would be prepared to emigrate to another Community country.

Taking into account the manpower potential of the Italian labour market this is a minimum evaluation, which as the results of previous years show, will probably be largely exceeded should appropriate offers of employment be made to Italy in sufficient numbers.

## SOCIAL SECURITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

16. The *Administrative Committee* for the social security of migrant workers at its meeting of 27 January drew up its programme of work for 1972 and had an initial exchange of views on the structure of the new guidebooks to be prepared to inform those concerned of the rights which the revised regulations on the social security of migrant workers confer on them. In addition, it re-examined a certain number of problems which had been left pending in the course of earlier meetings. On 28 January 1972 the *Audit Committee* examined the new printed documents to be drawn up for the implementation of the revised regulations. Joint directives will be agreed later on the basis of models at present being framed.

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of workers from Algeria and Black Africa.

## Social security and social action

### HOUSING

17. As part of the first tranche of the seventh programme of financial aid for the construction of dwellings for personnel of the ECSC industries, the Commission has given its agreement for the financing of housing for the personnel of the new seaboard iron and steel complexes at Fos and Dunkirk in France, and also to those of the iron and steel industries in Eastern France by granting a loan of a total amount of FF 14 777 000. This aid will make it possible to build about 2 500 dwellings and a number of hostels for unmarried migrant workers providing about 1 500 beds. It completes the industrial investments of these new iron and steel complexes.

In *Germany*, the Commission has agreed to a loan from the "special reserve" for a total amount of DM 6 655 000, the major part of which will go to projects in the Ruhr (5 730 000). Following the merger of the collieries into a single company—Ruhrkohle—operations in the Ruhr basin will be concentrated at a few points. In order to ensure these operations—the readaptation of former miners and the recruitment of personnel being particularly difficult—appeal is often made to migrant workers, and a special effort will be put forth to offer these men adequate lodgings. In addition, the building of a considerable number of hostels for migrant workers is planned and their financing will have to be ensured as a matter of priority.

Finally, the Commission has given its agreement, as regards the Netherlands, to the grant of a loan from the special reserve for an amount of Fl. 2 million at 1% annual interest for a duration of about 25 years with one year's grace before amortization begins, to the N.V. Huizenbezit. The Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken NV will make available to this company on the same terms an equal amount to be added to the ECSC funds. The total, i.e. Fl. 4 000 000, will be used to finance 500 dwellings for owner occupation. By making these dwellings available, this project will help to boost the efforts of KMH to recruit new manpower and thus to have a supply of young qualified workers.

### Living and working conditions. Industrial relations

18. On 26 January 1972 the representatives of the workers organizations were consulted on the subject of the social consequences of international mergers and concentrations. On the basis of a working document drawn up by the Commission, they took up positions on the various problems which arise

either before or after such mergers or concentrations. They stressed the need to make arrangements for the protection of the workers against the negative consequences of such operations.

### Industrial safety, hygiene and medicine and health protection

19. The Commission has decided to grant financial aids to three research projects concerning the campaign against *atmospheric pollution in the iron and steel industry*. These three projects are included in the second programme of research decided on 14 June 1967 in implementation of Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty. The three subjects of research are the following: determination of quartz particles in a specimen of dust using interference microscopic methods (TNO Institute in Delft); comparison between the numerical and weighted concentrations of free silicosis-generating silica in the atmosphere of steel plants (Clinica del Lavoro Institute, Milan); de-dusting of the red vapours of a Kaldo steel plant by a technique combining the Venturi process with low loss of load and a new electrostatic de-dusting process with high pass speed (body entrusted with this research: Sacilor-Gandrange). Financial aid so far granted in the setting of the research program totals 2 703 419.82 u.a.

### Paul Finet Foundation

20. On 11 January 1972 the Board of Directors of the Paul Finet Foundation met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr M. Vinck, Honorary Director General for social affairs in the Commission of the European Community, replacing Mr Albert Coppé, Member of the Commission and Chairman of the Board. At this first meeting for the scholastic year 1971/72, 368 files were examined and financial aid was granted to 288 children whose fathers having been employed in a colliery, an iron mine, or an ECSC iron or steel plant, died after 30 June 1965 as a result of an accident at work or an occupational disease. Since the foundation was set up in June 1965, 2 670 applications have been submitted to the Board and 1 934 grants have been awarded for a total of BF  $\pm$  15 million ( $\pm$  DM 1 087 000; Fl. 1 075 000). At present the Foundation has 1 439 beneficiaries. Of these, 364 have already been able to terminate their university, school or occupational studies under better conditions thanks to the financial aid received.

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21. In the course of its plenary session on 26 and 27 January 1972, the *Economic and Social Committee* rendered a unanimous Opinion on the proposal sent by the Commission to the Council concerning certain admi-

nistrative and financial procedures in the operation of the European Social Fund. The Committee approved this proposal as a whole, but made several comments and suggestions. In this way, it stressed once again the need for selective criteria to guide the future action of the Fund, criteria which would be based on the requirement of balanced development of the Community.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Measures taken following monetary decisions

#### COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS

22. On 7 January 1972<sup>1</sup> the Commission adopted a regulation completing the list of products for which it had fixed the compensatory amounts applicable with effect from 3 January 1972. The new list includes non-agricultural products manufactured from agricultural products.

After having noted that the spot exchange rates of the German mark, the French franc, the lira, and the average spot rates of the florin and the Belgian franc, had appreciably risen during the period from 13 to 19 January 1972 (the rates of floating which were used in fixing the compensatory amounts applicable with effect from 3 January 1972 had risen from 10.8% to 12.2% for Germany, from 5.9% to 7.1% for France, from 4.9% to 5.9% for Italy, and from 9.5% to 11.5% for the Benelux countries) the Commission decided,<sup>2</sup> on 21 January 1972, to increase proportionately the compensatory amounts applicable with effect from 24 January 1972. On 25 January 1972<sup>3</sup> it amended certain of these amounts concerning different processed products based on cereals.

In addition, the Commission decided, on 26 January 1972<sup>4</sup>, to abolish the compensatory amounts applicable in the fats sector with effect from 1 February 1972. The reason for this abolition is to be found in the present situation of the market for these products, which is such that the application of the compensatory amounts is no longer indispensable to avoid disturbances in trade in the products mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 7, 8 January 1972.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 19, 23 January 1972.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 22, 26 January 1972.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 24, 28 January 1972.

## ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOLLOWING THE FRENCH MONETARY MEASURES OF 1969

23. Completing the arrangements made<sup>1</sup> in order to avoid disturbances on the internal market of the Community when intervention or purchase prices for sugar in France were brought back to the Community levels (end of the 1970/71 sugar year), the Commission decided on 26 January 1972<sup>2</sup> that, when converting (units of account into French francs) the amount to be paid by sugar manufacturers to sellers of sugar beet produced outside the basic quota during the 1970/71 sugar campaign, a coefficient of 0.09067 would be applied to this amount.

### Common market organizations

## MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

24. On 12 January 1972<sup>3</sup> the Commission agreed to supplementary arrangements concerning the information to be included in the communication sent regularly by the Member States to the Commission, and this in order to facilitate better knowledge of the trend of international trade.

As the situation of the butter market had evolved favourably, the Commission reestablished<sup>4</sup> the grant of refunds for bulk exports of butter, while at the same time reducing the period of validity of the export certificates. For exports to zone E, mainly the United Kingdom, the Commission also restored the possibility of fixing the amount of refund in advance for this product.

## BEEF AND VEAL

25. Taking into account applications for import certificates entitling to the special import system for beef and veal lodged during the first ten days of the first half-year of 1972, imports of frozen beef and veal already made or likely to be made under this system, exceed the estimated requirements of the processing industry for the period 1 January to 31 March 1972. The Commission therefore decided, on 19 January 1972,<sup>5</sup> to reduce by 61.29% the quantities corresponding to the application for certificates lodged between 1 and 10 January 1972.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 68.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 23, 27 January 1972.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 10, 13 January 1972.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 22, 26 January 1972.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 16, 20 January 1972.

## PIGMEAT

26. Considering that it would be useful to take account, for the Federal Republic of Germany, of markets situated in the production regions, the Council, on 31 January 1972, amended the list of representative markets for the pigmeat sector in this sense.<sup>1</sup>

## SUGAR

27. On 31 January 1972<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted a provision rounding off the framework provisions for inter-trade contracts and agreements concerning the purchase of beet. This provision means that account will be taken of the effect of any increase in the intervention price of sugar from one sugar year to the next on the increase in the value of the stocks remaining at the time of the transition between these two sugar years. This arrangement will make it possible for the seller of beet to benefit by such increases.

Like the other regulations on the common organization of agricultural markets, the basic regulation in the sugar sector provides for a clause enabling safeguard measures to be taken when the Community market for one or more products suffers or is threatened with grave disturbances by reason of trade with member countries. On 31 January 1972 the Council defined the implementing conditions of this clause.<sup>2</sup> For the sugar sector, the possibility is chosen of taking Community measures restricting imports or exports by entirely or partially stopping the issue of certificates or the advance fixing of refunds for the products in question.

As regards the implementing procedures of the provisions concerning the denaturing of sugar for animal feedingstuffs, it became indispensable, as these provisions have been amended on several occasions, to establish a completely new basic regulation. The Commission agreed this on 14 January 1972.<sup>3</sup> This body of arrangements concerns the procedure for tendering, the denaturing premium, and denaturing itself.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

28. The sale of fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market to animal feedingstuffs or distilling industries is done by tender, in the same way as the processing of these products with a view to free distribution and distilling

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 28, 1 February 1972.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 28, 1 February 1972.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 12, 15 January 1972.

operations (which may be entrusted to industry). In view of the lessons learned, the Commission has considered it advisable, in order to facilitate the disposal of the products withdrawn from the market, also to provide for the possibility of effecting the sale of these products (and the allocation of the processing operations) by a procedure of call for competition at a fixed price. A Commission regulation of 10 January 1972<sup>1</sup> has laid down the conditions of such call for tender and organized the course of the operations.

As the price of cauliflowers on one of the representative markets had remained below the buying price for three consecutive days, the Commission decided, on 28 January 1972,<sup>2</sup> to take note of the fact that the market for this product was in a situation of "grave crisis". This provision came into force on 30 January 1972. As the situation changed for the better, it was possible to abrogate the regulation on 2 February 1972.<sup>3</sup>

## WINE

29. Following amendments made to the regulation on stocking contracts for table wines, the amount of aid for the different types of these wines is now fixed without any limitation in time. This being so, the Commission considered it advisable, on 13 January 1972,<sup>4</sup> to strike out of its regulation of July 1970 the indication of the period of validity of the amount of aid to stocking which extended from 1 December of one year to 30 November of the following year.

On 26 January 1972 the Commission made another amendment<sup>5</sup> to the same text of July 1970. A stocking contract for table wine cannot normally be concluded for a period beginning before the day of its conclusion. The Commission has, however, decided to derogate from this principle because the functioning of the intervention bodies does not yet make it possible to conclude stocking contracts in short time limits (following close on the lodging of the application by the person concerned) and, this being so, it is advisable to provide for a certain retroactive effect. However, it is important that the intervention agencies should be put in a position to function efficiently, and the duration of the derogation will be limited to the end of the 1971/72 wine year. The object of the regulation of 26 January 1972 is therefore a double one: for stocking contracts which were the subject of applications received between 1 December 1971 and 31 August 1972, the period of validity of a

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 9, 12 January 1972.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 25, 28 January 1972.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 29, 2 February 1972.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 11, 14 January 1972.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 23, 27 January 1972.

contract begins on the day when the application was received, and for the others—received after 29 December 1971—this period begins 30 days at the maximum before the conclusion of the contract.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTS

30. The Community system for imports has not yet been laid down in respect of trout, carp, tinned sardines and preserved tunny. The system applied by the Member States to imports of these products from Tunisia and Morocco has been extended until 31 January 1972. Taking into account the import needs of certain Member States in 1971, the Council, on 31 January 1972,<sup>1</sup> agreed two regulations to facilitate these imports from Tunisia and Morocco pending the implementation of the Community system and, at the latest, until 31 December 1972.

### Minimum prices and compensatory levies

31. The Council having extended until 31 December 1972<sup>2</sup> the system of minimum prices for certain products, the Commission, by decision of 23 December 1971,<sup>3</sup> also prolonged until the same date the system of compensatory levies for vinegars—with the exception of wine vinegars—and their edible substitutes, and also for seed potatoes. These compensatory levies can be charged by Germany and France in the place of minimum import prices.

### Harmonization of legislation

32. On 14 January 1972<sup>2</sup> the Commission authorized Germany and Belgium to allow the marketing of certain forestry seeds subject to reduced quality requirements and also saplings produced from them. This authorization is motivated by the insufficient quantity of these seeds on the market, both those coming from Member States and from third countries.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 28, 1 February 1972.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 65.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* L 26, 31 January 1972.



## European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

### GUARANTEE SECTION

33. On 26 January 1972 the Commission decided to grant aid under the Guarantee Section of EAGGF for the period 1966/67<sup>1</sup> to a total amount of 395 540 429.31 units of account.

This sum is covered by financial contributions from the Member States determined on the basis of the fixed scales of allocation laid down by the regulation of 26 July 1966. The final closing of accounts for this period was preceded by the payment of an advance, decided on 16 December 1968 and concerning 277 785 000 u.a. This aid decision was taken after checking, on documents and on the spot, applications for reimbursement submitted by the Member States.

For the last time, the meeting of expenditures is limited to a proportion (7/10) of the eligible outlay, and the financing of export refunds is being done on the basis of the lowest average refunds. This method led the Commission, on 26 January 1972, to fix the 35 lowest average refunds to be used as a basis for the financing of refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period 1966/67.

The financial results of this aid decision are as follows: (see table on p. 88)

Nearly 94% of the reimbursements concern expenditure incurred by three sectors of the common market organizations: cereals (146.3 million u.a.), milk and milk products (143.5 million u.a.) and, for the first time, fats (81.1 million u.a.). The beneficiaries from this aid are the Member States whose production is the most considerable in these three sectors, that is, respectively, France, the Netherlands, and, for the first time, Italy.

The Commission is preparing, in cooperation with the EAGGF Committee, measures to catch up on the delay in settling the accounts of the Guarantee Section for the period from 1967/68 to 1970.

### GUIDANCE SECTION

34. In addition, the Commission submitted to the Council on 24 January 1972 a proposal for a regulation concerning the financing by EAGGF, Guidance Section, of reconversion actions in the cod fishing sector. This proposal for joint

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 61, 13 March 1972.

*Decisions on aid from the Guarantee Section—1966/67*

Country	Reimbursements		Contributions		Debit balances	Credit balances
	u.a.	%	u.a.	%	u.a.	u.a.
Belgium	21 113 481.71	5.34	31 445 464.13	7.95	10 331 982.42	—
Germany (F.R.)	28 985 004.17	7.32	121 945 114.36	30.83	93 050 110.19	—
France	155 150 248.40	39.22	115 735 129.62	29.26	—	39 415 118.78
Italy	108 978 514.41	27.55	87 018 894.45	22.—	—	21 959 619.96
Luxembourg	199 543.47	0.05	870 188.94	0.22	670 645.47	—
Netherlands	81 203 637.15	20.52	38 525 637.81	9.74	—	42 677 999.34
Community	395 540 429.31	100.—	395 540 429.31	100.—	104 052 738.08	104 052 738.08

action within the meaning of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EEC) No. 729/70 provides for the restructuration and development of the Community's high-seas fishing fleet, which for several years now has been in a difficult economic situation.

The action of the Fund is planned to take the form of subsidies which may be as much as 25% of the amount of the investment carried out.

### Conditions of competition in agriculture

#### STATE AIDS

35. In conformity with its decision, which the Council officially noted in its resolution of 25 May 1971, concerning the new orientation of the common agricultural policy<sup>1</sup>, the Commission has proposed to the Member States the useful measures within the meaning of Article 93(1) of the Treaty to be applied in the sector of *vegetables, non-edible horticultural products and goods* processed therefrom, *beet and sugarcane and sugar*, with effect from 1 April 1972.

The Commission has proposed to the Member States that they abolish all aids concerning specific investments to step up output of these products. It has proposed that the common rules (maximum rate of 35%, priority for producers' groupings and organizations) be applied to investments in the field of horticultural products.

On the other hand the Commission considered it indispensable to eliminate all aids, even for investments concerning processing and marketing of sugar, in view of the fact that the common organization of the sugar market provides for a system of price-fixing at different stages and that the costs are included in the marketing margins.

The Commission has proposed to the Member States that they abolish all other aids having a direct incidence on the production costs of the goods in question, with the exception, in particular, of aids to the organization and joint utilization of the specific material and affiliation to an insurance against natural disasters (measures which, in its opinion, comply with the conditions of Article 92(3,c) of the Treaty).

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

Finally, in the field of *fruits* and *fruit preparations*, with the exception of citrus fruits, the Commission, as part of the work continuing on the harmonization of aids in this sector, has been led to institute with respect to some of these the procedure laid down in Article 93(2) of the Treaty. This procedure provides for a request for possible comments on the subject of the aids concerned, not only on the part of the Governments of the Member States, but also of interested parties other than these.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission also completed its proposals for useful measures communicated to the Member States in September 1970 by opening up the possibility—for a period of five years at the most—in those Community regions where the ratio between the existing capacity of these investments and the production of fruit does not exceed 20%—of the grant of aids which may be as much as 65% of the eligible expenditures in the fields of preparation, processing and marketing of fruits and fruit preserves, with the exception of citrus fruits.

In the framework of the studies arising from the provisions of Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Commission has instituted against Belgian measures concerning the grant of subsidies for the growing of lucern and in respect of aids to the planting and renewal of certain fruit trees planned in the Trentino-Alto Adige region, the procedure laid down in Article 93(2) of the Treaty. This procedure provides for a request for possible comment on the subject of the aid, not only from the Governments of the Member States, but also from parties concerned other than these.<sup>2</sup> The Commission did not make any special comment on the subject of a draft law of the Trentino-Alto Adige region concerning the grant of a guarantee for certain loans contracted with a view to carrying out certain agricultural work. It nevertheless reserved the right to reexamine these measures later, at the same time as those of the same type existing in other Member States.

### Network of information on agricultural accounts

36. At its session of 25 and 26 January 1972, the Council took official notice of a memorandum submitted by the Commission concerning the functioning of the network of information on agricultural accounts of the European Economic Community. In this memorandum the Commission proposed to the Council that it should not submit a new interim report to it on

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 13, 10 February 1972.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 5, 21 January 1972 and *Journal officiel* C 12, 8 February 1972.

1 January 1972 but present a complete report on the subject before 1 August, along with the accounting results of the first three financial years, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

37. At its session of 17-19 January 1972, the *European Parliament* adopted resolutions concerning imports of certain fisheries products from Morocco and Tunisia and also on various problems of animal feedingstuffs and statistical enquiries into milk products.<sup>1</sup> For its part, the *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 January 1972, rendered Opinions on Commission proposals concerning the common organization of the wine market and intra-Community trade in bovine cattle and pigs.<sup>2</sup>

## INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

### Industrial policy

#### AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN THE COMMUNITY

38. In the introduction to its Memorandum on Industrial Policy the Commission indicated its intention to extend and pursue its work by an analysis of the problems related to qualitative aims of industrial development.

Organizing a conference<sup>3</sup> on "Industry and Society in the Community"—which will be held from 20 to 22 April 1972 in Venice—seemed to be the appropriate approach to explore problems not yet discussed on Community level in order to draw general guidelines and practical conclusions for the future work of Community institutions.

It is not the purpose of such a meeting to reopen previous or current discussions on specific and technical aspects of industrial policy as put forward in the Memorandum. Nor is it to ponder over certain problems of civilization facing the world today. The aim of the conference will be to determine the relationships existing on Community level between various economic, social

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 100.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 118.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, sec. 26.

and political problems and industrial development. This analysis must lead to a definition of the role and responsibilities of Community institutions in preparing and enforcing adequate solutions.

The conference will deal with some ten different subjects which may be divided into three main topics:—industrial development and the reduction of social and regional disparities;—industrial development, collective needs and quality of life;—the Community in the world. Three papers will be presented on each subject by the rapporteurs designated by the Commission. The conclusions of the conference will be presented by Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission. In addition to an informative report which will be delivered in a plenary session on the work performed by the Community in the field of industrial policy (Commission), the following reports will be presented:

- a) *Industrial development and the reduction of social and regional disparities*
  - (i) The industrial development of the Community: problems and prospects.
  - (ii) The function and the position of individuals in the enterprise.
  - (iii) The conditions required for an increase of the investments of Community enterprises in the less developed regions of the Community. Role of industry and the public authorities.
  
- b) *Industrial development, collective needs and quality of life*
  - (i) Trends in collective and private requirements in European society, prospects and implication for industry.
  - (ii) Implications of environmental measures for industrial development and the siting of enterprises.
  - (iii) The problem of financing the increasing costs of infrastructure and social investment without disrupting the harmonious development of the Community.
  
- c) *The Community in the world*
  - (i) Aims and means of a European policy on technological development.
  - (ii) The development of multinational companies: its advantages and disadvantages; economic, social and political measures and adjustments called for.
  - (iii) Promotion of industrialization in the developing countries; implications for Community industry.

Participants in the conference, which will be attended by a limited number of persons, will be: representatives of the Governments of the Member States, of Community institutions (European Parliament, Council, Commission, Economic and Social Committee, Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community, European Investment Bank), and delegates from management and labour.

### Joint Research Centre

39. Pending the final drafting of the programme and budget for 1972, adopted in their broad lines by the Council on 20 December 1971, the JRC has started its consultations with the various Programme Committees.

The consultative group on "*Substances and reference methods*", at its meeting held in Brussels on 18 January 1972, took note of the recent decisions of the Council and their implications for work in the non-nuclear field. On this occasion, the group unanimously recalled that in its opinion the final aim to be attained was "a concerted action" between all the competent European laboratories, and that the programme of the JRC would be one of the aspects of such concerted action, which would be directed by a permanent secretariat. The problems will be defined in their broad lines and examined by an "administrative committee" composed of national experts and representatives of both the Commission and the JRC. In order to ensure the continuity of the action undertaken in 1971, and pending the decision of the Council on the creation of a permanent secretariat, the representative of the JRC proposed that the Centre should supply the staff and means that would be temporarily employed for these secretarial activities and the various tasks implied by them.

