



Bulletin
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In order to facilitate consultation of the Bulletin in the different language editions, the texts are numbered according to the following system: the first figure indicates the part, the second the chapter and the last two indicate the different points in the chapters. Quotations should be presented, therefore, in the following manner: Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2108.

The Supplements are published separately as annexes to the Bulletin. They include the official texts of the Commission (communications of the Council, reports, proposals) of the documents published under the double responsibility of the Council and of the Commission. The Supplements are not published in Spanish.

BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

**Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels**

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1ST PART
FEATURES
AND
DOCUMENTS

1. Installing the Institutions of the Enlarged Community

Installing the Institutions of the Enlarged Community

1101. The installation of the Institutions and Bodies of the enlarged Community was completed in January 1973 after the Acts of Accession had been amended owing to the non-entry of Norway. The President, Vice-Presidents and Members of the new Commission (whose make-up had been agreed by the Member States Government Representatives on 19 December 1972) were officially appointed on 1 January 1973 and took up office on 6 January.¹ On 9 January Members of the Commission took the solemn oath under the Treaty before the Court, which the same day had welcomed the new Judges and Advocates General. The first Council of Nine met on 15 January. The first session of the newly constituted Parliament was held from 16-19 January. The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank met on 15 January. Meetings of the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Advisory Committee were held on 24 and 26 January respectively. The new Members of the Audit Committee have also been appointed.

Institutional Changes

1102. On 1 January 1973 the Council took a Decision on amending the Acts of Accession of the new Member States in view of the non-entry of Norway.² The main changes are as under:

The Council

The Council is made up of nine Members, one for each country. Qualified majority is by weighted votes: Council Members' votes are weighted as follows: Germany 10, France 10, Italy 10, United Kingdom 10, Belgium 5, Netherlands 5, Denmark 3, Ireland 3, Luxembourg 2, Total 58.

When a Commission Proposal is to be decided, the qualified majority is obtained if the Proposal

receives at least 41 votes. When the Council deliberates without a Commission Proposal, a Decision is reached only when the 41 votes required represent the favourable voting of at least six Members.

The Commission

After another Council Decision of 1 January 1973 based on Article 10 of the Treaty setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Community, the number of Commission Members has been set at thirteen including five Vice-Presidents as before.¹

The European Parliament

Parliament now numbers 198 Members apportioned as follows: Germany 36, France 36, Italy 36, United Kingdom 36, Belgium 14, Netherlands 14, Denmark 10, Ireland 10, Luxembourg 6.

The Economic and Social Committee (ESC)

The total Membership of the ESC is 144, including Germany 24, France 24, Italy 24, United Kingdom 24, Belgium 12, Netherlands 12, Denmark 9, Ireland 9, Luxembourg 6.

The Court of Justice

The Court of Justice is made up of nine Judges supported by four Advocates General.

The European Investment Bank

The Bank's capital is two thousand and twenty-five million units of account. A qualified

¹ See Bulletin EEC 12-1972, Part 1, Chaps. I and II.

² OJ L 2 of 1.1.1972.

majority on the Board of Governors requires a twelve-vote meeting.

Other Committees

The number of Members on the Euratom, Technical and Scientific Committee is now set at 27, the United Kingdom having 5 Members and Denmark and Ireland one each. For the other Committees set up by derived Community law, the number of Members will be adjusted to the new enlargement conditions.

Applying the Own Resources Scheme

The financial shares of the new Member States in the Community Budget are allocated as under (subject to financial provisions made under Chapter VI of the Accession Treaty):

Denmark 2.45%

Ireland 0.61%

United Kingdom 19.32%

The New Members of the Court of Justice take the Oath

1103. On 9 January 1973, before welcoming the Commission, the Court held a ceremonial hearing at which the new Members were received and took the oath.

The President, Mr Robert Lecourt, made a speech in which he said:

“This 20th anniversary of the Court sees its jurisdiction henceforth extended to nine States and 250 million subjects. Like the Community itself, it has always been guided from the outset by an outward-looking driving force.

Formed in December 1952 on the modest scale of the Coal and Steel Community, in 1958 it extended its responsibilities to the whole of the Common Market, and to the special needs of the Atomic Community. Fifteen years have passed, and now it expands geographically this

time to embrace three new States. In a few weeks, its powers will grow in turn in dealing with disputes arising from the recognition of commercial companies and the enforcement of judicial or arbitrating decisions between Member States. We are thus carried by the natural impetus of such profound events.

How could it be otherwise? From the moment that the States endowed themselves and their subjects with a higher law to govern their relationships, logic and necessity took charge of everything else.

It was possible to conceive many different systems in working out the common law. The problem was an Institutional one and of no concern for a judge. But the moment it becomes law, it must necessarily have force of law everywhere, at the same time and with the same effect. This is where the judge comes in and his job is a crucial one. For if this basic prerequisite was not accepted the Community's whole structure would collapse. Unified rules make the unified market. Suffice it to say that the Community is essentially a community of law.

But it is precisely in order to guarantee its subjects that they can, with all security, unite under this common law that the national judge has been authorized to apply it and that this Court's task, among others, is to guarantee its uniform application. It shows how well the national legal authorities have grasped the problem when 125 of them have, over the last ten years, in 184 cases used the procedures of judicial cooperation laid down in the Treaties. Thus we have been able to ensure through the judge's independence the respect of law in the application and interpretation of the Treaties.

Indeed, every Member State has made it a point of honour to respect at Community level, this independence for the judge. Although Oscar Wilde tells us “that you can prove anything with statistics, even the truth” there are figures

which do not lie. Proof can be found in nearly 700 verdicts—including 23 which penalized Member States in default and 31 from appeals by the States themselves. So vital is this guarantee to the mutual relations between Member States that they have never failed to hold to it, notably in the regular renewals of the mandates of the members of the Court. No one has ever tried to interfere to upset the balance of the formula, foreign to the legal qualifications of those concerned. Never has this renewal degenerated into indirect censure of the judge. This wise precept holds the subject's guarantee.

Like the member States, the judges are equally anxious to uphold this guarantee. The Court is not a medley of States' representatives relaying instructions and deciding by a majority the outcome of national interests dressed up in a law-suit. It is not an arbitral body but a court required to lay down the law. The Members of the Court are, admittedly, proposed by the Member States, but it is the Community as a whole that appoints them. It is from the Community that they receive their mandate and it is in the name of the Community that they judge. Within this framework Nine States and their citizens will draw on their Community guarantees."

With a brief outline of their careers, Mr Robert Lecourt then presented the new Members of the Court¹ who after taking the oath as laid down in the official Procedure joined their peers.

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Corrigendum: The last paragraph of Chapter II of Part One: "The Court of Justice of the Enlarged Community" is deleted.

Swearing in Members of the Commission before the Court of Justice

1104. On the same day the Court of Justice received the Members of the Commission.

During a ceremonial hearing, attended by Member States representatives, delegates from the other Institutions and many other figures, the President of the Court, Mr Robert Lecourt, gave an address in which he said:

"In the Community too, custom often has the force of law. We cannot now therefore, in welcoming the States, some of whom are ruled by the law of precedent, break off the now permanent practice of gathering our Institutions for the ceremony of solemn promise which the Members of the Commission are making before taking up office. Indeed the opportunities for such meetings are too rare for us not to welcome this one.

Certainly the segregation of powers within the Communities does raise a high barrier between our Institutions although both have, among their duties, been assigned the task by the Treaties of preserving the foundations of the Communities. It is nevertheless the role of the Commission to demonstrate initiative and action, that of the Court being to ensure due process and legal control. The former is, with the Council and the Parliament, an instrument of economic, social and political integration; the second is, simply by carrying out its function, a means of legal integration. But they are both called, together with the other Institutions, to attain the objectives of the Treaties.

Forming, preparing and executing ideas is the role of the Commission, determining and making decisions are the features of the Council, guidance and encouragement fall to Parliament, the function of the Court is, without ever leaving the judicial framework, to apply and interpret the texts deriving from these aims. The Commission moves, the Council resolves, Parliament drives and the Court is custodian of the Treaties. But these functions all focus

¹ See Bulletin EEC, Part 1, Chap. II.

on practical goals, to define a common resolve and activate it.

Thus whether it is initiative, proposal or execution, the role of the Commission is cardinal. Should it ever fall into disuse, the Communities, deprived of a motor element like a secular arm, would be a body without muscles. Who would then express, under the pressure of centrifugal forces, the demands of the common interest?

But the Community is also essentially cooperation. Each of our Institutions fits into an organic frame which leads it to converse continually with the others, mutual respecting prerogatives, but with necessary mutual confidence.

The tasks of the Commission have appeared from the beginning to be complex, thankless and a target for criticism. So it is only fair to recognize the merits of all those who have fulfilled them faithfully, conscientiously and effectively.

But it is a pleasure to see that from now on in carrying out these tasks the personal values, experience of responsibility and authority of the Member of your Commission, Mr President, Gentlemen, add up to a trump card of top value, especially now that the Community is welcoming three new Member States and 60 million subjects.

Under the drive of a President who has held very senior administrative responsibility, both European and national, and has had a long career in government, with the support of the six Commissioners remaining in office, whose experience, wisdom and dynamism make a vital contribution, and with the six new Members well versed in public affairs through holding governmental or diplomatic posts, all making your team action and initiative-minded, the Commission, linked with the Council and Parliament, will be able to give a fresh impetus

to the Community commensurate with expectations."

1105. Replying to this speech, Mr Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the new President of the Commission, said:

"For the new Commission, this ceremony marks its first contact with another Institution of the Community. It also marks the continuity of the tradition founded by our predecessors, a continuity which is symbolic of the links established over the years between our two Institutions, and the solemn undertaking entered into under the treaty of 8 April 1965 by the Members of the European Commission.

The solemn character of this undertaking is further enhanced by the presence of the Ministers of Justice and the Senior Magistrates of the Member States, whom I should like to thank for having kindly agreed to be with us at this meeting.

A new phase is beginning in the construction of the European Union. Only through the political will of the governments, the support of our peoples, the imagination and drive of the Community Institutions can we ensure the success of this great enterprise. Among the Institutions of the Community, the Court of Justice will have a major role to play. In the diversity of cultures, traditions and legal systems which make up the enlarged Community, the judgements of the Court will be, more than ever, a source of clarity and unification. The expansion of the Community's activities will emerge in the growing importance of the Community law and in the steady permeation of Europe's life.

For the Commission, the body of political initiative but also, like the Court, the guardian of the Treaties on which both the Community and its developments are based, the Court will, I am sure, continue to be the enlightened partner it has always been. For that reason,

I should like to convey, on behalf of the Commission, our thanks in advance to the Court of Justice.

The Court's role is borne out by this solemn promise. The oath taken before it expresses the duty of independence which each Commissioner is to respect. We are aware of the implications of this promise and will honour it completely. Without it, the Commission's special role in the Community's institutional balance, this role as the conscience of Community interests, as the bold but careful initiator as the realistic driving force, in the hands of a small team of entrusted men would fail to be understood. Gauging what must go into our task and aware of what it means for the future of Europe, we shall give the fullest value and meaning to this solemn formality."

1106. All the Members of the Commission read the solemn undertaking of the Treaty: "Appointed Member of the Commission of the European Communities by the Governments of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Irish Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, I solemnly undertake to carry out my duties with complete independence, in the general interest of the Community;

and in the discharge of my duties neither to solicit nor accept instructions from any government or body;

to refrain from any act incompatible with the nature of my function.

I recognize the undertaking of each Member State and respect this and not to seek to influence the Members of the Commission in the performance of their tasks.

I also undertake, for the duration of my function and after its termination, to observe the

obligations inherent in my responsibilities, especially concerning honesty and delicacy in accepting, after termination, certain functions or certain benefits."

The First Council Session of the Enlarged Community

1107. The opening of the first Council meeting for the Community of Nine which concerned foreign affairs, was marked by a ceremonial session at the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels on 15 February 1973. It was held in the same room which had seen the signing of the Acts of Accession almost a year before on 22 January 1972.

During this session speeches were made by the Chairman-in-Office of the Council, the Foreign Ministers of the three new Member States and by the President of the Commission.

Mr Pierre Harmel, Chairman-in-Office of the Council

1108. "This 223rd meeting of the Council of the Communities marks a new era in the history of Europe. In view of the solemnity of the occasion, we should like our nine nations to feel, as well all do, the future significance of today's inauguration." After these opening words Mr Harmel highlighted the historic event represented by the entry of three new Member States and went on, "united in this way, our nine countries are transforming not only the geographical dimensions of the Community, but its political weight as well; the density of Europe is changing; we well know that this evolution is not for Europe's benefit alone but for the good of the whole world." 1973 would be a formative year, "our first task will be to ensure that this one year suffices to adapt and adjust Community life 'à neuf.' "

The Chairman-in-Office of the Council then recalled the main points of the "ambitious programme for developing and completing Europe" decided by the Paris Summit for both the internal development and external relations of the Community. Mr Harmel concluded by saying that the European venture would succeed "if the Commission and the Council of Ministers shoulder their responsibilities to the full. It will succeed if in the time we have set ourselves we create the European Union which entails the formation of a three-fold power in itself; namely, a true European Government, a responsible Parliament and a legal authority. It will succeed if we see to it that the image of Europe can lose its anonymity and if we can gain the support of public opinion in our activities.

Mr Ivar Nørgaard, Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs

1109. In his speech Mr Nørgaard said: "The individual countries of Europe cannot separately solve the economic, technological, social and human problems facing the industrialized societies of our day without a loyal international cooperation to which they are mutually committed. Denmark sees the enlarged European Communities as a natural framework for the necessary and desirable cooperation of the democratic States of Europe."

The Minister reiterated this theme of cooperation several times, after stressing that with the enlargement and the conclusion of Free Trade Agreements with the rest of EFTA "the barrier has been overcome which was preventing Europe from playing its full part in cooperation on a broader scale and which was hampering the development of cooperation at European level."

Mr Nørgaard mentioned the basic tasks awaiting the Community:

- (a) dynamic action especially over cooperation with third countries;
- (b) a constructive European contribution to international cooperation through the enlargement which "represents a big step towards strength peace and security in Europe";
- (c) maximum liberalization over commercial policy especially during the forthcoming GATT negotiations;
- (d) close cooperation with the USA in solving the besetting monetary problems;
- (e) an ever growing cooperation with the developing countries;
- (f) progressive and expansive decontrol of commercial trade with the State-trading countries and cooperation with them;
- (g) a demonstration of the "will to cooperate with the European democratic States who feel that they cannot or must not join the EEC as fully-fledged Members";
- (h) harnessing of economic growth to "improve the human environment and ensure a greater social and economic equality";
- (i) increased share by workers in management (democracy within companies) and opportunities of co-ownership for workers (economic democracy);
- (j) more attention to cooperation in industry and technology.

Mr Brian Lenihan, T.D., Ireland's Minister for Foreign Affairs

1110. "Ireland is ready to share fully in promoting the 'ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe' of which the preamble to the Treaty of Rome speaks", declared Mr Lenihan, emphasizing that "the principles agreed by the Heads of State or Government

at the Paris Summit last October and the decisions taken there, are the foundation on which we can build further development”.

The Minister affirmed that the forces moving towards economic integration “will have to be balanced by measures which cater adequately for the specific, economic, social and cultural needs of the peripheral regions. We must have due regard for the identities of these regions to allow them to make their varied contributions to the Community’s social and cultural heritage”.

Ireland, said Mr Lenihan, would also strive to promote the development of a broadscale effective regional policy.

The Irish Foreign Minister also said he wanted to see a “broadly designed social policy perfected” (in line with the Paris Summit decisions) and he stressed that the “common agricultural policy represented an essential balance to the development of the common market”. Mr Lenihan held “it should be possible to strengthen in the short-term the democratic character of the Institutions” and he mentioned here the direct election of European M.P.’s.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary

111. “The enlargement has created new opportunities at a time when events elsewhere have made it all the more important for the countries of the European Community to speak with a united voice in the world. New Members we may be. But we know that our new partners will expect us to play our full part from the outset and we certainly intend to do so”, declared Sir Alec.

Mentioning “the demanding programme of work” prepared by the Paris Summit, he said, “We shall do our utmost, with our partners, to ensure that we keep to the timetable we have

set ourselves. It will not be easy and we must therefore make sure that the Community Institutions function effectively and that their interaction on each other strengthens their effectiveness in decision taking and increases their democratic fairness.” Sir Alec highlighted the Community’s world responsibilities and its relations with its main trading partners, the developing countries and the State-trading nations. Here he said, “Let us bear constantly in mind that, in the modern world, politics and economies are indivisible. We must treat them so if we are to create a genuine European identity so that the enlarged Community may make its voice heard in the world political chorus.”

Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission

112. In his speech, Mr Ortoli said: “Because Europe now counts nine members, and because we are embarking on our work after the decisive stage of the Summit, this first meeting of the Council of the enlarged Community is a milestone in the progress accomplished by Europe and the starting point of decisive action for the future of our peoples—the action which will lead, before 1980, to a European union.” After reviewing the process of Europe’s construction over the last twenty years, he went on: “The Treaties establishing the European Communities provided for an institutional edifice whose originality and efficacy cannot but strike the observer. I believe that without it we would not have reached the point where we are today. For its part, the Commission is conscious of this. It knows what its role is, and I believe that it exactly assesses its responsibilities as a team on which the Treaties confer the power to make proposals and *ipso facto* compel it to use its imagination. Europe’s will to go ahead and to achieve its union encounters obstacles which are natural

and which we must understand. But, knowing them and understanding them, it must also be possible for a 'European boldness' to express itself with due regard both for the objective facts and for a common interest which no other mechanism would make it possible to bring out so independently. We know, Gentlemen, how heavy the task is, but this merely increases our determination to accomplish it completely. The excellent cooperation between the Committee and the Council will, I am sure, enable us to move in such a way that our joint action will ensure the progress which is the bounden duty of all of us to achieve."

First Session of the Enlarged European Parliament

1113. The first day of the 16-19 January session in Strasbourg was devoted to installing the Parliament of the enlarged Community, an event welcomed by its President, Mr Walter Behrendt, as a "decisive moment" raising the curtain on a new era in European Parliamentary history.

After hailing the Accession to the Community of three new States, Mr Behrendt declared: "The Community's enlargement means far more than an expansion on the map and increase in its population, its economic potential and its share in world trade. The political aspect has far greater significance, for western Europe is forming and taking shape. Great Britain with its great historical traditions is no longer on the sidelines. Any country remaining outside does so of its own free will, like the three neutral countries or does not possess the necessary democratic structure without which fully-fledged Membership is neither possible nor desirable. Let me here stress the positive contribution made by the Paris Summit when, in interpreting the somewhat restrictive text of the Treaty, it emphasized the democratic nature of this Community. This democratic

stance was strengthened by enlarging the Community with these three countries."

The President observed that the march of European integration implied the obligation of closer contact between the Parliaments and with the European Assembly. He went on: "The crises and clashes between Member States must not reoccur and they will not reoccur. They would sound the deathknell of Europe. We must turn and face towards the future so that Europe may be fused into a single political entity but which still respects national idiosyncrasies. The ups and downs of the world political situation, the penetration of markets, technical advance and our common cultural heritage oblige us to keep on going forward so that Europe, our children and grandchildren, are guaranteed a free, democratic and happy future."

1114. Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission, declared that his Institution "which is so freely labelled a technocratic body is by nature and necessity an institution whose role is political. If proof were needed, one only had to gauge the implications of the Commission's initiatory powers and weigh the meaning of the institutional dialogue which the Treaties have set up between it and this House."

After amplifying these two points, Mr Ortoli outlined the blueprints for Commission action during 1973 and said in conclusion: "The Commission has great ambitions for Europe. When the team meets it feels physically the responsibility it bears. The Commission appreciates the full value of this responsibility for serving a Europe which has not only grown in size but has assumed exceptional stature and responsibility and because the future of our continent is at stake.

We are aware of our responsibility. We shall discharge it thoroughly and enthusiastically. We know that responsibility for Europe does

not only mean perfecting sound economic mechanisms for a market 250 million strong, for we realize that our social and human responsibilities towards our citizens are fundamental and we realize that when we speak of peace and justice regarding the outside world our responsibility is enormous."

1115. The following speakers then took the floor: Mr Fayat, Chairman-in-Office of the Council, and the Parliamentary spokesmen of the three new Member States, namely, Mr Dalsager (Denmark), Mr Yeats (Ireland) and Mr Kirk (United Kingdom).

1116. At the start of the meeting the House had ratified the mandates of the Danish, Irish and British Delegations whose appointment by the respective national Parliaments had been announced to the European Assembly.

Denmark—The Folketing designated on 16 November 1972: Mr Knut Bro, Mr Finn Christensen, Mr Poul Dalsager, Mr Per Dich, Mr Per Federspiel, Mr Ove Guldberg, Mr Erhard Jakobsen, Mrs Marichen Nielsen, Mr Helveg Petersen and Mr Knud Thomsen.

Ireland—The House of Representatives designated on 14 December 1972: Mr Conor Cruise-O'Brien, Sir Anthony Esmonde, Mr Michael Herbert, Mr Michael Hilliard, Mr Justin Keating, Mr Thomas Nolan and Mr Richie Ryan. The Senate designated on 20 December, Mr Charles McDonald, Mr Farrell McElgonn and Mr Michael Yeats.

United Kingdom—The House of Lords designated on 3 January 1973: Lord Bessborough, Lord Brecon, Baroness Elles, Lord Gladwyn, Lord Mansfield, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Reay, Lord St. Oswald.

The House of Commons designated on 3 January 1973, Sit Tufton Beamish, Mr John Brewis, Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker, Mr James Hill, Mr John Hill, Mr Russell Johnston,

Mr Peter Kirk, Mr Tom Normanton, Sir John Peel, Mr Rafton Pounder, Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams, Mr James Scott-Hopkins, Sir Derek Walker-Smith.

1117. Pending the formative meeting in March Parliament decided to add a Member from each of the new Member States to its Office and designated Lord Bessborough (Conservative, Britain), Mr Yeats (Non-affiliated, Fianna Fail, Ireland) and Mr Dalsager (Socialist, Denmark). Over the same interim Parliament decided to add four Members to each of its Committees; two from the United Kingdom and one from Denmark and Ireland.

The Economic and Social Committee

1118. During the session of 15 January, after receiving the Commission's Opinion, the Council appointed the following people Members of the Economic and Social Committee until 22 August 1974:

Denmark—Mr Arne Byskov, adm. direktør for Egmont H. Petersens Fond, medlem af Industrirådet; Mr Einar Carstens, Underdirektør i Industrirådet; Mr Jens Christensen, formand for Fællesforeningen af Danske Tjenestemand- og Funktionær-Organisationer; Vagn Fog-Petersen, gårdejer, fhv. medlem af forretningsudvalget for De Samvirkende Danske Landboforeninger og Landbrugsrådets præsidium, tidligere forstander for Dalum Landbrugsskole; Lis Groes, formand for Forbrugerrådet fhv. handelsminister; Kaj Nielsen, Formand for arbejderbevægelsens erhvervsråd, Direktør for Brugsforeningen HB; Thomas Nielsen, formand for LO, Landsorganisationen i Danmark; Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, Økonom

¹ See sec. 2402.

i LO, cand. polit.; Jens Rømer, Ekspeditionssekretær i Grosserer-Societetet.

Ireland—Mr P.J. Byrne, Director of Development, Coras Iompair Eireann; Mr J.F. Carroll, Vice-President, Irish Transport and General Workers Union; Mr J.J. Ebrill, Chief General Manager, Allied Irish Banks; Mr B. Harkin, Northern Ireland Committee, Irish Congress of Trade Unions; Mr P.J. Loughrey, retired Managing Director, Batchelors Foods Ltd.; Mr T.J. Maher, President, Irish Farmers Association; Mr P. Murphy, President, Federation of Rural Workers; Mr. J. O'Keefe, President, Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers' Association; Mr T. Roseingrave, National Director, Muintir na Tire.

Luxembourg—Mr Roger Theisen, Président de la Fédération des Employés privés (FEP).

United Kingdom—Mr D.A. Clark, BA, Chief Economist to Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd., Member of CBI Council, Member of CBI Committee on Value Added Tax; Sir John Carmichael, KBE, Chairman "Sidlaw" Industries (Holdings) Ltd. (Jute), Director Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., Director Grampian Television; Director Abbey National Building Society; Mr Basil R.V.Z. De Ferranti, D. Sc., MA, FIEE Director Ferranti Ltd., ex-Director International Computers, Ltd.; Mrs June Evans, OBE, Chairman of Housewives Trust, Member of BBC's General Advisory Council; Mr T.W.H. Gailey, Former Chief Executive National Bus Company; The Marquess of Hamilton, Land owner, Farmer, Former MP., High Sheriff Northern Ireland 1970 and Chairman Western Panel Local Enterprises Development Unit, Director of Northern Bank; Mr C.A.C. Henniker-Heaton, CBE, Consultant to British Textile Employers Association; Sir Patrick McCall, MBE, TD, DC, retired, previously Clerk of Lancashire County Council, Police Authority and Lieutenancy of Lancaster, Adviser to County Councils Association on Parliamentary and General Matters, Local Govern-

ment Reorganisation and Police Affairs; Miss Anne Mackie, Deputy to the Industrial Relations Adviser of Unilever; Sir John Nicholson, Director Ocean Steamship Co., Barclays Bank Ltd. and Royal Insurance; Sir John Peel, KCVO, Obstetric and gynaecological surgeon, Past President of British Medical Association; Mr Hugh Rees, FRICS, FRVA, Chartered Surveyor, Auctioneer and Estate Agent; Miss Eirlys Roberts, OBE, Head of Research and Editor-in-Chief Consumers' Association; Dr. Albert Edward Sloman, Vice-Chancellor, University of Essex, President of the Conference of European Rectors and Vice-Chancellors; Member of Council of Europe Committee for Higher Education; Mr Antony Greaves Tasker, CBE, Director Overseas Development Institute, Governor Institute of Development Studies, Member of UK National Commission for UNESCO, Executive Committee British Council, Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development; Sir Gwilym Williams, CBE, Farmer (President National Farmers Unions 1966-70).

The Council also approved some new provisions for the internal procedures of the Economic and Social Committee, adaptations necessitated by the enlargement.

On 24 January the Committee officially welcomed its new Members during a ceremonial session at the Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, attended by Presidents and Chairmen of Community Institutions and bodies, together with representatives from vocational organizations at European level.

Greeting the newcomers, Mr A. Lappas, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee said he was pleased to see the Committee now vested "with the authority to issue Opinions on its own initiative. It now behoves the Committee to make the best use of this means for promoting political resolve in the Community. This assumes, however, that the Commission and Council are prepared to consider the ideas

imbodied in the Committee's Opinions. The Committee was therefore interested to hear the Commission's statement that it was prepared to motivate any decision diverging from the Opinions of Parliament. A kindred procedure could be imagined for the Economic and Social Committee. Nevertheless Parliament's position must not be prejudiced. All this leads to the thought of creating a pyramid of Economic and Social Councils, ranked regionally and nationally and crowned by the EEC Economic and Social Committee which would be vested with adequate authority.