The consultative group further examined the 1972 proposals of the JRC, which remain to be defined in detail, with regard to substances and reference methods. The results of the discussions on this particular point may be summarized in the following manner. Secretarial activities, investigations and the preparation of the catalogue are considered by the consultative group to have priority. Next comes the work (essentially chemical analyses) in connection with the elaboration of substances and reference methods and the work connected with such elaboration in the field of both physical and mechanical properties (the advisability of undertaking an action in the latter field calls for urgent complementary investigation).

40. At a meeting held in Brussels on 25 January 1972, the Advisory Committee on the conduct of the "*High flux reactor*" programme examined the reports presented on the work performed during the last quarter of 1971 in the HFR and BR-2 reactors. The Committee was also informed of the

decisions of the Council regarding the transitory programme for 1972; the members of the Committee took note of the fact that the credits granted would probably lead to more restricted utilization of the HFR reactor. Owing to the suppression of the programme for the development of the heavy water reactor line, the Committee also examined the advisability of including the ESSOR reactor in its own activities. It further expressed the wish to be informed as soon as possible of the new pluriannual proposals which are being prepared at the moment. The problem of the consultation of applicant countries was also evoked.

### Dissemination of information

41. A meeting was held on 18 January 1972 under the auspices of the Commission in order to bring together the department heads of the *nuclear documentation centres* of five countries—Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands. This meeting offered the occasion of a report on the debates of the advisory committee of the system of nuclear information and documentation (SIDON/INIS) of the International Atomic Energy Agency which had taken place in November 1971 and in which a representative of the Commission participated. The decisions taken with regard to terminology (thesaurus) and the extension of the fields of interest covered by the system, as well as the implications of these decisions for the Community, formed the subject of various reports.

The discussions also concerned the conclusion of a *cooperation agreement on nuclear documentation* with the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC). The principal aim of this agreement, of which the draft was communicated by the Commission to the Council towards the end of 1971, is to organize a nuclear documentation pool with the United States until the SIDON/INIS system becomes fully operational.

42. Another important point which formed the subject of these discussions was the *decentralization* of the automated *nuclear documentation system* (ENDS) of the Commission. It should be recalled that this system is not only concerned, like SIDON/INIS, with the collection of information (input), but that it also ensures a service of documentary research (output) which makes it possible to treat with automatic means certain specific questions and to advise the questioners on the documents which they ought to consult in order to find the answers to their questions. Thanks to the technical advances which have been introduced into the system<sup>1</sup>, it is now possible to envisage its decentraliza-

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 65.



tion because certain national centres could take charge of the clientele in their own country by utilizing the procedures developed by the services of the Commission.

## ENERGY POLICY

### Preparation and implementation of an energy policy

43. At the session of 31 January 1972, the Council established common guidelines as a preparation for the consultations with the signatory States of the Accession Treaty on the text of regulations concerning the communication to the Commission, first of all investment projects of interest to the Community in the sectors of petroleum, natural gas and electricity and, secondly, of all imports of hydrocarbons. These two texts are intended to enable the Commission to form a general view of the situation with regard to energy supplies to the Community and the possible evolution of this situation.

According to the regulation on *investments*, the Member States will have to communicate to the Commission before 15 February each year information concerning industrial investment projects for the production, processing, stocking and distribution of hydrocarbons or electric energy which are envisaged in their territory and normally scheduled to be put in hand within the next three years as from 1 January of the current year. The annex to the regulation will list all projects which are of interest to the Community on account of their scope or capacity, within the meaning of the regulation. According to the regulation on *hydrocarbon imports*, the Member States will have to communicate to the Commission, at the latest on 30 September and 30 March of each year, information on all imports of crude oil and natural gas effected during the preceding six calendar months by the various enterprises; before the 31 December of each year they will communicate the total of all imports envisaged for the next year by all the enterprises of their territory, with the indication of the countries of origin. To enable the Commission to appreciate the situation with regard to supplies, all Member Countries may be required to send in their communications as prescribed by the Commission, within shorter time limits or for amended periods, or temporarily for each enterprise in the case of planned imports. The Commission will only make use of this possibility after consulting the responsible officials of the Member States.

The two regulations will clearly specify the methods and the exact contents of the communications referred to above. All persons and enterprises

exercising an activity in the relevant sectors will be under an obligation to communicate to the Member States the information required for the latter's communications to the Commission.

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## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ENERGY SITUATION

44. According to the procedure set forth in the protocol of agreement of the ECSC of October 1957, the Commission-Council Joint Committee held a meeting in Brussels on 24 January 1972 for an exchange of views on the situation of the energy market in the Community. It was felt that the decrease in energy requirements observed in 1971 might well continue in 1972 to a certain extent. The Commission will shortly submit to the Council its annual report on the energy situation in the Community (situation in 1971—prospects for 1972), taking into account the observations presented at the meeting of the Joint Committee.

### Coal

45. In compliance with the decision 70/1/ECSC of 19 December 1969 on coking coal and cokes, the Commission authorized the Belgian Government to pay to its collieries an aid of 1.50 u.a./ton for the production of coking coal in the Campine and South basins during the year 1972. The Commission also authorized the French Government to pay to its collieries an aid of 1.50 u.a./ton for the production of coking coal in the Nord/Pas-de-Calais and Aquitaine basins during the year 1972.

46. As regards the implementation of the decision 3/71/ECSC of 22 December 1970—concerning the common régime for the *interventions of the Member States in favour of the coal industry*—the Commission consulted the Council, as provided in article 5 of the decision, with a view to authorizing the aids granted by Germany, Belgium, France and the Netherlands for the year 1971; this consultation took place during the session of the Council on 31 January 1972.<sup>1</sup>

### Hydrocarbons

47. The higher executives of the Member States responsible for the petroleum sector held a meeting on 26 January 1972 in Brussels in order to initiate the procedure for a permanent consultation on petroleum supplies to the Com-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 12, 8 February 1972.

munity introduced on 9 November 1971 by the high officials of the energy sector. The discussions covered the current situation of these supplies (particularly regarding the Geneva negotiations between oil-producing countries and oil companies) and the working documents presented by the Commission concerning the flexibility of crude oil supplies and the possibilities of underground stocking. The higher executives agreed to hold meetings at regular intervals, i.e. at least every second month, in order to examine in common all the aspects of oil supplies to the Community.

## Nuclear energy

### TOLL ENRICHMENT CONTRACTS

48. In January 1972 the Commission authorized the conclusion of toll enrichment contracts between the Euratom Supply Agency and the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) for the account of two European nuclear power plants. One of the contracts covers the supply of 9 300 kg of uranium 235 to *Preussenelektra*, Hanover, for delivery between 1972 and 1995; the other contract covers the supply of 226 kg of U-235 to GKN (NV Gemeenschappelijke Kernenergiecentrale Nederland), Arnhem, for delivery between 1972 and 1974.

### EURATOM SUPPLY AGENCY

49. In two memoranda addressed, one to the users of enriched uranium, and the second to the producers and users of plutonium, the Supply Agency requests Community users to give an estimate of their requirements, as provided in Article 60 of the Euratom Treaty.

As regards *uranium*<sup>1</sup> the Agency, wishing to make provisions for U-235 requirements over the period 1972-1976, requests the users to inform it of their total estimates every year from 1972 to 1976, stating the quantities in uranium, the rate of enrichment and the quantities in U-235.

As regards *plutonium*,<sup>2</sup> the producers are also requested to indicate for each of the years 1972 to 1976 their estimated production of plutonium after reprocessing (research or power reactors, total and fissile plutonium). The users are invited to communicate their estimates for all their requirements which are not yet covered by supply contracts, according to the same scheme.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 7, 28 January 1972.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 10, 5 February 1972.

50. In its session of 17 to 19 January 1972, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution concerning the project of a decision authorizing the floating of loans as a Community contribution to the financing of nuclear power plants. In this resolution the Parliament "agrees to the proposal made by the Commission which it considers to be an important measure not only for the safety of energy supplies but also for the improvement of the Community's supply structures", an improvement which has already been repeatedly requested by the European Parliament.<sup>1</sup>

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### MEETING WITH THE FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES CADRES DES TRANSPORTS

(International Federation of Transport Executives)

51. On 28 January 1972 a meeting of the contact group "Commission/International Federation of Transport Executives" was held in Brussels. The discussions were concerned, in particular, with certain social aspects of air transport (professional training and free movement of workers; harmonization of labour conditions), and various problems relating to rail transport, such as: the reorganization of the finances of railway enterprises and the harmonization of the rules governing on the financial relations between these enterprises and their governments; working conditions; automatic coupling.

#### Technical harmonization

52. On 27 January 1972 the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive concerning the weight and the dimensions of utility vehicles for road transport and a number of complementary technical requirements", which had been presented by the Commission to the Council on 21 June 1971. In this Opinion, the Committee suggests certain amendments<sup>2</sup> to the proposed directive in particular with regard to the maximum length of articulated vehicles, the single axle weight and the maximal dimension of the overhang.

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 93.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 114.

### Transport rates and conditions

53. The Commission authorized on 21 January 1972,<sup>1</sup> under the provisions of Article 70(4) of the ECSC Treaty, the introduction by the German Railways of a *special tariff for rail transports* of solid fuels from Ahlen (Westphalia) to Alsdorf (in the region of Aix-la-Chapelle).

54. The competent authorities of the Council had requested the Commission departments to examine the possibility of simplifying the practical details for the *publicity of ECSC international waterways freight* which had been fixed in 1966 between the representatives of the six governments and the High Authority. For this purpose the national experts and the Commission departments held a second meeting on 21 January 1972, at which the final proposals were drawn up with a view to simplifying these procedures. These proposals will form the subject of a report by the Commission to the Council.

### Consultative Committee on transport

55. At its meetings which were held on 13 and 14 January 1972, the Committee was informed orally by its rapporteurs of the progress made with regard to a *structural policy for road and waterways transport*. It was decided to have a general discussion on these problems on 29 and 30 June 1972 on the basis of a preliminary report which will be prepared by the working sub-groups. The Committee also examined an interim report on the problems posed by the development of *transport by barge-carrying ships*. Before closing the meeting, the Committee asked the working group to prepare a draft Opinion for 19 and 20 October 1972.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 33, 7 February 1972.

### III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

##### Negotiations with the countries applying for accession

#### CONCLUSION OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES

56. These negotiations which began in Luxembourg on 30 June 1970 and which lasted nineteen months were concluded in Brussels<sup>1</sup> on 22 January 1972 with the signing of the various texts (Treaty, Act, annexes, protocols, exchanges of letters etc...). This means that the four applicant countries—Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom—are acceding countries pending completion of the ratification procedures.

##### Relations with the Member and Associate States of EFTA not applying for accession

57. During its meeting on 31 January/1 February 1971 the Council also dealt with certain problems raised by the negotiations being undertaken with the Member and Associate States of EFTA not applying for accession: Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

On this matter the “press announcement” published at the end of the meeting states:

“The Council has adopted complementary directives on rules of origin which had already been approved by the four countries applying for accession.

Furthermore, the Council arrived at an understanding—the details of which will be communicated, without delay, to the four countries applying for accession—on complementary directives concerning the supply of processed agricultural products and also on the treatment to be reserved for “sensitive products”.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2/1972, editorial, Part One, Ch. I, and Supplement 1 of 1972.

## RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

## Greece

58. Negotiations between Greece and the Community made necessary because of the enlargement of the Community were held on 17 and 18 January 1972 in Brussels with a view to *adjusting the Association Agreement* in accordance with Article 64 of the Athens Agreement. At this meeting both delegations made an initial examination of the transitional and adjustment measures necessary for the application of the terms of the Association Agreement to the enlarged Community as of 1 January 1973.

## Turkey

59. Similarly, negotiations were held in Brussels on 13 and 14 January 1972 between Turkey and the Community with a view to *adjusting the Association Agreement and additional protocol* to this agreement. This was necessary because of the enlargement of the Community. During the negotiations an initial examination was made of the transitional and adjustment measures necessary for the application of the terms of the Ankara Agreement, the additional protocol and the second financial protocol to the enlarged Community as of 1 January 1973.

## Cyprus

OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS  
BETWEEN CYPRUS AND THE EEC

60. Negotiations were opened in Brussels on 24 and 25 January 1972 between a delegation from Cyprus and a delegation representing the Community. These negotiations are the result of the exploratory discussions that the Commission held with a Cypriot delegation on 2 March 1971 and during which the latter requested an association agreement with the Community. On the basis of a report on these exploratory discussions, the Council invited the Commission on 30 December 1971 to open negotiations with Cyprus.

During this first phase of negotiations both delegations undertook—in the presence of observers from the Member States and from the four countries in the process of accession—a detailed examination of the terms of the agreement envisaged. They adopted the principle that the agreement should lead, in

two stages, to the establishment of a customs union between Cyprus and the European Economic Community. It was also agreed that, at a later stage, it would be fitting to negotiate a complementary protocol comprising measures of adjustment to the association agreement that have become necessary because of the enlargement of the Community.

### Tunisia and Morocco

61. The Council adopted a regulation<sup>1</sup> giving details of the *arrangements to be applied to certain fisheries products* originating in Tunisia and Morocco. Trout and carp will be imported duty-free and without any quantitative restrictions; as for preserved tunny and sardines, Member States will continue to apply the arrangements provided for in the agreements. Those Member States, however, that open tariff quotas will be able to increase the annual quantities by 30%. These provisions, which came into force on 1 February 1972, will be applied until the implementation of Community arrangements for imports into the Community or, at the very latest, until 31 December 1972.

### Israel

#### MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

62. The Joint EEC/Israel Committee responsible for the administration of the agreement held its second meeting in Brussels on 26 January 1972. A thorough examination was made of the implementation of the agreement that had then been in force for sixteen months and it was noted that both parties' trade had increased during this period but that there was a large deficit in Israel's trade balance with the Community.

The Israeli delegation raised the problems facing its exports of oranges and citrus-fruit juices, especially in view of the forthcoming enlargement of the Community. It also pointed out the difficulties for the development of its trade with the Community resulting from the exemption of a group of industrial products from the agreement.

The Joint Committee noted that the implementation of the agreement was carried out to the satisfaction of both parties and that no particular problems had been encountered.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 28, 1 February 1972.



The Israeli delegation also drew attention to the consequences the enlargement of the Community and the system of generalized preferences would have for the implementation of the agreement and expressed its ardent desire that a satisfactory solution be found to these problems within a very short time.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Associations

#### PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

63. The eighth annual meeting of the parliamentary conference of the EEC-AASM Association was held in The Hague between 12 and 14 January 1972.<sup>1</sup> During the inaugural session—held in the presence of H.R.H. Princess Béatrix and Prince Klaus of the Netherlands—the highest Dutch authorities took the floor to welcome the parliamentarians of the Associated States, the European parliamentarians and the eminent political figures that were present. A representative from Mauritius, M. Booleel, attended the Conference, as well as an observer from the countries of East Africa, M. Bomani.

The Conference nominated as its president Mr Walter Behrendt, President of the European Parliament, and as its vice-president Mr Philippe Yacé, President of the National Assembly of Ivory Coast. Earlier, on 10 January, a meeting had been held of the *Joint Committee* to prepare the Conference. Another meeting of the Committee on 14 January prepared the ninth session of the Conference which is to be held in Zaïre in 1973; it will be Mr Perret (Nigeria) who will present the eighth Annual Report on the activities of the Council of Association. The Joint Committee agreed to hold its next meeting in Luxembourg during the week of 29 May-2 June 1972.

64. The Conference studied the seventh Annual Report of the activities of the *Council of Association* which was presented by Mr Armengaud and in which the problems facing the Association at present (institutions, trade, financial and technical cooperation, accession of Mauritius and enlargement of the Community) and those that may face it in the future were dealt with. The

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 11, 7 February 1972.

proposed resolution contained in Mr Armengaud's complementary report was adopted unanimously with one abstention, that of Mr Iotti (Communist, Italian).

During the discussion on Mr Armengaud's report numerous speeches were made, notably by the President-in-office of the Council of Association, Mr Mohammed Ould Cheikh Sidia, Minister responsible for planning and research of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; the President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, Mr Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, and Mr Jean-François Deniau, Member of the Commission.

65. Mr Deniau dealt, above all, with the development of the Association and its possible future. He drew special attention to the fact that the development of trade between Europe and Africa, as seen in statistics covering the last few years, was a subject of concern and that new solutions going beyond the purely tariff field should be found in a not too distant future. He stressed, however, that one aspect of the present trade situation seemed to him to be positive, namely the progressive geographical diversification, not only between the "Six" but also with non-member countries; this diversification represented an important step along the road to the economic emancipation of the Associated States. Along with other speakers, Mr Deniau discussed the international monetary crisis and referred to the commercial negotiations under way between the European Economic Community and the United States. Here he believed that Europe could "give a more satisfactory picture of itself" if it devoted more of its efforts to helping developing countries; he added, however, that this would not be possible without a far-reaching change in the methods used to ensure balanced growth in trade. "The Association cannot allow any of the three essential elements to be undermined: trade, financial cooperation and the institutions. Hence, the Association must be strengthened and perfected from the inside". Mr Deniau also stressed the importance of the institutional dialogue: "This is one of the original features of the Association". Finally, he pointed out that the Treaty on the enlargement of the European Communities recognized the importance of safeguarding and extending the policy of Association.

Furthermore, the Conference adopted unanimously the annual administrative accounts for the financial year 1970 as well as the provisional budget for the 1972 financial year (report presented by Mr Bakouré). It also discussed briefly the working document presented by Mr Glinne on the "coordination of the action of the 24 Member States of the Association, within the framework of the international organizations for economic cooperation and development, especially in implementation of Protocol No. 5 of the Yaoundé II Convention". At the request of Mr Sissoko (Mali), the Conference agreed to a further examination of this document by the Joint Committee. In addition, on the

basis of a resolution put forward by Mr De Wulf, it instructed the Committee to examine the memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities on the Community policy of development cooperation (prepared by Mr Aigner). Mr Glinne's report and the Commission memorandum will figure on the agenda of the ninth conference to be held in 1973. Finally, Mr Briot was given the task of preparing a report on the tapping of tourist resources and the development of the infrastructure in the African countries and Madagascar in this field.

## EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

### NEW FINANCING DECISIONS

66. Following the favourable opinion expressed by the EDF Committee, the Commission, on 24 January 1972,<sup>1</sup> took four new financing decisions concerning non-reimbursable aid of the Second and Third EDF amounting to 6 818 000 units of account.

67. The first of these decisions concerns credits of the Second and Third Funds: *Rwanda—Electricity infrastructure, construction of transport routes*: Frs. Rw. 609 400 000, or about 6 094 000 u.a., of which 1 600 000 u.a. from Second EDF and 4 494 000 u.a. from Third EDF credits. The aim of this scheme is to construct the first stage (54 km from Kigali to Kigoma) of the high-tension electricity line (110 kV) which will be 160 km long and link the Mururu power station in Zaïre with the Ntaruka one in the north of Rwanda. Under this scheme there are also provisions for linking this network at Kigoma to a secondary medium-tension one (30 kV) that will stretch 129 km and supply the centres of Gitarama-Gatumba and Gikongoro-Butare.

68. The other three decisions concern the Third EDF.

*Mauritania—Supplementary study of the underground water at Boulanouar (water supply to Nouadhibou)*: Frs. CFA 70 million, or about 252 000 units of account. The aim of this scheme is to carry a technical study to determine whether it is possible to increase the amount of soft water taken from the Boulanouar catchment area. The water supply to this town was improved in 1969 thanks to second EDF credits totalling 5 368 000 u.a.

*Mali—Aid for an exceptional situation—Disaster*: Frs. Mal. 226 million, or about 407 000 u.a. to help the government of Mali in the fight it has been waging since November 1970 against the cholera epidemic that has spread to the north-west of the country.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 12, 8 February 1972.

*Niger*—Continuation of the women's advancement policy in Niger: Frs. CFA 18 138 000, or about 65 000 u.a. This financial aid will make possible the purchase of seven cross-country vehicles and will cover their running costs during the first two years; they will be presented to the seven new women's centres financed by the Community at the beginning of 1971 at a cost of 539 000 u.a.

As a result of these decisions total commitments of the Third European Development Fund amount to about 245 243 000 u.a. (for 102 financing decisions).

#### CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE DEVELOPMENT FUND

69. Following the adoption of the EDF "financial regulation" on 26 January 1971, the Commission on 28 January 1972<sup>1</sup> drew up a regulation governing the functioning of the EDF. This text lays down the rules concerning the presentation and vetting of requests for finance, as well as the conditions governing the implementation and supervision of schemes and programmes.

#### TRAINING, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND COLLOQUIA

70. Between 11 and 13 January 1972 a *colloquium* on the problems of European integration and the association with the African and Malagasy States was organised in Brussels for a group of 46 people receiving EEC grants and living in France and Italy.

#### The EEC-East African Community Association

#### SECOND MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

71. The second meeting of the EEC-East African Community Association Council, established in accordance with Article 27 of the Agreement was held on 7 January 1972 in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr N.W. Okulo, East African Community Under-Secretary for the Common Market and for Economic Affairs.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 29, 2 February 1972.

The following were the main points dealt with during the meeting:

- (i) Adoption of the internal regulations of the Customs Cooperation Council, provided for in Article 34 of the Association Council Decision No. 1/71 concerning the definition of the term "originating products";
- (ii) Customs tariff in the partner States of the East African Community which will not be discussed at the next session of Association Council;
- (iii) Quantitative restrictions in the partner States of the East African Community and in the Member States of the EEC;
- (iv) Definitive replies to the GATT questionnaire that was to be forwarded by both the EEC and the East African States to the GATT Secretariat before 31 January 1972;
- (v) Arrangements for certain types of fruit and fresh vegetables originating in partner States of the East African Community that are still being studied by the competent departments of the Council;
- (vi) Conditions governing the granting of A.A.1 movement certificates for coffee in Kenya and Tanzania when it is to be exported to the EEC;
- (vii) Reduction of the levy on exports of maize originating in partner States of the East African Community to the EEC;
- (viii) Problem of the amounts, especially as regards preserved pineapple, mentioned in Protocol 2 of the Arusha Agreement;
- (ix) Effects of the system of generalized preferences implemented by the Member States of the EEC;
- (x) Community memorandum to the partner States of the East African Community concerning the enlargement of the EEC;
- (xi) Preparation of the second session of the EEC-East African Association Council to be held in Nairobi on 21 February 1972.

The Association Council decided to hold its third meeting in Nairobi on 17 February 1972; this meeting will be preceded on 15 February by the first meeting of the EEC-East African Community Customs Cooperation Council.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### United States

#### COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE UNITED STATES

72. The second round of trade negotiations between the Community and the United States was held on 14 January 1972<sup>1</sup> but no communiqué was

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

forthcoming. The United States delegation was led by Mr William Eberle, special representative of the President for the trade negotiations, and the Community delegation was led by Mr Theodorus Hijzen, a Director-General of the Commission. During the meeting both delegations were able to shed full light on their respective points of view and to state the points at issue upon which agreement might be reached. At its meetings of 19 and 26 January, the Commission examined the progress made in the negotiations and drew up a report to be submitted to the Council on the points upon which progress had been made and those upon which disagreement still existed. The Commission was to round off this report orally before the Council at its session of 31 January and 1 February 1972.<sup>1</sup>

## Latin America

### ARGENTINA

73. On 31 January 1972 the Joint Committee provided for in the *trade agreement* signed on 8 November 1971<sup>2</sup> between the Argentine Republic and the EEC met for the first time and in an extraordinary session. The Argentine delegation was led by H.E. M. Leopoldo Tettamanti, the Argentine Ambassador and Head of the Argentine Mission to the European Communities. During the meeting both parties discussed different aspects of their present economic situations and possible future developments. The following points, in particular, were also discussed: Community imports of frozen beef, the pre-export deposits required in Argentina, problems of transport by sea and cooperation, especially in the administrative field. Both delegations expressed their satisfaction at the results of the first meeting and agreed to continue cooperation in the fields discussed during the meeting in order to follow developments and to be in a position to prepare subsequent meetings of the Joint Committee.

### URUGUAY

74. During its session of the 31 January and 1 February 1972 the Council agreed the guidelines for the opening of trade negotiations between the EEC and Uruguay once consultations on this matter had taken place with the countries that had signed the Treaty of Accession. The Commission will be authorized to open negotiations with Uruguay on the basis of directives adopted by the Council.

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<sup>1</sup> An agreement has since been reached in the negotiations: Bulletin 3-1972, Part One, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 1-1972, Part One, Ch. III.

## ANDEAN GROUP

75. On 26 January 1972 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on relations between the Community and the "Andean Group". In this memorandum the Commission proposes, above all, the setting up of a "Joint European Communities/Andean Group Committee" within the framework of the dialogue instituted between the Communities and Latin America. The special task of this Committee will be to examine possible forms of cooperation with the Andean Group in the field of regional integration.

## BRAZIL

76. On 27 and 28 January a meeting between technical experts of the Commission and the Brazilian Administration was organized by the Commission. During this meeting both parties were able to exchange views on the problems arising on world commodity markets, especially those for sugar, coffee and cocoa.

## Mauritius

77. During its session of 31 January and 1 February 1972 the Council worked out a common line of action concerning the request for association presented to the Community by Mauritius. This will allow provisions to be made for consultations with the states that signed the Treaty of Accession. Subject to these consultations, the Council agrees to meet the Mauritian request and to authorize the Commission to open negotiations with this state with a view to concluding an *association agreement*. As Mauritius requested, the agreement will provide for the accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention, in accordance with Article 60(3) of this instrument.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

## COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS:

### TACIT RENEWAL, DEROGATION OR WAIVERS

78. At its session of 24 and 25 January 1972 the Council authorized the opening of negotiations between *Germany* and *Czechoslovakia* and also

between *France* and the *USSR* with a view to concluding commercial protocols for 1972. During the session of 31 January and 1 February 1972 it also authorized *Italy* to enter into negotiations with the *USSR* with a view to concluding a similar protocol.

### Specific commercial policy matters

#### COMMUNITY CONTROL OF UNWROUGHT LEAD

79. On 26 January 1972 the Commission adopted a regulation<sup>1</sup> concerning the setting up of a Community system of control for imports of unwrought lead, other than work lead, from member countries of GATT and other countries treated on a similar footing. This control system which will terminate on 31 January 1973 (in accordance with the Council Regulation of 25 May 1970) should enable the competent departments of the Commission to gain a better understanding of the conditions under which unwrought lead is imported into the Community.

#### EXPORT QUOTAS FOR CERTAIN NON-FERROUS METAL WASTE AND ASH

80. On 13 January 1972 the Commission adopted a regulation<sup>2</sup> concerning the allocation of quantitative Community quotas for the export of certain non-ferrous metal waste and ash (copper, lead and aluminium) described in the Council Regulation of 20 December 1971.

#### STEEL

81. Following the decision taken on 20 December 1971 by the representatives of the governments of the Member States allowing, within the framework of the system of generalized tariff preferences, duty-free import of certain quantities of steel products similar to those produced in the ECSC from developing countries, the Commission has formally decided<sup>3</sup> to waive Recommendation 1/64 with a view to authorizing implementation of these preferences.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 22, 26 January 1972.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 11, 14 January 1972.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 25, 29 January 1972.



The imports that will benefit from these arrangements during 1972 have been decided upon according to the same criteria as used for the previous period; consequently, the total permissible amount of imports in tons is double the amount granted for the second half of 1971.

## TEXTILES

82. On 13 and 14 January 1972 there was a second meeting of the committee provided for in the arrangement between the EEC and Switzerland concerning the processing traffic in textile goods. The meeting was given over to the study of the growth of this traffic in Switzerland and also in the Community during the agreement's second year of application and within the framework of the tariff quotas opened under this agreement. Both delegations noted that satisfactory use had been made of the quotas by both parties and a better balance achieved between both trade flows.

## COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

### COCOA

83. The Commission took part as an observer in the discussions between the main cocoa-producing and cocoa-consuming countries which were held between 10 and 12 January 1972 in Geneva at the initiative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The discussions centred upon a revised international draft agreement on cocoa and took into account the results of discussions held since 1967, when the last conference took place.

Little progress was made on fundamental questions still outstanding; especially, the range of prices, the quotas and the functioning of the buffer stock. Consequently, it was deemed preferable not to call a negotiating conference until a new study had been made of the important points upon which differences of opinion still existed between producing countries, on the one hand, and consumer countries or some of them, on the other.

This being so, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD decided to call a conference in the near future which would have the task of choosing a negotiating committee and of deciding upon its mandate. The committee would meet as soon as possible and make preparations for the negotiating conference which would be held in June or July 1972, following the third UNCTAD.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### Generalized tariff preferences

84. In addition to the Community<sup>1</sup>, Japan and Norway<sup>2</sup>, which introduced the system of generalized preferences for exports of manufactured articles and semi-manufactured products from developing countries during 1971 five more countries applied this system as of 1 January 1972; they were the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and New Zealand.

### Food aid

85. In January the Commission recommended the Council to conclude agreements involving the supply of 11,000 tons of soft wheat (in the form of semolina) by the Community to *Algeria* and of 15,000 tons of unprocessed cereals (including 10,000 tons of soft wheat) to *Egypt* within the framework of the Community's food aid programme for 1970/71. Furthermore, the agreement on the supply of 7,500 tons of sorghum to *Mali*, which had been concluded by the Council on 20 December 1971, was signed on 26 January 1972 in Brussels.<sup>3</sup>

## THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Council of Europe

#### CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

86. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the third part of its twenty-third ordinary session between 19 and 26 January 1972 under

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletins 5-1971, Part One, Ch. III, 8-1971, Part One, Ch. III and 2-1972, Part Two, points 7 and 139.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* C 5, 21 January 1972.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 38, 12 February 1972.

the presidency of Mr Olivier Reverdin (Swiss Liberal). As in preceding sessions, the Commission was represented by an observer.

The *political* debate centred on two subjects: the conference on European security and cooperation and the attitude of the countries of Eastern Europe to developments in East-West relations. At the end of the debate the Assembly adopted a resolution reaffirming its support for the holding of a conference on European security and cooperation and recommending member countries to undertake greater harmonization of their policies, especially with a view to organizing multilateral discussions to prepare the way for the conference.

The Assembly proceeded to a thorough discussion of the *environmental* problems facing Europe. The debate was marked by the speech of Mr Dietrich Genscher, Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany, who described threats to the environment as the fundamental problem facing our industrial civilization. In the resolutions that were adopted the Assembly, being of the opinion that there was no coordination between European and international organizations in the field of the environment, recommended member countries to submit the proposal for the designation of a European High Commissioner for the Environment to the Ministerial Conference on the Environment that will be held in Vienna at the beginning of 1973 under the aegis of the Council of Europe.

The *agricultural* debate dealt mainly with the structural developments in agriculture during the last twenty years and also with the fisheries policy of the enlarged Community. Mr Joseph Ertl, Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany, expressed the view that the integration of Europe is a political task that can only be achieved by a Community policy and especially by a common agricultural policy. According to Mr Ertl, it is the Community's duty to remove inequality of opportunities and the extreme social tensions that exist within Europe and no social group, including farmers, can be excluded from social progress. It was his view also that the achievement of this objective will determine whether the Community will be deemed preferable to other systems or not. At the end of the debate the Assembly adopted a resolution inviting its members, in particular, to request in their national parliaments that farmers be justly rewarded for the services they render as protectors of nature to the entire population.

On the eve of the signing in Brussels of the Treaties of Accession to the European Communities by the four applicant countries, the Consultative Assembly devoted a special sitting to the award of the European Statesman's Prize to Mr Edward Heath, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The ceremony provided the first official opportunity for playing the European anthem which is the Final Movement of Ludwig van Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony*.

## General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

87. At its meeting of 12 January 1972 in Geneva under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Archibald (Trinidad and Tobago) the Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) noted "with satisfaction" the removal of the American import surtax.

It also confirmed the conclusions reached in the working party's report on the Danish import surtax. Here GATT requests "forthwith that the Danish government removes the import surtax sooner than is provided for in the legislation if the situation, especially in the monetary field, improves sufficiently to make this possible". Following the findings of the IMF, GATT had, moreover, recognized "that Denmark has a serious balance of payments problem".

### For Community participation in the Conference on Marine Law

88. The Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on Community participation in the Conference on Marine Law that the last General Assembly of the United Nations decided would be held in 1973. The Commission believes that such participation is desirable in view of the mandate given to the conference which, above all, will have "task of working out fair international arrangements, along with an international mechanism, to be applied, outside the limits of national jurisdiction, to the seas and oceans, to their resources and to their substratum".

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

89. On 26 January 1972 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Simon Nko'o Etoungo who presented his letters of credence as Head of the Mission of the Federal Republic of Cameroon to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and to the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC).

The new ambassador who assumed his functions as his country's representative to the European Economic Community (EEC) on 13 December 1972 succeeds H.E. Aimé Raymond N'Thepe who has been made Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### January 1972 Session<sup>1</sup>

90. The European Parliament, meeting in Luxembourg from 17 to 19 January 1972, heard the Annual Report of the Commission on the economic situation of the Community, asked for the campaign against drug addiction to be organized on a European plane, gave a favourable Opinion on the financing of nuclear power stations and discussed an oral question on Community coordination of the computer market. Several Opinions were given on texts concerning the approximation and harmonization of legislation. The Council replied to an oral question on progress as regards freedom of establishment within the Community. The Parliament took a position on the definition of the concepts of public administration and public authority in the EEC Treaty, and issued several other Opinions.

The President, Mr *Behrendt* (Socialist, Germany) paid tribute to the memory of Mr *Scoccimarro* (non-party, Italy, Communist), a member of the Parliament since 1969, who died in Rome on 2 January 1972.<sup>2</sup> On behalf of the Parliament Mr *Behrendt* welcomed a delegation from the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Congress, who had talks with a delegation of the European Parliament.

#### ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY (18 January)

91. Mr *Barre*, Vice-President of the Commission, in his statement on the economic situation of the Community at the beginning of 1972<sup>3</sup> first referred to the Washington agreements, and then outlined the essential features of the proposals recently made by the Commission to the Council on the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community.<sup>3</sup>

After analyzing the present economic situation of the Community, Mr *Barre* concluded by saying that, in order to integrate the new members into the enlarged Community without grave difficulties, and to ensure that the coming changes should not unduly affect the nature of the Community, the structures

<sup>1</sup> This summary record is taken from the French edition of "Informations", published by the Secretariat-General of the European Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session are published in *Journal officiel* C 10, 5 February 1972.

<sup>3</sup> See Part One, Ch. IV.

into which they would be welcomed must be solid, the economic and financial bases must be sound and the mechanisms of the Common Market must operate properly. Hence 1972 must not be a year of stagnation and of waiting, but a year of action and of progress.

Mr *Lange* (Socialist, Germany), Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, considered that the essential tasks for 1972 would be to create the necessary conditions for a more advanced economic integration and to show a Community political will to achieve the goals of economic and monetary union.

Mr Barre's exposé was remitted to the Economic Affairs Committee, which is to present a report at the next meeting of the European Parliament.

### THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUGS (17 January)

92. The European Parliament, concerned about recent developments as regards drug addiction and its rapid increase among young people, discussed a report presented by Mr *Laudrain* (UDE, France) on behalf of the Social Affairs and Health Protection Committee, on the need for Community action in the campaign against drugs. The Committee had received a draft resolution submitted by Mr *Biaggi* (Italy) and several colleagues on behalf of the Liberal and allied group, on the fight against drugs at a European level.

The rapporteur outlined the concerted measures that should be taken against drug addiction, together with international initiatives and the role of the Communities. In his view the growing scale of the problem is part of a crisis of civilization characterized by the rejection of present-day society.

The discussion essentially turned on whether it was desirable to distinguish between hard drugs and soft drugs and adopt a flexible position according to the case. Mr *Müller* (Germany), speaking for the Christian Democrat group, Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) and Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and allied group, making the rapporteur's standpoint their own, felt that soft and hard drugs were one and the same danger and should be fought in exactly the same way. On the other hand, Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands), and most members of the Socialist group, asked that a very clear distinction be made between drugs that are dangerous to health, which one must fight with determination, and soft drugs, which should not be prohibited, as prohibition could lead to increased use. The speakers, however, unanimously agreed that the campaign against drugs must be fought on two fronts, a curative and preventive one, and a repressive one against traffickers.

Speaking on behalf of the UDE group, Mr *Laudrain* asked that inter-governmental initiatives, and in particular the initiative taken by President Pompidou,

should be taken up at Community level. The Commission must take proposals to this effect, for the Community's responsibility was involved. For the Christian Democratic group, Mr *Müller* asked if drugs were not being used in political conflict, as such large quantities came from Communist China. Miss *Lulling* asked for a study of the way in which certain political forces encourage drug-taking by the young, in order to destroy society. The chairman of the Liberal group, Mr *Berkhouwer*, mentioning a Dutch report on this issue, stressed the complex problems raised by drug-taking, and the need to eliminate the production of the raw materials by helping the producing countries to reorganize their economy. Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (non-party, Left-wing independent, Italy), wished to see a Community standpoint on the problem of drugs and warned against the danger of exaggeration. Mr *Vredeling* asked for a discriminating attitude to the whole problem, which he did not see in Mr *Laudrin's* report.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, pointed out the escalation in drug-taking, which shows the equal significance of hard and soft drugs, and made the distinction between the measures to be taken: preventive and repressive. The Commission, without losing time on question of competence is prepared to mount a Community campaign against drugs.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament approved a resolution after accepting amendments presented by Mr *Vredeling* on behalf of the Socialist group and by Mr *Boiardi* (Independent, PSIUP, Italy) and several of his colleagues. The Parliament did not accept the amendments from the Socialist group, which would have introduced the concept of drugs dangerous to health. At the same time the Socialist group, particularly through its chairman, Mr *Vals* (France) persuaded the Parliament that the report should not be sent to the Heads of State and to the National Parliaments, since in his view the conclusion included passages that were open to criticism, in particular where it said that certain traditional values should be maintained.

In the resolution, the Parliament holds that preventive action must be taken against the danger arising from drug-taking, which should be regarded as more of an illness than a crime, and considers that the traffic in drugs must be prosecuted and condemned with the greatest severity. On the plane of international cooperation, the Parliament asks that the provisions of international legal instruments should be put into effect and further extended, hopes that programmes for financial and other aid and intervention will be set up to encourage the economic reconversion of the countries which produce raw materials for the manufacture of drugs, and notes that specific action within the Common Market is required, because of the free movement achieved within the Community. As regards the French proposals for European cooperation in the campaign against the traffic in drugs, the Parliament

approves them, hopes this cooperation will be on a Community rather than an inter-governmental plane, and asks that the Commission be involved in the work already under way and that the permanent body for information and action, envisaged by President Pompidou, be established at the Commission.

#### COMMON ENERGY POLICY (17 January)

93. As part of the implementation of a common energy policy, the Parliament discussed a draft decision authorizing the issue of loans in order to contribute to the financing of nuclear power stations. This text is the subject of a report presented by Mr *Adams* (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, and defines the conditions under which Euratom may use loans to finance research or investments by the atomic industry, for the production of electricity from nuclear sources.

In a resolution, the Parliament approved this draft decision while specifying, however, that the rate of interest on the loans must not exceed 9% per annum and that decisions must be based first and foremost on the principle of giving preference to the use of resources under the most profitable conditions and in optimum-sized plants. The Parliament regards this as an important measure, not only from the point of view of having a reliable supply of energy, but also for the improvement of the Community's supply structures.

Mr *Schwörer* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr *Flämig* (Socialist, Germany) for their political groups, supported the resolution. Mr *Schwörer* stressed the need to reduce, or at last stabilize, energy costs, and asked that the amount of the loans should if necessary be exceeded, depending on short-term economic developments. In Mr *Flämig's* view, the issue of nuclear power stations must be considered as part of the whole energy structure of the Community. Mr *Wolfram* (Socialist, Germany), looking at the social aspect, asked why one should not also encourage the building of coal-fired electrical power stations. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that, within the ECSC framework, substantial sums had already been spent to encourage the production of electricity from coal, and stressed that the action proposed by the Community was only a beginning.

#### COMMUNITY COORDINATION OF THE COMPUTER MARKET (18 January)

94. In an oral question followed by debate, which he put on behalf of the Liberal and allied group, Mr *Hougardy* (Belgium) asked the Commission



whether it did not think the time had come to work out a common strategy to allow the development of Community computer firms, in particular through the use of direct and fiscal aids and by encouraging their access to the open market, in the face of competition from third countries. Mr Hougardy also suggested that European firms should group together, that legal instruments should be created in order to assist interpenetration in this growth sector, and that a department should be established at the European Agency for Research and Development, with the task of working out a European policy for computers.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, replied that the Commission would make proposals on this subject in the course of the year. As regards the hardware industry, characterized by American preponderance, the aim of Community policy must be to support the reorganization of European firms, and to see that the subsidiaries of foreign firms contribute towards the achievement of European objectives. In the software industry, the Community should be in a position to compete with foreign firms. In this sector it would be necessary to take an inventory of Community needs, standardize programmes, with view to their European use promote software firms and encourage staff training. At the same time, the Commission's proposals regarding the European limited liability company, joint undertakings and economic interest groups should make it easier to reorganize the activities of the various European firms.

If we really want a Community industrial policy, Mr *Spinelli's* view was that we must face the problem of defining institutional competence, for the Commission had now reached the limit of political possibilities for action in this field.

Speaking for the Christian Democratic group, Mr *Noè* (Italy), felt that the problem of European computers should be settled in the context of a Community industrial policy. Mr *Oele* (Netherlands), on behalf of the Socialist group, said one should ensure that technology develops within a Community framework. He stressed that British know-how in this field would be invaluable for Europe. Along with Mr *Noè*, Mr *Oele* insisted on protection for the private life of the individual, which may be threatened by the use of computers. Miss *Flesch* (Liberal, Luxembourg) stressed the special responsibility of the Community, which must play a pioneer role and ensure the rational use of computers in its own departments. She felt that Europe could achieve supremacy in the small computer sector and in software. Mr *Artzinger* (Christian Democrat, Germany) considered the Community should not guide developments along rigid lines in this sector. Mr *Wolfram* (Socialist, Germany) called attention to the small and medium-sized firms working on computer manufacture, which deserved assistance at a European level.

## RAPPROCHEMENT OF LEGISLATIONS AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY AGREEMENTS (18 January)

## ICE CREAMS

95: The Parliament discussed a report presented by Mr *Pianta* (Liberal, France) on behalf of the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee, on a directive concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States as regards ice creams. The essential problem, stated the rapporteur, was whether one should allow the use of animal fats only, as in Germany, France and Luxembourg, or also vegetable fats, as permitted in Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. The directive proposes to allow the use of both kinds of fat, provided the consumer is clearly informed on the label; it establishes a system of classification of ices in several categories, public health requirements and conditions under which additives may be used.

The Parliament approved this directive, subject to certain changes, concerning in particular the reinforcement of consumer protection, as well as the fullest possible information for the consumer, and his protection against deceit and fraud.

The Parliament rejected several amendments put on behalf of the UDE group by Mr *Beylot* (France) and approved two amendments, one presented by Mr *Orth* (Socialist, Germany) and the other by Mr *Dulin* (Liberal, France). Mr *Adams* (Socialist, Germany) asked that national legislation, as modified in accordance with the provisions of the directive, should only be applied after four years, instead of the two years proposed by the Commission.

Mr *Bermani* (Socialist, Italy) stated that, in the Legal Committee's view, the solution adopted as regards use of the various kinds of fats was the only fair and practicable one. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, stated that the latter accepted most of the changes.

## CONFECTIONERY

On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Pianta* (Liberal, France) on behalf of the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee, the Parliament gave a favourable Opinion, subject to some amendments, on a directive concerning the approximation of the laws of Member States as regards confectionery. This coordination is to cover, in particular, the definition of products, labelling and packing, permitted additives, ingredients used in the products and chocolate substitutes. The European Parliament accepted the comments in the report as regards consumer health protection, consumer information, the wording of labels in the language of the country where the goods are to be sold, and the

working procedure of the Committee on foods and drinks. It insisted that manufacturers within the Community should be able to compete on equal terms. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, stated that the latter could not accept the Committee's amendments as regards the wording of labels.