After speaking of the Community's world role, Mr Lappas declared that "in the long run the European Community will not be a going concern unless its policies are followed through evenly in all the social sectors and unless these structures are defined according to democratic principles. Only a Community able to afford its citizens an effective and lasting protection, social progress and a better quality of life, will be seen by its subjects and by the younger generation to be worth all the effort."

Mr François Xavier-Ortoli, President of the Commission, emphasized that "the Commission sets great store by an ever closer and more sustained collaboration with the Economic and Social Committee whom it regards as a special spokesman since through its Members it brings in the experience and views of all sectors of Community economic and social life towards the common tasks."

After the enlargement, said Mr Ortoli, "the Community is embarking on a new phase of its existence, its new dimensions endowing it with increased responsibility. The Economic and Social Committee will have a key role to play here and I am only too glad that at the Paris Summit last year the Heads of State and Government asked the Institutions to recognize the right of the Committee to issue Opinions on its own initiative on all questions concerning Community work. I am convinced, and the

work it has done over earlier years bears this out, that the Economic and Social Committee will avail itself of this new prospect of action. It will find the Commission ready to collaborate."

In hoping for a fruitful dialogue with the Committee, President Ortoli said: "The role of both sides of industry is indeed crucial. The Commission has always insisted on the need for them to be closely associated with constructing the Community. The Economic and Social Committee has long experience here and I feel sure that its one ambition is to let it serve the European tasks, thus serving the people of Europe. It is enough to read the Summit Resolutions of last October to appreciate the huge tasks confronting the Community. The work your Committee has been doing for fifteen years is the most certain guarantee for the role it will take in this new phase which we come to today."

Lastly, speaking as Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr Pierre Harmel recalling the history of the Community since the 1948 Congress of the European Movement in The Hague, declared:

"The existence of the Economic and Social Committee has been to institutionalize a natural flow and demonstrate for years the support through concepts and opinions which collaboration with all the European vocational and social bodies can maintain.

Here again in early 1973 the Committee is gathering ceremonially to celebrate a three-fold growth:

- (1) The Committee is welcoming the representatives of three new Member States.
- (2) The Committee, responding to the Paris Summit, is going to develop the economic and social folio of its activities.
- (3) The Committee is preparing to take an ever more active share in working out new

policies whose development will set it a burning pace.”

The ECSC Advisory Committee

1119. Having designated the representative organizations called upon to draw up lists of candidates for appointment as additional Members of the ECSC Advisory Committee for the period up to 22 March 1974, the Council at its session of 22-24 January appointed the following to serve on the Committee:

Belgium—Jan Olyslaegers, Président de la Centrale syndicale des travailleurs des mines de Belgique (FGTB).

Denmark—Jørgen Harne, underdirektør, cand. æcon. Jern- og metalindustriens Sammenslutning; Steffen Møller, Cheføkonom i Centralorganisationen af metalarbejdere i Danmark; Erik Thrane, Direktør, Det danske stalvalseværk A/S.

Germany—Dr.-Ing. Walter Bellingrodt, Bergwerksdirektor, Bergassessor a.D., Vorsitzter des Vorstandes des Eschweiler Bergwerke-Vereins.

France—Roger Thibaut, Président de la Chambre syndicale de la construction métallique de France.

Ireland—Patrick Donnegan, Secretary Irish Transport and General Workers' Union; F. Mortimer, Secretary Iron and Steel producers Association of Ireland.

Italy—Dott. Vincenzo Barone; Antonio Gutta-dauro, Segretario nazionale U.I.L.M.

Luxembourg—G. Thorn, Chef de service à la direction des chemins de fer luxembourgeois.

Netherlands—E. Van Veelen, Voorzitter van de Vereniging der Nederlandse IJzer- en Staalproducerende Industrie.

United Kingdom—J. Annetts, National Association of Steel Stockholders; D. Clark, Central Electricity Generating Board; L. Daly,

Secretary of the National Union of Mine-workers; D.J. Esra, MBE, Chairman of the National Coal Board; J. Frye, British Iron and Steel Consumers Council; J. Gormley, OBE, President of the National Union of Mine-workers; Commander Hamer, British Iron and Steel Consumers Council; P. Hawksfield, Chamber of Coal Traders; C.W. Howard, Director of the International Department National Coal Board; L.A.W. Jenkins, Confederation of British Industry; Lord Layton, British Steel Corporation; A.H. Mortimer, British Independent Steel Producers Association; G.C. Shephard, Member, National Coal Board; R. Smith, British Steel Corporation; L. Wormald, President, National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers.

1120. During the meeting of 26 January, the Advisory Committee both welcomed its new Members and celebrated its Twentieth anniversary at a ceremonial session in Luxembourg. During the ceremony, attended by many leading figures, speeches were made by Mr Hawner, the Chairman, who stressed the need to maintain the Committee's independence and power of initiative—Mr Burckhardt, its first Chairman, Mr Simonet, Member of the Commission and Mr Mart, the Luxembourg Minister of Economy.

The European Investment Bank

1121. The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank met in Luxembourg on 15 January 1973 for the first time following the accession of the new Member States, with Mr Giovanni Malagodi, Italy's Minister of the Treasury, in the Chair.

The three new Member States were represented as follows:

(i) the United Kingdom by Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer;

(ii) Ireland by Mr George Colley, Minister of Finance;

(iii) Denmark by Mr Per Hækkerup, Minister of Economic and Budget Affairs.

Under the new Community provisions the Board of Directors of the EIB comprises 18 Directors and 10 Deputies following accession: Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom each nominate three Directors and two Deputies; Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands each nominate one Director and also jointly, by common accord, one Deputy; Denmark and Ireland each nominate one Director and the Commission of the European Communities nominates one director and one Deputy.

In advance of their meeting the Governors had increased the membership of the Board of Directors of the EIB, by written procedure, by appointing as directors: designated by the United Kingdom: Christopher Fogarty, Raymond Prosser, Rupert Raw; designated by Denmark: Erik Hoffmeyer; designated by Ireland: Sean F. Murray; designated by Luxembourg: Pierre Guill and as Deputies designated by the United Kingdom: Geoffrey Littler, David Nendick.

Appointments to the Board of Directors of the European Investment Bank: designated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Directors: Christopher Fogarty, Deputy Secretary Finance (Home and General), H.M. Treasury; Raymond Prosser, Deputy Secretary (Industrial Development), Department of Trade and Industry; Rupert Raw, Director Banque Belge, Director Italian National Bank, Lately Adviser to the Governors Bank of England; Deputies: Geoffrey Littler, Under-Secretary Finance (Home and General), H.M. Treasury; David Nendick, Assistant to the Chief Cashier, Bank of England; designated by the Kingdom of Denmark: Director: Erik Hoffmeyer, Chairman of the Board of Governors, National Bank of Denmark; designated by the Irish Republic: Director: Sean F. Murray, Assistant Secretary

Department of Finance; nomination by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Director: Pierre Guill, Président Directeur de la Caisse d'Épargne de l'État.

On the proposal of the enlarged Board of Directors the Board of Governors appointed Sir Raymond Bell, former Deputy Secretary at the British Treasury, as Vice-President of the E.I.B. The composition of the Management Committee is now as follows: Mr Yves Le Portz, President and Messrs Sjoerd Boemstra, Luca Rosania, Horst-Otto Steffe and Sir Raymond Bell, Vice-Presidents.

The Board of Governors also amended the Rules of Procedure of the Bank to take into account the accession of the new Member States and heard a statement by Mr Yves Le Portz, President of the E.I.B., on the activities of the Bank in 1972 and the outlook for 1973.

The United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland are contributing 450, 60 and 15 million u.a. respectively to the capital of the E.I.B. This increases its subscribed capital from 1 500 million to 2 025 million u.a. The new Member States will actually pay up 20 % of their share of the subscribed capital together with their contribution to the reserves and those provisions equivalent to reserves, as at 31 December 1972, in five instalments up to 30 June 1975. The Bank's own funds will then amount to approximately 600 million u.a.

The Audit Committee

1122. Following the enlargement of the Community, the Council during its session of 15 January appointed the Members of the Audit Committee to serve until 10 November 1974. They are:

Mr John French (United Kingdom)
Mr Arne K. Johansen (Denmark)
Mr E.M. Suttle (Ireland).

2. Monetary problems and the battle against inflation

Monetary problems and the battle against inflation

1201. January 1973 was not spared from monetary problems¹ and saw its share of measures brought in to cope with the gusts of inflation. Against this background, a chain of meetings (by Finance Ministers of the Nine and Deputies of the Committee of Twenty) debates and proposals have focussed on setting up the European Monetary Cooperation Fund, recasting the international monetary system and Community moves against inflation.

The Finance Ministers Conference (15 and 16 January)

1202. On 15 and 16 January the 44th Conference of Finance Ministers from the Member States of the enlarged EEC met in Luxembourg with Mr Pierre Werner, the Grand Duchy's Prime Minister and Finance Minister in the Chair. The discussions bore on the European Monetary Cooperation Fund, the short-term economic situation and reform of the international monetary system.

The Commission's Report on the Community's Economic Situation

Mr Haferkamp addressing the European Parliament (16 January 1973)

1203. Taking the floor during a debate in the European Parliament on the Community's economic situation at the start of 1973, Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, analysed developments in the short term economic situation through 1972 and the outlook for 1973. On monetary problems, he said: "The European Commission considers that it has another task in giving body to the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union. To do so we have to carry out the directives of the Summit Conference. Dead-

lines have been set and we must observe them. As far as the proposals to be submitted by the Commission are concerned, the deadlines will be observed.

By 1 April we have to set up the European Monetary Cooperation Fund. The objectives which you know from the Summit's final Communiqué consist primarily of easing the settlement of balances between the central banks stemming from interventions in Community currencies and of so ensuring the multilateralization of inter-Community regulations. The Fund will be assigned to administer the mechanisms of short-term monetary support and the system of settling inter-Community balances due to the stretching of fluctuation margins. It has been agreed that the European unit of account will be used for interventions by the central banks within the compass of the Fund.

We shall therefore have to lay the judicial foundations for the Fund. It will have to have an administrative infrastructure. The Commission will adopt a Proposal for this and lay it before the Council. The Proposal will be based on Article 235 of the Treaty and therefore submitted to Parliament. If the Proposal is ready next week, we feel that the Council will have time enough through February and March to take a decision so that the 1 April deadline for setting up the Fund will be kept.

Here I would like to recall two directives from the Summit Conference for which deadlines have been set. The first involves the report on applications of the short-term monetary support mechanism, which must be in by 30 September and the second covers the report on the terms for progressive pooling of monetary reserves, which should be in by the end of this year.

¹ Which have become more acute since devaluation of the dollar on 12 February.

Since I have already talked about the Monetary Fund let me also bring up some other monetary problems facing 1973. It is crucial that we get back to fixed but, if need be, adjustable parities. You are aware of this situation through the Summit's final Communiqué. One of the Community countries does not have a fixed parity.

The outcome of the United Kingdom's policy in her efforts to regain stability is of paramount importance. We must constantly bear in mind that the monetary problems actually mirror the economic picture and economic trends and structures. If the economic foundations are sound the monetary problems will be easier of solution. It is not to be thought that monetary techniques alone will enable us to straighten out unsound sectors of the economy. It is therefore gratifying to see the measures applied by the United Kingdom. They are still at their initial stage and should be amplified. We are hoping that economic relations will stabilize and that a steady parity for sterling will soon be regained. This would ensure the effective sharing by all Members of the enlarged Community in its exchange system and various financial mechanisms. Underpinned by the eight points defined by the Summit Conference, reform of the international monetary system is now under discussion in many Community Institutions. Let me assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that it is crucial that these discussions take place and are carried on with an eye to forming a joint attitude for international negotiation. And, incidentally, it does not matter all that much if we do not find day-by-day in the press detailed minutes on the progress of the argument. I consider it a great step forward that monetary problems have recently been aired less in public than in other previous circumstances.

I can only tell you that these discussions are going on and that their premises have been set and confirmed by the Summit and that we shall

continue to maintain them. As you know, the contemplated reform of the international monetary system should aim at creating equitable and lasting order rooted in the convertibility of currency and fixed but adjustable parities. The objective is to see that the discipline implied by such a system will apply to every country concerned, be it big or small, creditor or debtor. Everyone taking part will have to abide by the rules of the system. This discipline is necessary if we are to avoid creating further financial disruption which might trigger off massive upheavals.

Here again we should indeed be aware of the impact of economic realities on the monetary sector. I am convinced that one of the prerequisites for the success of this venture is that it moves forward hand in hand with developing the Community's monetary integration.

December 1973 will see the end of the first stage in the plan to achieve the Economic and Monetary Union. So now we must lose no time in defining the objectives to be reached during the second stage and take the necessary action. Here we must bear in mind that monetary efforts made within the EEC to move further forward during the second stage of the Union will impinge on others besides ourselves. If we succeed in getting this policy underway we shall automatically be strengthening our position with regard to the exterior. We must always keep these two facets of development in mind.

A key fact in moving into the second stage is that the Economic and Monetary Union may be regarded as the nucleus of the European Union we wish to achieve. Hence all the work involved in the second stage assumes a value transcending economics and finance alone. It becomes a key factor, in the political climate for this year and those ahead for the development of our Community.

Concerning the European Commission, the Council's Resolution of 22 March 1971 on the Economic and Monetary Union already specifies that the Commission is to submit a number of reports by 1 May this year. They cover an account of progress made over the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union reckoning with the synchronization to be kept between coordinating economic policies and advances in the monetary sphere. We must then, working together with the advisory committees concerned, compile a report on the assignment of authority and responsibility between the Institutions of the Community and of the Member States. This authority has particularly to do with short-term economic policy, currency and credit policy and budget policy. Authority must be defined so as to ensure the smooth running of the Economic and Monetary Union. In other words we must have clear-cut concepts regarding the goals for the second stage, its contents and the assignment of authority for this phase. We are not in a position today to give you an outline of these problems but I can say that if we take the Economic and Monetary Union seriously we shall have to insist on genuine progress for the second stage.

If we make no real advance over it we shall be in no position to carry out the plan taking us to 1980, so we shall have to show dogged perseverance over the second leg of our journey."

Monetary Measures in Italy and Switzerland (23 January)

1204. The Italian Government decided to introduce a two-tier exchange rate in order to cope with economic problems. This measure came into force on 23 January.

The same day the National Bank of Switzerland announced that it was suspending its interventions on the exchange market.

Meeting of Deputies of the Committee of Twenty (23-25 January)

1205. The Deputies of the Committee of Twenty met from 23 to 25 January in Paris with Mr Jeremy Morse in the Chair. The Committee attended as an observer. The representatives of the various countries put forward their views on reform of the international monetary system.

Commission Proposal on Setting up the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (25 January)

1206. On 25 January 1973 the Commission sent the Council a proposed Decision to set up a European Monetary Cooperation Fund and attached the statutes for the Fund to the Proposal. The two texts which follow verbatim had been finalized after reviews by the Governors Committee of the Central Banks, the Monetary Committee and the Finance Ministers Conference.

Council Proposed Decision to Set Up a European Monetary Cooperation Fund (submitted by the Commission to the Council)

The Council of the European Community,

in view of the Treaty instituting the European Economic Community and especially Article 235 therein,

in view of the Commission's Proposal,

in view of the European Parliaments's Opinion,

in view of the Economic and Social Committee's Opinion,

Considering that the Resolution of 22 March 1971 by the Council and the Member States Permanent Representatives on the achievement in stages of an Economic and Monetary Union, has provided for the setting up of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund to be integrated eventually into a Community network of central banks;

Considering that the Fund's objective will be to help in achieving by stages an Economic and Monetary Union between the Member States of the EEC, which monetarily speaking will be characterized in its final stage,

— either by the complete and once and for all convertibility at an irrevocable rate of exchange of Community currencies between one another,

— or by the adoption of a common currency;

Considering that the Council is in possession since 5 and 11 September of the relevant Opinions requested of the Monetary Committee and the Governors Committee of the Central Banks and that the Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government on 19 and 20 October 1972 in Paris has required the Fund to be set up by 1 April 1973;

Considering that as from now and by virtue of the application of the Agreements of 9 February 1970 and 10 April 1972 between the Community Central Banks, it is necessary to entrust the Fund with the task of easing the settlement of balances due to interventions in Community currencies, thus ensuring the multilateralization of inter-Community financial regulations and a joint administration for the mechanism of short-term financing provided for in the scheme for shrinking the margins, and thus ensuring the multilateralization of the mechanism for short-term monetary support agreed between Member States' Central Banks; and considering that to this end a European unit of account should be used.

Considering that the assignment of these functions is only a preliminary phase in the gradual development of the Fund and considering that the qualified Community bodies are herewith required to submit a report by 30 September 1973 at the latest on the handling of short-term monetary support and another report by 31 December 1973 at the latest on the terms for progressive pooling of reserves and that therefore the Statutes of the Fund must be designed to allow for the progressive expansion of its functions;

Considering that it is necessary to set up the Fund for achieving the goals of the Community and especially for the progressive alignment of Member States' economic policies, for the smooth running of the common market and for achieving the Economic and Monetary Union; and considering that the authority for action required to form this Fund was not provided by the Treaty.

Has adopted the decision hereunder:

Article 1

A European Monetary and Cooperation Fund, hereafter termed "Fund", has been set up, vested with a judicial character,

Article 2

Within the range of its jurisdiction the Fund is to supervise:

- (i) the proper function of the progressive contraction in the fluctuation margins of Community currencies between one another,
- (ii) the development of interventions in Community currencies on the exchange markets,
- (iii) the regulations between central banks leading to a concerted policy on reserves.

Article 3

In a preliminary phase the Fund is responsible for ensuring:

- (i) the concertation required for the smooth running of the exchange system set up in the Community.
- (ii) the multilateralization of balances due to the interventions of the Central Banks in Community currency and the multilateralization of Community regulations,
- (iii) the administration of very short-term financing, as provided under the Agreement of 10 April 1973 between the Central Banks of the enlarged Community and the administration of short-term monetary support as provided under the Agreement of 9 February 1970 between the Community Central Banks, which the Central Banks of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined as from 8 January 1973; both administrative functions to be recast into a revised system.

Article 4

The provisions in the Agreements named under Article 3, § 3, are readopted by the Fund as rules for its administration and supersede those Agreements. The required technical amendments are brought into the provisions by the administrative agency of the Fund without altering the basic characteristics or in particular the consultation procedures they entail.

Article 5

The Statutes of the Fund follow in an Appendix to this Decision and are an integral part of same.

Article 6

This Decision applies to the Member States.

Appendix

Statutes of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund

Article 1

The Fund is administered and run by an Administrative Board. The Members of the Board are the Members of the Governors Committee for the Central Banks of EEC Member States, a Committee set up by the Council Decision of 8 May 1964 on collaboration between the EEC Central Banks.

If unable to attend the Board they may delegate another member from the management of their institution to represent them.

A member of the Luxembourg monetary authorities will sit on the Board. He will share in the decisions each time the rights and obligations of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are not discharged by the Belgian National Bank on behalf of the two States of the Belgo-Luxembourg Union.

A member of the Commission will attend the Board's conferences. He can delegate a deputy to represent him.

Article 2

To attain the objectives of the Fund the Administrative Board acts within the compass of the overall guidelines for economic policy adopted by the Council under the Treaty and in line with the Directives which the Council may adopt under the procedures provided by Article 103 of the Treaty.

The Board will make a report on its operations on 30 June and 31 December each year and transmit it to the Council and the Commission.

Article 3

The Administrative Board represents the Fund. It rules on the organization of the Fund,

delegation of authority and those persons who may commit the Fund towards third parties.

The Board can entrust to an agent, technical work involved in performing the Fund's transactions.

Article 4

If need be, expenditures incurred in administering the Fund and which are not met by receipts will be covered by a contribution from the Central Banks according to the distribution of short-term monetary support.

The allocation of any profits is decided by the Board.

Article 5

The Fund's transactions are denominated by a European unit of account with a value of 0.88867088 gm of fine gold.

When all the Member States adjust the parity of their currency the value of the unit of account is automatically adjusted at the same time and in the same direction:

(i) in the case of adjustments of identical proportion: it is adjusted in the direction of and proportionate to the currency adjustments.

(ii) in the case of adjustments of variable proportion: it is adjusted in the direction of and proportionate to the weakest currency adjustment, unless the Board decides on a heavier adjustment. In such cases, the Board will rule within three days of the official announcement by the Member State, who is the first to announce an adjustment of its currency, and according to the procedure provided in the last § of this Article.

Simultaneous adjustments are understood as adjustments in the parity of Member States'

currencies occurring within the above-mentioned three days.

Any other adjustment to the value of the unit of account is decided by unanimous ruling of the Board, on a Commission Proposal, after an Opinion from the Monetary Committee.

Article 6

In each of the Member States the Fund enjoys the broadest judicial capacity acknowledged to legal persons by national legal systems. It can also acquire and transfer real estate or personal estate, receive and issue credits, invest funds under its care, recruit staff and take legal action.

Article 7

The provisions of the Protocol on Community privileges and immunities apply to the Fund, its Administrative Board and its staff.

Article 8

The obligation to secrecy written into Article 214 of the Treaty applies to Members of the Administrative Board, the Member of the Commission on the Board and his deputy and to any other persons engaged in the Fund's operations.

Article 9

The Fund's operations commit the extra-contractual responsibility of the Community, under Article 215, § 2, of the Treaty.

Article 10

The Administrative Board lays down the internal rules for the Fund.

Commission Proposals for Measures in the Battle against Inflation (30 January)

1207. On 30 January the Commission sent the Council Proposals "concerning Community measures to help in the battle against inflation." They are mainly commercial policy measures covering waivers on customs duties for some products in order to attack prices. The Proposals are as follows:

During the session of 30 and 31 October 1972 in Luxembourg, the Council under item VI of the Resolution on anti-inflation action, undertook to rule by 31 January 1973 on the Commission's Proposal concerning commercial policy measures on quantity ceilings, the application of generalized preferences and possibly specific tariff cuts all of which might help in fighting inflation.

Faced with the persistent and still rapid rise in prices, all the measures covered by the Council's Resolution of 5 December 1972 must be followed through strenuously. Against this background and to back up and tighten the economic policy measures taken or to be taken by Member States, the Commission is still convinced of the need to embark on priority Community moves over trade to attack the trends in prices especially in the case of finished products.

Tariff cuts and increases in outstanding quotas could particularly help in making a start on restraining the price surge; mainly, by stiffening competition on the internal markets. Although the tariff cuts can apparently be effective by themselves it must be remembered that moves against inflation are an overall strategy made up of a series of mutually supporting and mutually strengthening measures. Moreover, these measures besides having a mechanical effect would also help to induce the various economic and social groups to play a more active part in

fighting inflation. The measures would have an appreciable effect, especially if supporting moves ensured that the impact of tariff cuts was felt right down to the consumer. For this there would be justification for bringing in the price-monitoring devices referred to in item II of the Resolution of 5 December.

To get the swiftest results against the rising trends of prices, the Commission considers it imperative to focus the tariff cuts to be granted by the original Six on finished industrial products. But since these represent but a portion of total imports, the cut in duties should be at least 20%. To streamline the procedure, the cut in tariffs should cover all headings of the CCT involving exclusively or basically finished industrial products, without any exceptions for particular classifications. The proposed tariff cuts could be swiftly applied without amending the CCT, if they took the form of a reduction of 20% in the amount of duties which would normally have been charged. Moreover, if excessive price rises for specific products were to emerge in the near future, the Commission would propose to the Council that further tariff cuts or total suspension of duty be applied to them.

Measures taken over the above issues must of course in no way prejudice the trade negotiations within GATT beginning in 1973. It is therefore imperative to move carefully. The Commission therefore holds that the tariff cuts should run for only six months so that the negotiatory situation is not compromised. Cuts limited to products likely to have a prompt impact on prices would show that this was a short-term policy in no way seen as interpreting the Community's future negotiating position.

To parry possible ill effects on the level of employment, a protection clause could be provided to keep specific products out of range of the above measures if the latter would cause serious upheaval in specific industrial sectors.

If the Council shares the Commission's view and gives the go-ahead for the abovementioned cuts, the Commission will send in a proposed judicial act for this operation.

Concerning quantity ceilings and application of generalized preferences, the Commission in following up item VI of the Council Resolution of 5 December 1972 on anti-inflation action, submitted to the Council:

(i) a proposed Decision under Article 113 on increasing by 10% over 1973 the quotas running in several Member States for agricultural and industrial products. This applies to both the GATT and affiliated countries and State-planned economies, but excludes textile products;

(ii) a proposed Regulation under Article 113 on raising by 10% over 1973 all the duty-free quota amounts on ceilings adopted by the Council for applying generalized preferences in 1973;

(iii) a draft Decision by the Member States Government Representatives of the Coal and Steel Community to apply the same increase, over generalized preferences, for ECSC Treaty products.



2ND PART
COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY 1973

1. The working of the common market

The Free Movement of Goods

The Common Customs Tariff (CCT)

Pegged Charges

2101. On 31 January 1973, the Council adopted a Regulation¹ for the partial and temporary pegging of CCT charges on herring fillets (heading ex 16.04 c) and other raw, breaded and frozen (heading ex 16.04 G). These are products whose customs classifications have been changed and pegging the CCT charges at 15% will avoid any increases due to the reclassifications. This measure will apply from 1 February to 30 June 1973.

Tariff Quotas

2102. On 23 January 1973 the Council adopted a Regulation² on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal. The tariff quota agreed at 22 000 t with 20% duty, and raised independently to 34 000 t has been finally apportioned between the Nine and will apply until 31 December 1973.

Community Monitoring of Imports

2103. Following Agreements between the EEC and the EFTA countries not applying for EEC membership and to meet the Community's commitments to these countries, the Council on 22 January 1973 adopted several Regulations³ proposed by the Commission for monitoring Community imports of some products originating from Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. By these Regulations the Commission is delegated to check on many products or product groups. For some of them, imports at cut duty rates over 1973 are subject to target ceilings through

Agreements with these countries which provide for the possible reinstatement of CCT levies. For other products monitoring is brought in with an eye to setting other ceilings if freak increases in imports of these products were likely to disrupt the Community market.

Rules of Origin and Methods of Administrative Cooperation

2104. Within the *Interim EEC-Austria Agreement* signed on 22 July 1972, the Council during its session of 22-24 January 1973 formally adopted two application⁴ Regulations proposed by the Commission. One covers enforcement of Protocol 3 defining the concept of "products originating" and methods of administrative cooperation appended to the Interim Agreement with Austria. The other refers to application of the Joint Committee's decision No 2/72 setting methods of administrative customs cooperation for applying this Agreement.