Mr *Berkhouwer* (Liberal, Netherlands) spoke in favour of an amendment concerning almond paste, and stressed that if the provisions of the directive were accepted, the whole of the almond paste industry in one Community country would be destroyed. Having been assured by Mr *Spinelli* that the Commission was prepared to reconsider its draft on this point, Mr *Berkhouwer* withdrew his amendment. On the other hand, the Parliament accepted an amendment proposed by Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, Germany) seeking to delete the provisions concerning chocolate substitutes, this text being a retrograde step by comparison with German law as it stood.

#### DETERGENTS

Subject to amendments, the Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a directive on the coordination of the various national provisions governing detergents, particularly as regards inspection arrangements and the method for measuring biodegradability, and the definition and labelling of detergents. The changes proposed by the Social Affairs and Health Protection Committee, in a report submitted by Mr *Liogier* (UDE, France) were accepted by the Parliament. They relate essentially to the obligation (instead of the possibility) of prohibiting the use of detergents whose surface agents have a biodegradability rate of less than 80%, and the prohibition of the manufacturing, use and storage of certain categories of detergents. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, stated that it accepted most of these changes. Mr *Memmel* (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democratic group, supported the amended directive, stressing the importance of this text for the protection of the environment.

#### CABLES, CHAINS, HOOKS

On the basis of a report submitted by Mr *Lucius* (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, the European Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a directive concerning the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning the certification and marking of cables, chains, hooks and their accessories.

#### INWARD PROCESSING TRAFFIC

On the basis of a report submitted by Mr *Wolfram* (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee for External Economic Relations, the European

Parliament gave a favorable Opinion on two directives amending the directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions regarding the inward processing system. These texts concern goods in transit, and the products of shipbuilding and the aircraft industry. On behalf of the Christian Democratic group Mr *Giraud* (Italy) welcomed the directives and stressed the economic, financial and technical aspects of inward processing.

#### RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT (17 January)

96. In an oral question without debate, put by Mr *Dittrich* (Christian Democrat, Germany) the Legal Affairs Committee asked the Council how its work was progressing, as regards the directives on the right of establishment and freedom to supply services, in some twenty miscellaneous fields, on which the Parliament has given its Opinion and which have not yet been adopted by the Council. Why does the Council delay in adopting these directives?

In his reply, Mr *Thorn*, President-in-office of the Council, stressed the difficulties raised by the adoption of these directives. It is not enough to eliminate restrictions based on nationality, in order to give real freedom as regards the right of establishment and services. There must also be a minimum of coordinating measures, often requiring, in each Member State, the sacrifice of deeply-rooted customs. The Council is aware of the considerable effort required, so as to make up the leeway in this field, bearing in mind that all non-wage-earning activities should, in principle, have been liberated before the end of the transitional period. Having explained in detail how far the Council had progressed with its study of the directives, Mr *Thorn* stressed the need for an adequate political will on the part of the Member States to overcome all difficulties.

#### DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC AUTHORITY (17 January)

97. The provisions of the EEC Treaty, relating to the free movement of workers, do not apply to employment in public administration. (Article 48(4)). Similarly the provisions relative to freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services do not apply to activities which include the exercise of authority (Article 55). As the European Parliament, when considering certain proposals for directives, has encountered difficulties connected with the interpretation of these prohibitions, it decided to define the exact scope of the concepts of public administration and public authority.

In a resolution adopted after a debate on the report presented by Mr *Broeks* (Socialist, Netherlands), on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, the

European Parliament hopes that, as regards employments in public administration, the Member States would confine the exception from the provisions of the Treaty relating to free movement of workers, to those posts which involve the exercise of public authority. As regards the non-application to activities entailing the exercise of public authority of the texts concerning freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, the Parliament declared in favour of a restrictive interpretation. Only those activities which involve the actual exercise of public authority should be excepted; the professions within whose framework these activities are carried on would themselves be subject to liberalization. Mr *Memmel* (Germany) for the Christian Democratic group, supported the resolution, as did Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, who stressed that "public administration" and "public authority" were Community concepts, whose content could always be specified by the Court of Justice.

## OTHER OPINIONS GIVEN BY THE PARLIAMENT

### NOMENCLATURE OF GOODS (18 January)

98. The Parliament approved a regulation on the nomenclature of goods for the statistics of the Community's external trade and of trade between its Member States (NIMEXE). (Report by Mr *Borm*, (Liberal, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations). The Parliament asks that the uniform NIMEXE nomenclature be adopted throughout the Community in compiling the various national and Community statistics.

### IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MOROCCO AND TUNISIA (19 January)

99. The Parliament did not approve the proposals contained in two regulations. It fears these proposals may bring about considerable changes in traditional channels of trade, and prefers to maintain the *statu quo* until there is a definition of the Community rules applicable to the products covered by the regulations. (Report by Mr *Kriedemann*, Socialist, Germany, on behalf of the Agricultural Committee).

### DAIRY PRODUCTION STATISTICS (19 January)

100. The Parliament approved a directive on statistical surveys and assessments to be made by Member States, concerning the output of milk and of dairy products. (Report by Mr *Dulin*, Liberal, France, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture).

*ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS* (19 January)

101. The Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on two regulations fixing maximum contents of undesirable substances and products in animal feeds, and the marketing of these. (Report by Mrs *Orth*, Socialist, Germany, on behalf of the Agricultural Committee). The Parliament points out that the establishment of the Standing Committee for Animal Feedingstuffs must imply no curtailment of the European Commission's powers, and comments in favour of reinforcing consumer protection and inspection procedures, to ensure that the measures are being properly implemented.

COUNCIL

In January the Council held four meetings, on enlargement, on agriculture and on general matters.<sup>1</sup>

**183rd meeting, on enlargement**  
(Brussels, 10 and 11 January 1972)

102. *In the chair*: Mr *Thorn*, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. *Commission*: Mr *Malfatti*, President; Mr *Coppé*, Mr *Deniau*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, members.

*Member States*: Belgium: Mr *Harmel*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Germany: Mr *von Braun*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; France: Mr *Boegner*, Permanent Representative; Italy: Mr *Attaguile*, Minister for the Merchant Marine, Mr *Pédini*, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Luxembourg: Mr *Thorn*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; The Netherlands: Mr *Westerterp*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Council discussed the position to be taken by the Community at the ministerial meetings with Ireland and Norway, in the context of the negotiations for accession.

It also authorized Italy to negotiate a commercial protocol for 1972 with Poland.

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<sup>1</sup> For the various items discussed at Council meetings, see the relevant chapters of this Bulletin.

**184th meeting, on enlargement**  
(Brussels, 22 January 1972)

103. *In the chair:* Mr *Thorn*, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.  
*Commission:* Mr *Malfatti*, President; Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President; Mr *Coppé*, Mr *Deniau*, Mr *Spinelil*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, members.

*Member States:* Belgium: Mr *Harmel*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Germany: Mr *von Braun*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr *Rohwedder*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance; France: Mr *Boegner*, Permanent Representative; Italy: Mr *Bombassei*, Permanent Representative; Luxembourg: Mr *Thorn*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; The Netherlands: Mr *Schmelzer*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr *Westerterp*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At this meeting the Council adopted, in the languages of the Communities, the decisions on the admission of Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, and the accession of these four countries to the European Coal and Steel Community.

In its first decision the Council, having heard the Commission's opinion, formally decided, in accordance with Articles 237 of the EEC Treaty and 205 of the ECSC Treaty, to accept the applications of the four candidate countries for admission on the conditions for their entry and on the adaptations to the Treaties which this entry requires, agreed between the Member States and the Applicant States. In its second decision the Council agreed, in accordance with Article 98 of the ECSC Treaty, that Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom may become members of the European Coal and Steel Community by acceding, under the conditions envisaged in this decision, to the Treaty establishing this Community, as modified or completed.

The conditions for accession to the European Coal and Steel Community, are set out in the act annexed to the decision. The provisions of this act, concerning the European Coal and Steel Community, are an integral part of this decision.

**185th meeting, on agriculture**  
(Brussels, 24/25 January 1972)

104. *In the chair:* Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Agriculture of Luxembourg.  
*Commission:* Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President, Mr *Spinelli*, member.

*Member States:* Belgium: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture; Germany: Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture; France: Mr *Cointat*, Minister of Agriculture,

Mr Pons, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture; Italy: Mr Natali, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Silvestri, State Under-Secretary for Agriculture; Luxembourg: Mr Buchler, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Ney, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture; The Netherlands: Mr Lardinois, Minister of Agriculture.

The Council continued its work on the draft directives concerning *agricultural reform*, with special reference to certain basic concepts on which Community projects for the modernization of farms are to be founded.

It then considered the impact of the *monetary situation on agricultural policy*.

Pending the outcome of the Commission's deliberations following on the Opinions issued by the Parliament, the Council discussed, in general terms, the points to be considered when fixing certain *agricultural prices* for 1972-73.

The Council approved in principle a change in the list of the representative German markets for *pigmeat*.

At the same time the Council formally approved the decisions authorizing France to negotiate a commercial protocol for 1972 with the Soviet Union, and Germany to negotiate a similar protocol with Czechoslovakia.

**186th meeting, on general affairs**  
(Brussels, 31 January and 1 February 1972)

105. *In the chair*: Mr Thorn, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. *Commission*: Mr Malfatti, President; Mr Mansholt, Mr Barre, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents; Mr Coppé, Mr Deniau, Mr Spinelli, Mr Borschette, Mr Dahrendorf, members.

*Member States*: Belgium: Mr Harmel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simonet, Minister of Economic Affairs; Germany: Mr Scheel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr von Braun, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Rohwedder, State Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Mr Griesau, State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture; France: Mr Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Italy: Mr Pedini, State Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Luxembourg: Mr Thorn, Minister of Foreign Affairs; The Netherlands: Mr Schmelzer, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Westerterp, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With a view to the *abolition of Green Card checks within the Community*, the Council has arrived at a common standpoint as regards the draft directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States on third party insurance for liability arising from the use of self-propelled vehicles, and on



third party insurance checks at borders. This directive, whose provisions should be written into the legislation of Member States within six months, provides in particular that each Member State shall refrain from carrying out third party insurance checks for vehicles normally kept within another Member State. The same exemption shall apply to vehicles from third countries, travelling between two Member States of the Community, it being understood, however, that for these vehicles entering the Community from outside the Green Card may be subject to spot checks.

The Council heard a detailed exposé by Mr *Borschette*, member of the Commission, on *information* problems, whether arising within the Community or abroad, and in particular on the main lines of the policy which the Commission intends to follow as regards this matter in 1972. Following on this exposé, several delegations stressed the importance of information policy, and expressed the wish that the Council should discuss this subject in depth at one of its next meetings. The Council also took note of the report of the Working Party on Information concerning problems arising in this field.

The Council heard a statement by Mr *Harmel* on behalf of the Belgian delegation, regarding Community preparations for the *third session of UNCTAD*, which is to be held from 13 April to 19 May in Santiago. The Belgian delegation was particularly concerned that the Community should take an active part in this session. The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives, on the basis of the memorandum which the Commission intends to present, to prepare its work in such a way that a discussion in depth can take place on this issue not later than its March meeting.

The Council arrived at a common standpoint making it possible to *open commercial negotiations between the EEC and Uruguay*, after consultations on this subject with the future Member States. The Commission will be authorized to open negotiations with Uruguay on the basis of instructions from the Council.

The Council arrived at a common standpoint on *energy policy*, particularly as regards the content of two regulations dealing with the communication to the Commission of investment projects, of interest to the Community in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors, and the communication of hydrocarbon import statistics. The object of these two regulations is to give the Commission an overall view of the Community's investments and sources of supply in these sectors, as a complement to the information it already possesses as regards coal (pursuant to the ECSC Treaty), and enable it to establish the necessary comparisons.

The Council reached general agreement on the request for *association* with the Community presented by *Mauritius*. Subject to consultations with the

future Member States, the Council agreed to accept the Mauritian application and to authorize the Commission to open negotiations with that State for the conclusion of an association agreement. As Mauritius had asked, the agreement will provide for its accession to the Yaoundé Convention.

Having discussed the Commission's report on the progress of *negotiations* with the *United States* delegation, the Council worked out a common standpoint on the various questions under consideration, with a view to modifying or completing the mandate previously given to the Commission.

Pursuant to the enlargement Treaty, the acceding States will be consulted on this common standpoint. In accordance with the Community's obligations, under various agreements, the following countries will be informed as regards the arrangements envisaged with the United States in respect of citrus fruit: Spain, Greece, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey.

The Council having heard a statement by the Commission concerning its memorandum on the *organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community*, had a preliminary discussion on the subject. Following on this discussion, the Council decided to consider in depth the problems raised in this memorandum at a meeting envisaged for the end of February, which should in principle bring together the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Agriculture. The preparation of this work has been entrusted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks and the Monetary Committee.

As regards the negotiations with *EFTA Member and Associated States which are not applying for accession*, the Council approved the additional directives on rules of origin, which had already been accepted by the four acceding States. The Council also reached conclusions, which will be made known without delay to the four acceding States, as regards the additional directives concerning on the one hand offers for processed agricultural products, and on the other, the treatment of "sensitive products".

Furthermore, the Council formally took a decision authorizing Italy to negotiate a commercial protocol for 1972 with the USSR, a number of regulations in the agricultural sphere, several decisions on food aid, and a regulation concerning the AASM. It gave its consultation on financial interventions by Member States in aid of the coal industry in 1971. Finally, it initiated the procedure for the renewal of the ECSC Consultative Committee.

Before he adjourned the meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council, paid tribute to Ambassador *Jean-Marc Boegner*, French Permanent Representative with the European Communities, who is leaving his post. He conveyed to Ambassador Boegner the Council's unanimous appreciation for the way in which, for over ten years, he had carried out his duties in the service of his country and in the interest of the Community.

## COMMISSION

## Staff movements

106. Mr *Christopher Layton*, who had been engaged in October 1971 as a temporary official and who was chief adviser in the private office of Mr Altiero Spinelli, has been appointed by the Commission Chief Executive Officer to Mr Spinelli.<sup>1</sup>

## COURT OF JUSTICE

Mr Alain Dutheillet de Lamothe, Advocate-General at the Court of Justice, died on 2 January 1972. Born on 25 August 1919 at Limoges (Haute-Vienne), Mr Dutheillet de Lamothe, a Doctor of Law, *Licencié ès Lettres* and a graduate of the École Nationale de l'Administration, joined the Conseil d'État as "auditor" in 1947. He was appointed *Maître des Requêtes* in 1954, then *Conseiller d'État* in 1969. On 18 September 1970, Mr Dutheillet de Lamothe was appointed Advocate-General at the Court, with effect from 7 October 1970.

## New Cases

*Case 1-72*—Mme Rita Frilli, Brussels, v. Belgian State (Minister for Social Security)

107. On 6 January 1972 a request for a preliminary ruling was lodged with the Court of Justice by the Brussels Labour Court, to establish whether the income guaranteed under the Belgian law of 1 April 1969 is a social benefit within the meaning of Regulation No. 1612/68(EEC) relating to free movement of labour within the Community, an old age pension payment within the meaning of Regulation No. 3 on social security for migrant workers, or welfare aid within the meaning of that Regulation.

*Case 2-72*—Mr Salvadore Mirru, Gairo, v. Caisse Nationale d'Assurance-Maladie de Paris, Paris

108. The Paris Court of Appeal brought before the Court of Justice, on 10 January 1972, a request for a preliminary ruling on Regulation No. 3

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-1971, sec. 153.

concerning social security for migrant workers and particularly on the rules of classification to be followed when a period of unemployment is to be considered as a period of employment for the establishment of a migrant worker's right to a disability pension: are these the rules of the country in which he has been unemployed or of the country in which he claims the disability pension?

*Cases 3-72 and 4-72—Commission officials v. Commission*

109. These are requests for the annulment of the Commission decision of 10 March 1971 concerning "the criteria for grading in the event of a change in category".

### Judgments

*Combined cases 38-71 and 39-71—Westzucker GmbH, Dortmund, v. Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague;—Firma Gebrüder Dietz, Frankfurt/Main v. Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague.*

110. On 7 July 1971 the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven, of The Hague, lodged with the Court of Justice two requests for preliminary rulings on several agricultural regulations, essentially concerning sugar.

In its judgment of 26 January 1972, the Court ruled on the Community provisions applicable to the denaturing of sugar, and on the procedures for the payment of denaturing premiums.

*Case 45-71—GEMA, Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte, Berlin, v. Commission*

111. On 26 July 1971 an appeal was lodged with the Court by a German firm for the annulment of the Commission decision of 2 June 1971, concerning a procedure under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

The plaintiffs having withdrawn their appeal, the Court struck the case off the roll by order dated 20 January 1972.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

112. The one hundredth plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 26 and 27 January 1972, under the chairmanship of

Mr Kuipers. Within the framework of this session, the Committee held an academic meeting attended by Mr Thorn, President-in-office of the Council, Mr Bersani, Vice-President of the European Parliament, Mr Coppé, representative of the Commission, the Permanent Representatives of the Member States and their deputies, as well as representatives of professional organizations.<sup>1</sup> During this session, the Committee adopted seven Opinions and examined an information report.

### Opinions rendered by the Committee

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) regarding certain administrative and financial arrangements concerning the functioning of the European Social Fund.*

113. This Opinion, formulated on the basis of a report by Mr De Bruyn (Belgium—General Interests Group) was adopted unanimously.

The Committee insisted once more on the need to decide upon selective criteria to be used as guidelines by the European Social Fund for their various activities. The selective criteria must be based upon the needs dictated by a balanced development of the Community and must replace the principle of “just return” that, in the past, seems to have characterized the activities of the Fund.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive regarding the weights and dimensions of utility road transport vehicles and certain additional technical conditions.*

114. The Opinion, formulated on the basis of a report by Mr Janssen (Netherlands—General Interests Group), was adopted by 62 votes to 4 with 11 abstentions. The Committee approved of the efforts made by the Commission to reach a compromise on the weights and dimensions of utility vehicles. The Committee considers that, in the proposal for a directive under examination, the various technical relationships between the weights and dimensions which should have resulted from the choice of 11.5 tons for each single axle have not always been observed or seem, in any case, to entail considerable economic disadvantages. And so the Committee is of the opinion that, in order to ensure the viability of road transport, the Commission's proposal should be modified to allow a maximum weight of 12 tons for each single axle and a maximum length of 16.5 m for an articulated vehicle, as well as to achieve harmonization of engine power which should be around 8 hp/t.

<sup>1</sup> See Part One, Ch. III.

115. *Opinion on:*

(i) *the Commission Memorandum to the Council on Community regional policy activities in agricultural priority regions of the Community;*

(ii) *the proposal for a Council regulation on the financing by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section, of projects coming within the framework of development operations in agricultural priority regions (EAGGF);*

(iii) *the proposal for a Council regulation concerning the European Fund for Interest Subsidies for Regional Development.*

The Committee was obliged to issue its Opinion in two consecutive phases; the second part, concerning particular detailed aspects of the proposals, it approved unanimously (with 2 abstentions) at this session, on the basis of a report by Mr Ventejol (France—Workers' Group) and Mr Visocchi (Italy—General Interests Group), should be taken into consideration along with the first part of its Opinion<sup>1</sup> issued during its ninety-eighth plenary session held on 27 and 28 October 1971.

Examining the provisions of the two proposals for a regulation within the general framework of regional development, the Committee stressed that, if one wished to improve regional economic structures, it was advisable to carry out on a permanent basis fairly important investment projects which will of necessity have to be combined with individual undertakings enabling a balance to be created or maintained between companies of differing sizes and dimensions.

The Committee therefore considered that the creation of at least twenty non-agricultural jobs, as laid down in the proposal for the EAGGF Regulation, was only acceptable if considered as part of a development operation bringing together several companies of differing sizes.

Furthermore, the Committee believed that, in order to bring about security of employment and growth in investment, joint action was necessary, not only between the EAGGF and the Fund for Interest Subsidies but also the other Funds available, notably the European Social Fund.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive regarding the coordination of procedures for allotting public supply contracts.*

116. The Committee adopted this Opinion that was based on a report by Mr De Grave (Belgium—Workers' Group) by 68 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.

The Committee accepted the principle contained in the directive but announced its anxiety as to the repercussions this directive might have, notably, on

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, Ch. IV, Page 128.

companies handicapped geographically, those engaged in manufacturing advanced technological products and certain small and medium-sized companies that might encounter difficulties.

The Committee also considered that the implementation of this directive needed to be accompanied by speedier creation of strengthened Community instruments.

The Committee hoped that the arrangements resulting from the directive would cover the greatest possible number of public law bodies and formulated its preferences in this matter.

As for the limiting value of a contract below which it cannot be subject to the provisions of the proposal for a directive, the Committee proposed that this be increased from 60 000 to 100 000 u.a.; this value, however, should only be seen as a solution open to modifications and derogations for certain sectors and types of products.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Article 52 of the Regulation (EEC) No. 542/69 on Community through-traffic.*

117. This Opinion, based on a report by Mr De Grave (Belgium—Workers' Group), was adopted unanimously, with 2 abstentions.

The Committee approved the proposal for a regulation and noted that the system envisaged by the Commission could be improved even more if the statistical information for all the interested States, including the one of destination, was entrusted to the State of origin alone.

The Committee also expressed its regret that numerous amendments had constantly to be made to a regulation that had only been implemented two years earlier and, consequently, it hoped that, if it proved necessary, a general review of Regulation No. 542/69 would be undertaken.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending, notably, Regulation No. 816/70 concerning additional provisions for the common organization of the wine market.*

118. This Opinion, based on a report by Mr Schnieders (Germany—Employers' Group), was adopted unanimously.

After having congratulated the Commission on its intention to turn the experience it acquired at the end of the first period of implementation of Regulation No. 816/70 to account in order to improve the functioning of the latter, the Committee invited the Commission to examine as soon as possible the unavoidable consequences that enlargement of the Communities would have on the common organization of the wine market.

The Committee insisted on the need for the Commission to put forward, without delay, proposals for products in this sector that did not yet benefit from a common market organization and gave the example of sparkling wines, in particular.

*Opinion on the Council proposal to extend the period provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(C), of the Council Directive of 26 June 1964 concerning some problems of health requirements for intra-community trade in beef cattle and pigs.*

119. This Opinion, based on a report by Mr Rollinger (Luxembourg—General Interests Group), was adopted unanimously.

The Opinion on this proposal for a directive, the aim of which is to extend the period during which the Member States can take measures to facilitate the free movement of beef cattle, approves of the proposal for a directive and insists on the need for the Member States to achieve by 1975 the necessary improvement in the state of health of their livestock so that an extension of the waivers presented would not prove necessary.