Temporary Measures over Free Movement following the Enlargement

2105. On 19 and 26 January 1973⁵ the Commission adopted two Regulations "on temporary measures for the free movement of goods", which provides special arrangements for the movement of agricultural produce, or goods processed therefrom, within the enlarged Community.

The Act of Accession does in fact carry a set of procedures for the free movement of goods and in particular the progressive phase-out of

¹ OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

² OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973.

³ OJ L 59 of 5.3.1973 and L 65 of 10.3.1973.

⁴ OJ L 59 of 5.3.1973.

⁵ OJ L 26 of 31.1.1973.

customs duties and taxes of equivalent effect on trade between the original Six and the new Member States and between the new Members themselves. It also carries a provision whereby the Commission is to specify "the methods of administrative cooperation for ensuring that goods meeting the required conditions benefit from abolition of customs duties and taxes with similar effect." The Act of Accession specifies that the provisions to be adopted must allow for the provisions now in force and especially those covering Community transit, which rules out the use of movement certificates existing in the Community before 1 January 1970. Now the rules on Community transit directly applicable in the new Member States since 1 January do not allow, during the transition period, a distinction within the category of EEC goods between primo the products satisfying conditions of Articles 9 and 10 of the EEC Treaty and secundo products satisfying the same conditions in the EEC of the original Six and which may circulate over that same territory benefitting from abolition of customs duties and equivalent taxation.

Since the one procedure of internal Community transit cannot be applied as such to products originating from or in free circulation in the new Member States, transit documents have had to be drawn up (akin to those used with the original Community of Six) to cover the movement of the goods which have assumed their Community identity in a new Member State. The Regulation adopted by the Commission on 19 January sets the rules for using these documents. The Regulation of 26 January provides individual arrangements for agricultural products or goods processed from them, within the enlarged Community.

Removal of Technical Barriers

2106. As part of the overall programme for removing technical barriers to trade the Com-

mission on 5 January 1973 sent the Council for new proposed Directives of which three cover industrial products and one the foodstuffs sector.

Two of the Proposals are the first to be adopted in the *compressor* sector and one of these is for a blanket Directive with general provisions for all compressors and methods for checking them, indicating the basic principles to be followed in the particular Directives for the various types of apparatus. It is supported by a special Directive on *unwelded steel gas cylinders*.

The third Directive covers *autocycles or mopeds*. Its aim is to bring in a Community acceptance procedure for these types of vehicles, akin to the one adopted for motor vehicles by the Council in 1970. The application scope defines the "Community" autocycle; namely, a two or three-wheeler with an engine of 50cc or more, a total authorized weight below or equal to 250 kg and a maximum specified speed of 45 km per hour. Since the definition of an autocycle and the technical specifications covering it vary sharply from State to State in the Community, the Commission has tried to adopt a modern, rational definition in order to secure optimum safety conditions. Two categories of autocycle have been specified, called "sped" or "skil" respectively according to whether they have pedals or not. There is, however, no distinction made between them over technical, fiscal or administrative provisions.

Lastly, in the foodstuffs sector, the Commission's Proposal would align Member States' laws in the *bread* sector, which vary greatly owing to the wide variety of consumer tastes and producer traditions. Because of this the Commission has steered clear of total harmonization and adopted the "optional" method which affords Member States the chance to keep their national laws in force alongside Community rules. The Proposal was designed to allow both the industrial and "home-made"

bakeries to turn out a natural, wholesome product under the "EUR" label and suitable for marketing in an area the size of the Community. The Proposal is also armed with somewhat strict provisions over additives and rules on weight and labelling to ensure market transparency and precise, complete and true information for the consumer. By means of rules on the use of reserved appellations covered by specific definitions, the Proposal also helps to ensure the free movement of a number of the most well-known products.

2107. During the session of 16-19 January,¹ the *European Parliament* passed several Resolutions on the following customs and tariff problems: definition of the Community customs territory and opening of tariff quotas; (frozen beef and veal, eels and black halibut, *dried figs* and wines of Spanish origin.)

Competition Policy

Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

Joint Formation of a Wire-drawing Works

2108. The Commission has authorized the German steel houses *Klöckner-Werke AG* Duisburg, and *Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG*, Bochum, in the wire industry to regroup their interests in a newly-formed company.

Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty this move was assessed solely by its effect on the wire-rod trade, the only product involved under the Treaty, since the impact of the operation will mostly fall on the wire-drawing sector, which is covered by the EEC Treaty. After bringing their extrusion plant into the new works, the founding companies will no longer be in competition with one another on the market

for this product. The new joint works will have an output putting it in fifth place among the producers in the enlarged EEC. This joint formation is compatible with the competition rules laid down by the ECSC and EEC Treaties.

Concentration Move in Cold Shaped Steel Sections

2104. The steel company *Theodor Wupperman GmbH*, Leverkusen, intends to acquire the cold steel section plant of *Mannesmannröhren-Werke AG*, Dusseldorf, and integrate it with their own units. Wuppermann will lease all this plant to a new company whose capital will be held equally by *Mannesmannröhren-Werke* and Wuppermann itself. The cold steel sections are made mainly from steel sheets, a product covered by the ECSC Treaty. Of the companies concerned, Wuppermann alone is making sheets. The Commission authorized the move under Article 66 of the Treaty. Since this concentration primarily affects the cold sections market, products covered by the EEC Treaty, the Commission also vetted this transaction vis-à-vis Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty, with the result that it was not seen to raise any objections in this field.

Selling Conditions of the Ruhrkohle AG

2110. In line with the terms of the authorization of 27 November 1969 for the Ruhrkohle, this company submitted an application to revise its trading terms, which was authorized by the Commission. The new selling terms involve the following changes:

(i) The sale of a minimum weight of 6 000 t of Ruhr coal in the Common Market during

¹ See Secs. 2408, 2411 and 2426-2428.

the previous coal year, which was a condition required till now from a merchant for him to buy direct, is replaced by a two-year contract providing for a minimum purchase of 6 000 t yearly from Ruhrkohle of coal for domestic and light industrial use in one of the eight specified sales zones. The right of direct purchase is at the same time valid for the supply of industrial consumers. The fuel is delivered by Ruhrkohle AG exclusively to buyers (retailers and consumers) based in the sales zone for which the merchant is officially recognized.

(ii) The merchant is not authorized to supply industrial companies whose annual consumption exceeds 30 000 t of Ruhr fuel unless he supplies certain closely defined services.

Taxation Policy and Financial Institutions

Tax exemptions for Travellers

2111. On 19 January 1973¹ the European Parliament issued a favourable Opinion on the proposed third Directive concerning harmonization of legal and administrative provisions for turnover taxes and levies raised on passenger traffic.² The House stipulated that a three-year transitional period be allowed for reduction and phase-out measures.

The Right of Establishment and the Freedom to offer Services, Company Law

Company Law

2112. A preliminary draft European Agreement on *international joint stock company mergers* (sociétés anonymes) prepared on the basis of Article 220 of the EEC Treaty was

formally laid before the President and Chairman of the Commission and Council and Member States Governments. The text, worked out by a group of experts headed by Mr Berthold Goldman, a Professor at Paris University, took seven years to edit owing to the complex issues covered by the Agreement.

The Agreement carries clauses on clashes of law and standardized legal provisions. It was necessary to settle the problems peculiar to international mergers and in some cases to bridge the wide gaps between national legal systems. The Agreement applies to joint stock companies formed in law by different contracting States. The transactions covered by the Agreement are mergers by take-over and by formation of a new company.

The main legal rules on which agreement was reached cover information and protection for the parties concerned most likely to be hurt by mergers; namely, shareholders and creditors. These were difficult questions for which clear-cut solutions have been found. Special rules were also brought in to safeguard the wage-earner who has a work contract with the company taken over.

But judicial barriers are not alone in blocking concentrations by means of mergers and there would be no point in making international mergers legally possible if the taxation barriers preventing them were not removed at the same time or if the result of the Agreement is to let companies of one country put themselves under the tax system of another which they find easier. The experts did not deal with this problem in the Agreement. They did, however, suggest a joint statement to help towards the swift adoption of the required measures currently

¹ See Sec. 2418.

² OJ C 113 of 28.10.1972 and Bull. EEC, 10-1972, Part 2, Sec. 24.

2. Economic and monetary union

The Right of Establishment

crystallized by the Commission in a proposed Directive sent to the Council in January 1969. The issue of worker representation on the executive of the company taking over or the new company was not settled, although several proposals which are shown in detail in the report attached to the draft were reviewed during the meetings.

Since the group's proceedings were wound up before the new Members joined the Community, further negotiations will have to take place with the latter before the Agreement is signed.

2113. On 5 January 1972 the Commission sent the Council the amended text of its proposed third Directive on *internal mergers of joint stock companies*.¹ The new text takes into account the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee plus the entry of the three new EEC Members. The Commission has considerably adapted its amended Proposal to the text of the preliminary draft Agreement on *trans-national companies mergers* described above.

Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy

The Monetary Committee

2201. On 15, 16 and 17 January 1973 in Luxembourg the Monetary Committee, chaired by Mr Clappier, held its 170th meeting. The Committee continued its work on the reform of the international monetary system.

The Short-Term Economic Policy Committee

2202. On 23 January in Brussels the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee with Mr Brouwers in the Chair, held its 66th meeting. The Committee elected its officers. Mr Brouwers, General Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Mr Guidotti, Director General of the Bank of Naples, were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Mr Ripert, Director General of INSEE, and Mr Wibail, Director General of the Studies Department in the Ministry for Economic Affairs, were elected Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee then reviewed the economic development prospects for 1973 and the relevant short-term economic policy problems. This appraisal was based on the 1973 economic budgets submitted by the original Six, on the summary documents prepared by the Commission's services and on data from the new Members' delegations concerning their own prospects.

The Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee

2203. The deputies of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee met on 9 and

¹ See Supplement to Bull. EEC 5-1970.

10 January 1973 to prepare the Committee's 52nd plenary session. They reviewed the publication of medium-term guidelines with an eye on preparing the Commission's memorandum on the economic situation. They also discussed the 1973-1978 projections for the first time and reviewed joint theories on advance assessments of world trade. They also resumed their discussions on the problems of development and quality of life, utilizing the results of the Venice Conference or data from national or Commission service sources.

Study Group for Medium-Term Economic Prospects

2204. The Study Group for Medium-Term Economic Prospects met in Brussels on 8 January 1973. The meeting fitted in with the preparatory work for making new projections for the period 1973-1978. The Group took a position over the joint theories concerning economic development outside the Community and the kind of tentative outlines to be considered before tackling a detailed projection. Lastly, the Group reviewed the assessments to be laid before the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee in order to bring out guidelines compatible with the third programme.

Expert Group handling the "Short-Term Economic Surveys through company leaders"

2205. The Expert Group handling the "Short-term economic surveys through company leaders" met on 9 January 1973 in Brussels to review technical problems involved in integrating the Dutch results into the joint Community level program. The outstanding snags were ironed out and from now on Community results will cover the six surveys in the joint EEC programme.

The representatives from the agencies making these surveys in the new Member States described the problems of adapting their scheme to the Community programme.

A further meeting will be called in a few months to review a working programme and schedule for dovetailing the survey results from the new Members into the Community programme.

Expert Group for "Economic Budgets"

2206. The Expert Group handling "Economic Budgets" met on 19 January 1973 in company with representatives from the new Member countries. Helped by the summary of economic budgets for 1973, the Group studied the likely trend of the short-term economic situation as well as questions of economic policy now besetting the various Community countries. During a meeting scheduled for late March the Group is to discuss the probable developments in the world economic situation through 1974.

Working Party on "Comparison of Budgets"

2207. The Working Party on "Budget Comparison" met in Brussels on 19 January 1973. The experts reached agreement over the minutes of the debate on the respective positions of Member States concerning the handling of Community "own resources" in national accounting. They also tackled the problem of gauging and analysing the fixed costs of public expenditure.

Social Policy

Employment

2208. On 9 and 10 January the Commission ran a joint course for the staff of Member States' specialized research services and agen-

cies. During the course two analytical studies were presented. One covered "forecast volume, quantity and quality-wise of labour in the productive occupations" and the other concerned "*employment forecasts* against the future labour supply." The discussion after this presentation highlighted the value of the objectives and the need for close collaboration to attain them. The Commission is to work out proposals for improving forecasting techniques and which are to be fitted into a cooperative programme in this field.

The Free Movement of Workers and Social Security for Migrant Workers

2209. The *Administrative Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers* met in Brussels on 11 and 12 January. It was the first meeting attended by official Government appointed delegates from Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The Administrative Committee carried on with its review¹ of decisions taken since 1959 in interpreting and applying Regulations 3 and 4 so as to determine how far these decisions are still of value in applying and interpreting Regulations in 1971 and 1972. Some of the proposed amendments were also examined.²

Living and Working Conditions. Industrial Relations

2210. Delegates from the *European Secretariats of Trade Union and Labour Organizations* met on 23 January in Brussels to continue their analysis with the Commission services of the Summit Conference results and their impact on Community social policy. The meeting also gave Mr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission, the chance to make contact with both sides of industry and assure them that preparation of a social programme would not

be started without their close collaboration. A further meeting with broader scope was set for 27 February 1973.

2211. According to an analysis published by the Statistics Office³ and based on the latest harmonized data available, the *rate of growth in gross hourly earnings* has remained high everywhere. From April 1971 to April 1972 rises of 14% in Italy, a little over 12% in Belgium and France, almost 11% in Luxembourg and 10% in Germany have been recorded. Allowing for the trend in the cost of living, the growth of average nominal earnings throughout industry corresponds to an actual increase in buying power over the same period of 9% in Italy, 7% in Belgium, 6% in France and Luxembourg and 4% in Germany.

In all countries, the industrial *working week* has continued to shrink. The same survey shows that it now lies between nearly 42 hours in Italy and almost 45 hours in France, which is still the highest for industry as a whole. But this overall average is distorted by a relatively long working week in the building trade with 50 hours in Luxembourg and about 48 in France.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

2212. The *General Committee for Safety and Health in the Steel Industry* held its 8th meeting in Luxembourg on 15 January. The final conclusions submitted by the Working Party on "Aid and Salvage" were approved by the Committee. It was also decided to publish these conclusions every two years. Reports

¹ See Bull. 12-1972, Part 2, Sec. 35.

² OJ L 46 of 19.2.1973.

³ Statistics Office: "Social Statistics"-5/1972.

were presented on the work done under the aegis of the General Committee since it was formed and on the possible shape of its future activities. A debate on its scheduled activity will be held at the next meeting which will be attended by delegates from the steel industry, occupational bodies in the new Member States. Lastly, the General Commission heard a review of new techniques of accident recording by an expert from the British Steel Corporation.

2213. The Commission published the records of a seminar on the scope for *dosimetric gauging of inherent repercussions in exoelectronic discharges*. The seminar was run by the Commission last June in Brunswick together with the Physikalisch-Technische-Bundesanstalt.¹ These records cover all the data brought out during the seminar by some forth specialists concerning the current status of research on dosimetry by electrons as well as the summary of discussions over the chance of using this knowledge for personal dosimetry.

2214. During the session of 16 to 19 January 1972,² the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the Proposal prepared by the Commission concerning clashes of law over labour relations within the Community.

Agricultural Policy

Measures taken following Monetary Decisions

2215. On the basis of the rules, in force since May 1968,³ concerning the terms for adjustments to the value of the unit of account taken for the common agricultural policy and referring to the May 1971⁴ rules setting up compensatory amounts to be levied on imports from third countries, the Council on 15 January 1973⁵ adopted a Regulation on levies set in the

cereal sector and adjusted after the devaluation of the US dollar, the new par value of which was officially communicated to the IMF on 8 May 1972.⁶

For imports of cereals where the contracts had been made before 9 May 1972, derogatory provisions are to be brought in over adjusting levies fixed in advance.

By Regulations adopted on 23 and 31 January 1973⁷ the Commission considered it the right time to amend its Regulation of July 1972⁸ concerning the differential amounts for colza and rape seeds. In the first place, the amounts are levied or granted only against colza and rape seeds cropped in the Community, processed for oil production or exported. Consequently, the Commission exempted the colza and rape seeds recognized as grain under the law of the Member State of origin and seeds put through Community denaturing processes from the monitoring system for use and/or destination of goods set for inter-Community trade in colza and rape seeds. Secondly, the prices on which differentials are computed having undergone appreciable adjustments, the Commission updated the amounts, also with an eye on their application, from 1 February 1973, to the new Member States.

Application of the Acts of the Common Agricultural Policy in the EEC

2216. In view of applications of the common agricultural policy in the new Member States

¹ See Bull. EEC 8-1972, Part 2, Sec. 52.

² See Sec. 2420.

³ See Bull. EEC 8-1968, Chap. III, Sec. 49.

⁴ See Bull. EEC 7-1971, Part 2, Sec. 39.

⁵ OJ L 18 of 23.1.1973.

⁶ See Bull. EEC 7-1972, Part 2, Sec. 29.

⁷ OJ L 23 of 29.1.1973 and L 30 of 1.2.1973.

⁸ See Bull. EEC 9-1972, Part 2, Sec. 48.

from 1 February 1973, the Council and the Commission adopted on 31 January 1973¹ several Regulations on the differences between agricultural prices in the original Six and in the new Member States (the scheme for "Accession" compensatory amounts in most farming sectors) and on setting agricultural prices in units of account, in liaison with the floating of sterling (exchange rates to be used in the agricultural sector for the currencies of new Member States and in consequence adjustments to certain prices or amounts set for the new Member States in the sectors of dairy produce, beef and veal and fisheries).

The Joint Organization of Markets

Cereals and Rice

2217. During the session of 22-24 January 1972, the Council agreed an amendment to its draft Regulation for setting the ground rules for the compensatory amounts scheme in the cereals sector. The draft was appended to the Council's Resolution of 20 July 1972.² The Regulation officially adopted on 31 January³ confirms the levels of compensatory amounts applicable for the new Member States after they join the EEC. But the application terms for these amounts are specified and supplemented in line with the rules adopted since then for other products.

The same day⁴ the Council also set the ground rules for the system, applicable to the new Members, of compensatory amounts in the rice sector and fixed the amounts for some products (husked rice and broken). The compensatory amounts for derived products were set using coefficients adopted through the Community rules.

For products covered by these two Regulations, the Council allowed some scope for prefixing

compensatory amounts if they fluctuate owing to a change in the world market situation.

On 31 January the Council also adopted a Regulation which set the ground rules for factors ensuring protection for the processing industry in the rice and cereals sector and which fixed those applicable to the new Member States. This Regulation will set, for the new Members from 1 February 1973, the fixed element in computing the levy for ensuring the protection of the processing industry. This element supercedes the protection devices formerly applied in these States.

On 23 January 1973⁵ the Council adopted two Regulations supporting and amending the July 1967 Regulation⁶ which set the production refunds for processed and natural starches and quellmehl. The first one adapts the provisions to make them applicable from 1 February 1973 to the new Members States. The second provides scope for applying a special export levy for certain products in the case of an appreciable and persistent increase on the world market.

In view of the world market situation marked by a fall in availability and a sharp rise in prices and to avoid upheavals on the internal market, the Commission was obliged to apply temporary limits on the validity duration of export certificates in the cereals and rice sectors. By the Regulation of 19 January 1963⁷ and from 21 January 1973, the certificates are valid for only the current month, plus two months for basic cereals (soft wheat, rye, barley, oats,

¹ OJ L 27, 29 and 30 of 1.2.1973.

² See Bull. EEC 9-1972, Part 2, Sec. 49.

³ OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

⁴ OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.

⁵ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973.

⁶ OJ 174 of 31.7.1967.

⁷ OJ L 17 of 20.1.1973.

maize, hard wheat) rice and brokens and plus three months for products processed from cereals and rice and for wheat flours and meals.

Milk and Dairy Produce

2218. On 31 January 1973¹ the Council formally adopted the ground rules for the system of "Accession" compensatory amounts in the milk and dairy produce sector, and the rules for United Kingdom butter and cheese imports from New Zealand. The Council had agreed these rules in November and December 1972 respectively.² For its part the Commission on 31 January 1973³ set the special levies applicable to New Zealand butter and cheese imported by the United Kingdom. These levies stem from Protocol 18 of the Act of Accession.

In view of Decisions taken⁴ on the exchange rates to be used for the new Member States' currencies, the Council adjusted the intervention prices for butter applicable up to the end of the 1972/73 dairy year in the new Member States and which had been adopted on 19 December 1972.⁵

Owing to considerable butter stocks in the Community, steps are to be taken to boost their disposal, particularly for export. On 4 January 1973,⁶ the Commission adopted further measures for the sale of butter in minimum quantities of 100 tonnes of public stock (taken in before 1 November 1972) at the intervention price less 3 u.a. per 100 kg.

On the same lines, the Commission, during January 1973⁷ amended its November 1972 Regulation⁸ on the disposal of cut price-intervention butter for direct Community consumption. Butter taken into stock during July and August 1972 will benefit from this measure initially applied to butter stored in June 1972.

Beef and Veal

2219. On 23 January 1973⁷ the Council formally adopted the ground rules for the scheme of "Accession" compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector on the basis of its December 1972 agreement.⁸

On 31 January 1973⁹ the Council adjusted the guide prices for veal and mature cattle applicable in the new Member States from 1 February to 31 March 1973 and adopted in December 1972.¹⁰ This was done in line with decisions taken over the exchange rates to be used for new Member States' currencies.⁴

With two Regulations on 23 January 1973⁷ the Council amended the basic Regulation in this sector concerning the import system. The first Regulation, general in nature, is aimed at setting a specific import price for calves and mature cattle from certain non-Member countries with a cattle-trade structure and production systems comparable with those in the Community. The Second Regulation covers the special import system for young cattle and calves for fattening and compared with the previous scheme provides scope under certain conditions for cutting by 16% the customs duties until now applied to this livestock, thus bringing the duties down to 8% for young male cattle and 4% for calves weighing less than 80 kg.

¹ OJ L 28 of 1.2.1973 and OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

² See Bull. EEC 12-1972, Part 2, Sec. 51.

³ OJ L 30 of 1.2.1973.

⁴ OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

⁵ OJ L 12 of 13.1.1973.

⁶ See Bull. EEC 11-1972, Part 2, Sec. 37.

⁷ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973 and L 23 of 29.1.1973.

⁸ See Bull. EEC 12-1972, Part 2, Sec. 52.

⁹ OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.

¹⁰ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

On the same day¹ the Council adopted the Regulation on waiving import charges and "Accession" compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector. The purpose of this measure is to extend beyond 31 January and up to 1 April 1973, i.e. the end of the 1972/73 campaign in this sector, the "scarcity" Regulations, adopted in October and November 1972² and at the same time to fix the arrangements to be made in the matter by the new Member States.

Pigmeat

2220. The Council agreed the amendment of the June 1967 Regulations³ on the sluice-gate prices and the "pilot and derived products" system in the pigmeat sector, especially as far as their nomenclature is concerned. The Council adopted rules and provisions to fix a specific sluice-gate price for "semi-pork and bacon" specifically including bacon and kindred products in view of the size of the market for these products in the enlarged Community.

Pigmeat, Eggs and Poultry

2221. The Council agreed the principle that for derived cereal products the compensatory amounts applicable for the new Member States be computed directly on the basis of compensatory amounts fixed for cereals and on the levels of "Accession" compensatory amounts in the case of the main basic products from the pigmeat, egg and poultry sectors.

Moreover, certain subsidies granted to the United Kingdom in the pigmeat sector are to be cut out from 1 August 1973 except for the "bacon stabilizer" which must go on 1 June 1973. Aid now running for Northern Ireland in the egg sector must be cut by up 50% on 1 July 1973 and withdrawn completely on 1 January 1974.

The compensatory amounts for products other than basic products are derived from the compensatory amounts for the basics by means of coefficients used to compute levies.

The Regulations setting the ground rules for the scheme of "Accession" compensatory amounts in the three above sectors were adopted by the Council on 31 January 1973.⁴

Sugar

2222. On 22 January 1973⁵ the Council amended the Regulation on joint organization of the market in the sugar sector. The intervention system for white sugar is also applicable to raw beet sugar for a limited period owing to the trend towards final elimination of production of this raw sugar as a result of the steady modernization of the sugar industry. Having already been extended up to 30 June 1973, the application period of the intervention system for beet sugar has again been prolonged by the Council until 30 June 1975 because there is still a considerable output of this sugar both in the original Six and the new Member States.

On 31 January 1973,⁶ the Council agreed the ground rules for ensuring the smooth running of the joint organization of the sugar market, following the entry of the new Member States and especially in relation to the rising trend in world sugar rates. The Regulation covers sugar and syrups plus certain products containing sugar and coming under Regulations appertaining to the dairy produce and preserved fruit and vegetable sectors and to products not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty.

¹ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973 and L 23 of 29.1.1973.

² See Bull. EEC 10-1972, Part 2, Sec. 89 and 11-1972, Part 2, Sec. 38.

³ OJ 120 of 21.6.1967 and 122 of 22.6.1967.

⁴ OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.

⁵ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973.

⁶ OJ L 27 of 1.2.1972.

On the same day¹ the Council also adopted the following Regulation provisions:

- (i) setting for 1972/73 sugar year, the derived intervention prices for white sugar, the intervention prices for beet-sugar and the minimum prices for beet regarding the new Member States;
- (ii) setting the ground rules for the compensatory amounts scheme applicable to the sugar sector following the entry of the new Members;
- (iii) concerning the disposal price of sugar imported by the United Kingdom under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and measures to ease the disposal of sugar made in the French Overseas Departments.
- (iv) specifying the rules for mounting the United Kingdom sugar import system under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Developments in the sugar market and experience since the joint organization of the market began in 1968, making it necessary to adopt the quota system in computing the final amount of the contribution to production. This is dealt with by the Commission's Regulation of 22 January 1973.²

Fruit and Vegetables

2223. On 23 January 1973³ the Council set the base price and purchase price for apples from 1 February to 31 May 1973 as well as the same prices for pears from 1 February to 30 April 1973 at a slightly lower level than in the previous crop year. Pending the entry of the new Members these prices had not been set⁴ for the 1972/73 crop year beyond 31 January 1973. The current setting will apply to the last part of the crop year and allows for factors peculiar to the new Members.

On 22 January 1973³ the Council amended its Regulations of December 1969⁵ bringing in special measures to improve production and

marketing in the sector of Community citrus fruits and to promote the processing of some orange varieties. The amendments are basically intended to keep up these measures beyond the dates originally scheduled and to defer for two years, or until 31 December 1978, the completion date of restructuration moves over citrus fruit growing. Before the end of 1978, the Council will decide whether to amend or abolish the system in question.

In applying the above Regulation which brings in special measures for promoting processing of some orange varieties and to apply the Council's setting in November 1972⁶ of the base and purchase prices for sweet oranges from the 1972/73 campaign, the Commission on 19 January 1973² set, for the same year, the minimum purchase price of oranges supplied to industry and the amount of financial compensation against processing of this fruit.

On the basis of its agreements of December 1972⁶ the Council on 31 January 1973⁷ formally adopted the ground rules for the scheme of compensatory amounts for the fruit and vegetables sector in the enlarged Community.

In November 1972⁶ the Commission had noted a "serious crisis" situation on the cauliflower market. On 18 January 1973⁸ it was able to annul this Regulation, the rates for this produce having remained above the purchase price for three consecutive market days.

¹ OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.

² OJ L 18 of 23.1.1973.

³ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973.

⁴ See Bull. EEC 9-1972, Part 2, Sec. 56 and 8-1972, Part 2, Sec. 62.

⁵ See Bull. EEC 2-1970, Part 2, Sec. 26.

⁶ See Bull. EEC 11-1972, Part 2, Sec. 41.

⁷ OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

⁸ OJ L 16 of 19.1.1973.

Products processed from Fruit and Vegetables

2224. On 23 January¹ the Council laid down the ground rules for the system of compensatory amounts applied under the various sugar additives, in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables following the entry of the new EEC Members.

Fishery Products

2225. The temporary system set up in February 1972² for the imports from Tunisia and Morocco of trout, carp, sardine and tunny-fish conserves was running until 31 December 1972. Since the Community import system for this produce has not yet been defined, the Council on 28 December 1972³ extended the temporary system until 31 December 1973.

The Regulation on the joint organization of the market in the fishery sector provides for the withdrawal price, applied by the producer organizations making interventions, to be shaded, for very remote areas, by adjustment coefficients so as to ensure market access under acceptable conditions for the producers in those areas. On 15 January 1973⁴ the Council set the ground rules for determining the unloading areas very remote from the major Community consumer centres. Distances, transport terms, the structural set-up of certain areas and the balance of supply and demand will all have to be reckoned with.

In support of its agreement in principle of December 1972,⁵ the Council on 31 January 1973⁶ formally adopted the ground rules for the scheme of "Accession" compensatory amounts for plaice and dabs. On the same day⁶ and in view of its Decisions over the exchange rates to be applied in the agricultural sector for new Member States' currencies⁷ the Council adjusted

the guide prices of these products for 1973 in Ireland.

Tobacco

2226. The ground rules establishing joint organization of the tobacco market⁸ provide scope for fixing export refunds and Council's Regulation of February 1971⁹ sets the general rules in the raw tobacco sector for granting export refunds and the criteria for computing the sum. Application of these rules and criteria to the present situation on the tobacco market, particularly to prices in the Community and on the world market, led the Commission on 4 January 1973¹⁰ to set for the first time a refund for two varieties (Burley I and Xanti-Yake) from the 1971 crop and for some destinations.

Taking the view that produce from the raw tobacco sector falls under a single export refund system, the Commission on 4 January 1973¹⁰ made its December 1967 Regulation¹¹ applicable to this sector. This Regulation contains the application terms of export refunds for produce subject to a single-price system with the dual purpose of harmonizing the calculation and payments of refunds in Member States and preventing and stopping frauds.

¹ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973.

² See Bull. EEC 3-1972, Part 2, Sec. 30.

³ OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.

⁴ OJ L 18 of 23.1.1973.

⁵ See Bull. EEC 12-1972, Part 2, Sec. 58.

⁶ OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.

⁷ OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

⁸ See Bull. EEC 3-1970, Part 1, Chap. II (Tobacco: Agricultural folio).

⁹ See Bull. EEC 4-1971, Part 2, Sec. 40.

¹⁰ OJ L 17 of 20.1.1973.

¹¹ OJ L 314 of 23.12.1967.

The Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guarantee Section

2227. On 29 January 1972 the Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation amending the EAGGF financial Regulation aimed at settling the question of which parities are to be taken in remitting balances to Member States under the period 1967/68 to 1970.

Competition Conditions in Agriculture

2228. Within the provisions of Article 93, § 3 of the Treaty, the Commission took a position over two planned aid measures. The *German* Government's plan concerning special aid in 1972 for horticulture (fruit, vegetables and non-edible horticultural produce) was held by the Commission to be out of line with the common market. Consequently the procedure under Article 93, § 2 of the Treaty was brought in against this measure. Concerning the draft law of the Lombardy region for land developments in agriculture, the Commission was not in principle opposed to allocating this aid. But it asked the *Italian* Government to see that the provisions in the Council Directive on modernizing farmholdings be respected.

During the session of 16-19 January,¹ the *European Parliament* passed a set of Resolutions on the following agricultural sectors and problems: measures to be taken for some Member States in view of their monetary situation; promoting the development of beef and veal production; the import system for beef and veal; amendments to the basic Regulation on the joint organization of the sugar market; improving production and marketing of citrus fruits; the Common Customs Tariff applied to certain fishery products; financing intervention

by the EAGGF Guarantee Section; protecting Community livestock from foot and mouth disease.

Industrial and Technological Policy

Industry

Building

2230. Government experts called in by the Commission to study various problems in the Common Market building sector met in Brussels on 22 January 1973. The experts unanimously approved the Commission's move to put the focus on all the legal, technical and economic factors holding up the building industry's expansion across national frontiers.

To gain an understanding approach to these problems, the work of the experts will hinge on three basic ideas; namely: a census of technical and legal barriers, comparison of nationally mounted research programmes and comparison of criteria and techniques used to set national projections. These three lines will also consider the different branches of this sector, especially that of housing and other building construction plus civil engineering.

The whole work will give the Commission services as clear a picture as possible of the situation and prospects of this sector in the Common Market. It will help to take stock at Member State level of activities affecting the sector and underway in other international areas. Through this procedure the Commission hopes to get a sufficiently clear idea of the sector's problems and put together, if need be, action proposals at Community level.

¹ See Secs. 2407, 2408, 2410-2417 and 2425-2427.

Scientific Research and Education

The Joint Research Centre

2231. Further discussions on 18 January 1973 followed those of 12 December 1972 with the Council concerning the proposals for the JRC *multi-annual programme* which were submitted by the Commission in November.

During this session, the new President himself, Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, championed the Proposals but could still not obtain agreement. It was decided that the Council would meet again on 5 and 6 February. Pending a solution a provisional budget has been made available for three months to the JRC to let it carry on activities.¹

2232. Meanwhile the documentation covering a proposal over the *remote control detection of terrestrial resources* has been finalized after consultation with national authorities and space research bodies. A proposal on the processing and *storage of radioactive waste* was expanded following a suggestion from the Netherlands for a research programme on the extraction of long-life radiating actinides.

2233. The *Advisory Committee for the "Plutonium and Transplutonium programme"* held its tenth meeting in Karlsruhe on 22 and 23 January 1973. The Committee reviewed a paper on the programmes running in the Community for irradiation of high performance fuels and appraised the impact of the results on the Institute's own research. A revised version of this paper is being prepared. The Committee also reviewed the areas where the Institute is to run its studies on oxide fuels, a question which will be taken up again at the next meeting. The latest results obtained by the Institute have been collated into technical

reports on the following points: post-irradiation tests, micro-probe studies, the programme of in-core thermic measurements and work on actinides. The Committee's next meeting has been scheduled for 15 and 16 May 1973.

During the session of 16 to 19 January 1973,² the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on "setting up Community structures for the ultimate storage of radioactive residues."

Energy Policy

Hydrocarbons

On 19 December 1972 the Council approved a Directive³ extending from 65 to 90 days the *compulsory storage of crude oil* and/or oil products in the Community. The Directive was adopted owing to changes occurring over recent years in the Community's supply structure and owing to the increased risks of short supply which could happen if some sources were blocked. The rise in stocks is scheduled for as soon as possible and at the latest before 1 January 1975. Each year the Commission will report to the Council on the enforcement of the new Directive and on problems which might arise over the formation of the stocks.

Nuclear Energy

According to data available to the Commission, the net electric power of nuclear power stations now on stream under construction or projected in the enlarged Community amounted to

¹ A new multi-annual programme was adopted by the Council at its meeting of 5-6 February.

² See Sec. 2422.

³ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

*Net electric power of power stations now running,
under construction or planned in the Community*

Reactor Type	Country	On stream	Under Construction	On order and planned	TOTAL MWe
Graphite gas	United Kingdom	5 165	—	—	5 165
	France	2 365	—	—	2 365
	Italy	200	—	—	200
	Total	7 730	—	—	7 730
Advanced gas reactors	United Kingdom	34	6 200	—	6 234
Light hot water	Germany	1 088	2 500	2 120	5 708
	Italy	150	783	—	933
	Netherlands	52	—	—	52
	Total	1 290	3 283	2 120	6 693
Light pressurized water	Germany	958	3 099	2 430	6 487
	France	270	2 705	925	3 900
	Belgium	10	1 650	—	1 160
	Italy	247	—	—	247
	Netherlands	—	450	—	450
	Total	1 485	7 904	3 355	12 744
Heavy water	Germany	151	—	—	151
	United Kingdom	100	—	—	100
	France	70	—	—	70
	Italy	—	—	32	32
Total	321	—	32	353	
High temperature	Germany	13	300	—	313
Rapid	Germany	19	—	282	301
	United Kingdom	14	250	—	264
	France	—	233	—	233
	Total	33	483	282	798
Still unspecified	Germany	—	—	7 300	7 300
	United Kingdom	—	—	650	650
	France	—	—	4 200	4 200
	Netherlands	—	—	600	600
	Italy	—	—	600	600
	Total	—	—	13 350	13 350

48 215 MWe on 1 January 1973. This output is shared by reactor type, country and plan as follows:

Percentage proportions of reactors on stream and under construction

Graphite gas 7 730 MWe (26,6%)
 Advanced gas reactors 6 234 MWe (21,4%)

Light hot water 4 573 MWe (15,7%)
 Light pressurized water 9 389 MWe (32,3%)
 Heavy water 321 MWe (1,1%)
 High temperature 313 MWe (1,1%)
 Fast super-generators 516 MWe (1,8%)

29 076 MWe

Analysis by status of completion and country

	Germany	France	Italy	U.K.	Netherlands	Belgium	EEC
Reactors:							
On stream	2 229	2 705	597	5 313	52	10	10 906
Under construction	5 899	2 938	783	6 450	450	1 650	18 170
Total	8 128	5 643	1 380	11 763	502	1 660	29 076
Planned orders	12 132	5 125	632	650	600	—	19 139
Total	20 260	10 768	2 012	12 413	1 102	1 660	48 215

Transport Policy

Market Access

2237. Between 1966 and 1972 the Council and the Commission adopted and brought into effect a series of Regulations to provide joint rules to cover the various forms of international passenger transport by bus and coach such as occasional, regular and shuttle services. Applications of these various rules has caused problems over road passenger transport between a Member and non-Member State or over transit through a non-Member State and between two Member States. The difficulties are mostly over free movement through the transit countries, mutual recognition of covering documents and standardizing the authorization system and

checks set at Community level with the systems applied by the non-Member States involved. The solution of these problems has become all the more urgent due to the steadily rising passenger traffic resulting from the steady development of modern tourism.

For these reasons and because the Regulations concerned must be extended to cover traffic with the non-Member States the Commission on 5 January 1973 sent the Council a proposed Decision on opening negotiations for an Agreement between the EEC and the non-Member countries over the system to be applied to international road passenger transport by buses and coaches. If the Council adopted this Decision, the Commission would be able to negotiate, with some of the most closely con-

cerned countries, the initial stages towards an Agreement which would settle these problems and try to smooth the running of these various forms of transport for the benefit of passengers travelling by bus or coach.

2238. On 22 January 1973 a Working Party of Member States Government experts met in Brussels. This group had been formed by the Council during its session of 18 and 19 December 1973. Pending possible adjustments to the *Community authorization quotas* the group reviewed the criteria taken to set the quotas and in doing so worked from the developments of traffic recorded since 1969 between the new and original Member States of the EEC.

Harmonizing Competition Conditions

2239. On 24 January the Commission decided to issue an Opinion to the French Government concerning the draft law to amend and supplement Ordinance No. 58-1310 of 23 December 1958 on *working conditions in public and private road transport* with the aim of promoting road traffic safety. The draft supplements the provisions already made for monitoring and penalties in line with the Council Regulation on harmonizing certain social provisions and on installing a monitoring device in road transport. The Commission issued a favourable Opinion on the French draft law.

Transport Prices and Terms

2240. With the Decision of 4 January 1973, the Commission under *Article 70, § 4 of the ECSC Treaty* authorized special tariffs to be applied to carriage by rail of iron ore from western France to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Saar. The same day the Commission authorized the prolongation of special tariffs

applied to carriage by rail of Lorraine iron ore to Belgium and Luxembourg.

2241. During a meeting held on 16 January 1973 with representatives from Member States' Governments, further discussion took place over application, within the enlarged Community, of the Agreement of 21 March 1955 on *direct international rail tariffs* for consignments of ECSC products. A group of railway experts was delegated to prepare direct tariffs for consignments to Denmark. On the basis of an additional draft Protocol, preliminary work has begun towards affiliating the three new Member States to the Agreements of 28 July 1956 and 26 July 1957 (between the original Six and the ECSC High Authority and the original Six and Austria and Switzerland) on the system of direct international rail tariffs for consignments of ECSC products between Member States when in transit through non-Member countries. In the end it was agreed to accept temporarily the adjustments to the ECSC transit tariffs proposed by the Austrian Government as part of the tariff reforms brought in after the introduction of VAT in Austria. To study the problems involved in these reforms, it was agreed at the same time to call for an extraordinary meeting of the ECSC-Austria Transport Committee set up by the Agreement of 26 July 1957.

Tariffs on the Use of Infrastructure

2242. Under the Council Decision of 21 March 1962 which set up a prior consultation and review procedure for certain legal and administrative provisions contemplated for transport by Member States, the French Government sent the Commission the draft text of an Article of financial law for 1973 concerning the *special tax on certain road vehicles*. The Article, which amends the provisions of Article 16 of the financial law for 1968 bringing in

3. External relations of the Community

Energy Policy

this tax, defines new terms for staggering the increases in the taxation rates on some two-axled road freight vehicles when the total authorized loaded weight of the vehicle exceeds 18.5 tonnes.

In an Opinion issued on 5 January 1973,¹ the Commission found that the intended provisions which would spread over a longer period the tax increases for the types of vehicle concerned, did not run contrary to the basic principles of the special tax on some road vehicles brought in by the French law No. 67-114 of 21 December 1967 and amended by the provisions of Article 16 of the financial law for 1968. Subject to stipulation over these texts by the Commission on two earlier occasions² and which were still fully valid, the Commission found that the intended provisions did not invite further comment.

2243. During the session of 17 January,³ the *European Parliament* discussed problems of European air transport. The vote on the Resolution over these issues will be taken during the House's next session.

Relations with the EFTA States

First Meeting of the Joint EEC-Switzerland Agreement Committee

2301. The Joint Committee formed by the EEC-Switzerland Agreement held its first meeting in Brussels on 30 January 1973, chaired by Ambassador Paul-Henri Wurth, Head of the Swiss Mission to the EEC. During the meeting the Committee adopted for the smooth running of the Agreement which applied from 1 January 1973, decisions laying down the working rules of the Committee, setting up a Customs Committee and determining the methods for administrative cooperation over customs operations. The Committee also adopted provisions for enforcement concerning the rules of origin. It also thought about a possible further meeting this year to see how smoothly the Agreement was working after one year's application.

The Norwegian Trade Minister visits the Commission

2302. Mr Hallvard Eika, the Norwegian Minister for Trade and Shipping was received on 22 January by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission. The talk focussed on the prospects for EEC-Norway negotiations. Mr Eika advised Sir Christopher of his government's position regarding sensitive products and fisheries. He also spoke of discussions he had had with members of the governments of several Member States. The Vice-President of the Commission explained the Community's position and said he hoped that the Commission would be briefed to negotiate as soon as possible.

¹ OJ L 77 of 26.3.1973.

² OJ 293 of 2.12.1972 and L 274 of 18.12.1970.

³ See Sec. 2421.

Relations with the Mediterranean Countries

The Magrab

2303. Community representatives met delegations from Tunisia and Morocco to negotiate some adjustments to the Association Agreements made between them and the EEC. Discussions were held on 11 and 12 January with Tunisia and 16 January with Morocco.

At the close both parties to the Agreements agreed, pending the coming negotiations for new broader-based Agreements, to carry on immediately with some adjustments and amendments needed by the Community enlargement and to go ahead with some amendments to the terms of the Community import system for crude olive oil from Tunisia and Morocco. These adjustments and amendments will take effect after the institutional procedures are wound up by the contracting parties.

Spain

2304. On 29 January 1973 a Protocol was signed in Brussels to set some provisions concerning the EEC-Spain Agreement owing to the Community's enlargement. Under this Protocol¹ the two sides agreed that the provisions of the Agreement which cover the preferential trade scheme no longer apply, over 1973, to trade between Spain and the new Member States.

As the Protocol was signed, Mr Lopez Bravo, Spain's Foreign Minister, was received by the Commission President, Mr Ortoli and by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President. He also talked with the Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr Van Elslande.

Israel

2305. On 30 January 1973, a Protocol was signed in Brussels fixing certain provisions concerning the EEC-Israel Agreement owing to the Community enlargement. As with Spain, both sides agreed that the provisions of the Agreement which cover the trade system no longer apply, over 1973, to trade between Israel and the new Member States.

As the Protocol was signed, Mr Abba Eban, Israel's Foreign Minister, was received by the Commission President, Mr Ortoli, and by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President, and Mr Deniau, Member of the Commission.

Relations with the Associated African States and Malagasy and with the Commonwealth Countries to whom the Community has offered Association

The Yaoundé Convention

New Financing Decisions

2306. Following the favourable Opinion issued by the EDF Committee, the Commission on 23 January 1973,² took eight new financing Decisions with non-reimbursable grants from the 3rd EDF for a total sum of 11 445 000 u.a.

Reunion (Overseas Departments)—Hydro-agricultural Development in Bras de la Plaine (parts III and IV): 1 380 thousand million CAFrs. or 4 968 million u.a. These two sections represent the fourth EEC financing towards the hydro-agricultural development of Bras de la Plaine

¹ See Bull. EEC 12-1972, Part 2, Sec. 94.

² OJ C 10 of 19.3.1973.

which has been successfully carried out in the south-east of the island since 1966. Completion of these sections (3 081.3 hectares, including 296.4 hectares to be recovered) will provide for the settling of 350 to 400 land working families and will help to raise the yearly sugar cane output by 59 000 tonnes, equal to 6 000 tonnes of sugar.

Rwanda—Electricity cables between Shagasha and Gisakura: 40 Million RWFr. or about 400 000 u.a. The purpose of the project is to put up 19 km of overhead lines (30 kV) and hydro-electricity distribution power stations to feed the tea mill at Gisakura, financed by Community aid in February 1972, and the rural tea centre at Giheke, both situated in the prefecture of Cyangugu.

Rwanda—Continuation and extension of the Mwaga-Gisakura tea project (additional financing): 39 million RWFr., or about 390 000 u.a. This transaction increases the credits committed in February 1972 for this project (2 million u.a. from the 3rd EDF) and which after assessing the tenders, proved to be inadequate mainly for the portion to cover the building the Gisakura tea mill, with a capacity of 1 200 tonnes of dry tea per year. The heavier costs of the project stem chiefly from the increases in supply prices which account for 75% of the total cost of the mill.

Mali—Breeding station for N'Dama cattle: 1 373 thousand million Mali Frs. or about 2 472 million u.a. This financing is to develop the raising of trypanosome immune cattle of the N'Dama breed in the Yanfolila district of sothern Mali. Over a period of six years time it is planned to set up a cattle rearing station for the N'Dama breed and to lay out an enclosed zone for applying modern health, feeding and handling techniques to about 45 000 head of Yanfolila cattle.

Mauretania—Development of Kaedi airport: 600 million CAFrs. or about 2 161 million u.a., the project will lengthen (by 900 m) and widen

(by 5 m) the runway of Kaedi airport in south-east Mauretania to make it accessible to aircraft carrying loads of at least 12 tonnes (DC 6 or Ilyouchine 18). Improvements to the airport, lying in the traditional breeding districts of the country, will appreciably cut down the price of kilometer-tons of meat exported.

Togo—Rural hydraulic programme—maintenance of wells: 65 million CAFrs. or about 234 000 u.a. It is planned to equip three services in the Hydraulics Dept. of the Directorate of Public Works with well maintenance equipment. The equipment (tip-lorries, cross-country trucks, mechanical apparatus, compressors, hammers, drills, cable pumps, etc.) will be used for the maintenance of the national network of wells (640 planned by 1975). Training of personnel in the use of the equipment is also envisaged.

Technical Assistance for setting up the West African Economic Community (CEAO): 58 million CAFrs. equal to about 208 000 u.a. This project of technical cooperation to benefit regional cooperation between Associated States will bear the costs of a technical aid mission by four experts during 1973. This organizational assignment will prepare, in all fields covered by the Treaty, the inception of the West African Economic Community scheduled to come into effect on 1 January 1974.

Madagascar—General education programme in Nossi-Bé: 170 million MGFrs. or about 612 000 u.a. The project will equip the "general education programme" of the island of Nossi-Bé off the north-west of Madagascar with a new school building and educational facilities. Completion of the new building will allow the number of classes to be doubled and will raise the number of pupils from 150 to 320 (including 92 living in).

After the latest financing Decisions taken by the Commission on 23 January 1973 the total commitments amount to:

(i) approximately 713 119 000 u.a. from the 2nd EDF for 383 Decisions, and

(ii) approximately 452 919 000 u.a. from the 3rd EDF for 171 Decisions.

Meetings and Visits

2307. From 17 to 19 January a delegation from *Malagasy* led by Mr E. Rakotovaniny, Minister of Rural Development, had talks with the EDF concerning agricultural projects under the 3rd EDF. With representatives of German bilateral aid, the EDF reviewed on 19 January a project for breeding development intended for *Togoland*. A delegation from *Mali* discussed on 24 and 25 January a pasture ranching project for which Community financing is requested. A *Cameroon* delegation led by Mr Mvovo, General Secretary for Planning and Land Development, met the EDF on 30 and 31 January to discuss projects still to be financed from the 3rd Fund.

Sector Problems

Cocoa

2308. The Community and all the Member States signed the 1972 International Cocoa Agreement, which had been open for signature since 15 January 1973. On a Recommendation from the Commission, the Council of the EEC had decided on 4 January 1973 that the Community be party to the Agreement and sign it subject to final acceptance later. Since the USA has not signed, the share of the importing signatories comes out at 69.8% of world imports, the required percentage of 70% is to be regarded as secured.

The initial proceedings for implementing the Agreement will be carried out by an interim Committee, called in by the Secretary General of UNCTAD, from 12 to 23 March in Geneva.

This is in line with a Resolution passed by the negotiatory Conference in October 1972.

Tin

2309. The 7th session of the International Tin Council was held in London from 16 to 19 January 1973. The Community as such was represented by the Commission.

Bearing in mind the aims of the Agreement to stabilize the rates for tin through a buffer stock and allowing for the considerable volume of tin forming the stock (12 504 tonnes from 17 January 1973), the Council decided to apply export controls for the period 19 January-31 March 1973. The tonnage authorized for export was set at 35 040 tonnes. Moreover, in order to avoid excessive price fluctuations the Council authorized the stock controller to intervene on the market obliging him to be a net seller. The Council also confirmed its authorization of August 1972 to the executive Chairman to call for the last slice of the buffer stock (2 500 tonnes or £ 3 375 000) if he thought it necessary.

The Council noted that the stand-by credit approved in October 1972 had been negotiated and it also accepted the voluntary contribution from France of £ 1 215 000.

The Tin Council's next meeting will be held from 27 to 29 March 1973.

Relations with the International Organizations

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

2310. The *Industrial Products Trade Committee* met on 18 and 19 January 1973, after the 28th session of the GATT contracting parties

4. Activities of the institutions

International Organizations

held in November 1972. The Committee resumed its work of preparing for the 1973 multilateral negotiations. This time it dealt in detail with a limited number of negotiatory techniques for customs duties, which could be used during the forthcoming negotiations. It was also agreed to publish a list of non-tariff barriers to trade in order to get a clearer overall picture of measures which might be adopted during future negotiations and in order to help those involved prepare for setting the priorities in this area.

In line with decisions taken at the 28th session, the Committee again debated the issue of whether the protection clauses in the current General Agreement fit the requirements of today's situation and match the efforts being made towards further de-control and expansion of trade and in view of the need to preserve open access to the markets. The protection devices are likely to come up for discussion in the coming multilateral negotiations.

The European Parliament

2401. Parliament meeting in Strasbourg from 16 to 19 January 1973 held a ceremonial session to mark the enlargement of the European Community. The Commission presented its annual Report on the Community's economic situation and replied to a Verbal Question on the Economic Cooperation Agreement between France and Poland. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council gave details on the EEC-Cyprus Association and the official adoption of the 1973 Community Budget. Parliament issued several Opinions in the areas of agricultural policy, harmonization and alignment of legislation and clashes of law over labour relations. The House also came out in favour of joint action over air transport and the formation of a Community network of storage areas for radioactive waste. Lastly, Parliament rounded off its procedure to provide an hour for questions to the Commission and the Council and requested a Community scholarship programme for young Americans.² During this session the House officialized the mandates of delegates from the new Member States appointed by the Danish, Irish and British Parliaments.³

Until the constitutive session of March 1973, Parliament decided to add to its Bureau one Member from each of the three incoming States by designating Lord Bessborough (C, Britain), Mr Yeats (Non-affiliated Fianna Fail, Ireland), and Mr Dalsager (S, Denmark).

¹ These minutes are taken from the French edition of "Informations" published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament. The Political Group and nationality of Members speaking in the debates are shown in brackets after their names. The Political Groups of the European Parliament are shown by the following abbreviations: C-D (Christian Democrat), S (Socialist), L (Liberal and Allied), C (Conservative), (U)DE (European Democratic Union).

² For the complete text of Resolutions voted by the House during the January session, see OJ C 4 of 14.2.1973.

³ See Sec. 1116.

For the same interim period, the House decided to add four members to each of its Committees designating two from the United Kingdom, one from Denmark and one from Ireland.