### Information reports

#### *Developments in relations between the EEC and the AASM*

120. The Committee examined this report that was presented by Mr Bodart on behalf of the specialist section for the development of Overseas Territories. In its report the section examined in detail the growth in trade between the AASM and the EEC since the signing of the first Yaoundé Convention. In particular, it formulated suggestions concerning assistance in the field of marketing and sales promotion. It then dealt with the new developments resulting from the introduction of the system of generalized preferences that the European Economic Community implemented on 1 July 1971, and which it has just decided to renew for 1972.

The section arrived at the conclusion that the implementation of the generalized preferences does not affect the advantages already granted to the Associate States since they were accompanied by sufficient guarantees.

Finally, the report dealt with the material, financial and social problems involved in the industrialization of the AASM. It expressed particular satisfaction at the new approach to the problem of industrialization whereby the development of substitute industries had been replaced by that of export industries.



The Committee also expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Commission had forwarded to it the new Memorandum on a development cooperation policy presented to the Council on 27 July 1971. The members of the Committee, sensitive to the problems facing the Third World, were pleased to be able to examine thoroughly the Community's policy in this field.

#### *Chairman's visit to the President of the French Republic*

121. On Wednesday, 15 December 1971, Mr Kuipers, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, was received by Mr Pompidou, President of the French Republic. They discussed some of the problems facing the European Communities and, notably, matters concerning the Economic and Social Committee.

### EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

122. The Management Committee of the European Investment Bank, headed by the President, Mr Yves Le Portz, completed a two-day's visit to London on 26 and 27 January.

The Bank's delegation was received at the Treasury by Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the Bank of England for talks with the Governor and high officials.

The purpose of the delegation's visit to London was to examine the questions arising from the United Kingdom's prospective membership of the European Investment Bank which will take effect with membership of the Communities. In particular, the talks in London covered the Bank's possible contribution to the financing of regional development and the restructuring of British industries as well as the access of the Bank to the London capital market after the United Kingdom's membership of the European Communities becomes effective.

#### **Loan granted**

### AASM

123. The European Investment Bank concluded on 18 January 1972 with the Republic of Ivory Coast a contract for a loan of Francs CFA 1 300 million (4.68 million units of account) to finance the improvement of the approaches

to the Port of Abidjan, which plays an important part in the transport system of the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and partly of Mali.

The loan is granted for a term of 15 years and bears interest at 3 5/8%, taking account of the 4 1/2% rebate granted from the resources of the European Development Fund.

The port of Abidjan, situated on the Ebrié lagoon, is connected with the sea by means of the Vridi Canal through which at present only ships drawing up to 9.30 m (30 1/2 feet) of water can normally pass. The actual possible water displacement of ships is in fact considerably reduced owing to a sandbank caused by coastal currents. Projected works involve the construction of a jetty to stop the sands and the excavation of the canal and its sea approaches to enable ships 260 m (860 feet) long and drawing 33 feet of water (10 m) to reach the port.

The work will be carried out under the supervision of the Abidjan Port Authority and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport of Ivory Coast. The total estimated cost of the project amounts to Francs CFA 2 750 million (9.90 million u.a.).

## FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

### Consultative Committee on own resources

124. The Consultative Committee on own resources, at its meeting on 24 January 1972, discussed the problems concerning the payment of these resources, the presentation of the data, the adjustment of the payments at the end of 1971 and the establishment of the final results in order to know the exact amount remaining to be covered. The Committee also examined the question of the presentation of half-yearly reports and the problem of forecasts, taking into account the entry of the new applicant countries.

The problems concerning the monetary implications of the agreements signed in Washington on 18 December 1971 by the ten countries involved, and the compensating financing, were discussed by the Committee. It was also agreed that all technical questions concerning the operation of the sugar market or tariffs would be submitted to the specialized technical committees.

### Research and investment credits

125. On 20 December 1971, the Council fixed the budget of the Communities for the year 1972.<sup>1</sup> However, as regards research and investment credits, the preparation of the budgetary document was entrusted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, on the basis of the research and teaching programme adopted at the same meeting. This document was prepared by the departments of the Commission, which submitted it early in January 1972 to the competent authorities of the Council.

### Issue of ECSC loans

126. On 13 January 1972 the Commission signed a contract for the issue of a public loan on the Italian capital market, consisting of Lit. 20 000 million (32 million u.a.) of bonds fully subscribed by a group of banks headed by the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Rome, for a period of 15 years, yielding an annual interest of 7%, offered to the public at the issue price of 94.50%.

After the issue of this loan—and of another private loan equivalent to 12.2 million u.a.—, the total amount of the loans issued by ECSC since the beginning of its activities reaches the equivalent of 1 102 million u.a.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, secs 74 and 195.



**PART THREE**

**Information and sources**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

3 January 1972

- The German weekly "*Welt am Sonntag*" published an interview in which Mr *Walter Scheel*, the Federal Foreign Secretary, stated that December's monetary decisions represented the first important step towards re-establishing monetary equilibrium, a condition that was necessary for the pursuit of economic and monetary union. Mr Scheel felt that the amalgamation of European currencies should be preceded by economic union. He added that the conference on safety and cooperation in Europe and the pan-European cooperation towards which it tended could not be an alternative to continuing the unification work undertaken throughout the European Communities.

- Addressing the diplomatic corps and weighing up the past year, *President Georges Pompidou* spoke of the enlargement of the European Community and restoration of order to the monetary system as positive facts. To them he added "progress in relaxing tension in Europe, thanks to excellent French-Soviet relations and the realistic policy of Federal Germany".

4 January 1972

- To economic and financial journalists Mr *Valery Giscard d'Estaing*, the French Economy and Finance Minister, declared that the realignment of monetary parities decided upon on 18 December 1971 in Washington represented only a part settlement of the monetary crisis. "After having noted with satisfaction that foreign exchange markets had accepted the new monetary parities decided in Washington, he said the reflux of capital to the United States had not been so extensive as expected. "The international collectivity must draw its own conclusions" added the Minister.

- In a press hand-out Mr *Michael Foot*, the Labour opposition spokesman on European affairs, said the Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, did not possess the necessary authority to sign the Treaty of Rome, and the Labour party called for the organization of elections before any decision.

5 January 1972

- *The National Bank of Belgium* reduced its discount rate from 5.5 to 5% and the *Central Bank of the Netherlands* from 5 to 4.5%.

6 January 1972

- In Bonn a *Ministry of Economy spokesman* reaffirmed that Federal Germany still advocated European monetary and economic union. He expressed himself in favour, however, of effective parallelism between measures of a monetary and of an economic nature, as well as of coordination of the economic policies of member countries. The next stage could be the narrowing of fluctuation margins between the currencies of the Six. Reform of the international monetary system should include three main points: a more elastic system, tighter control of international liquid assets and redefinition of the idea of reserve of currency instrument with integration of special drawing rights.
- *The American Treasury* denied rumours that the United States intended to raise the price of gold above 38 dollars an ounce, the figure fixed in the Washington monetary agreement.
- In an article published by "*Europa Archiv*", Mr. J. Robert Schaetzel, the United States representative with the European Communities, closely examined the changes in recent years in relations between Europe and the United States and sketched the broad lines of an action which would be aimed at improving those relations, which were currently "less than satisfactory". The first task would consist of "undertaking (...) to discuss the principal problems". "Then", said Mr J. Robert Schaetzel, "there must be serious, responsible talks on the vast range of related problems of defence, burden-sharing, currency and trade". The third task concerned "the permanent problem of dealing with specific trade disputes or other questions. That implied very strong political willingness on both sides and a high-level body to supervise the process and insist on at least a minimum of results being obtained by specified deadlines". Finally, "means should be found of permanently continuing joint examination of questions of common interest". The American diplomat concluded by saying: "If here is (in the United States) some irritation with Europe (...) and some reservations about the enlarged European Community, there is also, and this is more important, understanding and deep, permanent interest in this big undertaking (...). In this struggle, the crucial element for the way in which this American dilemma will be resolved, could be a new Europe playing its part and emphasizing its wish to work with the United States."

8 January 1972

- The American-Japanese "summit" between *President Nixon and the Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato* closed at San-Clemente. The joint com-



munique published after the talks simply mentions the determination of both parties to "develop international trade" and "facilitate the circulation of private capital".

- In a D.P.A. agency interview, *Chancellor Willy Brandt* declared that the European "summit" conference could not take place before the autumn of 1972. He added that bringing about economic and monetary union would be one of the main items, another being the question of closer foreign policy cooperation within enlarged Europe.

### 10 January 1972

- *The Danish press* published a letter sent to adversaries of Denmark's membership of the European Community by the office of the President of the Finnish Republic. The letter gave the assurance that Finland would be interested in recommencing Nordic cooperation in the event of Denmark and Norway not joining the Common Market.
- *Mr Ernest Brugger*, the Swiss Economics Minister, said that a referendum on the trading arrangements which Switzerland was negotiating with the European Community would very probably be organized at the end of 1972 or early the following year.
- *The Bank of Denmark* decided to reduce its discount rate from 7½ to 7%.

### 12 January 1972

- *President Pompidou* advocated a coordinated European programme in the fight against pollution. He said: "We must see that economic development is always at the service of mankind. This policy requires an effort extending beyond national frontiers and should find a privileged point of application in Europe".
- In Stockholm, *Mr Gaston Thorn*, Luxembourg Foreign Minister, had talks with his Swedish opposite number, *Mr Krister Wickman*, and with *Mr Kjell Olof Feldt*, the Swedish Minister of Trade. The talks concerned negotiations between Sweden and the European Community, East/West trade and plans for a conference on security in Europe.

- A delegation from the important “*Ways and Means*” committee of the *Chamber of Representatives* has arrived in Brussels to discuss certain matters pending between the United States and the European Community.<sup>1</sup>

### 13. January 1972

- Mr *Maurice Stans*, the American Secretary of Commerce, said that numerous problems concerning international trade remained to be solved, despite the monetary parity re-alignment in December. After having recalled that it was in the interests of the whole world that the United States should remain prosperous, he added: “We shall not be able to go on being prosperous indefinitely if we are the victims of trade discrimination measures.”
- Council of the *Bank of France* decided to reduce the discount rate of the issuing institute from 6½ to 6%. In recent weeks this rate was the highest among those of the big Central Banks.
- The *GATT Council* noted the abolition of the American surtax on imports “with satisfaction”. It also confirmed the conclusions of the working party report concerning the Danish surtax on imports. Therein GATT “earnestly requested the Danish Government to abolish the surtax on imports earlier than provided for in the legislation, if the situation, especially that of the monetary sector, improved sufficiently for that to be possible”.

### 14 January 1972

- *King Frederick IX of Denmark* died, aged 72. The following day his eldest daughter, Princess Margrethe, was officially proclaimed Head of State.

### 15 January 1972

- Mr *Emilio Colombo*, the Italian Prime Minister, handed in the resignation of his left centre cabinet to the President of the Republic Mr Giovanni Leone.

### 17 January 1972

- At Southampton, the British Prime Minister, Mr *Edward Heath*, said a European summit comprising the applicant countries should be called before the

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<sup>1</sup> See Part One, Ch. IV of the present Bulletin.

effective implementation of enlargement, in order to discuss all the political problems of the world more closely. He concluded that "nothing exceeds in importance the decisions that will be taken in Europe in the course of the year to come".

- The president of the Norwegian fishermen's union, Mr *Johann Toft*, has announced that his union will join other movements opposed to Norwegian membership of the Common Market, in order to obtain a negative vote at the referendum.

- The French Foreign Minister, Mr *Maurice Schumann*, has paid an official visit to Japan. During talks with his Japanese opposite number, Mr Fukuda, he agreed in principle to Japan's suggestion for setting up a group of ten Foreign Ministers from the richest countries in the world, to meet regularly and discuss major topical problems.

18 January 1972

- *The CDU/CSU parliamentary group* has launched a "European policy action programme". This programme provides for the creation, in stages, of a European Federal State and says that, in the final phase, four institutions will be indispensable, namely: a European government, a European parliament elected by universal franchise and given legislative competence, a Chamber of States to defend the interests of member countries and an independent central bank, organized on a federal basis. In addition, the Christian Democrat party came out in favour of the "institutionalization" of political and economic relations between Europe and the United States. Furthermore, the European Community should obtain Soviet recognition; that would enable the setting up of a "Cooperation Commission" to which the Community, the Soviet Union and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe would belong.

- Mr *Mario Pedini*, State Under-Secretary at the Italian Foreign Office, stated in Milan that the "Europe of Ten" would be even more difficult to administer than the "Europe of Six". According to him "it is necessary to take up again the procedure provided for in the "Werner plan" for achieving economic and monetary union by applying, with that union, the basic principles of common regional policy and a stronger social policy". He concluded: "Europe must reactivate the basis of an international economic order that will take into account the danger of stagnation in rich countries and constant poverty in the others."

19 January 1972

- The Soviet newspaper "*Izvestia*" has accused Great Britain of joining the Common Market "on the orders of the United States" and "to slow down the easing of tension in Europe". Commenting on the signing of the Treaty of Accession it said the main aim of this "leap towards the continent" was to "retard the European conference on security".

20 January 1972

- Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, Vice-President of the European Commission, said in The Hague that he regretted the "absence of European political parties". "This situation", he went on, "helped to create an absence of any veritable political management in Europe".
- *The new Belgian Government* has been sworn in. The cabinet, a Social Christian and Socialist coalition, includes nineteen Ministers and ten State Secretaries. Among the Ministers are: Mr Gaston Eyskens, Prime Minister; Mr André Cools, Vice-Prime Minister; Mr Pierre Harmel, Foreign Minister; Mr Paul Vanden Boeynants, Minister of Defence; Mr Henri Simonet, Minister of Economic Affairs and Mr Leo Tindemans, Minister of Agriculture.

21 January 1962

- In Strasbourg, Mr *Edward Heath* received the "Europa-Preis für Staatskunst" from the Hamburg F.V.S. Foundation.
- The Norwegian Fisheries Minister, Mr *Knut Hoem*, resigned in protest against his country's agreement with the European Community.

22 January 1972

- In the Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, *the heads of the British, Danish, Irish and Norwegian Governments* signed the Treaties of Accession of their countries to the European Community. The event gave rise to numerous comments. Mr *Walter Hallstein*, former President of the European Community Commission, said: "the signing (...) is an event for which Europeans have long wished and of which history will remember the importance", but he hoped for "a new

upsurge of will in all the Member States". According to him, the Community would have to extend its competence and increase its capacity for decision by strengthening its principal executive bodies.

Mr *Jean Monnet* said the effort to bring about this event had been long "because neither one side nor the other would admit that the union was indispensable for the continental countries just as it was for England". He emphasized that "the federator has been at our door for a long time". "Now that the Community and Great Britain accept this necessity", he said, "the solution of problems in which Great Britain is involved will be rendered easier".

Interviewed on German television, *Chancellor Willy Brandt* declared that "it would not necessarily be more difficult to coordinate interests in a Community of Ten than in a Community of Six". However, he stressed the necessity for giving thought to the way to "make the work of the European Council of Ministers more effective". In that connection he approved the idea put forward by President Pompidou regarding the appointment of "European Ministers".

The following day, Mr *Brandt* said "Europe can become the most progressive region, both economically and socially. The success of the new Community will be measured by its contribution to peace".

According to Mr *Paul-Henri Spaak*, Great Britain should bring new blood to a Community that was beginning "to flag a little".

*President Nixon* declared that the consolidation of European unity would enable the peoples of Europe to "contribute more effectively to peace, security and greater prosperity". Mr Nixon confirmed the commitment of the United States in Europe, stating that "cooperation between the United States and Europe remains the cornerstone of American foreign policy". In a message of congratulation addressed to the British Prime Minister, Mr *Pierre Trudeau*, the Canadian Prime Minister, said: "We feel sure that the economic power that will result from this accession will be used so as to be profitable not only for the Community partners but also for all the members of the international Community".

In Copenhagen, Mr *Olof Palme*, head of the Swedish Government, considered that the proposals made to his country by the European Community so far were not satisfactory.

All the European newspapers stressed the historic nature of this event.

"*Le Monde*" says: "It is a great day which profoundly changes the face of the West and at the same time the map of the world". But that newspaper adds: "The attention of the governments is now going to be concentrated on prepara-

tion for the "summit" conference to be held between the Ten (...). It is only then that we shall know whether the European countries are capable of giving their Community body".

In "*Le Figaro*", Raymond Aron thinks the British will bring "extra soul to the Europe of the "Eurocrats"". "*L'Humanité*" does not hide its opposition to the Common Market and reaffirms that "whether ten or six, little Europe remains founded on dangerous criteria: those indeed on which "bloc" policy is patterned".

With a few exceptions, all the British newspapers are pleased with the "historic" event finally achieved in Brussels. The "*Sunday Telegraph*" thinks that "everybody, Europeans and anti-Europeans, should now get together to make Great Britain's entry a success". "*The Observer*" wonders what "form" the enlarged Community should take and proposes a "flexible confederation", despite the "risk of weakness" of that formula, and the "*Sunday Express*" stresses the "personal triumph of the Prime Minister Mr Heath".

"*Pravda*", the Soviet Communist party paper, maintains that the accession of the four new countries (...) was decided against the will of the people concerned and that the intention of the enlargement is to make the Community "the European core of NATO".

#### 24 January 1972

- Interviewed on BBC television, Mr *Edward Heath*, the British Prime Minister, emphasized that there existed "all sorts of world problems with regard to which Europe should exercise important influence—which is not the case at the moment". He considered it urgent to call a summit meeting of the ten countries in the enlarged Community in order to decide "how Europe (...) is going to be able to speak with one voice and influence international affairs". As regards the institutions of the enlarged Europe, Mr Heath said they should be strengthened on one point: the European Parliament, but he did not consider it necessary, for that, for Parliament to be elected by direct voting.
- The Foreign Office has announced that *Sir Con O'Neil*, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, is to write the story of the negotiations in respect of United Kingdom membership of the European Community. Sir Con O'Neil headed the British delegation for the enlargement negotiations (at top civil service level).
- Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, Head of the Danish Government, has decided, following a cabinet meeting, that the referendum by which the Kingdom will define its attitude to entry into the EEC will be held in September.

25 January 1972

- In a text written for the "Action Committee for the United States of Europe" and published in the newspaper "*Le Monde*", Professor Robert Triffin explains that the fluctuation margins enlargement decided upon in Washington is liable to call in question not only the common agricultural policy but the economic union itself. "The first concrete step to be taken should consist of defining a maximum margin (...) for the fluctuations permitted between Community currencies. The second would be to reduce them, gradually but as quickly as possible, until the total elimination which would precede the completion of the monetary union proclaimed as the ultimate objective by The Hague "Summit" conference". After stating that the European countries must urgently establish a trade settlements system that is less dependent solely on settlements by unconvertible paper dollars, Professor Triffin added that "this would impose the immediate creation of the instrument necessary for that purpose, i.e. the European Reserve Fund".<sup>1</sup> The system would avoid having to use an outside currency—the dollar, in practice—in interventions aimed at keeping price fluctuations in member countries' currencies within agreed margins. Setting up this Fund would greatly facilitate the concerting and application of the joint decisions necessary to this end.

27 January 1972

- Mr *Gaston Thorn*, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, said that "the institutions conceived twenty years ago deserved to be reviewed and procedures given further thought, quite apart from the enlarging of the Community" and "institutional matters are the big problem to be settled before the actual enlargement of the Community".
- Mr *Valery Giscard d'Estaing*, the French Minister of Economy and Finance, addressing the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, said that France would like to limit European currency fluctuation. "This contraction should be such that the minimum divergence between European currencies could not be greater than that between those currencies and the dollar", said the Minister, who declared that he favoured progressive reduction in the role of the dollar as the reserve currency of the Community countries.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Three, p. 136.

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL OFFICIEL

(1 to 31 January 1972)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Sessions

Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 17 au 19 janvier 1972  
(Report in extenso of the sessions of 17-19 January 1972) : . . .

Annex 145  
of January 1972

Session 1971/1972

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 15 décembre 1971 (*Minutes of the meeting of Wednesday, 15 December 1971*) . . . . .

C 2, 11.1.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision prorogeant le régime des prix minima (Opinion on the proposal for a decision extending the system of minimum prices)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant suspension temporaire partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicable aux vins originaires et en provenance du Maroc, de la Tunisie et de la Turquie (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation for the partial temporary suspension of the CCT duties on wines originating in and coming from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant modification en matière de nomenclature tarifaire, des règlements 136/66/CEE, 120/67/CEE, 121/67/CEE, 123/67/CEE, 1009/67/CEE, (CEE) 805/68, (CEE) 2142/70 et (CEE) 827/68, portant organisation commune des marchés respectivement dans les secteurs des matières grasses, des céréales, de la viande de porc, de la viande de volaille, du sucre, de la viande bovine, de la pêche et pour certains produits énumérés à l'annexe II du traité (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending, as regards tariff nomenclature. Regulations 136/66/EEC, 120/67/EEC, 121/67/EEC, 123/67/EEC, 1009/67/EEC, (EEC) 805/68, (EEC) 2142/70 and (EEC) 827/68 on the common market organization in the sectors of fats, cereals, pigmeat, poultrymeat, sugar, beef and veal, fisheries and certain products listed in Annex II respectively)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Introduction de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée dans la République italienne (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the harmonization of Member States' laws concerning turnover taxes—Introduction of Value Added Tax in Italy)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 16 décembre 1971 (*Minutes of the meeting of Thursday, 16 December 1971*) . . . . .

C 2, 11.1.1972

Avis sur la proposition modifiée d'une directive concernant les impôts autres que les taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires frappant la consommation des tabacs manufacturés (Opinion on the amended proposal for a directive on taxes other than turnover taxes falling on the consumption of manufactured tobaccos)



Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement concernant certaines modalités administratives et financières de fonctionnement du Fonds social européen (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation concerning certain administrative and financial procedures for the operation of the European Social Fund)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive du Conseil étendant le champ d'application de la directive du Conseil du 25 février 1964 pour la coordination des mesures spéciales aux étrangers en matière de déplacement et de séjour justifiées par des raisons d'ordre public, de sécurité publique et de santé publique, aux travailleurs qui exercent le droit de demeurer sur le territoire d'un État membre après y avoir occupé un emploi (Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive extending the field of application of the Council Directive of 25 February 1964, for the coordination of special measures for foreigners as regards movement and sojourn justified by reasons of public policy, public safety and public health, to workers exercising their right to remain on the territory of a Member State after having been in employment there)

Résolution sur le huitième rapport de l'organe permanent pour la sécurité et la salubrité dans les mines de houille et sur le deuxième rapport de la Commission générale de la sécurité et de la salubrité dans la sidérurgie (Resolution on the 8th Report of the Mines, Safety and Health Commission (Coal) and on the 2nd Report of the Safety and Health Commission (Steel))

Question orale 14/71 avec débat de M. Oele, au nom du groupe socialiste, à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la lutte pour la protection du Rhin contre la pollution (Oral question 14/71 with debate by Mr Oele, on behalf of the Socialist group to the Commission of the European Communities on the campaign for the protection of the Rhine against pollution)

Résolution sur la lutte contre la pollution des eaux fluviales notamment des eaux du Rhin (Resolution on the campaign against the pollution of river waters, particularly Rhine waters)

Résolution sur l'état des travaux d'harmonisation des statistiques (Resolution on progress in the work of harmonizing statistics)

Résolution sur la proposition d'une décision arrêtant un programme de recherche et d'enseignement pour la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique et un programme de recherche pour la Communauté économique européenne dans le domaine des étalons et substances de référence et dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement (Resolution on the proposal for a decision laying down a research and teaching programme for the European Atomic Energy Community and a research programme for the European Economic Community in the field of standards and reference substances and in the field of environment protection)

Résolution sur l'état de la procédure d'adoption par le Conseil d'un programme de recherche pluriannuel d'Euratom (Resolution on the present state of the procedure of adoption by the Council of a pluriannual Euratom research programme)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux mesures de longueur (Opinion on the proposal for a directive concerning the approximation of Member States' laws on measurements of lengths)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 17 décembre 1971 (*Minutes of the session of Friday, 17 December 1971*) . . . . .

C 2, 11.1.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant modification de l'article 52 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Article 52 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit)

Question orale 15/71 avec débat de la commission des relations économiques extérieures à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la poursuite, en 1972, de l'application des préférences tarifaires généralisées accordées par la CEE en faveur des produits finis et semi-finis des pays en voie de développement (Oral question 15/71 with debate from the External Affairs Committee to the Commission of the European Communities on the continuation in 1972 of the application of the generalized tariff preferences granted by EEC in favour of the finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries)

Résolution sur la poursuite, en 1972, de l'application des préférences tarifaires généralisées accordées par la CEE en faveur des produits finis et semi-finis des pays en voie de développement (Resolution on the continuation in 1972 of the generalized tariff preferences granted by EEC in favour of the finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries)

Résolution sur la demande d'accession de l'île Maurice à la convention de Yaoundé II (Resolution of the application by Mauritius to accede to the Yaoundé II Convention)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement complétant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation supplementing Regulation (EEC) 805/68 as regards the advance fixing of the levy in the beef and veal sector)

Avis sur les propositions concernant : (Opinions on the proposals concerning:)

I. un règlement relatif au régime applicable à certains fruits et légumes originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (I. A regulation relating to the system applicable to certain fruits and vegetables originating in the Associated African and Malagasy States or the overseas countries and territories)

II. un règlement relatif au régime applicable à certains fruits et légumes frais, originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (II. A regulation concerning the system applicable to certain fresh fruit and vegetables coming from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du riz (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation 359/67/EEC on the common organization of markets in the rice sector)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant prorogation du délai prévu à l'article 7 paragraphe 1 c) de la directive du Conseil, du 26 juin 1964, relative à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine (Opinion on the proposal for a directive prolonging the time limit provided for in Article 7 (1,c) of the Council directive of 26 June 1964 concerning problems of health control in intra-Community trade in animals of the bovine and porcine species)

### Written questions and answers

- Question écrite 170/71 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Loi belge instituant une taxe spéciale sur les exportations (réponse complémentaire) (170/71 from Mr Westerterp to the Commission: Belgian law introducing a special tax on exports—supplementary reply) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 265/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activités des comités consultatifs permanents (265/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: activities of the Standing Advisory Committees) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 291/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Point de vue de la Commission sur la centrale nucléaire de Borssele (291/71 of Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Commission point of view on the Borssele nuclear power station) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 333/71 de M. Romeo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Respect, par la république fédérale d'Allemagne, des dispositions relatives à la priorité communautaire en matière de recrutement de travailleurs étrangers (333/71 of Mr Romeo to the Commission: observation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Community priority in the matter of the recruitment of foreign workers) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 341/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Situation comparative des ventes des produits français, allemands, italiens, américains et canadiens à la Turquie (341/71 from Mr Cousté to the Commission: comparative situation of the sales of French, German, Italian, American and Canadian products to Turkey) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 346/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Production de vin naturel non mousseux dans le Benelux (346/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: production of non-sparkling natural wine in Benelux) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 354/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Coordination des aides à finalité régionale dans les régions dites « centrales » (354/71 from Mr Oele to the Commission: coordination of regional aids in the « central regions » . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 369/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des législations nationales sur les denrées et les marchandises (369/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: harmonization of national laws on foodstuffs and merchandise) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972

- Question écrite 375/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fusion au sein du groupe Agfa-Gevaert (375/71 from Mr Vredeling; merger within the Agfa-Gevaert group) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 400/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Règlement portant dispositions complémentaires concernant l'organisation du marché viti-vinicole (400/71 from Mr Vredeling; regulation on supplementary provisions concerning the organization of the wine market) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 423/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exonération de la taxe sur les véhicules à moteur dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne (423/71 from Mr Vredeling; exoneration from the tax on motor vehicles in the Federal German Republic) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Question écrite 169/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord entre la république fédérale d'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et la France sur la régénération de combustibles nucléaires usés (169/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and France on the regeneration of used nuclear fuels) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- question écrite 243/71 de M. Berkhouwer au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Politique commune à l'égard de la république populaire de Chine (243/71 from Mr Berkhouwer to the Council: common policy with respect to the People's Republic of China) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 261/71 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation de la république populaire de Chine à l'ONU (261/71 from Mr Glinne to the Council: representation of the People's Republic of China in the UNO) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 262/71 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Position de principe du Conseil quant à une représentation de la république populaire de Chine auprès de la CEE (262/71 from Mr Glinne to the Council: position of principle of the Council regarding representation of the People's Republic of China with the EEC) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 295/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conférence à Oslo sur la pollution de la mer du Nord (295/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: conference in Oslo on the pollution of the North Sea) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1971
- Question écrite 297/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Le dollar et le retrait d'Europe des troupes américaines (297/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Council: the dollar and the withdrawal of US troops from Europe) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 437/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure du comité vétérinaire permanent (347/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: procedure of the Standing Veterinary Committee) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 348/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Détermination, pour la campagne 1971/1972, de certains centres de commercialisation des céréales et des prix d'intervention s'y rapportant (348/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: determination, for the marketing year 1971/1972, of certain marketing centres for cereals and the intervention prices there applying) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972

- Question écrite 351/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Coordination internationale de la lutte contre le trafic et l'usage des stupéfiants (351/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: international coordination of the campaign against the use of drugs and the drug traffic) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 357/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Prévention d'une pénurie de produits laitiers dans la Communauté (357/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: prevention of a shortage of milk products in the Community) C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 363/71 de M. Wolfram à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Harmonisation des dispositions régissant la publicité de l'activité des grandes entreprises (363/71 from Mr Wolfram to the Commission: harmonization of the arrangements governing publicity concerning the activity of large enterprises) . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 364/71 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Documents requis à l'importation en France des produits de la pêche (364/71 from Mr Kriedemann to the Commission: documents required for the import into France of fisheries products) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 365/71 de M. Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Politique d'information à l'égard de la jeunesse (365/71 from Mr Vals to the Commission: information policy regarding youth) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 371/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Adhésion au IV<sup>e</sup> accord international sur l'étain (371/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: accession to the Fourth International Tin Agreement) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 376/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Statistiques du commerce du vin entre les Pays-Bas et les autres États membres (376/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: statistics on the wine trade between the Netherlands and the other Member States) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 389/71 de M. Boano à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Mise en œuvre des préférences généralisées (389/71 from Mr Boano to the Commission: implementation of the generalized preferences) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 407/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Nouvelles directives arrêtées en république fédérale d'Allemagne concernant le commerce intérieur allemand (407/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: new directives agreed in the Federal Republic concerning German internal trade) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Question écrite 234/71 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Durée des études universitaires des médecins dentistes au grand-duché de Luxembourg (234/71 from Miss Lulling to the Commission: duration of the university studies of dental surgeons in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972
- Question écrite 358/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Proposition néerlandaise de plan d'approvisionnement alimentaire pour les situations d'urgence (358/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Dutch proposal for a plan for emergency food supplies) . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972

- Question écrite 360/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Monopole français de la potasse (360/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: French potash monopoly) C 7, 28.1.1972
- Question écrite 395/71 de MM. Vredeling et Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Politique de concurrence aux Pays-Bas (395/71 from Mr Vredeling and Mr Oele to the Commission: competition policy in the Netherlands) . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972
- Question écrite 404/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Importation de thermomètres médicaux de la RDA (404/71 from Mr Vredeling to the Commission: imports of clinical thermometers from the GDR) . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972
- Question écrite 418/71 de M. Springorum à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Article paru dans la revue allemande « Kapital » (418/71 from Mr Springorum to the Commission: article which appeared in the German review "Kapital") . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

- Règlement (CEE) 1/72 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1/72 of 20 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 concerning the Common Customs Tariff) . . . . . L 1, 1.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2/72 du Conseil, du 30 décembre 1971, modifiant les règlements 134/67/CEE et 137/67/CEE relatifs aux prix d'écluse et au système dit de « produits pilotes et dérivés » dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2/72 of 30 December 1971, amending Regulations 134/67/EEC and 137/67/EEC concerning the sluice-gate prices and the "pilot and derived products" system in the pigmeat sector) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 3/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 3/72 of 3 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 4/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 4/72 of 3 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 5/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 5/72 of 3 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 6/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 6/72 of 3 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 7/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 7/72 of 3 January 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 8/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 8/72 of 3 January 1972 amending the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 9/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 9/72 of 3 January 1972 amending the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 10/72 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1972, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 10/72 of 3 January 1972 amending the rates of refund applicable to sugar and to syrups of beet or cane exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) . . . . . L 2, 4.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 11/72 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 11/72 of 4 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 12/72 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 12/72 of 4 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 13/72 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 13/72 of 4 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 14/72 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 14/72 of 4 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 15/72 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 15/72 of 4 January 1972 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 16/72 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 16/72 of 4 January 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 19/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 19/72 of 5 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 20/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 20/72 of 5 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 21/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 21/72 of 5 January 1972 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 22/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 22/72 of 5 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 23/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 23/72 of 5 January 1972 fixing the import levy for molasses) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 24/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 24/72 of 5 January 1972 fixing the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 25/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance de Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 25/72 of 5 January 1972 abolishing the countervailing charge on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Turkey) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 26/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 26/72 of 5 January 1972 amending the export refund for oilseeds) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 27/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 27/72 of 5 January 1972 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 28/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 28/72 of 5 January 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 29/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 29/72 of 5 January 1972 amending the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972



- Règlement (CEE) 30/72 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 30/72 of 5 January 1972 amending the rates of the refunds applicable to sugar and syrups of beet and cane exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 17/72 de la Commission, du 31 décembre 1971, fixant les montants compensatoires valables à partir du 3 janvier 1972 dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres à l'exclusion des montants valables pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 17/72 of 31 December 1971 fixing the compensatory amounts valid with effect from 3 January 1972 in the agricultural sector following the temporary enlargement of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of certain Member States, to the exclusion of the amounts valid for goods coming under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) . . . . . L 5, 6.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 31/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 31/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 32/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 32/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 33/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 33/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 34/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 34/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 35/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 35/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 36/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 36/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 37/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 37/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 38/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 38/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 39/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 39/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 40/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 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) 40/72 of 6 January 1972 fixing the levies on imports of calves and heavy cattle and bovine meat other than frozen) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 41/72 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1972, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 41/72 of 6 January 1972 amending the amount of aid for colza and rape seed) . . . . . L 6, 7.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 42/72 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 42/72 of 7 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 43/72 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 43/72 of 7 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 44/72 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 44/72 of 7 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 45/72 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 45/72 of 7 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 46/72 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 46/72 of 7 January 1972 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 47/72 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1972, fixant les montants compensatoires valables à partir du 3 janvier 1972 pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies des États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 47/72 of 7 January 1972 fixing the compensatory amounts valid with effect from 3 January 1972 for goods coming under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of the Member States) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 48/72 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1972, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 48/72 of 7 January 1972 amending the export refund for oilseeds) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 49/72 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 49/72 of 10 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 8, 11.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 50/72 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 50/72 of 10 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 8, 11.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 51/72 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 51/72 of 10 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 8, 11.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 52/72 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 52/72 of 10 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 8, 11.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 53/72 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de certaines variétés d'oranges douces originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 53/72 of 10 January 1972 applying the CCT duty to imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges from Spain) . . . . . L 8, 11.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 54/72 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 54/72 of 10 January 1972 applying the CCT duty to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Spain) . . . . . L 8, 11.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 55/72 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, fixant les conditions d'appel à la concurrence pour l'écoulement des fruits et légumes retirés du marché (Commission Regulation (EEC) 55/72 of 10 January 1972 laying down the conditions for tendering for the marketing of fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 56/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 56/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 57/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 57/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 58/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 58/72 of 11 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 59/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 59/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 60/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 60/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the average production price in the wine sector) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 61/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de certaines variétés d'oranges douces en provenance de l'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 61/72 of 11 January 1972 establishing a countervailing levy on the import on certain varieties of sweet oranges from Algeria) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 62/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 62/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 63/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 63/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 64/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 64/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) . . . . . L 9, 12.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 66/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 66/72 of 12 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 67/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 67/72 of 12 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 68/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 68/72 of 12 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 69/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 69/72 of 12 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 70/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 70/72 of 12 January 1972 fixing the import levy for molasses) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 71/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 71/72 of 11 January 1972 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 72/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 72/72 of 12 January 1972 establishing a countervailing levy on the import of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Algeria) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 73/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 210/69 relatif aux communications entre les États membres et la Commission dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 73/72 of 12 January 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 210/69 concerning communications between the Member States and the Commission in the milk and milk products sector) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 74/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, modifiant l'annexe VII du règlement (CEE) 17/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 74/72 of 12 January 1972 amending Annex VII of Regulation (EEC) 17/72) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 75/72 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 75/72 of 12 January 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the duration of validity of export certificates in the sugar sector) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 76/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 76/72 of 11 January 1972 concerning the supply of butteroil to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 77/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 77/72 of 11 January 1972 concerning the supply of butteroil to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 78/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 78/72 of 11 January 1972 concerning the supply of butteroil to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 79/72 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 79/72 of 11 January 1972 concerning the supply of butteroil to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 80/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 80/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 81/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 81/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 82/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 82/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 83/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 83/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 84/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 84/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 85/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 85/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 86/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 86/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 87/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 87/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 88/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 88/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 89/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 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) 89/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the levies on imports of calves and heavy cattle and bovine meats other than frozen) . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 90/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, portant répartition des contingents quantitatifs communautaires à l'exportation pour certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux (cuivre, plomb, aluminium) (Commission Regulation (EEC) 90/72 of 13 January 1972 allotting Community quantitative export quotas for certain waste and ashes of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, aluminium) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 91/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 1437/70 relatif aux contrats de stockage pour le vin de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 91/72 of 13 January 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1437/70 concerning stockage contracts for table wine) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 92/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, relatif à la suspension des adjudications permanentes en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc et de sucre brut de betterave visées respectivement aux règlements (CEE) 1734/70 et (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 92/72 of 13 January 1972 on the suspension of the permanent awards of tender for the export of white sugar and raw beet sugar covered by Regulations (EEC) 1734/70 and (EEC) 258/71 respectively) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 93/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 93/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 11, 14.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 94/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 94/72 of 14 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 95/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 95/72 of 14 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 96/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 96/72 of 14 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 97/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 97/72 of 14 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 98/72 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 98/72 of 13 January 1972 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 99/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 99/72 of 14 January 1972 concerning the supply of skimmed milk powder to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 100/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, établissant les modalités d'application relatives à la dénaturation du sucre en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation (EEC) 100/72 of 14 January 1972 laying down the implementing procedures concerning the denaturing of sugar for animal feeding) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 101/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, relatif aux documents du transit communautaire établis pour des marchandises octroyée dans le cadre de la politique agricole commune (Commission Regulation (EEC) 101/72 of 14 January 1972 concerning the Community transit documents drawn up for goods which may benefit from an export refund in trade with third countries granted in the framework of the common agricultural policy) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 102/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 102/72 of 14 January 1972 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 103/72 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 103/72 of 14 January 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) . . . . . L 12, 15.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 104/72 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 104/72 of 17 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 105/72 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 105/72 of 17 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 106/72 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 106/72 of 17 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 107/72 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 107/72 of 17 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 108/72 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 108/72 of 17 January 1972 abolishing the countervailing charge on the import of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Algeria) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 109/72 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 109/72 of 17 January 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 110/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 110/72 of 18 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 111/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 111/72 of 18 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 112/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 112/72 of 18 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972



- Règlement (CEE) 113/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 113/72 of 18 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 114/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 114/72 of 18 January 1972 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 115/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 115/72 of 18 January 1972 fixing the export refunds in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 February 1972) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 116/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 116/72 of 18 January 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 117/72 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1972, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 117/72 of 18 January 1972 amending the amount of aid for colza and rape seed) . . . . . L 15, 19.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 118/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 118/72 of 19 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 119/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 119/72 of 19 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 120/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 120/72 of 19 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 121/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 121/72 of 19 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 122/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 122/72 of 19 January 1972 fixing the import levies on molasses) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 123/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 123/72 of 19 January 1972 fixing the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 124/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 124/72 of 19 January 1972 concerning the special system to be applied to the import of certain frozen beef and veal) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 125/72 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 125/72 of 19 January 1972 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 126/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 126/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 127/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt. (Commission Regulation (EEC) 127/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 128/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 128/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 129/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 129/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 130/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 130/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 131/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 131/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 132/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 132/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 133/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 133/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 134/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 134/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 135/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 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) 135/72 of 20 January 1972 fixing the levies on imports of calves and heavy cattle and bovine meats other than frozen) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 136/72 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, abrogeant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 136/72 of 20 January 1972 abrogating the supplementary amounts for the products of the pigmeat sector) . . . . . L 17, 21.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 137/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1137/72 of 21 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 18, 22.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 138/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 138/72 of 21 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 18, 22.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 139/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 139/72 of 21 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 18, 22.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 140/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 140/72 of 21 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 18, 22.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 141/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 141/72 of 21 January 1972 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 18, 22.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 142/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 142/72 of 21 January 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) . . . . . L 18, 22.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 143/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 143/72 of 21 January 1972 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) . . . . . L 18, 22.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 144/72 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1972, modifiant les montants compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies des États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 144/72 of 21 January 1972 amending the compensatory amounts fixed in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of the Member States) . . . . . L 19, 23.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 145/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 145/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 146/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 146/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 147/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 147/72 of 24 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 148/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 148/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 149/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 149/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the levies on import of frozen beef and veal) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 150/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 150/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the refunds in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 1 February 1972) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 151/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 151/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the poultrymeat sector) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 152/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 152/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the egg sector) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 153/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 153/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the sluice-gate price and import charges for ovalbumin and lactalbumin) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 154/72 de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 154/72 of 24 January 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) . . . . . L 21, 25.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 155/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 155/72 of 25 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 156/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 156/72 of 25 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 157/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 157/72 of 25 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 158/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 158/72 of 25 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 159/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 159/72 of 25 January 1972 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 160/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, portant instauration d'une surveillance communautaire des importations de plomb brut, autre que le plomb d'œuvre, en provenance des pays repris de l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 160/72 of 25 January 1972 establishing Community supervision of imports of unwrought lead other than work lead from countries mentioned in Annex II of Regulation EEC 1025/70) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 161/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 2637/70 et 2683/70 en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance de la restitution pour le beurre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 161/72 of 25 January 1972 amending the Regulations EEC 2637/70 and 2683/70 as regards the advance fixing of the refund for butter) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 162/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, portant l'établissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux fils de fibres textiles synthétiques, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la sous-position tarifaire 56.05 A, originaires des pays en voie de développement, bénéficiaires de préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2799/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 162/72 of 25 January 1972 establishing the levies of the CCT duties applicable to yarns of man made-textile fibres not put up for retail sale from the tariff subheading 56.05 A, coming from the developing countries which are beneficiaries from the tariff preferences provided for under Council Regulation (EEC) 2799/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 163/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 163/72 of 25 January 1972 fixing the export refunds for certain milk products) . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 164/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, modifiant certains montants compensatoires dans le secteur agricole fixés par le règlement (CEE) 144/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 164/72 of 25 January 1972 amending certain compensatory amounts in the agricultural sector laid down by Regulation (EEC) 144/72) . . . . . L 22, 21.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 165/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 165/72 of 26 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 166/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 166/72 of 26 January fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 167/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 167/72 of 26 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 168/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 168/72 of 26 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 169/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 169/72 of 26 January, 1972 fixing the import levies for molasses) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 170/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 170/72 of 25 January 1972 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 171/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 171/72 of 26 January 1972 fixing the import refunds in the egg sector for the period beginning 1 February 1972) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 172/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 172/72 of 26 January 1972 fixing the export refunds in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 February 1972) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 173/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour des œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 173/72 of 26 January 1972 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 174/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1344/71 en ce qui concerne la conversion en français du montant à payer par des fabricants de sucre aux vendeurs de betteraves produites hors du quota de base pendant la campagne sucrière 1970/1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 174/72 of 26 January 1972 completing Regulation (EEC) 1344/71 as regards the conversion into French francs of the amounts to be paid by sugar manufacturers to sellers of beetroot produced outside the basic quota during the sugar year 1970/1971) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 175/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 175/72 of 26 January 1972 fixing the export refund in the sector of fisheries products) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 176/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1437/70 relatif aux contrats de stockage pour le vin de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 176/72 of 26 January 1972 completing regulation (EEC) 1437/70 on stockage contracts for table wine) . . . . . L 23, 27.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 177/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 177/72 of 25 January 1972 on the supply of butteroil to certain third countries as part of Community aid to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 178/72 de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 178/72 of 25 January 1972 concerning the supply of butteroil to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 179/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment et de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 179/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 180/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 180/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 181/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 181/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 182/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission regulation (EEC) 182/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 183/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 183/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 184/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 184/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 185/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 185/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 186/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 186/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 187/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 187/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 188/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 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) 188/72 of 27 January 1972 fixing the levies on imports of calves and heavy cattle and of bovine meat other than frozen) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 189/72 de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, abrogeant les montants compensatoires applicables dans le secteur des matières grasses à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 189/72 of 26 January 1972 abrogating the compensatory amounts applicable in the fats sector following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of certain Member States) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 190/72 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1972, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 54/72 portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 190/72 of 27 January 1972 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 54/72 applying the CCT duty to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids coming from Spain) . . . . . L 24, 28.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 191/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 191/72 of 28 January 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 192/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 192/72 of 28 January 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 193/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 193/72 of 28 January 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 194/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 194/72 of 28 January 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 195/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 195/72 of 28 January 1972 noting the existence of a serious crisis situation in the cauliflower market) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 196/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 196/72 of 28 January 1972 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the pigmeat sector) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 197/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 197/72 of 28 January 1972 amending the export refunds for certain milk products) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 198/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 198/72 of 28 January 1972 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972



## COUNCIL

## Directives and decisions

## 72/1/CECA :

Décision, du 20 décembre 1971, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, réunis au sein du Conseil, relative à la nomenclature et aux taux des droits conventionnels de certains produits (Decision of 20 December 1971 of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community meeting in the Council concerning the nomenclature and the rates of conventional duties for certain products) . . . . .