Ceremonial Session marking the Enlargement of the European Community (16 January)

2402. In his opening ceremonial address, the President of Parliament, Mr *Behrendt* (S, Germany), recalled that twenty years ago the ECSC General Assembly had begun its work in the same building where the European Parliament was now meeting for the first time with M.P.s from the three new Member States. The President welcomed the M.P.s from Denmark Ireland and Great Britain, recalled the various stages of their country's entry and said that they would make a valuable contribution to Europe's economic and political unification. Mr *Behrendt* thanked the Presidents of the fifteen Parliamentary Assemblies of the Nine who met in conference the day before in Strasbourg. Their presence at this ceremonial session speaks for their special involvement with the European Parliament and highlights the wide scope of the enlargement. "We must unite Europe into a single political entity which respects national characteristics," continued the President, welcoming the new European Commission and its President, Mr *Ortoli*, as well as the Council of Ministers. Mr *Behrendt* insisted on the need for democratic legitimization of Community law and concluded by declaring that the House was fully resolved to continue its action for integration with the great chance for the western world, free and democratic, inherent in a united Europe.

Mr *Ortoli*, President of the Commission, paid tribute to his predecessors and former Commission Members who, naturally and necessarily, were bequeathing an Institution whose role was political. The Commission's activity would turn on two basic pivots: its power of

initiative and the dialogue with Parliament. After outlining the most important action on which the Commission intended to embark during this year, Mr *Ortoli* stressed the value of the dialogue between the Commission and Parliament and emphasized that the Commission was determined to amplify and improve it. In conclusion, Mr *Ortoli* said the Commission was aware of its responsibilities which it intended to bear in every respect.¹

Mr *Fayat*, Belgian Secretary of State for External Trade and Chairman-in-Office of the Council spoke of the steady construction of the Economic and Monetary Union and the European Union, recalled the Community procedures adopted at the Paris Summit for carrying out all the new tasks and described the close and regular contact that the Council will keep with the House. The Council Chairman put forward several avenues of approach to be considered in defining Europe's moves over the years ahead. What kind of society would the Community choose to form a more human life standard? How could we ensure for Europe an outstanding quality of democracy? How do we try to reconcile Europe's interests with those of the rest of the world?

Mr *Dalsager* (S, Denmark) on behalf of the Danish M.P.s said he hoped that the European Parliament might play a key role in the Community and that its powers might be increased. The Danish Members would do all they could for the common weal. Mr *Yeats* (Non-affiliated, Fianna Fail, Ireland) said that the Irish Members would take part wholeheartedly in the crucial tasks ahead. The House might have its shortcomings, but it was nonetheless the vital democratic framework without which integration could not be built. For the British Members, Mr *Kirk* (C, Britain) regretted that the Labour Party had not seen fit for the moment

¹ See Sec. 1114.

to appoint its representatives and reminded the House that he had laid before the Parliamentary Bureau a memorandum with several suggestions for improving some of Parliament's working procedures. Claiming that anything not out of order was in order, Mr Kirk said he was a staunch supporter of increased authority for the House.

The Community's Economic Situation (16 and 17 January)

2403. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, reported to Parliament on the Community's economic situation and 1973 outlook. The situation in 1972 had been "middling" and displayed the following features: an increase in the gross product should come out and a rise in the number of unemployed everywhere; a sharp rise in consumer prices (6.5% to 7.5%); improved terms of trade. For 1973, the forecast of a lively short-term expansion is proving true for the EEC countries. The increase in the gross products should come out between 4.5% and 5%. There would be only a slight fall in the number of unemployed. There was a real risk of the Community not getting back into an even keel in 1973, largely owing to the escalation of rising prices over recent months, the increase of unit costs and fresh wage demands. Mr *Haferkamp* emphasized that "only if lasting growth and full employment are matched with a maintained stability will economic and social progress be ensured and the efforts towards building the Economic and Monetary Union be crowned with success." He closed his report by reminding the House of the Commission's planned action for 1973 which will reinforce the Community's monetary consistency by setting up the European Monetary Cooperation Fund and strengthen that consistency vis-à-vis international monetary relations. The first stage of the

Economic and Monetary Union would close at the end of 1973. It was now a case of setting the objectives for the second stage and here the Commission would be faced with very complicated problems of a political, institutional and conceptual nature.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bos* (Netherlands) held that the two arch foes of stability and progress were inflation and unemployment, and asked for a more energetic monetary policy and a brisker competition policy. Mr *Vals* (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, regretted the absence of Members from Norway and the British Labour Party. He then said that his Group would keep up their strong action for achieving a Europe which must take joint positions over foreign policy and must from now act in unison to help rebuild Vietnam. Mr *Vals* highlighted the ambitious goals set by the Summit Conference to which we must now give a practical shape.

The Socialist Group was pleased over the new make-up of the Commission and hoped that the presence of new men in the various Community Institutions would lead to a fresh political resolve with regard to Parliament.

For the Liberal and Allied Group, Lord *Gladwyn* (Britain), stressed the need to hammer out a joint economic policy as soon as possible. He also underlined the value of a democratic control of Parliament and its role as a catalyst. For the Conservatives, Sir *Brandon Rhys Williams* (Britain) concentrated on the battle against inflation. He spoke of the measures taken by the United Kingdom and applauded the part played by the European countries within the International Monetary Fund. The Conservative Group would give effective help in mounting the economic and monetary programme adopted by the Paris Summit. For the UDE Group, Mr *Triboulet* (France) the Chairman insisted on the need for European action in fighting inflation. National campaigns must

be planned and carried out on a united European front, otherwise they might well fail. The same approach must be taken over budgetary and monetary policy and in trade talks with the USA. A joint political resolve was indispensable if the Economic and Monetary Union was to be achieved.

Mrs *Iotti* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) felt that the economic difficulties could not be resolved if the people did not participate. The European Parliament must be a composite of all the Member States' political forces and its authority must be strengthened. In closing, Mrs *Iotti* asked that Parliament should think seriously about the rehabilitation of Vietnam. Mr *Brewis* (C, British) made several suggestions for fighting inflation and took a hard look at ship-building and regional policy. Mr *Dich* (Non-affiliated, People's Socialist, Denmark) recalled that 37% of the Danes were anti-Common Market which entailed a risk of reduced national auto-determination. He said he was against increasing Parliament's authority. Mr *Ryan* (C-D, Ireland) asked for a more effective Community campaign against inflation, especially in Ireland. The Community must also steer a policy of agreement, "détente" and cooperation with non-Member countries. Mr *Bersani* (C-D, Italy) held that Europe must look to improving its social image and define both a Mediterranean policy and a Third World aid policy. Sir Anthony *Esmonde* (C-D, Ireland) asked for the Community to take up the cudgels against hunger in the world. Mr *Cruise O'Brien* (S, Ireland) insisted on the need for a European regional policy and said he hoped that Ireland's and Britain's entry would help towards the peaceful settlement of the Ulster conflict. Mr *Couste* (UDE, France) held that in the economic sphere priority must go to fighting inflation and restoring price stability. Moreover, in forming a European monetary zone, the fixed parity of currencies must be respected. Mr *Petersen* (L, Denmark) con-

centrated on definition of a regional policy and increasing Parliament's authority. Mr *Lange* (S, Germany), Chairman of the Economic Committee, felt that a "European law" should be passed for the promotion of stability and announced that the Economic Committee would submit a report on the Community's economic situation during a forthcoming session.

The Economic Cooperation Agreement between France and Poland

(17 January)

2404. In a Verbal Question with debate put by Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) standing in for Mr *Glinne* (S, Belgium), the Socialist Group asked the Commission if the aspects of commercial policy involved ostensibly in the Franco-Polish Agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation have been submitted to the discussion agreed by the Member States. Moreover, the Socialist Group wanted to know whether not honouring the commitment made would not lead to future complications in defining and carrying out a Community commercial policy towards the Comecon States.

In his reply, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President, explained that agreements like the one made between France and Poland were not subject to the Community prior consultation procedures. Nevertheless, the Commission was aware of the possible link between cooperation agreements and the mounting of a joint commercial policy towards State-trading countries. We must take care that cooperation agreements negotiated by each Member State did not run contrary to the overall concept of a joint commercial policy. In closing, Sir Christopher said that much remained to be done in developing relations with the Eastern countries. Progress would hinge both on the

determination of our partners at political level and on our ability to work out well-balanced solutions.

Mr *Baas* (Holland) for the Liberal and Allied Group, held that the Community must prepare a joint policy concerning the Eastern countries both politically and commercially speaking. Mr *de la Malène* (France) for the UDE Group, reminded the House that Community responsibilities over commercial policy were spelled out in the EEC Treaty and said that he favoured harmonization of Member States' relations with the State-trading countries. He felt that we should go further than the Treaty considering the existence of the joint commercial policy and Community responsibilities. Mr *Giraud* (S, France) stressed that since 1 January 1973 it had been wise to take steps to see that this kind of agreement came more or less directly under Community jurisdiction. Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) said he wanted to see a dynamic Community policy towards the State-trading countries.

Sir Christopher replied that in this case we should not follow the Treaties to the letter but take a pragmatic approach, for the Community was a live and developing organism and had undertaken to maintain a joint commercial policy towards the State-trading countries.

The EEC-Cyprus Agreement (16 January)

2405. In a communication to Parliament, Mr *Fayat*, Chairman-in-Office of the Council pointed out that the Cyprus Agreement had been signed in September 1972 and the Cypriot authorities were anxious to see it come into effect as swiftly as possible. Their main concern was over exports to Britain. Through the EEC-Lebanon Agreement which could come into effect in the first quarter of 1973 and

the Agreement signed with Egypt in September 1972, the Council hoped to gain a global approach to its relations with those countries. Mr *Fayat* said that other agreements with the Mediterranean countries stemming from the EEC enlargement were being concluded or were already approved by the Council. While waiting for these agreements to come into effect, the system applied by the new Member States to these countries was the same as that applied to third countries.

The 1973 Community Budget (16 January)

2406. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Fayat*, advised Parliament of the Position taken by the Council over the 1973 Budget after it had been debated by the House.¹ The Council had retained several of the proposed amendments from Parliament but had been unable to accept the rest which mostly covered the European data-processing network, regional and industrial policy, the Social Fund and agricultural structures. The Chairman of the Council assured the House that the Council would see that everything was done to gain a closer collaboration with Parliament.

Mr *Spénale* (S, France), Chairman of the Financial and Budgetary Committee, said that although collaboration with Council had improved, its refusals proved that Parliament's budget authority was an illusion and carried no weight. All that was required of the House was to provide an image of democratic legitimation. The Council's way of doing things was intolerable and we must hope that the new Member States would give the essential backing to the House. It was not Parliament who did not take the required initiative, it was the

¹ See Bull. EEC 11-1972, Part 2, Sec. 114.

Council who turned a deaf ear. Mr *Offroy* (UDE, France), the Rapporteur for the 1973 Community Budget, pointed out that the Council had accepted only the minor amendments tabled by Parliament and had put off the most critical ones.

He said he was convinced of the need to run a dynamic budget policy if common policies were to be achieved in all sectors of the common market. Otherwise, we should fail to get public interested in the construction of Europe.

The Common Agricultural Policy

The Beef and Veal Market (18 January)

2407. Parliament reviewed the Commission's proposed Regulation setting up bonus schemes for promoting beef and veal production and redirecting dairy herds towards meat production. A Resolution moved by Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) in his Report for the Agricultural Committee, was approved by the House who voiced its support in principle for the Commission's moves in looking for ways and means to boost Community beef and veal output. After it had passed an amendment tabled by Mr *Briot* (France) for the UDE Group, the House decided against granting premiums for the slaughter of heifers after their first calving. Maintaining that the problem of beef and veal output was to be taken in the context of all the production sectors, the House found the proposed premiums perplexing insofar as they were not likely to offer a happy solution to the problems of income, working conditions and financial resources for the beef and veal producers seeing the current situation of the mountain and hill regions. The House held that raising the guide prices and cutting the production costs of beef and veal would have a positive and lasting effect on output.

Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) submitting the Opinion of the Financial and Budgetary Committee and standing in for Mr *Reischl* (S, Germany) queried the soundness of the suggested measures considering their cost and gave a favourable Opinion on the Resolution. Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany), Lord *St. Oswald* (C. British) and Mr *Briot* (UDE, France) for their Groups, and Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, British), Mr *Brewis* (C, British), Mr *Heger* (C-D, Belgium), Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy) approved the Resolution. Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) said he was voting against. Mr *Richarts* insisted on the need for a structures policy to boost beef and veal production. Lord *St. Oswald* acknowledged that the United Kingdom had had contrary interests in the past. But today joint action was required. Mr *Briot* stressed the inconsistency of European policy in this field and asked for farming opinion to be considered for meat production was a difficult trade. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* and Mr *Brewis* asked for measures to foster beef and veal production in the mountain and hill regions.

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, said that divergent national attitudes had prevented energetic measures. Mistakes had been made by the Community Institutions. But an incomplete common agricultural policy was better than none at all. Mr *Lardinois* said he had noted the suggestion made which the Commission would study carefully.

Imported Beef and Veal

2408. On the basis of a Report (Doc. 241/72) presented by Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved an amendment to the Regulation on the import system. This involves the Community allocation of quotas for frozen beef and veal. In its Resolution, the House asked for the specific import price to be respected which is to be

kept for the few countries using rates near the Community rates and who offer all the health guarantees.

From the Report by Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) for the Agricultural Committee, the House approved a second Regulation on opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal.

Butter Stocks and their Disposal (18 January)

2409. In a Verbal Question with debate, Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) and several of his colleagues asked the Commission for details of its policy over forming stocks of surplus butter and their disposal. Mr *Cipolla* was concerned over intervention terms and sales of stocks on special terms to the food industries. He felt that it was better to sell to the consumer via the cooperatives.

In his reply, Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, justified the Commission's policy and explained that cut-price sales had helped both small and large companies and that the terms of sale had been modified in order to minimize frauds. In closing, Mr *Lardinois* held that it was possible to dispose of the surplus via the cooperatives but the Community was not able to monitor prices.

For the Christian-Democrats, Mr *Martens* (Belgium) asked for standing orders on the disposal of butter surpluses. Outlets must be sought through non-Member States and the developing countries. Miss *Lulling* (Luxembourg) speaking for the Socialists held that we should bravely recast the relationships between agricultural prices and rethink the guarantee system. The Commission must come up with proposals which while guaranteeing incomes for the farming population did not push them into making surpluses. Meanwhile, the Commission must give priority to food aid. Baroness *Elles* (Britain) for the Conservatives

also took this line and took a hard look at the position of consumers directly affected by measures to support farm produce. Mr *Pounder* (C, Britain) drew attention to the agricultural situation in Northern Ireland and suggested, as a means of reducing surplus butter, the granting of subsidies and cutting retail prices. Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy), Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium), and Mr *Jakobsen* (S, Denmark) asked that dairy surpluses benefit the developing countries and the most underfavoured social groups. In conclusion, Mr *Cipolla* noted that there were actually two butter markets: a special market for industrialist and a high price market for the consumer.

Mr *Lardinois* pointed out that the current stock of 300 000 tonnes was a fair larder for such a large Community and he emphasized the need for structural reforms noting that up to now the consumer had benefitted from action taken to help dispose of surplus dairy produce.

The Monetary Situation of the new Member States and the Common Agricultural Policy (10 January)

2410. In a Resolution following the Report submitted by Mr *Heger* (C-D, Belgium) for the Agricultural Committee, the House said that it was resigned to accepting the Commission's proposed Regulation on measures to be taken in the agricultural sector for the new Member States as a result of their monetary situation.

Parliament felt that this situation which entailed the consecutive or concurrent application of two kinds of compensation sharpened the risk of serious upheaval and vicious speculation in agriculture.

He reaffirmed the need to mount a common monetary policy so that the Community future was not imperilled.

Both Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (Britain), for the Conservatives, and Sir *Brandon Rhys Williams*

(C, Britain) supported the Resolution stressing that the measures proposed were realistic and could be made to work. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, hoped that sterling would not keep on floating and that effective moves would be made to achieve a European monetary union.

Dried Figs and Raisins from Spain (19 January)

2411. From the Report by Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved two Regulations for opening Community tariff quotas for dried figs and raisins of Spanish origin.

Production and Marketing of Citrus Fruits (19 January)

2142. On the basis of a Report by Mr *Baas* (L, Netherlands) for the Agricultural Committee, the House approved two Regulations amending the Regulations bringing in special measures to improve production and marketing of citrus fruits and to encourage the processing of certain orange varieties. In a Resolution, the House urged the priority application of improvements for the orange and tangerine sector.

Imported Citrus Fruits from Egypt (19 January)

2413. Parliament approved a Regulation setting up a preferential scheme for importing citrus fruits which had been provided for in the EEC-Egypt Agreement. In the Resolution following the Report by Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament reiterated the need to solve the outstanding regional and structural problems through the Community regions devoted to kindred compe-

titive production and urged the Commission to avoid any upheaval of the Community market.

Imported Rice from Egypt (19 January)

2214. On a Report by Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation setting the application terms of the import system for rice, which had been provided for in the EEC-Egypt Agreement. The House hoped that the economic advantages from this Agreement would benefit the Egyptian producers without harming the Community producers.

Fishery Products (19 January)

2415. On a Report from Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation amending the Common Customs Tariff applied to some fishery products.

The Sugar Market (18 January)

2416. On a Report from Mr *Klinker* (C-D, Germany) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a proposed Regulation amending the Regulation for organization of the sugar market.

EAGGF Intervention (19 January)

2417. Parliament approved a proposed Regulation setting the ground rules for financing interventions by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section. In the Resolution following the Report submitted by Mr *Beylot* (UDE, France) for the Financial and Budgetary Commission, the House stressed the value of arrangements for financing, in particular, purchase and storage

transactions on the basis of actual outlay. Replying to a question from Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Britain) Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, pointed out that expenses incurred through disparities in storage charges would be borne by the Community.

Harmonizing of Law (19 January)

2418. Parliament debated a Report (Doc. 228/72) presented by Mr *Koch* (S, Germany) for the Financial and Budgetary Committee, on a third Directive concerning harmonization of legal and administrative provisions over turnover tax and levies raised on passenger traffic. The aim of the Directive is to avoid the absence of tax on goods bought by Member States' subjects in customs free airport shops, aboard planes and ships and in the catering for ships, pleasure boats and tourist aircraft.

For political reasons as well as in economic and administrative grounds, the Rapporteur held that the Directive contained provisions which could not be applied and asked the Commission to work out new Proposals. On the other hand, in the Opinion presented by Mr *Duval* (UDE, France) the Judicial Committee approved the Directive subject to a few amendments. In adopting an amendment tabled by Mr *Duval* the House endorsed the Opinion of the Judicial Committee and was pleased that the proposed Directive had been submitted.

During the debate, Mr *Artzinger* (Germany), for the Christian Democrats, approved the position of the Financial and Budgetary Committee while Mr *Vermeylen* (S, Belgium) supported Mr *Duval's* proposals. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, pointed out that the measures proposed will make

things easier for passenger traffic within the EEC even if there were some technical snags.

Alignment of Law

Cocoa and Chocolate (18 January)

2419. Parliament debated the Report presented by Mr *Vandewiele* (C-D, Belgium) for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee. The Report covers the amendments to the proposed Directive for harmonizing Member States' law on cocoa and chocolate products for direct consumption. The Rapporteur regretted that the Commission had not considered amendments proposed by the House during an earlier consultation over this directive (Resolution of 18 June 1964) and reiterated his requests which mostly cover consumer protection and tightening hygiene requirements.

Miss *Lulling* (Luxembourg) for the Socialists endorsed the Rapporteur's view. Mr *John Hill* (C, Britain) stressed the importance of Britain's chocolate industry and regretted not having adequate time to study the various points under discussion. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, asked the Social Affairs Committee to reconsider its position. On a Proposal from the President and in agreement with the Rapporteur, the House decided to vote on the proposed Resolution during the February session owing to the lack of a Danish and English text.

Clashes of Law over Community Labour Relations (18 January)

2420. Subject to a few amendments Parliament approved a proposed Regulation on provisions to deal with clashes of law over Community labour relations. In a Resolution following the Report presented by Mr *Reischl*

(S, Germany) for the Judicial Committee, Parliament approved the adopted criteria and supported the principle whereby in the event of clashes of law, the location of the worker's occupation determines which legislation applies. The House held that the exceptions foreseen were justifiable but that they must be very precisely defined. Mr *Vandewiele* (C-D, Belgium) amplified the favourable Opinion of the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee. Mr *Hillery*, Vice-President of the Commission, accepted the amendments proposed by the Judicial Committee and stressed the need to lay down the judicial system applicable in all Member States so as to avoid any regrettable disruption.

Air Transport (17 January)

2421. Parliament discussed the Report submitted by Mr *Noè* (C-D, Italy) for the Transport Committee concerning a Commission Proposal over a Decision on the initial joint moves in air transport. The Rapporteur recalled the provisions of the EEC Treaty for air transport as well as the position of Parliament and the Commission who held that the general provisions of the EEC Treaty were applicable to the air transport sector, since Article 84 EEC excluded this sector only from the application of Chapter IV concerning transport. Mr *Noè* then reviewed the current situation of air transport in Europe and the safety problems. He defined the main objectives to be attained: nationalization of air transport and development of agreements now in effect. Solutions contemplated must primarily benefit passengers. The Transport Committee made several more suggestions mostly concerning European cooperation over safety, joint action in the aeronautics industry, "frontier" checks in airports, tariff policy, charter traffic and infrastructure. The Rap-

porteur also stressed that the Transport Committee had approved the Commission's Proposal to the Council over a Decision delegating the former to review with government experts Community measures to get a joint approach to internal and external airline development, tariff policy, harmonization of laws on air transport and improvements in safety.

Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Oele* (S, Netherlands) speaking for their Political Groups approved the views of the Transport Committee. Mr *Jahn* stressed the value of European co-operation holding that Community air transport policy must be studied against the background of general transport policy. Mr *Oele* said that the Commission could energetically attack the task of sorting out European air transport and improving the whole network of air traffic. For the UDE Group, Mr *Cousté* (France) asked the Commission how it was going to carry out its assigned brief from the Council's Decision over concertation and harmonization in the air transport sector. For their Groups, Mr *Gulberg* (L, Denmark) and Mr *James Hill* (C, Britain) held that the size and ramifications of the problems involved justified a further review especially by the new Members and he was therefore asking that voting on the Resolution be deferred to a later session. When the Rapporteur had supported this, the House decided that the vote would be held during February's session.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission declared that his Institution was fully aware of the importance of these issues and that it would strive to make up its leeway in the field of air transport by submitted a practical plan as soon as possible.

Storage of Radioactive Waste (17 January)

2422. Parliament passed a Resolution asking the Commission to put forward detailed Propo-

sals for forming a Community network of storage zones for radioactive waste and for laying down a set of Community provisions on administering it. The House suggested that management of such a public service be entrusted to a joint company armed with legal authority. The House also insisted that close collaboration be set up between this projected Community structure, the third countries involved and the international bodies who were already looking into this matter.

When Mr *Ballardini* (C-D, Italy) for the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, had presented his Report, Mr *Vandeviele* (C-D, Belgium), who drafted the Opinion of the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee, Mr *Springorum* (Germany) for the Christian-Democrats, Lord *Bessborough* (C, Britain) and Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy) approved the Resolution and stressed the importance of this issue in protecting public health and the environment.

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, said he favoured the formulation of a Community system for storing radioactive waste and emphasized that Europe should share in any international moves.

Parliamentary Rule

(18 January)

2423. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr *Memmel* (C-D, Italy) for the Judicial Committee, Parliament decided to insert an Article 47a into its Rules whereby an hour will be set aside for questions to the Council and Commission and time allowed for debates on request. The application terms of these provisions are covered by Directives also approved by the House.

Mr *Meister* (C-D, Germany), Mr *Broeks* (S, Netherlands), Mr *Baas* (L, Netherlands), Sir *Derek Walker-Smith* (C, Britain) and Mr *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE

Group, all speaking for their Political Groups as well as Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy), Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) and Mr *Lefebvre* (L, Belgium) approved the texts, stressing their value for the proper function of Parliamentary democracy within the Community. The speakers insisted that both questions and answers be brief and that the Council and Commission do not dodge the awkward questions which were often the crucial ones. Mr *Triboulet* held that Parliament should more effectively use its basic authority for monitoring the Commission's administration. The new procedure for questions on specific administrative issues would tone up Parliament's efficacy.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, assured the House that the Commission would not shirk its responsibilities and was prepared to answer questions put to it under the new procedure.

Community Scholarship Programme for Young Americans

(19 January)

2424. Parliament passed a Resolution moved by Mr *Schuijt* (C-D, Netherlands) and several of his colleagues asking the Commission to make the required studies for setting up a programme to allow young Americans to come to Europe and learn directly about the Community and its integration. The Commission was also asked to keep in touch with Parliament's views on this issue.

Miscellaneous Opinions

(19 January)

Protecting Livestock from Foot and Mouth Disease

2425. On the basis of a Report from Mr *Durand* (L, France) for the Social Affairs and

Public Health Committee, the House approved a proposed Decision on a move to protect Community livestock against certain exotic strains of the apthous virus causing foot and mouth disease. In a Resolution Parliament asked the Commission to put forward measures to guarantee adequate protection for human and animal health within the Community and asked the Council and the Commission to mount an overall policy for winning the battle against animal and plant diseases.

Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (Britain) for the Conservatives insisted on the need for Community action against tuberculosis and brucellosis. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, emphasized the difficulty of resisting these diseases.

Spanish Wines

2426. Parliament approved the opening, allocation and method of administration of Community tariff quotas for Spanish wines. The relevant Report was made by Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) for the External Economic Relations Committee.

*Eels and Black Halibut*¹

2427. Again from a Report by Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) for the External Economic Relations Committee, Parliament approved the opening, allocation and method of administration of a Community tariff quota for certain eels and approved the pegging of the Common Customs Tariff on black halibut.

Community Customs Territory

2428. From a Report by Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany) for the External Economic Relations Committee, the House approved an amendment to the Regulation defining the Community

customs territory. This means that the customs territory of the new Member States will not be joined to that of the EEC until 1 January 1974.

Petition

(18 January)

2429. The President told the House that a petition submitted by Mr Feidt, Mr Laleure, Mrs Stevens and other Parliamentary officials and agents had been sent for review to the Judicial Committee. The petition is over the need for Community action for peace and reconstruction in Vietnam.

The Council

2430. According to the principle of half-yearly rotation, Belgium following the Netherlands takes over for six months from 1 January 1973 the Chairmanship of the Council and its dependent bodies, the Conferences of Member States Government Representatives meeting within the Council and the political discussions. The coming into effect of the Accession Treaty means a new Chairmanship rota between the Member States, which will run over four and a half years in alphabetical order: Belgique, Danmark, Deutschland, France, Ireland, Italia, Luxembourg, Nederland, United Kingdom.

During January the Council held three sessions on general matters, Euratom and agriculture.

223rd Session - General Matters
(Brussels - 15 January 1973)

2431. *Chairmen:* Mr Harmel, Foreign Minister, Mr Fayat, Secretary of State for External Trade, Belgium.

¹ Also known as "mock or Greenland halibut".

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Sir Christopher Soames, Mr Hillery, Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents; Mr Deniau, Mr Spinelli, Mr Borschette, Mr Dahrendorf, Mr Thomson, Mr Lardinois, Mr Gundelach, Members.

Members States' Governments were represented by: Mr Harmel, Foreign Minister, Mr Fayat, Secretary of State for External Trade (Belgium); Mr Nørgaard, Minister for External Economic Affairs, Mr Christensen, Secretary of State at the Ministry for External Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Scheel, Foreign Minister, Mr Friderichs, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Apel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr Schuman, Foreign Minister (France); Mr Lenihan, Foreign Minister (Ireland); Mr Pedini, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade (Luxembourg); Mr Schmelzer, Foreign Minister (Netherlands); Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, Mr Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

This first meeting of the Council of the enlarged Community opened with a ceremony at the Palais d'Egmont.¹

Then, after acknowledging the Commission's Opinion, the Council appointed the new Members of the Economic and Social Committee for the period up to 22 April 1974 and approved in view of the enlargement a number of new provisions in the Committee's internal procedures. The Council also appointed three new Members of the Audit Committee for the period up to 10 November 1974.

The Council also agreed the additional Protocols in the Agreements with Spain and Israel necessitated by the enlargement.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted the Regulation setting the ground rules for determining in the fishery sector the landing areas remote from the main Community consumer centres

together with the Regulation on levies fixed in the cereal sector and amended in the wake of the USA dollar.

224th Session - Euratom (Brussels, 18 January 1973)

2432. *Chairman:* Mr Lefèvre, Minister for Scientific Policy and Planning.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President; Mr Simonet, Vice-President; Mr Spinelli, Mr Dahrendorf, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Lefèvre, Minister for Scientific Policy and Planning (Belgium); Mr Christensen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr Haunschild, Secretary of State for Education and Science (Germany); Mr Charbonnel, Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development (France); Mr Kennedy, Minister of Transport and Power (Ireland); Mr Ferri, Minister for Industry, Mr Pedini, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Mart, Minister of National Economy (Luxembourg); Mr Westerterp, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr Boardman, Minister for Industry (United Kingdom).

This session was mostly devoted to proposals on the multi-annual Research and Education Programme of the EEC. The Council did not reach agreement over the Euratom Research Program and decided to discuss this problem again on 5 February.

The Council formally adopted a financial Regulation on special arrangements for meeting the Community treasury needs within the budgetary provisions.

¹ See Secs. 1107-1112.

225th Session - Agriculture

(Brussels, 22, 23 and 24 January 1973)

Chairmen: Mr *Tindemans*, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture for the Federal Republic.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Mr *Lardinois*, Member.

2433. Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Frederiksen*, Minister of Agriculture (Denmark); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Rohr*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Chirac*, Minister of Agriculture (France); Mr *Gibbons*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Alesi*, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Ney*, Minister of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Boersma*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands); Mr *Godber*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr *Davies*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr *Buchanan-Smith*, Parliamentary Secretary, Scottish Office (United Kingdom).

During this first meeting on agriculture after the enlargement, the Council reached agreement on a set of key measures for application of the agricultural folio of the Accession Act on 1 February 1973 as scheduled. This agreement allowed the basic applied Regulations of the Accession Act to be adopted, including the following provisions: adjustment of the effect on trade of the floating pound and depreciation of the Danish crown down to its middle rate; adaptation of the Council's Decision of 17/18 July 1972 on cereal intervention prices in the United Kingdom and Ireland; setting the levies of compensatory amounts for pigmeat, eggs and poultry (products involving cereal conversion) progressive phasing-out of national aid for British bacon producers and extending the joint organization of the sugar market to the new Member States.

In the beef and veal sector the Council adopted several Regulations for easing imports.

The Council also adopted the Regulations fixing for the period 1 February to 31 May 1973 the base price and purchase price for apples and for the period 1 February to 31 May 1973 the base and purchase prices for pears. Also adopted were several Regulations on Community citrus fruits and the joint organization of the sugar market.

As part of the Interim EEC-Austria Agreement, the Council passed two Regulations on defining the concept of "products originating" and on administrative cooperation over customs procedures.

In view of the enlargement the Council also appointed new Members for the ECSC Committee.

The Court of Justice**New Cases**

Case 1/73—Firma Westzucker GmbH, Dortmund, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main

2434. On 2 January 1973 the Hesse Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling over interpreting the question of validity of some provisions of Regulation 1048/71 amending Regulation 766/68 which set the ground rules for granting sugar export refunds. Whilst Regulation 766/68 in its original version provided for automatic adjustment of the preset refund against a change in the price of sugar, Regulation 1048/71 replaced this with no more than the possibility of an adjustment. The key question put to the Court is whether this change in legislation affects export contracts awarded before this Regulation came into effect and if so, whether such effects are in line with the general principle of judicial security.

Case 2/73—Riseria Luigi Geddo, Borgovercelli, vs. Ente Nazionale Risi, Milano

2435. On 16 January 1973, the Pretura of Milan filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of some provisions of Regulation 359/67 on the joint organization of the rice market together with Articles 5 and 40 of the EEC Treaty. The questions ask whether the raising by the Ente Nazionale Risi of a "contract levy" on paddy rice bought by processors from growers conforms with the rules for the joint organization of the market in this sector, with the provisions of Articles 5 and 40 of the EEC Treaty and with the principle embodied by Article 86 of the Treaty which bans the abuse of a dominant position

Case 3/73—Firma Hessische Mehlinindustrie Karl Schöttler KG, Sielen, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2436. On 23 January 1973, the Hesse Verwaltungsgerichtshof filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of Article 7 of Regulation 172/67 and Article 4 § 3 of Regulation 1403/69 on the denaturing of wheat and rye used in bread-making. The question put bears on the methods of supervision for denaturing: must the entire denaturing process be supervised by an officer from the intervention agency or is it in order for the intervention agency to reserve the right to make spot checks on the process with the requisite that the executives of denaturing companies be worthy of trust?

Judgements

Case 12/72—Zuccherificio del Molise SpA, Termoli, vs. the EEC Commission.

2437. On 5 April 1972 the Court had received an appeal to quash the Commission's Decision

of 1 February 1972 on application of Article 3 § 2 (a) of Regulation 142/69 setting certain methods required in applying the quota system in the sugar sector and which concerned the processing of part of the beet by another works due to "force majeure."

By the Order of 25 January 1973, the Court struck the case from the record, the defendant having rescinded the Decision in question by its Decision of 13 October 1972

Case 13/72—The Dutch Government vs. the Commission

2438. On 19 April 1972 the Dutch Government had lodged an appeal with the Court to quash two Commission Decisions of 26 January 1972. One concerned EAGGF, Guarantee Section aid to meet Dutch outlays for refunds on exports to third countries and on market interventions for the 1966/67 accounting period. The other covered the setting of the lowest average refunds for financing refunds on exports to third countries over the same period, since the Commission had not allowed for exports made as food aid.

By its Decree of 11 January 1972 the Court quashed both Decisions insofar as they did not allow for outlays on the products exported as food donations.

Case 41/72—Getreide-Import-Gesellschaft mbH, Duisburg, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2439. On 4 July 1972 the Hesse Finanzgericht had filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on the free-frontier price for West German imports of maize from Italy set by the Commission's Decision of 3 March 1965.

By its Decree of 10 January 1973, the Court upheld the validity of the Decision.

Case 55/72—Firma Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG, Düsseldorf, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2440. On 3 August 1972, the Hesse Finanzgericht had filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling over the validity of the Commission's Decision of 7 January, 28 January, 18 February, 28 February, and 4 March 1966 setting the free-frontier price for West German imports of maize from Italy.

In its Decree of 10 January 1973, the Court ruled that the above-mentioned Decisions are invalid "insofar as, in setting the free-frontier price, they are based on the most favourable price obtainable for maize imported from a third country."

The Economic and Social Committee

2441. The 108th plenary session on 24 January 1973 saw the ceremonial reception of the Economic and Social Committee's new Members from the acceding States.

This special session was held in Brussels and attended by the Presidents and Chairmen of the European Institutions, Member States' Permanent Representatives and delegates from the European vocational organizations. The speakers were Committee Chairman, Mr *Lappas*, Mr *Ortoli*, President of the Commission and Mr *Harmel*, the Belgian Foreign Minister as Chairman-in-Office of the Council.¹

The ECSC Advisory Committee

2442. Meeting for the first time with the representatives of the new Member States appointed during the Council session of 22-

24 January 1973, the Advisory Committee held its 153rd meeting in Luxembourg with Mr *Hawner* in the Chair.

After the welcoming address by Mr *Hawner* the Committee opened a broad debate on Mr *Beems'* draft report on the Commission's Communication concerning "the progress needed in Community energy policy." The Committee decided to send the analysis of this problem to the General Objectives Committee to allow the new members to share fully in the proceedings and bring their contribution to bear on the Community's energy supply problem, especially over coal, which through the enlargement takes on a new dimension.

A second matter on the agenda concerned the adoption of a medium-term steel research programme. The Commission representative proposed that the Committee approve the first section of the Commission's paper, mostly informative and that the second part be the subject of a running discussion with the Research Projects Committee. The Committee accepted this Proposal.

2443. On 26 January the Advisory Committee ceremonially commemorated the 20th anniversary of its formation by holding a special session in Luxembourg Town Hall. Speakers at this occasion were Mr Karl-Heinz *Hawner*, Committee Chairman, Mr Helmut *Burckhardt*, the first Chairman of the Committee, Mr Jean *Picard*, Mr Domenico *Taccone*, Mr Mathias *Thomassen* and Mr Pierre *Van der Rest* for the Committee's different Groups, Mr Marcel *Mart*, the Luxembourg Minister of Economy, and Mr Henri *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission.

¹ For extracts from the speeches, see Sec. 1118.

The European Investment Bank

Meeting of the Board of Governors

2444. The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank met in Luxembourg on 15 January 1973 for the first time after the Community's enlargement with Mr Giovanni *Malagodi* in the Chair.¹ During the meeting the Board adjusted the internal working of the Bank in relation to the entry of the new Member States and heard a statement by the Chairman, Mr *Le Portz*, on the Bank's 1972 activity and its 1973 prospects. The Board also appointed Sir Raymond *Bell* as a Vice-President of the Bank. Sir Raymond was previously a Deputy Secretary of the British Treasury. The Executive thus consists of Mr *Le Portz*, Chairman, and Mr *Boomstra*, Mr *Rosania*, Mr *Steffe*, and Sir Raymond *Bell*, Vice-Chairmen.

Loans Issued

2445. The European Investment Bank has just concluded a contract for the public issue on the German capital market of bonds for a nominal amount of 100 million Deutsche Mark (27.3 million u.a.), underwritten by a syndicate of German banks.

The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 6.75% payable yearly. They have a lifetime of 15 years and are redeemable in 10 annual instalments either by drawings or by repurchase on the market after a 5-year period of grace. The bonds will be offered to the public as from 23 January 1973 at 99% and will yield 6.89%. Advance redemption of the bonds at par is authorized from 1983. The bonds will be listed on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

This is the EIB's 11th public bond issue in Germany and brings the total amount of its public DM issues to DM 1 060 million. The Bank has also contracted private issues in Germany totalling to date DM 870 million.

Loans Granted

Germany

2446. The European Investment Bank has granted Deutsche Bendix Ausrüstungs GmbH a loan equivalent to 15 million Deutsche Mark (4.3 million u.a.) for a 9-year term at a rate of 7.375%.

Deutsche Bendix Ausrüstungs GmbH was incorporated in July 1970 in Saarbrücken. Its capital, currently totalling DM 40 million, is held jointly by the Bendix Finance Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bendix Corporation, USA, and the Société Anonyme D.B.A., France, with 50% each.

The Bank's loan is intended for the construction of a disc-brake, master-cylinder and servo-brake factory in Saarbrücken and a foundry for producing pig-iron castings in Neunkirchen in the Saar. The project's fixed investments have been assessed at DM 65 million (18.6 million u.a.). The plant will come fully on stream during 1973.

Setting up a brake and hydraulic equipment factory in Saarbrücken and a modern electric foundry in Neunkirchen will help diversify the Saars industrial structure where the principal sectors—metallurgy and coal mining—are in decline. By opening up 600 job opportunities in the initial stage, the project will revitalize the region's economic potential.

¹ See Sec. 1121.

France

2447. The European Investment Bank has granted each of the four Breton departments of Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine and Morbihan a loan equivalent to 5 million French francs (0.90 million u.a.), for a 20-year term at a rate of 7.75%. Each department will earmark the funds received from the Bank for use by intercommunal syndicates and public authorities in its district for projects aimed at reinforcing and extending water supply services in their respective intervention areas. The Bank is thus allocating the overall equivalent of FF 20 million (3.60 million u.a.) for these projects, which fit into an overall programme for speeding up the supply of water to rural Brittany.

Water is particularly vital to Brittany's economic development, given the massive water needs of the three key activities in this region: stock breeding and milk production, farm-produce food industries and tourism. Even with its mild and rainy climate Brittany's natural water resources are limited since geologically the region has no major reserves of underground water.

The EIB's loan will help to strengthen Brittany's infrastructure. The economy of this region is preponderantly agricultural and needs to modernize its farms at the same time boosting the development of its industrial and service activities.

Financing Community Activities

Own Resources

2448. During the sixth meeting of the Committee on Own Resources held on 22 January 1973, the receipts section of the 1974-1976 multi-annual forecasts were scrutinized. The

launching of the own resources system in the new Member States was also reviewed with their delegations.

Treasury Problems

2449. In order to meet the Community's treasury needs by the remittance of own resources and contributions from Member States, the Council on 18 January 1973 adopted an Ad Hoc Regulation to bring in a semi-automatic system of calling in funds which will authorize the Commission to call directly on Member States for the required sums.¹ Member States are required to remit, within precise deadlines and according to their relative set share of the budget, the sums charged to their account. Interest charges on late payments are to be borne by the defaulting States. The scheme has already been used for calling in funds involved in treasury disbursements for February and March 1973.

¹ OJ L 19 of 24.1.1973.





3RD PART

**INFORMATION
AND SOURCES**

1. From Day to Day

From Day to Day

2 January 1973

3101. Speaking during a banquet at Hampton Court to mark Great Britain's entry into the Community, Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, the outgoing President of the Commission, said: 'I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that what we have done up to now does not fulfill the expectations of the European public, for the disparities between the living standards of different Community regions have sharpened rather than faded and many people are complaining that the Community is not democratic.' Mr Mansholt considered that for the Community to become democratic 'the political movements will have to be organized at a European level to balance the Community executive.'

3102. On the same occasion, Mr *Edward Heath*, the British Prime Minister, said he agreed with Mr Mansholt in hoping for an expansion of the Community's ideals and that it be given a 'human image.' The Prime Minister went on to say that 'Europe must give priority to defining a European foreign policy which, far from being a luxury, fulfills a need.' The Prime Minister's view was that Europe would have to make its voice heard in world councils. Our objective, he said, is for Europe to assert herself as a 'valid partner of the United States in strengthening the prospects of world peace and prosperity.' He added that a joint foreign policy was a must in relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern countries. The goal was to allow both Europes, East and West, to move forward 'unhampered by mutual doubts and the threat of war. We shall succeed only if western Europe speaks with a single voice and shows united action. Our objective transcends the bounds of our Community and affects our Eastern neighbours, the Soviet Union and her allies, the neutral countries and the overseas countries associated with us.' It was also time, he said, that the

richest countries 'worked out a joint reply' to the requests for aid from the less developed countries. Similarly, we must embark on joint action to reduce the effects of industrial pollution.

3103. In an interview published by *The Times*, the German Chancellor, Mr *Willy Brandt*, highlighted the two 'responsibilities,' social and world-wide, of the enlarged Community: 'Those who have previously criticized the Community because it was apparently setting up a 'businessman's Europe' can now, on the basis of this new joint direction, see to it that the Community affords better opportunities for life and equality for everyone,' he declared. Moreover, to bear the responsibility which obliged Europe to contribute towards world peace, 'détente' and progress, the Community must cooperate with the United States and other industrialized nations, work out a system of cooperation with Eastern Europe and aid the third world countries to acquire viable structures.

3104. In a statement published by *The Times*, London, Mr *Pompidou*, President of France, appraised Great Britain's entry as follows: 'For France the Community's enlargement is a challenge and a promise of joint openings.' It was a challenge because 'we do not underestimate Britain's economic force.' It was a promise because 'alignment of attitudes over European policies is going to open for Britain and France new prospects of joint action in a venture involving far more than just the two countries.' Speaking of the 'inevitable snags,' the President felt that Britain should very soon 'enjoy practical benefits' not only economically but also through 'the leading role she will naturally be required to play politically.'

3105. Addressing representatives of the Presidential and diplomatic press, Mr *Pompidou*, President of France, said about Europe's re-

lations with the USA: 'One can expect that the trade negotiations ahead between Europe and the USA will be harsh although the conflict of interests is more apparent than real.' But he added, 'I do not see how the United States can imagine that Europe alone can stabilize the American balance of payments. And perhaps the negotiations will not be as tough as some people think.'

3106. In a New Year radio speech, the President of Finland, Mr *Urho Kekkonen*, spoke of the Free-Trade Agreement with the EEC which Finland has provisionally endorsed last July but had not yet signed. The Head of State recalled that there had been a 'lively debate' on that issue throughout the nation and that 'opinions had been distinctly for and against.' Mr Kekkonen held that it would require 'more time, considerable self-control and calm thought' before Finland's decision was made.

4 January 1973

3107. The British Prime Minister, Mr *Edward Heath*, declared, 'I believe that a European political power is both desirable and possible. I feel that it is vital. You will see that we will share unreservedly in all Community affairs,' he said, describing Franco-British relations as 'excellent.'

3108. In a New Year message to the Federal German Government, published on 4 January the British Prime Minister Mr Heath declared, 'We firmly intend to form a Community which through its importance and its influence will be able to compete with the big powers.'

5 January 1973

3109. According to press reports the *New China* Agency described the European Com-

munity as an effective tool to counter the would-be hegemony of the two super-powers. The strengthening and enlarging of the European Community, declared the article, mirrored the trend of the countries of western Europe to unite their powers and protect their interests. This trend was encouraging. For New China, the European Community, while still coloured by 'internal clashes,' had made appreciable progress in strengthening the economic and political relations between its Members and the Paris Summit had reflected this.

3110. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands bestowed on Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, the President of the Commission, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.

3111. Mr *Wilson* confirmed that the Labour Party would submit the terms for Britain's entry into the EEC to the people either through a referendum or a general election. The Labour leader held that it would be extremely difficult for the Community to oppose a decision taken by the Parliament elected by the British people.

7 January 1973

3112. At a banquet in Peking in honour of the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr *Giuseppe Medici*, Mr *Chi Peng-fei*, the Chinese Republic's Foreign Minister, pledged 'China's support for the European peoples' in the face of 'certain tactical forces who, while advocating 'détente', were really seeking to promote their expansion.'

'We have every sympathy for the European peoples,' said the Minister, 'and support them in their efforts to defend the independence and sovereignty of their respective countries and preserve peace and security in Europe. But there can be no genuine peace and security unless independence and sovereignty are fully

respected and unless all countries, large and small, are equal and emancipate themselves from the manipulations of the super-powers.'

8 January 1973

3113. *The Europa-Union Deutschland* sent letters to the Chancellor, Willy Brandt, to the Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, and to Opposition leader R. Barzel, asking for the formation of a 'European Cabinet' in the Federal Government and a sub-committee for European questions in the Bundestag.

9 January 1973

3114. The President of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Mr *David Rockefeller*, took the initiative of forming, with other prominent political, economic and academic figures, a tripartite Committee to study ways to improve relations between the USA, Europe and Japan. One of its objectives is to work out joint policies for the three partners towards the developing countries and towards the Communist bloc countries.

3115. During his press conference at the Elysée, Mr *Pompidou* answered several questions on European issues. About the floating pound, Mr *Pompidou* said, 'Obviously this is a situation which cannot go on for a long time, because we are soon to enter a new phase, not only of the Community itself, but in the Economic and Monetary Union, where arrangements which have already been made and subsequently confirmed by the Paris Summit mean that parities will be fixed. I therefore think that the pound should return fairly soon to a fixed parity, otherwise there would be real problem concerning even Britain's role within the Economic and Monetary Union.'

Asked about France's attitude to working out a Community global policy towards the Third World, Mr *Pompidou* replied, 'There are several aspects to this issue. There is Community action insofar as it involves special ties with certain States. Whether we like it or not, the States which belonged to the British Empire or the French Colonies have special links which have been forged with France and Great Britain, both of whom are in the Community, and those links cannot be severed overnight. So it is natural for these special relationships to exist. Everyone acknowledges them, at least in Europe and Africa, and everyone recognizes the necessity for them.

'Conversely, we feel that we should expand aid for development at world level. But here we are more reluctant as to Community action as such. Why? Because the needs are massive and we believe that each Member State of the Community has its own spheres of interest, its own traditions and that furthermore bilateral aid is less costly. This is one reason, among others, why we believe that when it comes to approaching the outside world as opposed to the countries with whom there are special relationships, bilateral aid is more effective, less expensive and in the end better than specifically Community aid. But as we move forward, if the Economic and Monetary Union is created, if the European Union is created, then obviously all this will be gathered together and thenceforth there will probably, indeed surely, be a Community policy. Moreover, the principles for this aid have already been laid down and so the first step has been made. It was made at the Paris Conference and we do not intend to go against it.'

10 January 1973

3116. The Lord Mayor of London spoke during the 'Fanfare for Europe' at the Guildhall where he said 'We almost certainly have Roman,

Danish, Saxon and Norman blood in our veins. Perhaps it is because of this mixture that nobody, unless invited, has been able to set foot in this country since 1066¹ (...). It would be hard to find a nation better qualified than Great Britain to belong to the EEC (...). We have always honoured our treaties and we shall certainly honour our commitments towards our good friends on the other side of the Channel, but I hope we shall never have to choose between those commitments and our obligations towards our other good friends, those of the Commonwealth.'

3117. Mr *Nakasone*, Japanese Minister for International Trade, said that talk of a Japanese economic invasion of Europe through Japanese products was unjustified. Japanese sales to the Common Market amounted to the 'relatively modest' sum of one thousand million dollars, commented Mr *Nakasone*.

11 January 1973

3118. Writing in the monthly review 'Europa Union,' Mr *Hans Schäfer*, President of the West German Audit Office² emphasized that the 15 thousand million DM of the Community budget are spent without adequate controls, especially as far as profitability was concerned. He was therefore proposing that a European Audit Office be gradually formed which would become the fifth Institutional pillar alongside Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Court of Justice.

12 January 1973

3119. At a press conference during his USSR visit, the President of France, Mr *Pompidou*, said he wanted to see a 'Europe without passports,' but added straightaway that he had little chance of seeing this dream come true in his lifetime.

15 January 1973

3120. Mr *Licinio de la Fuente*, Spain's Minister of Labour, affirmed that 'everything happening in Europe affects us because we belong to Europe no matter what some Europeans say and some Spaniards think.' The Minister acknowledged that the entry of Britain and Ireland with an oversupply of labour might provoke discrimination against Spanish workers but he did not see a massive return of emigrants to Spain.

3121. Mr *Henri Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission, was named as the Belgian political personality of 1972 by the Belgian Parliamentary journalists and reviewers.

3122. The *Presidents of the Parliaments of the Nine* met in Strasbourg on the eve of the first session of the Parliament of the enlarged Community. The Communiqué published after the meeting said 'Close collaboration between the Member States' Parliaments and the European House will strengthen Parliamentary action both at Member State and Community level and help to advance the resolve to unify the European peoples.'

16 January 1973

3123. The German publisher *Ernst Friedlaender*, Honorary President of the Europa-Union Deutschland, who in many articles had campaigned for European integration, died at the age of 77.

17 January 1973

3124. Mr *Triboulet*, Chairman of the UDE Group in the European Parliament, said to the

¹ The date of William the Conqueror's landing.

² Cour des Comptes.

press that he hoped Parliament would be housed permanently in Strasbourg. The Commission would still sit in Brussels and the Council, together with its Secretariat and the Committee of Permanent Representatives should reside in the Grand Duchy.

18 January 1973

3125. *King Baudouin* of Belgium gave an audience at the Palais de Bruxelles to Mr Mansholt, former President of the Commission, Mr Barre a former Vice-President and Mr Coppé, a former Member. During the audience King Baudouin bestowed the Order of the Grand Cordon Léopold on Mr Mansholt and the Grand Cross Léopold II on Mr Barre and Mr Coppé.

3126. During a press conference Mr *Heath*, the British Prime Minister, pointed out that, 'Like all those who signed the Treaty of Rome, the British Governments accepts the direct election of the European Parliament. But too often the issue of the direct or indirect election of the European house is argued in Europe without considering the role of the directly elected Parliament.'

3127. Mr *Willy Brandt*, the Federal German Chancellor, making his policy statement to the Bundestag, affirmed that achievement of European Union as seen by the Paris Summit would be the prime objective of his foreign policy. He spoke warmly of the tenth anniversary of the friendship pact between France and Germany. What the Chancellor called the 'basic agreement' between the two countries must in his view serve as an example to all Members of the enlarged Community.

3128. Mr *Jacques Kosciusko - Morizet*, France's Ambassador to the U.S.A., spoke to the French Chamber of Commerce in New York on trade and monetary relations between the USA and the Community. 'American fears',

he said 'sometimes lead one to think that Washington's new relations with Moscow and Peking are creating less problems than their relations with traditional allies. But this is all unfounded because really the United States' success in their relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union was made possible through her existing ties with Europe. Moreover, the dialogue with China and the Soviet Union can be constructive insofar as the two Communist powers know that the alliance between the United States and Europe is so basic and so vital that there can be no question of contesting it.'

'In these circumstances,' he went on, 'it is absolutely necessary to remove the misunderstandings which have piled up on both sides of the Atlantic. The first requisite for such negotiation is the resolve to see it succeed: we are together, we belong to the same democratic civilization, but we are a minority. We must close the ranks to safeguard the liberal values to which we are bound. We must restore order in economic and monetary affairs and ensure the development of the world economy. This is the best guarantee for peace and security.'

19 January 1973

3129. Doctor *Michael Ramsey*, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of the Anglican Church, attended an ecumenical ceremony in Sens cathedral. In his homily, he said, 'Today, after so many schisms, conflicts, wars and tribulations, Europe is again seeking its unity and Great Britain has been called upon to share in it. But what kind of Europe will the Europe of the future be? Will it be a Europe where Christianity is strong, where Christianity provides the law, the ideals and the moral precepts of the people? The Christian Church is confronted by the immense task of proclaiming

the Christian faith to the Europe of today and tomorrow and to bring all the people into the spiritual house of Christ.'