L 1, 1.1.1972

## 72/2/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant septième modification de la directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées alimentaires destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Council Directive of 20 December 1971 on the seventh amendment to the directives relating to the approximation of the laws of the Member States on the preserving agents which may be employed in foodstuffs for human consumption) . . . . .

L 2, 4.1.1972

## 72/3/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, prorogeant le régime des prix minima (Council Decision of 20 December 1971 extending the system of minimum prices) . . . . .

L 2, 4.1.1972

## 72/4/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, prorogeant le délai prévu à l'article 36 de la décision, du 7 juin 1971, relative à la définition de la notion de « produits originaires » et aux méthodes de coopération administrative pour l'application de la décision, du 29 septembre 1970, relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 20 December 1971 extending the time limit laid down in Article 36 of the decision of 7 June 1971 concerning the definition of the concept of "products originating in" and the method of administrative cooperation for the implementation of the decision of 29 September 1970 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community) . . . . .

L 2, 4.1.1972

## 72/5/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 8 November 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Morocco concerning the supply of soft wheat as food aid) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc (Information concerning the signing of the agreement to supply food aid between the European Economic Community and Morocco)

72/6/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 22 novembre 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République libanaise relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 22 November 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Lebanon on the supply of soft wheat as food aid) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République libanaise (Information concerning the signing of the agreement to supply food aid between the European Economic Community and Lebanon)

72/19/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 20 décembre 1971, portant reconduction du règlement financier, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'établissement et à l'exécution du budget des Communautés européennes et à la responsabilité des ordonnateurs et des comptables (Financial regulation of 20 December 1971 extending the financial regulation of 30 July 1968 on the establishment and execution of the budget of the European Communities and the responsibility of officials in charge of payments and of accountants) . . . . .

L 4, 6.1.1972

72/20/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 20 décembre 1971, portant reconduction du règlement financier du 15 décembre 1969 fixant les modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes (Financial regulation of 20 December 1971 extending the financial regulation of 15 December 1969 laying down the procedures for submitting and verifying accounts) . . . . .

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Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de règlements du Conseil (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on the proposals for Council regulations) . . . . .

C 4, 21.1.1972

— relatif à des conditions sanitaires et de police sanitaire auxquelles doit répondre le lait entier cru en tant que matière première pour la préparation du lait traité thermiquement et de ses dérivés [(i) Con-

cerning the health and health inspection conditions which must be met by whole raw milk as a raw material for milk treated by heat and its derived products]

— concernant des problèmes sanitaires relatifs à la production et à la commercialisation du lait traité thermiquement [(ii) Concerning the health problems of the production and marketing of heat-treated milk]

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur la proposition de directive du Conseil étendant le champ d'application de la directive, du 25 février 1964, pour la coordination des mesures spéciales aux étrangers en matière de déplacement et de séjour, justifiées par des raisons d'ordre public, de sécurité publique et de santé publique aux travailleurs qui exercent le droit de demeurer sur le territoire d'un État membre après y avoir occupé un emploi (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on the proposal for a Council directive extending the field of application of the directives of 25 February 1964 on the coordination of the special measures applying to foreigners as regards movement and sojourn motivated by reasons of public policy, public safety and public health to workers exercising the right to remain on the territory of a Member State where they have been in employment) . . . . .

C 4, 21.1.1972

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C 5, 21.1.1972

## COMMISSION

### Directives and decisions

72/7/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente et unième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 10 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the thirty-first partial award of tender for white sugar made under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

72/8/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudi-

cation permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 16 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the thirty-second partial award of tender for white sugar made under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

72/9/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les chemises d'homme, de la position ex 61.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Roumanie et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 23 November 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment men's shirts for men from CCT heading ex 61.03 coming from Rumania and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

72/10/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dixième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 24 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the tenth partial award of tender for raw beet sugar made under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 258/71) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

72/11/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 24 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the thirty-third partial award for tender for white sugar made under the permanent tendering agreements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

72/12/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de baies sylvestres et pulpes de fruits rouges, des positions ex 08.10, 08.11 ex D, 20.06 B II ex a) 7, 20.06 B II ex c) 1 cc) du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Roumanie et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 1 December 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment preparations and preserves of forest bays and pulp of red fruit from headings ex 08.18, 08.11 ex D, 20.06 B II ex a) 7, 20.06 B II ex c) 1 cc) of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Rumania and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . .

L 3, 5.1.1972

72/13/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils d'enregistrement et de reproduction du son, de la position 92.11 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 1 Decem-

ber 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment sound registering and reproduction apparatus from heading 92.11 A III of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972

72/14/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 1 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the thirtyfourth partial award of tender for white sugar in the framework of the permanent award of tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972

72/15/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la onzième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 7 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the eleventh partial award of tender for raw beet sugar in the framework of the permanent award of tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 258/71) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972

72/16/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 7 Decembre 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the thirty-fifth partial award of tender for white sugar in the framework of the permanent award of tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972

72/17/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les vêtements de dessus et de dessous, en matières textiles autres que le coton, des positions ex 61.01, EX 61.02 et ex 61.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hong-Kong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 10 December 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment outer and under garments of textile materials other than cotton from the CCT headings ex 61.01, ex 61.02 and EX 61.03, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972

72/18/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2483/71 (Commission Decision of 10 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the minimum price for skim milk powder for the award of tender under Regulation (EEC) 2483/71) . . . . . L 3, 5.1.1972

Décision 18/72/CECA de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant prorogation de la décision de la Haute Autorité 1-64 concernant l'interdiction de l'alignement sur les offres de produits sidérurgiques et de fonte en provenance de pays ou territoires à commerce d'État

- (Commission Decision (ECSC) 18/72 of 23 December 1971 extending the decision of the High Authority 1-64 concerning the prohibition on aligning on offers for iron and steel products and pig iron from state-trading countries or territories) . . . . . L 4, 6.1.1972
- 72/21/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure d'application de l'article 86 du traité CEE (IV — 26 811 — Continental Can Company) (Commission Decision of 9 December 1971 concerning a procedure for the implementation of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV — 26 811 — Continental Can Company) . . . . . L 7, 8.1.1972
- 72/28/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 10 December 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- 72/29/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 10 December 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- 72/30/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 10 December 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- 72/31/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 10 December 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- 72/32/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 10 December 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972
- 72/33/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains produits (Commission Decision of 15 December 1971 authorizing Germany to postpone the implementation of the CCT duties in respect of certain products) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972

## 72/34/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, supprimant, aux termes de l'article 93 paragraphe 2 du traité CEE, les aides belges accordées en faveur des entreprises en difficulté (Commission Decision of 15 December 1971 abolishing under the terms of Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty, the Belgian aids granted to firms in difficulties) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972

## 72/35/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la douzième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 15 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the twelfth partial award of tender for raw beet sugar made in the framework of the permanent award of tender under regulation (EEC) 258/71) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972

## 72/36/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-sixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 15 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the thirty-sixth partial award of tender for white sugar made in the framework of the permanent award of tender under Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . . L 10, 13.1.1972

Décision 65/72/CECA de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, portant application de la décision 3/71/CECA relative au régime communautaire des interventions des États membres en faveur de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision (ECSC) of 10 December 1971 implementing the decision (ECSC) 3/71 concerning the Community system of intervention by the Member States in favour of the coalmining industry) . . . . . L 13, 17.1.1972

## 72/22/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité de la CEE/IV/324 — Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren) [Commission Decision of 16 December 1972 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/324 Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren)] . . . . . L 13, 17.1.1972

## 72/23/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/23 514 — SAFCO) [Commission Decision of 16 December 1971 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/23 514 SAFCO)] . . . . . L 13, 17.1.1972

## 72/24/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/26 418 — Sopelem/Langen) [Commission Decision of 20 December 1971 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26 418 Sopelem/Langen)] . . . . . L 13, 17.1.1972

## 72/25/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/5 400 — Burroughs-

- Delplanque) [Commission Decision of 22 December 1971 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/5 400 Burroughs-Delplanque)] . . . . . L 13, 17.1.1972
- 72/26/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/5 405 — Burroughs-Geha-Werke) [Commission Decision of 22 December 1971 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/5 405 Burroughs-Geha-Weke)] . . . . . L 13, 17.1.1972
- 72/27/CECA :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1/64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (Quarante-septième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 waiving recommendation 1/64 of the High Authority concerning an increase of the protection levied on iron and steel products at the periphery of the Community (forty-seventh waiver)] . . . . . L 13, 17.1.1972
- 72/37/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial, dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2518/71 (Commission Decision of 20 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount for the supply fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme in the framework of the procedure for the award of tender under Regulation (EEC) 2518/71) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- 72/38/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial, dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2519/71 (Commission Decision of 20 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount for the supply fob of butter oil to the World Food Programme in the framework of the procedure for the award of tender under Regulation (EEC) 2519/71) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- 72/39/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, de ne pas donner suite à la trente-septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1971 to take no action on the thirty-seventh partial award of tender for white sugar made under the permanent award of tender under Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972
- 72/40/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission du 22 décembre 1971, autorisant la République française à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les pommes de terre de semence (Commission Decision of 22 December 1971 authorizing France to postpone the application of the CCT duties as regards seed potatoes) . . . . . L 14, 18.1.1972



## 72/41/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 23 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/26 917 — Henkel/Colgate) [Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty ( V/26 917 — Henkel/Colgate)]

L 14, 18.1.1972

## 72/42/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les asperges préparées et 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 15 December 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment asparagus prepared and preserved without vinegar of acetic acid from CCT heading 20.02 D, originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 16, 20.1.1972

## 72/43/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, prorogeant la décision du 22 décembre 1969, concernant l'application de l'article 115 premier alinéa du traité CEE, au secteur de l'énergie (Commission Decision of 15 December 1971 extending the decision of 22 December 1969 concerning the application of Article 115 (para 1) of the EEC Treaty to the energy sector)

L 16, 20.1.1972

## 72/47/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume de Belgique pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par l'Office national de l'emploi (ONEM) et le Fonds national de reclassement social des handicapés ((Commission Decision of 22 November 1971 granting help from the European Social Fund to Belgium for expenditure incurred in vocational retraining and resettlement operations carried out by the national labour office (ONEM) and the national fund for the social rehabilitation of handicapped persons)

L 20, 24.1.1972

## 72/48/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE 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 » et les « Bundesländer » (Commission Decision of 22 November 1971 granting help from the European Social Fund to Germany for expenditure incurred in vocational retraining operation carried out by the "Bundesanstalt für Arbeit", the "Bundesknappschaft" and the Bundesländer)

L 20, 24.1.1972

## 72/49/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le « Land » Nordrhein-Westfalen (Commission Decision of 22 November 1971 granting help from the European Social Fund to Germany for expenditure incurred in resettlement operations carried out by Land North Rhine-Westphalia)

L 20, 24.1.1972

72/50/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale » et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 22 November 1971 granting help from the European Social Fund to Italy for expenditure incurred in retraining operations carried out by the Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale and several other Italian bodies) . . .

L 20, 24.1.1972

72/51/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallations effectuées par le « Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale », le « Ministero dell'Interno » et l'« Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra (ONIG) » [Commission Decision of 22 November 1971 granting help from the European Social Fund to Italy for expenditure in relation with resettlement operations carried out by the Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, the Ministero dell'Interno and the Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra (ONIG)] . . . . .

L 20, 24.1.1972

72/52/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour des dépenses relatives à une opération de rééducation professionnelle effectuée par l'office de placement et de rééducation professionnelle des travailleurs handicapés (Commission Decision of 22 November 1971 granting help from the European Social Fund to Luxembourg for expenditure in connection with an operation of vocational retraining carried out by the office for the placing and vocational retraining of handicapped workers) . . . . .

L 20, 24.1.1972

72/53/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la république fédérale d'Allemagne, des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'abattage de vaches et pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Germany of the premiums paid in 1970 for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing of milk and milk products) . . . . .

L 20, 24.1.1972

72/54/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume des Pays-Bas des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'abattage de vaches et pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to the Netherlands of the premiums paid in 1970 for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing of milk and milk products) . . . . .

L 20, 24.1.1972

72/55/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume de Belgique des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'abattage de vaches et

pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Belgium of the premiums paid in 1970 for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing of milk and milk products) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972

72/56/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au grand-duché de Luxembourg des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'abattage de vaches et pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Luxembourg of the premiums paid in 1970 for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing of milk and milk products) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972

72/57/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la république fédérale d'Allemagne des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées les 3 mars et 3 juin 1971 (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Germany of the costs incurred by the pig censuses carried out on 3 March and 3 June 1971) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972

72/58/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume de Belgique des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées les 1<sup>er</sup> mars et 15 mai 1971 (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Belgium of the costs incurred by the pig censuses carried out on 1 March and 15 May 1971) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972

72/59/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République française des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées les 1<sup>er</sup> avril et 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971 (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to France of the costs incurred by the pig censuses carried out on 1 April and 1 August 1971) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972

72/60/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République italienne, des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées en avril et en août 1971 (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Italy of the costs incurred by the pig censuses carried out in April and August 1971) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972

72/61/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au grand-duché de Luxembourg des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées les 1<sup>er</sup> avril et 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971 (Commission Decision of 17 December 1971

- concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Luxembourg of the costs incurred by the pig censuses carried out on 1 April and 1 August 1971) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972
- 72/62/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume des Pays-Bas, des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées les 1<sup>er</sup> avril et 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971 ((Commission Decision of 17 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to the Netherlands of the costs incurred by the pig censuses carried out on 1 April and 1 August 1971) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972
- 72/63/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, relative au concours du FEOGA, section orientation, au titre de l'article 12 du règlement 159/66/CEE (Commission Decision of 21 December 1971 concerning help from EAGGF, guidance section, under Article 12 of Regulation 159/66 EEC) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972
- 72/64/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la république fédérale d'Allemagne des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'arrachage des pommiers, des poiriers et des pêchers (Commission Decision of 21 December 1971 concerning reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Germany of the premiums paid in 1970 for the uprooting of apple, pear and peach trees) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972
- 72/65/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la république fédérale d'Allemagne des aides octroyées aux organisations de producteurs de fruits et légumes pendant l'année 1969 (Commission Decision of 21 December 1971 concerning reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to Germany of the aid granted to organizations of producers of fruit and vegetables in 1969) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972
- 72/66/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République française des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'abattage de vaches et pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 22 December 1971 concerning the reimbursement by EAGGF, guidance section, to France of the premiums paid in 1970 for the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and milk products) . . . . . L 20, 24.1.1972
- 72/68/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/595 — Nederlandse Cement-Handelmaatschappij NV) [Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/595 — Nederlandse Cement-Handelmaatschappij NV)] . . . . . L 22, 26.1.1972
- 72/69/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique et le grand-duché de Luxembourg à exclure du traitement communautaire les tomates et les raisins de table, des positions

07.01 M I et 08.04 A I du tarif douanier commun, originaires de certains pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 24 December 1971 authorizing Belgium and Luxembourg to exclude from Community treatment tomatoes and table grapes from the headings 07.01 M I and 08.04 A I of the Common Customs Tariff originating in certain third countries and in free circulation in the Member States) . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972

72/70/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté. (quarante-huitième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 29 December 1971 waiving recommendation 1-64 of the High Authority concerning an increase in the protection of iron and steel products at the periphery of the Community (forty-eighth waiver)] . . . . . L 25, 29.1.1972

72/71/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les taux des taxe compensatoires pouvant être perçues par la république fédérale d'Allemagne et la République française, en remplacement des prix minima (Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 fixing the rates of the countervailing levies which may be charged by Germany and France in place of minimum prices) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/72/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par le « Bundesministerium für Post und Verkehr », la « Bundesknappschaft » et les organismes d'assurances sociales des travailleurs (Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 granting help from the European Social Fund to Germany for expenditure incurred in operations of vocational retraining and reestablishment carried out by the "Bundesministerium für Post und Verkehr", the "Bundesknappschaft" and the workers' social insurance bodies) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/73/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population (Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 granting aid from the European Social Fund to France for expenditure concerning vocational retraining operations carried out by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Population) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/74/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale » et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 granting aid from the European Social Fund to Italy for expenditure concerning vocational retraining operations carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and several Italian bodies) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/75/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par le « Ministerie van Sociale Zaken » (Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 granting aid from the European Social Fund to the Netherlands for expenditure concerning vocational retraining operations carried out by the Ministry for Social Affairs)

L 26, 31.1.1972

72/76/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par la « Bundesanstalt für Arbeit » (Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 granting aid from the European Social Fund to Germany for expenditure concerning vocational retraining operations carried out by the "Bundesanstalt für Arbeit")

L 26, 31.1.1972

72/77/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 28 December 1971 noting that the conditions required for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled)

L 26, 31.1.1972

72/78/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Declaration of 29 December 1971 noting that the conditions required for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled)

L 26, 31.1.1972

72/79/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 29 December 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid action are fulfilled)

L 26, 31.1.1972

72/80/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1972, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 5 January 1972 concerning the maximum amount of refund for the thirty-eighth partial award of tender for white sugar in the framework of the permanent award of tender under Regulation (EEC)1734/70)

L 26, 31.1.1972

72/81/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 22 000 t d'orge détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of

10 January 1972 concerning the opening of a call for tender for the export of 22 000 tons of barley held by the German intervention agency) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/82/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, annulant les adjudications prévues aux règlements (CEE) 2649/71, 2650/71 et 2651/71 pour des livraisons fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Decision of 12 January 1972 rescinding the calls for tender laid down in Regulations (EEC) 2649/71, 2650/71 and 2651/71 for supplies fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/83/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1972, de ne pas donner suite à la trente-neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 12 January 1972 not to act on the thirtieth partial award for tender for white sugar in the framework of the permanent award of tender under Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/84/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1972, relative à la limitation dans certains États membres des catégories de poids de la grille communautaire de classement du règlement (CEE) 2108/70 (Commission Decision of 13 January 1972 concerning the limitation in certain Member States of the weight categories of the Community scale of classification under Regulation (EEC) 2108/70) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/85/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique et la république fédérale d'Allemagne à admettre à la commercialisation des matériels de reproduction de *Pinus nigra* Arn. var. *austriaca*, soumis à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 14 January 1972 authorizing Belgium and Germany to permit the marketing of reproduction material of *Pinus nigra* Arn. var. *austriaca*, subject to less severe quality requirements) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

72/86/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 6 085 t de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention belge (Commission Decision of 14 January 1972 concerning the opening of a call for tender for the export of 6 085 tons of rye held by the Belgian intervention agency) . . . . . L 26, 31.1.1972

## Recommendations and Opinions

72/44/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, adressé au gouvernement de la République française au sujet du plan français d'adaptation économique et sociale de la batellerie (Opinion of the Commission, of 20 December 1971, to the French Government concerning the French plan for the economic and social adaptation of inland navigation) . . . . . L 16, 20.1.1972

72/45/CEE:

Recommandation de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, adressée au gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet d'un projet de deuxième loi portant modification de la loi sur le transport de marchandises par route (Commission Recommendation of 23 December 1971 to the German Government concerning a second draft law to amend the law on goods transport by road) . . . . .

L 16, 20.1.1972

72/67/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, adressé au gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne, au sujet du projet de loi relative au financement complémentaire de mesures destinées à améliorer les conditions de transport dans les communes et la construction de routes fédérales de grande communication (Commission Opinion of 20 December 1971 to the German Government concerning a draft law on the supplementary financing of measures to improve transport conditions in Gemeinden and the building of Federal axial motorways) . . . . .

L 20, 24.1.1972

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de directive du Conseil en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Introduction de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée dans la République italienne (Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of Member States' legislation concerning turnover taxes — Introduction of added value tax in Italy) . . . . .

C 1, 7.1.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil portant prorogation de délai prévu à l'article 7 paragraphe 1 c) de la directive du Conseil, du 26 juin 1964, relative à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intra-communautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine (Proposed Council directive extending the time limits laid down in Article 7 (1c) of the Council directive of 26 June 1964 concerning problems of health control in intra-Community trade in animals of the bovine and porcine species) . . . . .

C 1, 7.1.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du riz (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 359/67 on the common organization of the markets in the rice sector) . . . . .

C 1, 7.1.1972

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'exécution des conventions d'aide alimentaire de 1967 et 1971 (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) concerning Community financing of the expenditure resulting from the implementation of the food aid conventions between 1967 and 1971) . . . . .

C 5, 21.1.1972

Proposition de modification à la proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'exécution des conventions d'aide alimentaire de 1967 et 1971 (Proposal for an amendment to the draft Council regulation (EEC)



concerning the Community financing of the expenditure resulting from the implementation of the food aid conventions between 1967 and 1971) . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil [Proposals for Council regulations (EEC)] . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972

I. relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires du Maroc (I. Concerning imports into the Community of certain fisheries products from Morocco)

II. relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires de Tunisie (II. Concerning imports into the Community of certain fisheries products from Tunisia)

Proposition de décision du Conseil déterminant certaines mesures transitoires pour l'uniformisation progressive des régimes d'importation des États membres à l'égard des pays tiers (Proposed Council decision determining certain transitional measures for the gradual uniformization of the import systems of the member countries with regard to third countries) . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972

Proposition d'une quatrième directive sur la base de l'article 54 paragraphe 3 g) tendant à coordonner les garanties qui sont exigées, dans les États membres, des sociétés pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers, en ce qui concerne la structure et le contenu des comptes annuels et du rapport de gestion, les modes d'évaluation ainsi que la publicité de ces documents (Proposal for a fourth directive on the basis of Article 54 (3g) to coordinate the guarantees which are required in the Member States from Companies to protect the interests both of shareholders and outsiders as regards the structure and the contents of the annual accounts and the business report, the method of evaluation and the publication of these documents) . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative aux modalités et conditions de publication des avis de marchés et de concessions de travaux publics au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes (Proposed Council directive concerning the procedures and conditions for the publication of the notices of contract and concessions of public works in the Official gazette of the European Communities) . . . . . C 7, 28.1.1972

## European Development Fund

Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (FED) [Information concerning the exchange rates used for the operations of the European Development Fund (EDF)] . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 990, lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 990 by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by EEC — EDF) . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972

Résultats d'appels d'offres (852, 883, 929, 930, 936, 938, 942, 943, 954, 955, 956 et 957) [Results of calls for tender 852, 883, 929, 930, 936, 938, 942, 943, 954, 955, 956 and 957]] . . . . . C 4, 20.1.1972

Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by EDF) . . . . .	C 4, 20.1.1972
Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources du 2 <sup>e</sup> et du 3 <sup>e</sup> FED (Approval of projects financed from the resources of the second and third EDF) . . . . .	C 4, 20.1.1972
Avis d'appel à la concurrence 991 de la république fédérale du Cameroun, relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour l'aménagement et le bitumage de la route Bamenda-Bafoussam (80 km environ) [Call for tender 991 from the Federal Republic of Cameroon concerning the preselection of firms to participate in the restricted call for tender which will later be made for the improvement and surfacing of the Bamenda-Bafoussam road (about 80 km)] . . . . .	C 5, 21.1.1972
Information 5 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information 5 concerning a call for offers by Mali regarding minor work financed by EDF) . . . . .	C 6, 25.1.1972
Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du FED (Information concerning the exchange rates used for EDF operations) . . . . .	C 6, 25.1.1972

## Memoranda

Aides des États (articles 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité CEE, aux intéressés autres que les États membres, relative à l'aide octroyée en Belgique sous forme de subvention à la production de la luzerne (State aids (Article 92 to 94 of EEC Treaty) — Memorandum drawn up in conformity with Article 93 (2), first clause, of the EEC Treaty to parties concerned other than the Member States regarding aid granted in Belgium in the form of a subsidy to the production of lucern) . . . . .	C 5, 21.1.1972
Communication aux entreprises assujetties aux mécanismes de préréquation de ferraille importée et assimilée (Memorandum to firms subject to the equalization arrangements for imported scrap and scrap treated on the same footing) . . . . .	C 7, 28.1.1972
Communication de l'Agence d'approvisionnement à tous les utilisateurs d'uranium enrichi (Memorandum of the Supply Agency to users of enriched Uranium) . . . . .	C 7, 28.1.1972
Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Memorandum under the heading of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of the Council dated 20 December 1971) . . . . .	C 7, 28.1.1972
Communication de l'Agence d'approvisionnement à tous les producteurs et utilisateurs de plutonium (Memorandum from the Supply Agency to all producers and users of Plutonium) . . . . .	C 10, 5.2.1972
72/46/CEE :	
Bilan prévisionnel pour la campagne viticole 1971/1972 (Provisional balance-sheet for the 1971/1972 wine year) . . . . .	C 20, 24.1.1972

## Information

- Avis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 1 020 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 1 020 tons of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFO)] . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Avis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 780 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 780 tons of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFO)] . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Avis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 746 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 746 tons of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFO)] . . . . . C 1, 7.1.1972
- Avis de concours COM/C/69-70 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue française) [Notice of competitive examination COM/C/69/70 (secretaries, shorthand typists and typists of French mother tongue)] . . . . . C 3, 15.1.1972
- Modification des avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc et de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (Amendment to the notices of permanent tender for the export of white sugar and raw beet sugar to non-member countries) . . . . . C 3, 15.1.1972
- Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 940 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à l'Inde, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by EVSt-F for the supply of 940 tons of butteroil to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFO)] . . . . . C 4, 20.1.1972
- Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 1 143 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by EVSt-F for the supply of 1 143 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community Aid to the World Food Programme (WFO)] . . . . . C 4, 20.1.1972
- Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 616 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by EVSt-F for the supply of 616 tons of butteroil to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFO)] . . . . . C 5, 21.1.1972
- Avis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 1 216 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial

(PAM) [Notice of award of tender by EVSt-F for the supply of 1 216 tons of butteroil to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFO)] . . . . .	C 6, 25.1.1972
Avis de concours COM/C/71-72 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue allemande) [Notice of competitive examination COM/C/71/72 (secretaries, shorthand typists and typists of German mother tongue)] . . . . .	C 6, 25.1.1972

### Judgements

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 5-71 (Judgement of the Court in Case 5-71) . . . . .	C 4, 20.1.1972
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 27-71 (Judgement of the Court in Case 27-71) . . . . .	C 4, 20.1.1972
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 28-71 (Judgement of the Court in Case 28-71) . . . . .	C 4, 20.1.1972

### III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

#### COMMISSION

	Bfrs	FF
Catalogue of publications 1952-1971. Vol. I (Bulletin of the European Communities. Special issue) 1972. 306 pp. (f; d, i, n, e: in preparation)		Free
<b>Statistics</b>		
<i>Periodicals and Yearbooks</i>		
General statistics		
Monthly (d/f/i/n/e) (5643) 1972. No. 1		
Price per issue	75.—	8.50
Annual subscription	700.—	78.—
Balance of payments 1960-1970		
Yearbook		
1971. 113 pp. (d/f/i/n/e)	100.—	11.50
National accounts 1960-1970		
Yearbook		
1971. 263 pp. (d/f/i/n/e)	150.—	17.—
Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle (Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)		
Monthly (d/f)		
(5642) 1972. No. 1		
Price per issue	75.—	8.50
Annual subscription	700.—	78.—
Common nomenclature of countries for foreign trade statistics of the Member States of the European Communities (NCP) — 1972		
1972. 56 pp. (d/f/i/n)	75.—	8.50
Energy statistics		
Yearbook 1960-1970		
1971. 372 pp. (d/f/i/n/e)	175.—	20.—
Agricultural prices		
EC indices of agricultural producer prices — Description of method		
At irregular intervals (d/f)		Limited
(17435) 1971. Supplement to No. 5		distribution
Agricultural prices		
At irregular intervals (d/f)		Limited
(17469) 1971. No. 12		distribution

*Note:* The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published:  
f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English, s = Spanish.

The publications having a "limited distribution" are reserved for the departments of the Communities and the national administrations.

These publications as well as those mentioned "free" can be obtained at:

*Commission of the European Communities*  
*Service de renseignement et de diffusion des documents*  
*Rue de la Loi, 200*  
*1040 BRUXELLES*

Publications not issued free can be obtained from the sales offices listed on p. 3 of the cover of this Bulletin.

	Bfrs	FF
Statistiques mensuelles du sucre (Monthly sugar statistics) Monthly (d/f) (17470) 1971. No. 12		Limited distribution
Brief notes: Coal statistics Monthly. 1971. December (d/f/i/n)		Limited distribution
 External relations		
<i>Enlargement: Acceding countries</i>		
The enlarged Community Outcome of negotiations with countries applying for membership (Bulletin of the European Communities — Supplement 1/72) 1972. 71 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)	30.—	3.50
 Competition — Approximation of legislation		
Proposal for a fourth directive based on Article 54.3.g. to coordinate guarantees required in the Member States from companies for the purpose of protecting the interests of partners and third parties as regards the structure and the content of the annual accounts and the operation report, the methods of assessment as well as the publication of these documents (10 November 1971) (Supplement 7/71 — Annex to Bulletin of the European Commu- nities 12-71) 1972. 65 pp. (d, f, i, n; e: in preparation)	30.—	3.50
 Economy — Currency — Finance		
<i>Short and medium-term economic situation</i>		
2001		
The economic situation of the Community Quarterly. 1972. No. 1 (d, f, i, n; e: in preparation) Price per issue	125.—	14.—
Annual subscription	350.—	39.—
4002		
Graphs and brief notes on the economic situation in the Community Monthly. 1972. No. 1 (d/n, f/i, e/f) Price per issue	30.—	3.50
Annual subscription	300.—	33.50
 Social affairs		
<i>Social security</i>		
8292		
Social security indicators Corrigendum 1971. 4 pp. (f)		

Health and safety	Bfrs	FF
<i>Medicine, hygiene and safety at work</i>		
8367		
The drawing up of a third "hygiene in mines" research programme 1971. 13 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)	Limited distribution	
<b>Agriculture</b>		
<i>Internal information on agriculture</i>		
No. 78 — Problems concerned with olive oil refineries Contribution to the study of their rationalization 1971. 132 pp. + annexes (f; d: in preparation)	Limited distribution	
<i>Statistical information periodicals</i>		
EEC Information. Agricultural markets Prices. Vegetable products At irregular intervals (d/f/i/n) (VI/4116/71) 1971. No. 9	Limited distribution	
EEC Information. Agricultural markets Trade At irregular intervals (d/f/i/n) 1971. No. 1 — November (VI/4817/71) No. 2 — November (VI/4825/71)	Limited distribution	
<i>Common agricultural policy</i>		
Records of the common agricultural policy <sup>1</sup> At irregular intervals. 8 issues per year (f) Brussels: Commission of the European Communities, Directorate- General for Press and Information Paris: Ministry of Agriculture, Sub-Directorate of Information, Public Relations and Documentation		
1971 —		
Price per issue		5.—
Annual subscription: France and EC countries		32.—
Other countries		48.—
1971		
No. 1 — The common organization of markets: Pigmeat 11 pp.		
No. 2 — The common organization of markets: General principles 8 pp.		
<b>Industry — Research — Technology</b>		
<i>Bulletin and information leaflets</i>		
Industry, research and technology (Information bulletin) Weekly. 1972. Nos. 128 to 131	Limited distribution	

<sup>1</sup> Editorial Office: Centre d'éducation et d'information pour la Communauté européenne, 48 rue Lafitte, 75 Paris 9, CCP Paris 1574835.

	Bfrs	FF
<i>Iron and steel</i>		
Pig iron and steel		
Basic Prices and Directory of Iron and Steel Enterprises		
1972. Vol. 15. No. 1 (5622)		
Annual subscription	750.—	83.50

### Transport

Progress in the common transport policy (Commission communication to the Council — transmitted on 8 November 1971) (Supplement 8-71 — Annex to Bulletin of the European Commu- nities 12-1971) 1971. 21 pp. (d, f, i, n; e: in preparation)	10.—	1.10
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### Documentation — Terminology

#### *Central documentation office*

Bibliography No. 5 Monetary and financial questions (Position as at 1 December 1971) 1972. 29 pp. d/f	Free	
Selected articles Bi-monthly. 1972. Vol. IX. No. 1 (multilingual)	Limited distribution	

#### *Commission library — Brussels*

List of recent additions Monthly. 1971. Vol. XIII. No. 12 (multilingual)	Limited distribution	
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### *Press and Information*

#### *Magazines*

30 jours d'Europe  
Monthly (f)  
Price per issue: FF 2.50; Bfrs. 25.—  
Annual subscription:  
— Countries of the European Community  
and franc area: FF 23.—; Bfrs. 230.—  
— Students: FF 18.—; Bfrs. 180.—  
— Other countries: FF 30.— Bfrs. 300.—  
Bi-annual subscription:  
— Countries of the Community: FF 36.—

*Publishing Office — Manager*  
Information Services of the European Com-  
munities  
61, rue des Belles-Feuilles  
75 — Paris 16

*Sales Agency and Subscriptions*  
DEPP, 2, rue Mérimée, 75 — Paris 16  
CCP La Source 31058-88  
Librairie européenne  
Rue de la Loi, 244 — 1040 Brussels

Europäische Gemeinschaft  
Monthly (d)  
Price per issue: DM 1.—  
Annual subscription: DM 9

*Publishing Office — Manager*  
Verbindungsbüro der Europäischen  
Gemeinschaften  
53 Bonn, Zitelfmannstraße, 22.



Comunità europee  
Monthly (i)  
Free

Europese Gemeenschap  
Monthly (n)  
Annual subscription: Fl. 5.—; Bfrs. 70.—

European Community  
Monthly (e)  
Free

European Community  
Monthly (e)  
Free

Comunidad europea  
Monthly (sp)  
Free

Europaiki Koīnotis (Greek)  
Bi-monthly  
Free

Avrupa Toplulugu (Turkish)  
Quarterly  
Free

#### Information leaflets and brochures

European Community — Information  
Monthly (f)  
Price per issue: FF 6.—  
Annual subscription: FF 50.—  
Together with "30 jours d'Europe":  
FF 65.—

European University News  
Monthly (f)  
Annual subscription (10 issues):  
FF 14.—; Bfrs. 130.—

Bull. CE 3-1972

*Sales Agency and Subscriptions*  
Europa Union Verlag GmbH  
53 Bonn 1  
Stockenstrasse, 1-5

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Ufficio Stampa e Informazione delle Comunità europee  
Via Poli, 29  
00187 Rome

*Publishing Office — Manager — Sales*  
Voorlichtingsdienst der Europese Gemeenschappen  
— Rue de la Loi, 200, 1040 Brussels  
— 22, Alexander Gogelweg, The Hague

*Publishing Office — Manager*  
Information Office of the European Communities  
23, Chesham Street, London S.W. 1

*Publishing Office — Manager*  
Information Office of the European Communities  
2100 M. Street, N.W., Suite 707,  
Washington DC, 20037

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Commission of the European Communities  
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Rue de la Loi, 200 — 1040 Brussels

*Publishing Office — Manager*  
Information Office of the European Communities  
61, rue des Belles-Feuilles  
75 — Paris 16

*Sales and Subscriptions*  
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CCP La Source 31058-88

*Publishing Office — Sales*  
Europe Université  
2, rue Mérimée, 75 Paris 16

## IV. RECENTLY PUBLISHED

### COMMISSION

#### 1050 — Fifth General Report on the Activities of the Communities, 1971. Brussels, Luxembourg: February 1972

XXI, 513 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch, English)  
Price: FB 200.—; FF 22.50; DM 15.—; Lit 2,500; Fl 15.—

The Commission of the European Communities has recently published its Fifth General Report.

This Report provides a full survey of Community activities and developments during 1971, up to the end of the negotiations on an enlarged Community on 22 January 1972.

Following an introduction which also outlines the Commission's programme for 1972, the General Report comprises seven chapters: *Chapter I*: Institutional developments. — *Chapter II*: Enlarging of the Community. — *Chapter III*: Functioning of the Common Market (free movement of goods, competition, taxation policy, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, approximation of professional and craft industry legislation and company laws, approximation of legislation and creation of Community law by means of legal contracts, influence of the Common Market on trade and consumers). — *Chapter IV*: Progress towards economic and monetary union (economic and monetary policy, regional and social policy, common agricultural policy, industrial, technological and scientific development policy, energy policy, common transport policy). — *Chapter V*: External relations (Mediterranean countries, Associated African and Malagasy States, developing countries, other countries, sectorial problems, common commercial policy, international organizations and diplomatic relations). — *Chapter VI*: Organization of the Community institutions (composition and work, financing of Community activities, information policy, statistical programme). — *Chapter VII*: Community law (characteristics of the Community legal system, interpretation and implementation of regulations based on Community law, information on the development of Community law, 1971 activities of the Court of Justice).

The Fifth Report contains inter alia a summary of the institutional development of the Communities since the 1969 summit conference at the Hague, an in-depth examination of the enlargement of the Community and a detailed account of last year's monetary events.

#### 1051 — Report on the development of the social situation within the Community in 1971 (appended to the "Fifth general report on the activities of the Communities" under article 122 of the Treaty of Rome)

Brussels-Luxembourg, 1972, 336 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch)  
Price: FF 13.50; FB 120.—; DM 9.—; Lit 1,500; Fl 9.—

The social Report just published constitutes a special chapter of the Fifth general report compiled in accordance with article 122 of the EEC treaty. In the introduction to the social report, the Commission expresses its views on the problems of employment, which are becoming increasingly important for the Community as the outlines of the economic and monetary union begin to take shape.

The Commission also summarizes the activities completed within the context of the ECSC and EURATOM treaties. The social Report this year comprises four parts plus a detailed table of contents: an introduction in the style of a policy statement, an exposé of the Community's social initiatives and activities in 1971, a detailed description of the development of the social situation during that year and, finally, a statistical annex.

General policy considerations are defined in the introduction, in the first chapter of the second part and at the beginning of those chapters dealing with the various problems of social policy. The chapter entitled "Health Protection" contains a new element in the form of details of existing legislation in Member States in the field of air and water pollution control.

The social Report, published in the four Community languages, is once again an invaluable source of information.

### 5499 — Balance of Payments — Yearbook 1971

1972 — 121 pages (d/f/i/n)  
 FB 100.—; FF 11.50; DM 7.50; Lit 1,250; Fl 7.50

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) has just published the 1971 edition of its "Balance of Payments Yearbook".

As in previous years, this publication provides the most recent data available on the balance of payments positions—both as a whole and broken down geographically—of the Member States of the European Communities and the overall balances of the United States and Japan.

Some tables also give, in addition to the data on Member States, the corresponding figures for the applicant countries—United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway and Denmark—and totals for the six Member States (EUR 6) and the six Member States plus the four applicant countries (EUR 10).

The figures cover the period from 1960 to 1970, though the amount of detail varies from year to year, and all are presented according to the SOEC balance of payments model. They provide a consistent picture of the information available on comparable items in the balance of payments accounts of the countries concerned.

Compared with previous Yearbooks, the 1971 edition has one or two changes. The new system gives separate figures for movements of short and long-term capital in the public sector and the geographical breakdown makes it possible to pick out the transactions of the various Member States with a bloc of countries broadly corresponding to the developing countries.

Moreover, for the first time, the Yearbook shows in a special section the external position of the monetary authorities of the Member States presented under the same headings as those used for the balance of payments.

All the data presented are expressed in units of account (1 UA = 1 \$EU).

### 7251 — Energy Statistics — Yearbook 1971

1972 — 372 pages (German/French/Italian/Dutch/English)  
 FB 175.—; FF 20.—; DM 13.—; Lit 2,200; Fl 13.—

The 1971 edition of the Energy Statistics Yearbook contains series which in the main cover the 1960-1970 period; it consists of three parts:

1. the first highlights by means of commentaries the general aspects of the energy economy in 1970 and during the ten-year period;

2. the second concerns the energy economy indicators and the "overall energy balance" of the Community and of each Member State; each balance is broken down according to products;
3. the third gives for each source of energy the balance and the main series available; the data, presented in the form of tables and graphs for the Community and for each member country, concern mainly production, stocks, external trade, internal deliveries and consumption; information on prices and the structure of energy plant are also itemized.

## 7252 — National Accounts 1960-1970 — Yearbook 1971

1971 — 263 pages (d/f/i/n)

FB 150.—; FF 17.—; DM 11.—; Lit 1,900; Fl 11.—

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has just published its annual survey of the national accounts of member countries, supplemented by comparative figures for the principal non-Community countries.

*Section I* gives comparative data covering the period from 1960 to 1970 for the Community as a whole (EUR 6) and member states individually, the four applicant countries, these ten countries taken together (EUR 10), the United States, and Japan. The absolute figures are expressed in units of account (1 UA = 1 \$EU).

Series are included covering the gross national product at market prices, national income and private consumption (overall figures and capital figures), and the gross internal product at market prices (overall and per person employed), wage-earners' pay (overall and per wage-earner), public consumption, gross fixed capital formation and exports and imports of goods and services.

The tables in *Section II* give aggregate data for the Community of Six as a whole from 1960 to 1970.

This section for the first time includes figures on the internal gross product at market prices per person employed according to type of activity and on total employment and wage-earning employment according to type of activity.

*Section III*, by far the most important, provides uniform series for each Member State in national currencies from 1960 to 1970, presented in 17 uniform tables.

*Section IV* contains figures in national currencies for the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan concerning the main aggregates (overall and per head of population) and concerning jobs and resources in goods and services.

Finally, *section V* contains figures on the financial accounts of Member States covering the past five years. These figures have been partially harmonised within a framework based on the European system of integrated economic accounts (SEC).

It is worthwhile pointing out that the application of this system to the national accounts of Member States as a whole will be compulsory starting with the publications for 1973.

The Statistical Office shortly intends to publish a small volume summarising the main data concerning the national accounts of Member States for the 1960-1970 period, going back where possible to 1955.

**8344 — First medium-term economic policy programme 1966-1970**

1971 (d, f, i, n)

FB 80.—; FF 9.—; DM 6.—; Lit 1,000; Fl 6.—

**8345 — Second medium-term economic policy programme**

1971 (d, f, i, n)

FB 80.—; FF 9.—; DM 6.—; Lit 1,000; Fl 6.—

It seemed worthwhile to give as wide an audience as possible the opportunity of getting to know both the economic policy programmes adopted by the Council and the action which the Commission and the Medium-term Policy Committee plan to take and which is set out in the annexes to these programmes.

Apart from the objectives, perspectives and general tendency of medium-term economic policy, the programmes cover fields as widely varied as employment and vocational training policy, public financing policy, regional policy, policy on the structural adaptation of enterprises and policy on sectoral structure, scientific and technical research policy, policy on savings development and investment financing, and incomes policy.

The annexes set out the point of view of the Commission and the Medium-term Policy Committee with regard to the fields studied in the programmes and give an analysis of certain highly topical problems such as shipbuilding and the electronics industry.