20 January 1973

3130. In the inaugural speech of his second Presidential term, President *Nixon* said, 'We are all bearing our share of defending peace and liberty in the world. But we expect others to bear their share. That time is past when America regarded the conflict of any other nation as hers, when America regarded herself as responsible for the destiny of any other nation or claimed to tell the people of other countries how to run their own affairs (...), just as America's role is indispensable for keeping world peace, the role of each nation is indispensable in preserving its own peace.'

22 January 1973

3131. The Belgian Socialist Party would always oppose the entry of Fascist States into the European Community, declared Mr *Leburton* who has been delegated to form the new Belgian Government.

23 January 1973

3132. The German Chancellor, Mr *Willy Brandt*, made an official visit to Paris on 22 and 23 January. In his welcoming speech, Mr *Pompidou* said: 'I am convinced that the 'entente' between France and Germany is more important than ever. It is indispensable to any progress towards the European Union. It affects the stability of our continent and the development of cooperation between all countries throughout Europe. Because I realize that you are clearly aware of this, I am especially happy to welcome you today. May this anniversary not merely celebrate the past but also mark a new phase in our cooperation, in

our contribution to European union and in our efforts to establish a lasting peace throughout our whole continent.' In his reply Chancellor *Brandt* said: 'I needed the confidence which has grown between our two peoples and between their governments to prove to us and our partners that Europe was possible. The European Union which we want to form, in this decade must give the world an example of a dynamically modern and free society, of social justice and spiritual development. The community of peace which we have established together will make the European Union into a power for peace. Its security interests fit in with those of the larger Atlantic alliance so that in the coming years we shall not flag in realistic cooperation to reduce tension.'

3133. In a letter published by the daily *Le Monde*, Mr *Michel Debré*, Minister of State for National Defence, said, 'The changes in military policy decided ten years ago by General de Gaulle are today the most forcefully vindicated, both for France and Europe by the priority, albeit quite natural, that the Russians and the Americans are giving to their mutual relations in full view of the entire world. Of course, we are to be pleased with this contribution to easing world tension. But it should not be overlooked that it highlights the doubt of possible protection of Europe by the United States since she is agreeing with the USSR not to brandish her nuclear riposte unless she is directly threatened on her own national territory.'

3134. Mr *Michel Rocard*, National Secretary of the PSU (United Socialist Party), announced at a Press Conference that he was about to publish a work entitled, 'The Common Market versus Europe.'

24 January 1973

3135. The Netherlands Prime Minister, Mr *Barend Biesheuvel*, who is on an official visit

to London, made an appeal to strengthen and democratize the Community Institutions. Turning to the British farmers, he stressed that the decision-making process must be fortified in order to accomplish the programme of economic and monetary unification. Holding a summit conference was no substitute for reforming the decision process in the proper Community framework.

25 January 1973

3136. Speaking to the Bundestag in the debate on the government policy statement, Mr *Walter Scheel*, the Foreign Minister, said that Germany supported the idea that Members of the Council of Ministers and the Commission should meet President Nixon during his possible forthcoming tour of Europe. Mr Scheel also stressed the need to maintain good relations between Europe and the United States.

3137. The Danish Prime Minister, Mr *Jørgensen*, addressing the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, asked that its structures be adapted to the new situation. He held that Brussels was still 'the natural optimum location' for the future *Political Secretariat* of the Community. But, in his view, all political discussions should be carried on outside the framework of the Rome Treaties. Mr *Anthony Royle*, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, said that although the EEC was the hub of an expanding European integration, the Council of Europe was still called to play a major part, for far from dividing Europe the enlargement of the Community had strengthened the cause of European unity.

26 January 1973

3138. Mr *Grüner*, Secretary of State at the German Ministry of Economy, speaking at the meeting of the German Textile Federation, said

that the *German Government was in favour of a self-limiting Agreement* on textile exports between Hong Kong and the EEC.

27 January 1973

3139. Mr *Valery Giscard d'Estaing*, the French Finance Minister, granted an interview to the Japanese newspaper 'Asahi' in which he declared that 'the American plan for the economic regulation of rates of exchange is not viable' and that 'this is why we are against it.' The Minister held that if the international monetary system was 'sick,' 'it is because gold has been taken out of it' and that 'therefore gold must be brought in again.' 'It is inevitable,' said Mr Giscard d'Estaing, 'In principle it is natural for gold to be the basis of the international monetary system. As far as France is concerned we want to attain as soon as possible a single gold market. If the price of gold was raised and its convertibility with the dollar restored, our intention would be to do away with the double market.'

29 January 1973

3140. Mr *L. Senghor*, President of the Senegal, announced his intention of visiting the European Commission on 21 and 22 March, as Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for African and Malagasyan Cooperation (OCAM).

3141. A new scheme of inducements for industrial investments aimed at European companies was announced in the Maltese Parliament by Mr *Dom Mintoff*, the Prime Minister.

30 January 1973

3142. Mr *Raymond Barre*, a former Vice-President of the European Commission, has been appointed to the Board of the Bank of France.

2. Published in the Official Journal

Published in the Official Journal

The publications since 1 January 1973 have appeared in English in the Official Journal, which has been published in the English language from that date.

The Council and Commission

Regulations

Règlement (CEE) 2707/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 2707/72 of 19 December 1972 defining application terms of protection measures in the fruit and vegetable sector)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2708/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, complétant le règlement 213/67/CEE établissant la liste des marchés représentatifs pour le secteur de la viande de porc dans la Communauté du fait de l'adhésion de nouveaux États membres à la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2708/72 of 19 December 1972 supporting Regulation 213/67/EEC drawing up the list of representative markets for the pigmeat sector in the Community as a result of the Accession of new Member States)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2709/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, fixant les prix d'orientation des produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70 pour la campagne de pêche 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2709/72 of 19 December 1972 setting the guide prices for fishery products listed in Appendix I under A and C of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1973 fishery year)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2710/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, fixant le prix à la production communautaire des thons destinés à l'industrie de la conserve pour la campagne de pêche 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2710/72 of 19 December 1972 fixing the price to Community production of tunny fish for the preserving industry over the 1973 fishery year)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2711/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, fixant les prix d'intervention des sardines et des anchois frais ou réfrigérés pour la campagne de pêche 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2711/72 of 19 December 1972 fixing the intervention price of sardines and fresh or refrigerated anchovies for the 1973 fishery year)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2712/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, fixant les prix d'orientation des produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) 2142/70 pour la campagne de pêche 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2712/72 of 19 December 1972 fixing the guide prices of fishery products listed in Appendix II of the Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the fishery year 1973)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2713/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, relatif à l'intervention pour les graines de colza et de navette récoltées au Danemark et au Royaume-Uni (Council Regulation (EEC) 2713/72 of 19 December 1972 on interventions for colza and rape seeds cropped in Denmark and the United Kingdom)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2714/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 985/68 établissant les règles générales régissant les mesures d'intervention sur le marché du beurre et de la crème de lait (Council Regulation (EEC) 2714/72 of 19 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 985/68 setting the ground rules for intervention measures on the butter and cream market)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2715/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, complétant le règlement (CEE) 647/72 par la fixation, pour la campagne laitière 1972/1973, des prix d'intervention pour le beurre pour le Danemark, l'Irlande et le Royaume-Uni (Council Regulation (EEC) 2715/72 of 19 December 1972 supporting Regulation (EEC) 647/72 by setting for the 1972/73 dairy year, butter intervention prices for Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom)

Règlement (CEE) 2716/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, établissant les règles générales relatives aux mesures destinées à augmenter l'utilisation du beurre par certaines catégories de consommateurs (Council Regulation (EEC) 2716/72 of 19 December 1972 setting the ground rules on measures for boosting the use of butter by certain consumer categories)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2717/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, fixant, dans le secteur du houblon, le montant de l'aide aux producteurs au titre de la récolte 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2717/72 of 19 December

1972 setting, for the hop sector, the amount of aid to growers for the 1971 crop)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement CEE) 2718/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 610/72 relatif à l'application des dispositions adoptées dans le cadre de l'association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Grèce, concernant la circulation des marchandises dans la fabrication desquelles sont entrés des produits en provenance de pays tiers ne se trouvant en libre pratique ni dans la Communauté ni en Grèce (Council Regulation (EEC) 2718/72 of 19 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 610/72 on applying provisions adopted under the EEC-Greece Association, concerning the movement of goods whose manufacture involves products from third countries and which are not in free circulation either in the EEC or in Greece)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2719/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant l'article 1 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 2719/72 of 19 December 1972 amending Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 concerning Community transit)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2720/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant l'article 52 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 2720/72 of 19 December 1972 amending Article 52 of EEC Regulation 542/69 concerning Community transit)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2721/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre au titre de l'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 2721/72 of 19 December 1972 on supplying skim milk powder as food aid)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2722/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, concernant le financement par le Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section orientation, d'une action de reconversion du secteur de la pêche morutière (Council Regulation (EEC) 2722/72 of 19 December 1972 on financing, by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, of redevelopment projects in the cod-fishery sector)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2723/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête par sondage sur les forces de travail (Council Regulation (EEC)

2723/72 of 19 December 1972 on setting up a sample survey on labour forces)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2724/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant suspension totale des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur un certain nombre de produits destinés à l'aéronautique (Council Regulation (EEC) 2724/72 of 19 December 1972 on total waiving of autonomous CCT charges on a number of products for aeronautics)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2725/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, relatif au traitement tarifaire applicable à certains produits destinés à être utilisés pour la construction, l'entretien et la réparation d'aérodynes (Council Regulation (EEC) 2725/72 of 19 December 1972 on tariff treatment applicable to some products for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of wind-tunnels)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2726/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur un certain nombre de produits (Council Regulation (EEC) 2726/72 of 19 December 1972 on temporary waiving of autonomous CCT charges on a number of products)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2727/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certaines anguilles de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2727/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating, and administering a Community tariff quota for certain eels under sub-heading ex 03.01 A II of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2728/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant suspension totale et temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les flétans noirs (*Hippoglossus reinhardtii*) de la sous-position ex 03.01 B I g) [Council Regulation (EEC) 2728/72 of 19 December 1972 on temporary and total waiving of the autonomous CCT charge on black halibut (*Hippoglossus reinhardtii*) under sub-head ex 03.01 B I g)]
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2729/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silicium de la sous-position 73.02 C du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2729/72 of 19 December

1972 on opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon under sub-head 73.02 C of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2730/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silico-manganèse de la sous-position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2730/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese under sub-head 73.02 D of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2731/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-chrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et plus de 30 % jusqu'à 90 % inclus de chrome (ferro-chrome surraffiné) de la sous-position ex 73.02 E I du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2731/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing 0.10% or less by weight of carbon and between 30% and 90% inclusive of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium) under sub-head ex 73.02 E I of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2732/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires de tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie (schappe) et de tissus de coton, tissés sur métiers à main, des positions ex 50.09 et ex 55.09 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2732/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for silk or silk floss (schappe) and for silk fabric, woven or handlooms, under headings ex 50.09 and ex 55.09 of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2733/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire concernant certains produits faits à la main (Council Regulation (EEC) 2733/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for certain hand-made products)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2734/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour la soie grège (non moulignée) de la position 50.02 du tarif

douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2734/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for raw silk (unthrown) under heading 50.02 of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2735/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les fils entièrement de soie, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position ex 50.04 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2735/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for pure silk yarns, not put up for retail sale, under heading ex 50.04 of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2736/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les fils entièrement de bourre de soie (schappe) non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position ex 50.05 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2736/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for pure silk waste (schappe) yarns, not put up for retail sale, under heading 50.05 of the CCT)
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2737/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut de la sous-position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1973) [Council Regulation (EEC) 2737/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for crude magnesium under sub-head 77.01 A of the CCT (1973)]
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2738/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de papier journal de la sous-position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1973) [Council Regulation (EEC) 2738/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for newsprint under sub-head 48.01 A of the CCT (1973)]
L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2739/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire de colophanes (y compris les produits dits "brais résineux") de la sous-position 38.08 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2739/72 of 19 December

1972 on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for colophanias (including products known as resinous pitches) under sub-head 38.08 A of the CCT)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2740/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour le plomb d'œuvre et le plomb brut autre que le plomb d'œuvre des sous-positions 78.01 A I et A II du tarif douanier commun (année 1973) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2740/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for crude lead and raw lead other than crude lead under sub-heads 78.01 A I and A II of the CCT (1973))

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2741/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour le zinc brut de la sous-position 79.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1973) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2741/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for crude zinc under sub-head 79.01 A of the CCT (1973))

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2742/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire communautaire de papier journal de la sous-position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2742/72 of 19 December 1972 on raising the volume of the Community tariff quota for newsprint, sub-head 48.01 A of the CCT)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2743/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2821/71 concernant l'application de l'article 85, paragraphe 3, du traité à des catégories d'accords, de décisions et de pratiques concertées (Council Regulation (EEC) 2743/72 of 19 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 2821/71 on application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2744/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 1496/68 du Conseil, du 27 septembre 1968, relatif à la définition du territoire douanier de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2744/72 of 19 December 1972 to amend Regulation (EEC) 1496/68 of 27 September 1968 on defining the Community customs territory)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2745/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1035/72 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 2745/72 of 19 December 1972 to amend Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 on the joint organization of the market in the fruit and vegetable sector)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2746/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 974/71 relatif à certaines mesures de politique de conjoncture à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Council Regulation (EEC) 2746/72 of 19 December 1972 to amend Regulation (EEC) 974/71 on certain measures of short-term policy to be taken in the agricultural sector, following the temporary expansion of the fluctuation margins in the currencies of some Member States)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2747/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, reportant les dates de révision prévues dans les règlements de base en matière de politique commerciale (Council Regulation (EEC) 2747/72 of 19 December 1972 postponing the revision dates scheduled in the basic regulations on commercial policy)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2748/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1025/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun aux importations des pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 2748/72 of 19 December 1972 to amend Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 on setting up a joint system for imports from third countries)

L 291, 28.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2768/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2768/72 of 28 December 1972 setting the levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2769/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2769/72 of 28 December 1972 setting premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies)

L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2770/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation

(EEC) 2770/72 of 28 December 1972 fixing the corrective factor to be applied to cereal refunds)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2771/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2771/72 of 28 December 1972 fixing the refunds applied to cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2772/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2772/72 of 28 December 1972 setting the levies on rice and brokens)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2773/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2773/72 of 28 December 1972 setting the levies to be added to levies on rice and brokens)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2774/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2774/72 of 28 December 1972 setting export refunds for rice and brokens)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2775/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2775/72 of 28 December 1972 setting the corrective factor applicable to refunds for rice and brokens)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2776/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2776/72 of 28 December 1972 setting import levies for white and raw sugar)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2777/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 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) 2777/72 of 28 December 1972 setting import levies for calves, mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen meats)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2778/72 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1172/72, relatif à l'établissement des documents visés par le règlement (CEE) 517/72 du Conseil et le règlement (CEE) 516/72 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2778/72 of 20 December 1972 to amend Regulation (EEC) 1172/72 on drawing up documents covered by Council Regulations (EEC) 517/72 and 516/72)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2779/72 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1972, concernant l'application de l'article 85, paragraphe 3, du traité à des catégories d'accords de spécialisation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2779/72 of 21 December 1972 on application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to some categories of specialization Agreements)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2780/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement 184/66/CEE de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1966, relatif à la collecte, la vérification et la transmission des données comptables recueillies en vue de la constatation des revenus dans les exploitations agricoles (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2780/72 of 22 December 1972 to amend Commission Regulation 184/66/EEC of 21 November 1966 on gathering, checking and transmitting accounting data collated to record farm holding incomes)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2781/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement 91/66/CEE de la Commission, du 29 juin 1966, relatif à la sélection des exploitations comptables en vue de la constatation des revenus dans les exploitations agricoles (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2781/72 of 22 December 1972 to amend Commission Regulation 91/66/EEC of 29 June 1966 on the selection of accounting stations for recording farming incomes)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2782/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, relatif à la fixation de la valeur forfaitaire des produits de la pêche retirés du marché pendant l'année 1973 et intervenant dans le calcul de la compensation financière (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2782/72 of 22 December 1972 on setting the contract value of fishery products withdrawn from the market in 1973 and used in computing financial compensation)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2783/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1454/72 en vue de fixer, pour la campagne 1972/1973, certains centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2783/72 of 22 December 1972 to amend Regulation (EEC) 1454/72 setting up for the 1972/73 crop year, certain marketing centres for cereals and the relevant, derived intervention prices)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2784/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2784/72 of 22 December 1972 setting the export refunds in the vine-wine sector)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2785/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 2641/72 portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de certaines variétés d'oranges douces originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2785/72 of 28 December 1972 abolishing Regulation (EEC) 2641/72 concerning application of the CCT to imports of some varieties of sweet orange of Spanish origin)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2786/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires de Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2786/72 of 28 December 1972 on applying the CCT charge to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other kindred citrus hybrids of Turkish origin)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2787/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2787/72 of 28 December 1972 to amend the amount of aid for colza and rape seeds)
L 292, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2760/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant conclusion du protocole additionnel ainsi que du protocole financier, signés le 23 novembre 1970, annexés à l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Turquie et relatif aux mesures à prendre pour leur entrée en vigueur (Council Regulation (EEC) of 19 December 1972 on concluding the Additional Protocol and Financial Protocol, signed on 23 November 1970, appended to the

Association Agreement, between the EEC and Turkey and concerning measures to be taken to bring them into effect)

Protocole additionnel (Additional Protocol)

Protocole financier (Financial Protocol)

Information sur la date d'entrée en vigueur du protocole additionnel ainsi que du protocole financier, signés le 23 novembre 1970, annexés à l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Turquie (Information on the application dates of the Additional Protocol and the Financial Protocol, signed on 23 November 1970, appended to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement)

Accord relatif aux produits relevant de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (Agreement on products coming under the ECSC)

Information sur la date d'entrée en vigueur de l'accord relatif aux produits relevant de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, signé le 23 novembre 1970 par les États membres de cette Communauté et la Turquie (Information on the application date of the Agreement on products coming under the ECSC, signed on 23 November 1970 by the Member States of the ECSC and Turkey)

Acte final (Final Act)

Accord interne relatif au protocole financier (Internal Agreement on the Financial Protocol)

Information sur la date d'entrée en vigueur de l'accord interne relatif au protocole financier, signé le 23 novembre 1970, et annexé à l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Turquie (Information on the application date of the Internal Agreement on the Financial Protocol, signed on 23 November 1970 and appended to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreements)

Déclarations remises le 11 juillet 1972 par M. l'ambassadeur Sachs, représentant permanent de la république fédérale d'Allemagne auprès des Communautés européennes, et concernant l'application au Land de Berlin respectivement du protocole additionnel CEE-Turquie, du deuxième protocole financier ainsi que de l'accord interne relatif à ce protocole financier (Declarations submitted on 11 July 1972 by Ambassador Sachs, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the EEC, and concerning application to the Land of Berlin, of the Additional EEC-Turkey Protocol, the second Financial Protocol and the Internal Agreement relative to the Financial Protocol)
L 293, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2812/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Confédération suisse sur l'application de la réglementation relative au transit communautaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 2812/72 of 21 November 1972 on concluding an Agreement between the EEC and Switzerland on applying the rules on Community transit)

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Confédération suisse sur l'application de la réglementation relative au transit communautaire (Agreement between the EEC and the Swiss Confederation for applying the rules on Community transit)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2813/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république d'Autriche sur l'application de la réglementation relative au transit communautaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 2813/72 of 21 November 1972 on concluding an Agreement between the EEC and Austria for applying the rules on Community transit)

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république d'Autriche sur l'application de la réglementation relative au transit communautaire (Agreement between the EEC and Austria for applying the rules on Community transit)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2788/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, modifiant l'article 6 du règlement (CEE) 729/70 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2788/72 of 28 December relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 2788/72 of 28 December 1972 to amend Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) 729/70 on financing the common agricultural policy)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2789/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2789/72 of 29 December 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2790/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2790/72 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2791/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2791/72 of 29 December 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to cereal refunds)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2792/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2792/72 of 29 December 1972 setting levies for rice and brokens)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2793/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2793/72 of 29 December 1972 setting premiums to be added to levies for rice and brokens)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2794/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2794/72 of 29 December 1972 adjusting the corrective factor for refunds on rice and brokens)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2795/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2795/72 of 28 December 1972 setting levies applied to imports of products processed from cereals and rice)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2796/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2796/72 of 28 December 1972 setting levies on imports of compound animal feeds)
L 294, 29.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2797/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2797/72 of 29 December 1972 setting export refunds for products processed from cereals and rice)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2798/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales

pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2798/72 of 29 December 1972 setting export refunds for compound cereal-based animal feeds)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2799/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2799/72 of 29 December 1972 setting import levies for white and raw sugar)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2800/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 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) 2800/72 of 29 December 1972 fixing base amount of import levy for syrups and some other sugar sector products)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2801/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2801/72 of 29 December 1972 setting export refunds for molasses, syrups and some other sugar sector products in the natural state)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2802/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2802/72 of 29 December 1972 on fixing the amount of the refund for olive oil)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2803/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2803/72 of 29 December 1972 on setting the export refund for oilseeds)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2804/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2804/72 of 29 December 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseed sector)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2805/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2805/72 of 29 December 1972 setting import levies in the olive oil sector)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2806/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'exportation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2806/72 of 29 December 1972 setting export levies in the olive oil sector)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2807/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2807/72 of 29 December 1972 setting import levies in the milk and dairy produce sectors)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2808/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2808/72 of 29 December 1972 setting levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2809/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2809/72 of 29 December 1972 setting premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2810/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2810/72 of 29 December 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applicable to cereal refunds)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2811/72 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1973, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous formes de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2811/72 of 28 December 1972 setting the rate of refunds, from 1 January 1973 to some products of the cereal and rice sectors exported in the form of products not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2761/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2761/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for some products originating from developing countries)
L 296, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2762/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening certain tariff preferences for some products originating from the developing countries)

L 296, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2763/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2763/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for some textile products originating from developing countries)

L 296, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2764/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits textiles originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2764/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening tariff preferences for some textile products originating from developing countries)

L 296, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2765/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles et des chaussures, originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2765/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for certain textile products and footwear, originating from developing countries)

L 296, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2766/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains textiles et des chaussures, originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2766/72 of 19 December 1972 on opening tariff preferences for certain textile products and footwear originating from developing countries)

L 296, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2767/72 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, établissant, pour certains produits des chapitres 1 à 24 du tarif douanier commun, un système de préférences généralisées en faveur des pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2767/72 of 19 December 1972 setting, for some products under Chapters 1-24 of the CCT, a system of generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries)

L 296, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2814/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 1769/72 et 1022/70 relatifs à la circulation des produits du secteur viti-vinicole et abrogeant les règlements (CEE) 1699/70 et 1700/70 relatifs au contrôle de certains produits de ce secteur (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2814/72 of 22 December 1972 to amend Regulations (EEC) 1769/72 and 1022/70 on circulation of products from the vine-wine sector and abolishing Regulations (EEC) 1699/70 and 1700/70 on monitoring certain products in this sector)

L 297, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2815/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1259/72 relatif à la mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2815/72 of 22 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 on making butter available at cut prices for some Community processing companies)

L 297, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2816/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, dérogeant au règlement (CEE) 1173/68 en ce qui concerne le montant de la caution constituée lors de l'importation des jeunes bovins ou des veaux destinés à l'engraissement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2816/72 of 22 December 1972 derogating from Regulation (EEC) 1173/68 concerning the amount of the deposit put down against imports of young cattle or calves for fattening)

L 297, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2817/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisés dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2817/72 of 22 December 1972 setting the refunds to production for white sugar used in the chemical industry)

L 297, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2818/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, relatif à la définition de la notion de produits originaires pour l'application des préférences tarifaires accordées par la Communauté économique européenne à certains produits de pays en voie de développement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2818/72 of 22 December 1972 on defining the concept of "originating products" in applying generalized preferences granted by the EEC to some products from developing countries)

L 297, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2819/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, fixant la différence de prix du sucre blanc applicable pour le calcul du prélèvement dans le

secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2819/72 of 22 December 1972 fixing the price differential for white sugar applied in computing the levy in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables)
L 297, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2820/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles et les droits additionnels applicables, pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1973, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2820/72 of 22 December 1972 fixing the amount of variable elements and the additional applicable charges, for 1st quarter of 1973, on Community imports of goods coming under Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69)
L 297, 30.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2822/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne les mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) 2822/72 of 28 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 805/68 concerning intervention measures in the beef and veal sector)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2823/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1653/72 en vue de fixer, pour la campagne 1972/1973, les prix d'orientation pour les veaux et les gros bovins applicables dans les nouveaux États membres (Council Regulation (EEC) 2823/72 of 28 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1653/72 to fix, for the 1972/1973 campaign, the guide prices for calves and mature cattle applicable in the new Member States)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2824/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, relatif aux règles générales sur le financement des interventions par le Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2824/72 of 28 December 1972 on the ground rules for financing the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2825/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, fixant le prix d'orientation des plies valable en Irlande pour la campagne de pêche 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2825/72 of 28 December 1972 fixing the guide price for plaice, valid in Ireland for the 1973 fishery year)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2826/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, portant prorogation et modification du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Council Regulation (EEC) 2826/72 of 28 December 1972 on extending and amending Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 on adopting a system of bracket rates applied to road freight haulage between Member States)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2827/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, prorogeant le règlement (CEE) 227/72 relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires de Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2827/72 of 28 December 1972 extending Regulation (EEC) 227/72 on Community imports of some fishery products of Tunisian origin)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2828/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, prorogeant le règlement (CEE) 228/72 relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2828/72 of 28 December 1972 extending Regulation (EEC) 228/72 on Community imports of some fishery products of Moroccan origin)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2829/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, relatif au contingent communautaire pour les transports de marchandises par route effectués entre États membres (Council Regulation (EEC) 2829/72 of 28 December 1972 on the Community quota for road freight haulage between Member States)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2830/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, portant suspension totale ou partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits originaires de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2830/72 of 28 December 1972 on total or partial waiving of CCT charges for some agricultural products of Turkish origin)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2831/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les noix fraîches ou sèches, même dans leurs coques ou décortiquées, de la sous-position ex 08.05 G du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2831/72 of 28 December 1972 on openings allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for fresh or dried hazel nuts, husked or unhusked, under sub-heading ex 08.05 G of the CCT, of Turkish origin)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2832/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certains produits pétroliers du chapitre 27 du tarif douanier commun, raffinés en Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2832/72 of 28 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for certain oil products under Chapter 27 of the CCT, refined in Turkey)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2833/72 du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires de fils de coton, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, et d'autres tissus de coton, des positions 55.05 et 55.09 du tarif douanier commun, en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2833/72 of 28 December 1972 on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for cotton yarns, not put up for retail sale, and other cotton cloths, under headings 55.05 and 55.09 of the CCT, of Turkish origin)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (Euratom) 2834/72 du Conseil, du 29 décembre 1972, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés aux Pays-Bas (Council Regulation (Euratom) 2834/72 of 29 December 1972 amending the terms covering pay and social security for agents of the joint Nuclear Research Centre assigned to the Netherlands)
L 298, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2835/72 du Conseil, du 29 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement 79/65/CEE portant création d'un réseau d'information comptable agricole sur les revenus de l'économie des exploitations agricoles dans la Communauté économique européenne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2835/72 of 29 December 1972 amending Regulation 79/65/EEC on setting up an agricultural accounting information system for farm holding incomes in the EEC)
L 298, 31.12.1972

(CEE) 2638/69, (CEE) 496/70, (CEE) 1291/70, (CEE) 29 décembre 1972, modifiant les règlements 80/63/CEE, Règlement (CEE) 2846/72 de la Commission, du 1559/70, (CEE) 1560/70, (CEE) 1561/70, (CEE) 1562/70, (CEE) 604/71, (CEE) 55/72 relatifs au secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2846/72 of 29 December 1972 amending Regulations 80/63/EEC, 2638/69 (EEC), 496/70 (EEC), 1291/70 (EEC), 1559/70 (EEC), 1560/70 (EEC), 1561/70 (EEC), 1562/70 (EEC),

604/71 (EEC), 55/72 concerning the fruit and vegetables sector)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2847/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, adaptant les règlements (CEE) 100/72 et (CEE) 1897/72 par suite de l'adhésion de nouveaux États membres à la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2847/72 of 29 December 1972 adapting Regulations (EEC) 100/72 and 1897/72 following the Accession of new Member States)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2848/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2848/72 of 29 December 1972 on supplying skim milk powder for certain third countries as Community aid to the International Red Cross Committee)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2849/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, autorisant le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à imposer des conditions supplémentaires pour l'octroi de primes pour l'arrachage de pommiers et de poiriers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2849/72 of 29 December 1972 authorizing Luxembourg and the Netherlands to impose additional conditions on granting premiums for the uprooting of apple and pear trees)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2850/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant, pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, les prix de retrait valables pour l'année 1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2850/72 of 29 December 1972 fixing the withdrawal prices valid for 1973 for fishery products listed in Appendix I under A and C of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2851/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, portant fixation des prix de référence valables pour l'année 1973 dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2851/72 of 29 December 1972 on fixing reference prices valid for 1973 in the fishery products sector)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2852/72 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves de poissons et de légumes (Com-

mission Regulation (EEC) 2852/72 of 29 December 1972 fixing the refund to production for olive oils used in making certain fish and vegetable preserves)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Décision 2853/72/CECA de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, modifiant la décision 5-59 du 21 janvier 1959, relative à la possibilité pour les entreprises charbonnières de différer le paiement des sommes dues au titre des prélèvements (Commission Decision 2853/72 (ECSC) of 29 December 1972 amending Decision 5-59 of 21 January 1959 concerning the scope for coal companies to defer remittance of sums due under levies)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Décision 2854/72/CECA de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1972, relative à la possibilité pour les entreprises charbonnières de différer le paiement des sommes dues au titre des prélèvements (Commission Decision 2854/72/ECSC of 29 December 1972 on the scope for coal companies to defer remittance of sums due under levies)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Regulation (EEC) 1/73 of the Council of 19 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff
L 1, 1.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 2/73 of the Commission of 2 January 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 3, 3.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 3/73 of the Commission of 2 January 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt
L 3, 3.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 4/73 of the Commission of 2 January 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 3, 3.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 5/73 of the Commission of 2 January 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 3, 3.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 6/73 of the Commission of 2 January 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 3, 3.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 7/73 of the Commission of 2 January 1973 applying the duty in the Common Customs Tariff to mandarines, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids originating in Spain
L 3, 3.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 8/73 of the Commission of 3 January 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 4, 4.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 9/73 of the Commission of 3 January 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt
L 4, 4.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 10/73 of the Commission of 3 January 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 4, 4.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 11/73 of the Commission of 3 January 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 4, 4.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 12/73 of the Commission of 3 January 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 4, 4.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 13/73 of the Commission of 3 January 1973 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 4, 4.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 14/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groat and meal
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 15/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 16/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 17/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 18/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 19/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 20/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 21/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 22/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 23/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 24/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 25/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 26/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 applying the duty in the Common Customs Tariff to certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 27/73 of the Commission of 4 January 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 5, 5.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 28/73 of the Commission of 5 January 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 6, 6.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 29/73 of the Commission of 5 January 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt
L 6, 6.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 30/73 of the Commission of 5 January 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 6, 6.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 31/73 of the Commission of 5 January 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 6, 6.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 32/73 of the Commission of 5 January 1973 fixing the import levies on olive oil
L 6, 6.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 33/73 of the Commission of 5 January 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 6, 6.1.1973

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Regulation (EEC) 217/73 of the Commission of 26 January 1973 concerning the transitional measures for the free circulation of goods
L 26, 31.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 218/73 of the Commission of 29 January 1973 on the calculation of the import price and the special import price for calves and adult bovine animals
L 26, 31.1.1973

Regulation (EEC) 219/73 of the Commission of 30 January 1973 altering the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 26, 31.1.1973

Missions and Representations

Missions de pays tiers (Haute-Volta, Grèce, Turquie, Yougoslavie) [Missions of non-Member countries (Upper Volta, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia)]
C 136, 29.12.1972

The Council

Directives and Decisions

72/424/CEE :
Décision du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, prorogeant le régime des prix minima (Council Decision of 19 December 1972 extending the minimum prices scheme)
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/425/CEE :
Directive du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1968, faisant obligation aux États membres de la CEE de maintenir un niveau minimum de stocks de pétrole brut et/ou de produits pétroliers (Council Directive of 19 December 1972 amending Council Directive of 20 December 1968 obliging Member States of the EEC to keep minimum stocks levels of crude oil and/or oil products)
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/426/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant la première directive du 23 juillet 1962 relative à l'établissement de certaines règles communes pour les transports internationaux (transport de marchandises par route pour le compte d'autrui) [Council Directive of 19 December 1972 amending the first Directive of 23 July 1962 on setting up certain joint rules for international transport (road freight haulage for others' account)]
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/427/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositions communes aux instruments de mesurage et aux méthodes de contrôle métrologique (Council Directive of 19 December 1972 amending Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning alignment of Member States' legislation on joint provisions for measuring apparatus and methods of metrological monitoring)]
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/428/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, relative à l'intervention du Fonds social européen en faveur de personnes qui quittent l'agriculture pour exercer une activité extra-agricole (Council Decision of 19 December 1972 on intervention by the European Social Fund in favour of people leaving the land to take up a non-agricultural occupation)
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/429/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, relative à l'intervention du Fonds social européen en faveur de personnes occupées dans le secteur du textile (Council Decision of 19 December 1972 on intervention by the European Social Fund in favour of people engaged in the textile sector)
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/430/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, modifiant la directive 72/166/CEE du Conseil, du 24 avril 1972, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'assurance de la responsabilité civile résultant de la circulation de véhicules automoteurs et au contrôle de l'obligation d'assurer cette responsabilité (Council Directive of 19 December 1972 amending Council Directive 72/166/EEC of 24 April 1972 on alignment of Member States' law covering insurance and civil responsibility for motor vehicle

traffic and checking the obligatory insurance of that responsibility)
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/431/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, relative au financement communautaire de certaines dépenses concernant l'aide alimentaire en faveur des républiques de la Haute-Volta, du Mali, du Niger, du Sénégal et du Tchad (Council Decision of 19 December 1972 on Community financing of some expenses incurred over food aid for Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Tchad)
L 291, 28.12.1972

72/432/CECA :

Décision, du 19 décembre 1972, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, réunis au sein du Conseil, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires concernant certains produits sidérurgiques originaires de pays en voie de développement (Decision of 19 December 1972 by the Member States' Government Representatives of the ECSC meeting within the Council, on opening, allocating and administering tariff quotas for some steel products originating from the developing countries)
L 296, 30.12.1972

72/433/CECA :

Décision, du 19 décembre 1972, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, réunis au sein du Conseil, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits sidérurgiques originaires de pays en voie de développement (Decision of 19 December 1972 by the Member States' Government Representatives of the ECSC, meeting within the Council, on opening tariff preferences for certain steel products originating from developing countries)
L 296, 30.12.1972

72/444/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 décembre 1972, portant huitième modification de la directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Council Directive of 26 December 1972 on the eighth Amendment of the Directive on alignment of Member States' law concerning preservatives which may be used food-stuffs for human consumption)
L 298, 31.12.1972

72/445/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 26 juin 1964, relative aux échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine, du fait de l'adhésion de nouveaux États membres à la Communauté (Council Directive of 28 December 1972 amending Council Directive of 26 June 1964 on inter-Community trade in beef and pork livestock, owing to the Accession of new Member States)
L 298, 31.12.1972

72/446/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 28 décembre 1972, arrêtant un programme communautaire de recherches dans le domaine des pestes porcines classique et africaine (Council Decision of 28 December 1972 adopting a Community research programme on common and African swinepest)
L 298, 31.12.1972

72/447/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 28 décembre 1972, reconduisant le règlement financier du 15 décembre 1969 fixant les modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes (Financial Regulation of 28 December 1972 renewing the Financial Regulation of 15 December 1969 fixing the terms for rendering and auditing accounts)
L 298, 31.12.1972

72/448/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 28 décembre 1972, portant dérogation, pour l'exercice 1972, à l'article 10 du règlement financier du 23 octobre 1961 relatif à l'établissement et à l'exécution du budget de recherches et d'investissement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique et à la responsabilité des ordonnateurs et comptables (Financial Regulation of 28 December 1972 on extending, for the fiscal year 1972, Article 10 of the Financial Regulation of 23 October 1961 on drawing up and applying the Community's atomic energy research and investment budget and on the responsibilities of controllers and accountants)
L 298, 31.12.1972

72/449/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 28 décembre 1972, portant dérogation, pour l'exercice 1972, à l'article 5 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 comptables (Financial Regulation of 28 December

1972 on extending for the financial year 1972 Article 5 of the Financial Regulation of 30 July 1968 concerning the drawing up and application of the Community budget and concerning the responsibilities of controllers and accountants)
L 298, 31.12.1972

72/450/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 28 décembre 1972, reconduisant le 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 comptables (Financial Regulation of 28 December 1972 renewing the Financial Regulation of 30 July 1968 on drawing up and applying the Community budget and on the responsibility of controllers and accountants)
L 298, 31.12.1972

72/451/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 30 octobre 1972, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume d'Afghanistan relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 30 October 1972 on concluding an Agreement between the Community and Afghanistan for supplying soft wheat as food aid)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume d'Afghanistan relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Agreement between the EEC and Afghanistan for supplying soft wheat as food aid)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume d'Afghanistan (Information on signature of the food aid Agreement between the EEC and Afghanistan)
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/452/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 30 octobre 1972, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république du Bangladesh relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 30 October 1972 on concluding an Agreement between the EEC and Bangladesh for supplying soft wheat as food aid)

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république du Bangladesh relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Agreement

between the EEC and Bangladesh for supplying soft wheat as food aid)

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république du Bangladesh (Information on signature of the food aid Agreement between the EEC and Bangladesh)
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/453/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 30 octobre 1972, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 30 October 1972 on concluding an Agreement between the EEC and the International Red Cross Committee for supplying soft wheat flour as food aid)

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de céréales à titre d'aide alimentaire en faveur des populations du Bangladesh (Agreement between the EEC and the International Red Cross Committee for supplying cereals as food aid for the people of Bangladesh)

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Information on signature of the food aid Agreement between the EEC and the International Red Cross Committee)
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/454/CEE :

Convention concernant la compétence judiciaire et l'exécution des décisions en matière civile et commerciale (Agreement concerning judicial authority and the enforcement of civil and commercial Decisions)
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/455/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1972, déterminant certaines mesures transitoires pour l'uniformisation progressive des régimes d'importation des États membres à l'égard des pays tiers (Council Decision of 19 December 1972 setting certain temporary measures for the progressive standardization of Member States' import systems vis-à-vis non-Member States)
L 299, 31.12.1972

Council Decision of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 adjusting the documents concerning the accession of the new Member States to the European Communities
L 2, 1.1.1973

Council Decision of 1 January 1973 altering the number of Members of the Commission
L 2, 1.1.1973

Council Decision of 1 January 1973 increasing the number of Advocates-General
L 2, 1.1.1973

Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 appointing Members of the Commission
L 2, 1.1.1973

Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 appointing the President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission
L 2, 1.1.1973

Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 appointing Judges and an Advocate-General to the Court of Justice
L 2, 1.1.1973

Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 appointing one Judge to the Court of Justice
L 2, 1.1.1973

Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 appointing one Advocate-General to the Court of Justice
L 2, 1.1.1973

73/4/ECSC, EEC, Euratom:

Financial Regulation of 18 January 1973 on special provisions to meet the cash requirements of the Communities within the framework of budgetary expenditure
L 19, 24.1.1973

Information

Communiqué (Communiqué)
C 136, 29.12.1972

Avis de concours général 65/Conseil (traducteurs adjoints d'expression danoise) [Notice of Open Competition 65/Council (Assistant Translators, mother tongue Danish)]

Annexe : version danoise (Appendix: Danish Version)
C 136, 29.12.1972

The Commission

Directives and Decisions

72/434/CEE :

Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars 1973 (Statistics on beef and veal for the processing industry for the period 1 January to 31 March 1973)
L 295, 30.12.1972

Décision 2821/72/CECA de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, fixant le taux des prélèvements pour l'exercice 1973 et modifiant la décision 3/52/CECA, du 23 décembre 1952, relative au montant et aux modalités d'application des prélèvements prévus aux articles 49 et 50 du traité CECA (Commission Decision 2821/72/ECSC of 22 December 1972 fixing the rate of levies for financial year 1973 and amending Decision 3/52/ECSC of 23 November 1952 concerning the application terms of levies set under Articles 49 and 50 of the ECSC Treaty)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/435/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au grand-duché de Luxembourg des primes versées pendant l'année 1971 pour l'arrachage des pommiers, des poiriers et des pêchers (Commission Decision of 22 November 1972 on reimbursement to Luxembourg by the EAGGF, Guidance Section of premiums paid for 1971 for the uprooting of apple, pear and peach trees)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/436/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1972, relative au régime français d'aides à la production des pâtes à papier, à la recherche papetière et forestière ainsi qu'au reboisement (Commission Decision of 6 December 1972 on the French aid scheme for paper pulp production, paper and timber research and afforestation)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/437/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1972, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation du froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 6 December 1972 noting that conditions set for mobilizing soft wheat for a national food aid project have been fulfilled)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/438/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la treizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 6 December 1972 setting the ceiling amount of the refund for the thirteenth partial tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/439/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1972, de ne pas donner suite à la quatorzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 13 December 1972 to discontinue the fourteenth partial tender for white sugar made under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/440/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant la décision 30/53 du 2 mai 1953 relative aux pratiques interdites par l'article 60, paragraphe 1, du traité dans le marché commun du charbon et de l'acier (Commission Decision of 22 December 1972 amending Decision 30/53 of 2 May 1953 concerning practices, prohibited by Article 60(1) of the Treaty, in the common coal and steel market)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/441/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant la décision 31/53 relative aux conditions de publicité des barèmes de prix et conditions de vente pratiqués par les entreprises de l'industrie de l'acier (Commission Decision of 22 December 1972 amending Decision 31/53 on conditions for publicizing price scales and scale terms used by the coal and steel companies)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/442/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, modifiant la décision 4/53 relative aux conditions de

publicité des barèmes de prix et conditions de vente pratiqués par les entreprises des industries du charbon et du minerai de fer (Commission Decision of 22 December 1972 amending Decision 4/53 on conditions for publicizing price scales and scale terms used by the coal and steel companies)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/443/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, relative à l'alignement des ventes de charbon dans le Marché commun (Commission Decision of 22 December 1972 on the alignment of coal sales in the Common Market)
L 297, 30.12.1972

72/456/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1972, relative à la méthode établissant le montant à déduire des aides payées en application de l'article 10 du règlement (CEE) 804/68 lorsque des aides sont également accordées au babeurre (Commission Decision of 8 December 1972 on the method of setting the amount to be deducted from aid paid in application of Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) 804/68 when aid is also granted for buttermilk)
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/457/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1972, relative à une procédure d'application de l'article 86 du traité instituant la Communauté économique européenne (IV/26 911 — ZOJA/CSC - ICI) [Commission Decision of 14 December 1972 on an application procedure of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.911—ZOJA/CSC - ICI)]
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/458/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume des Pays-Bas, des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'arrachage des pommiers, des poiriers et des pêchers (Commission Decision of 22 December 1972 on reimbursement to the Netherlands by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, of premiums paid in 1970 for the uprooting of apple, pear and peach trees)
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/459/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, 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 1972 authorizing France to defer application of CCT charges on seed potatoes)
L 299, 31.12.1972

72/460/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, adressé au gouvernement de la République française au sujet du projet d'arrêté fixant les conditions d'application de l'article R 55 du code de la route relatives au poids total roulant autorisé des véhicules (Commission Opinion of 22 December 1972 addressed to the French Government concerning the draft Decree fixing application terms of Article R 55 of the highway code on the total authorized driving weight for vehicles)
L 299, 31.12.1972

73/1/ECSC, EEC, Euratom:

Commission Decision of 6 January 1973 amending the provisional rules of procedure of the Commission of 6 July 1967
L 7, 6.1.1973

73/2/ECSC, EEC, Euratom:

Commission Decision of 6 January 1973 on delegation of signature
L 7, 6.1.1973

73/3/EEC:

Commission Decision of 10 January 1973 authorizing the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to diodes falling within heading 85.21 ex D of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 13, 16.1.1973

73/8/EEC:

Commission Decision of 8 January 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the eighth individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72
L 23, 29.1.1973

73/9/EEC:

Commission Decision of 8 January 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the twelfth individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72
L 23, 29.1.1973

73/5/EEC:

Commission Decision of 24 January 1973 authorizing the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to sewing machine heads for industrial use falling within heading 84.41 A I ex b), ex II, ex III of the

Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 24, 30.1.1973

73/6/EEC:

Commission Decision of 24 January 1973 authorizing the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to ball, roller or needle roller bearings falling within heading 84.62 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 24, 30.1.1973

73/7/EEC:

Commission Decision of 24 January 1973 authorizing the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to motor-cycles (weighing not more than 170 kg) falling within heading ex 87.09 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 24, 30.1.1973

The European Development Fund

Approbation de projets financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Approval of projects financed by the European Development Fund)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1063 de la république du Zaïre (Institut national pour l'étude et la recherche agronomique — INERA), pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED [Call for tender 1063 by Zaire (National Institute for Agronomic Studies and Research — INERA) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF]
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 1064 de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire, relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour l'exécution du revêtement de la route San Pedro-Issia (Call for tender 1064 by the Ivory Coast, concerning preselection of companies allowed to compete in the limited call for tender to be put out later on surfacing the San Pedro-Issia road)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1065 de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1065 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1066 de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1066 by the Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1067 lancé par la République malgache, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1067 by Malagasy for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1068 de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1068 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres-concours 1069 lancé par la République rwandaise, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1069 by Ruanda for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1070 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1070 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1071 lancé par la République française — territoire de la Polynésie, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1071 by France (Polynesia Territory) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1072 lancé par la république de Mauritanie (Call for tender 1072 by Mauretania)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Modificatif à l'avis d'adjudication-concours 1053 (Amendment to call for tender 1053)
C 135, 28.12.1972

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C 135, 28.12.1972

Résultat d'une présélection (Appel à la concurrence 1042) [Result of pre-selection (Call for tender 1042)]
C 135, 28.12.1972

Information 18 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali, concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par la FED (Information notice 18 on a call for tender by Mali concerning minor projects financed by the EDF)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Information on exchange rates used for the operations of the European Development Fund (EDF)
C 1, 15.1.1973

Public Works Contracts

Marchés publics de travaux (directive du Conseil 71/305/CEE du 26 juillet 1971 complétée par la directive du Conseil 72/277/CEE du 26 juillet 1972)
[Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supported by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)]

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L 292, 29.12.1972

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

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L 11, 12.1.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

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L 12, 13.1.1973

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L 14, 17.1.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
L 15, 18.1.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
L 19, 24.1.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
L 21, 26.1.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
L 22, 27.1.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedure

Restricted procedure
L 26, 31.1.1973

Communications

Déclaration de la Commission du 7 décembre 1972
Commission Declaration of 7 December 1972

Projet de règlement (CEE) .../73 de la Commission, du ... 1973, relatif aux méthodes de coopération administrative destinées à assurer pendant la période de transition la libre circulation des marchandises dans les échanges entre la Communauté dans sa composition originariaire et les nouveaux États membres et dans les échanges entre les nouveaux États membres (Draft Commission Regulation (EEC.../73 of ... 1973 on methods of administrative cooperation over the transition period to ensure the free movement of goods between the original Six and the new Member States and in trade between the new Members)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Avis de clôture de la procédure antidumping/antisubventions concernant certains tubes d'acier d'Espagne (Notice of closure of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning Spanish steel tubing)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Agrément de demandes de concours du Fonds social européen au titre de l'article 5 de la décision du Conseil du 1^{er} février 1971 portant réforme du Fonds social (Acceptance of requests for European Social Fund aid under Article 5 of the Council Decision at 1 February 1971 on recasting the Social Fund)
C 135, 28.12.1972

Aides des États (art. 92 à 94 du traité CEE) (State Aids (art. 92-94 of EEC Treaty))
C 136, 30.12.1972

List of week numbers to be used in 1973 on eggs and egg packages in accordance with Article 17(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) 1619/68 of 15 October 1968 on marketing standards for eggs
C 2, 16.1.1973

Notification of the Commission by virtue of Article 4 on Council Regulation (EEC) 2763/72 of 19 December 1972
C 2, 16.1.1973

Notification of the Commission by virtue of Article 4 on Council Regulation (EEC) 2763/72 of 19 December 1972
C 2, 16.1.1973

Information

Communiqué (Communiqué)
C 137, 30.12.1972

Avis de concours pour traducteurs adjoints COM/LA/90 bis (Notice of competition for Assitant Translators COM/LA/90a)
C 137, 30.12.1972

Avis de concours général COM/LA/63 (interprètes) [Notice of competition COM/LA/63 (interpreters)]
C 137, 30.12.1972

Avis de concours pour secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes COM/C/82-83, COM/C/84-85, COM/C/86-87, COM/C/88-89 publiés au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes C 130 du 12 décembre 1972 (Notice of competition for shorthand-typists and typists COM/C/82-83, COM/C/84-85, COM/C/86-87, COM/C/88-89 published in the EEC Official Journal C 130 of 12 December 1972)
C 137, 30.12.1972

Avis de concours pour commis COM/C/79 publié au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes C 127 du 5 décembre 1972 (Notice of competition for clerks COM/C/79 published in the EEC Official Journal C 127 of 5 December 1972)
C 137, 30.12.1972

A competition COM/S/A 301 for Administrators (grade bracket A 7/A 6) to be held by the Commission of the European Communities, for Danish nationals only
C 1, 15.1.1973

A competition COM/S/C 301-302 for Shorthand-Typists/Secretaries and Typists (grade brackets C 3/C 2 and C 5/C 4) to be held by the Commission of the European Communities, for Danish nationals only
C 1, 15.1.1973

Amendment to the standing invitation to tender for the Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau (VIB), The Hague, for the sale of butter at a reduced price for processing into products falling within heading 19.08, and subheading ex 18.06 B, ex 18.01 D, ex 21.07 C, and ex 21.07 F of the Common Customs Tariff
C 2, 16.1.1973

Amendment to the standing invitation to tender for the Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA) for the sale of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
C 2, 16.1.1973

Amendment to the standing invitation to tender for the Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) for the sale of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
C 2, 16.1.1973

Amendment to the standing invitation to tender for the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) for the sale of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
C 2, 16.1.1973

The Court of Justice

Decrees

Arrêt de la Cour (Première Chambre), du 13 juillet 1972, dans l'affaire 29-71 : Luigi Vellozzi contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Decree (First Chamber) of 13 July 1972 in Case 29-71 Luigi Vellozzi vs. the EEC Commission)
C 136, 29.12.1972

Arrêt de la Cour, du 25 octobre 1972, dans l'affaire 96-71 : Société de personnes à responsabilité limitée de droit belge R. et V. Haegeman contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Decree of 25 October 1972 in Case 96-71: R. & V. Haegeman SARL (under Belgian law) vs. the EEC Commission)
C 136, 29.12.1972

Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre), du 22 novembre 1972, dans l'affaire 19-72 : M. Rudolf Thomik contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Court Decree (Second Chamber) of 22 November 1972 in Case 19-72: Mr Rudolf Thomik vs. the EEC Commission)

Economic and Social committee

Information

Communiqué (Communiqué)
C 139, 31.12.1972

Avis de concours général: (Notice of open competition:)

CES/81/72 (administrateurs d'expression allemande)
[CES/81/72 (Administrators German speaking)]

CES/92/72 (administrateurs d'expression néerlandaise)
[CES/92/72 (Administrators Dutch speaking)]

CES/82/72 (traducteurs adjoints d'expression française)
[CES/82/72 (Translators, mother tongue French)]

CES/83/72 (traducteurs adjoints d'expression allemande)
[CES/83/72 (Translators, mother tongue German)]

CES/94/72 (traducteurs adjoints d'expression italienne)
[CES/94/72 (Translators, mother tongue Italian)]

CES/95/72 (traducteurs adjoints d'expression néerlandaise)
[CES/95/72 (Translators, mother tongue Dutch)]

CES/74/72 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression française)
[CES/74/72 (Shorthand typists, mother tongue French)]

CES/75/72 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression allemande)
[CES/75/72 (Shorthand typists, mother tongue German)]

CES/96/72 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression italienne)
[CES/96/72 (Shorthand typists, mother tongue Italian)]

CES/97/72 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression néerlandaise)
[CES/97/72 (Shorthand typists, mother tongue Dutch)]

CES/76/72 (dactylographes d'expression française)
[CES/76/72 (Typists, mother tongue French)]

CES/77/72 (dactylographes d'expression allemande)
[CES/77/72 (Typists, mother tongue German)]

CES/78/72 (dactylographes d'expression italienne)
[CES/78/72 (Typists, mother tongue Italian)]

CES/79/72 (dactylographes d'expression néerlandaise)
[CES/79/72 (Typists, mother tongue Dutch)]

C 139, 3.2.972

Communiqué (Communiqué)
C 139, 31.12.1972