



Bulletin
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The Bulletin of the European Communities gives details every month (eleven numbers per year) of the activities of the Commission and of the other Community institutions. It is edited by the Secretariat of the Commission of the European Communities (rue de la Loi 200, 1040 Brussels) in the official languages of the Community and also in Spanish. In view of certain technical difficulties the Danish edition will begin publication at a later date.

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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.

Note to Readers

The typographical presentation of this number of the Bulletin differs from that adopted since Bulletin No 1-1973, because of technical difficulties encountered. We apologize to all our readers for this irregularity.

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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Mr Claude Cheysson, New Member of the Commission

By decision of the Government Representatives of the Member States, meeting on 19 April 1973 in Brussels, Mr Claude Cheysson was appointed member of the Commission of the European Communities up to and including 5 January 1977.¹ Mr Cheysson replaces Mr Jean-François Deniau who on 12 April 1973 was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs charged with cooperation in the French government which was constituted as a result of the elections of March 1973.²

Mr Claude Cheysson was born 16 April 1920 and was educated at the 'École polytechnique', and the 'École nationale d'administration'. In 1948, he became administrator for Foreign Affairs and assumed successively the functions of Head of the liaison service with the German Federal authorities in Bonn in 1949 and councillor to the President of the government of Vietnam from 1952 to 1954. In the meantime he was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he became assistant principal secretary and the principal secretary to Mr Pierre Mendès-France, President of the Council (June 1954 - January 1955) before becoming technical councillor of Mr Alain Savary (1956). Councillor for Foreign Affairs, he then became First Secretary of the French Embassy in London (1956), general secretary of the Commission for technical cooperation in Africa (1957-1962), General Director of the 'Organisme technique de mise en valeur des richesses du sous-sol saharien' (1962-1965) and then General Director of the Organization for industrial cooperation. Plenipotentiary minister, he was nominated Ambassador of France to Indonesia (1966-1970) and he became President of the 'Directoire de l'entreprise minière et chimique' before becoming a member of the Commission of the European Communities in April 1973. Decorations: Officier de la Légion d'honneur, Croix de guerre 1939-1945 and T.O.E.

Within the framework of the Commission Mr Claude Cheysson will undertake the assignments of his predecessor namely development aid, budgets and financial control.

¹ Press Communiqué published by the General Secretariat of the Conference of the Government Representatives of the Member States and OJ L 125 of 11.5.1973.

² For biography of Mr Deniau, see Bull. EC. 12-1972, Part I, Chap. 1.



1ST PART

**DOCUMENTS, FACTS
AND STUDIES**

Application of the Summit Decisions

The work undertaken by the Commission in order to assure the application of the decisions taken at the Summit Conference of October 1972 has already given rise in a series of domains to the adoption of proposals, communications and action programmes which were transmitted to the Council in April 1973 and at the beginning of the following month.

The putting into operation of the declaration published by the Conference of Heads of State or Government is of a global character and proposes coordinated action concerning a number of the points raised at the Summit Conference and constitutes the first stage of their application.

The extensive scope of the documents prepared by the Commission is significant and indicates the lines which it is intended to follow. Three essential factors are established. In the first place, the Commission has followed very closely the list of priorities set forth in the final declaration of the Conference by approving during the month of April documents concerning: the implementation of an Economic and Monetary Union, Social policy, the problems of environment, energy policy, the future relations with the AASM States and a number of developing States of the Commonwealth and the preparation of multilateral negotiations within the framework of the GATT. At the same time the preparation of two other documents was completed and they were ready for adoption during the month of May and they concerned regional policy and industrial and technological policy.

Secondly, it is significant that the propositions of the Commission which appear to be

fragmentary if they are examined separately, considered in their entirety constitute the basis of a coordinated effort worked out on the basis of a precise working programme which envisages the establishment of priority action and the means for a putting into operation of the objectives laid down. Finally, the Community character of the proposed programmes, in line with the decision of the Summit Conference, is underlined. The policies to be developed can only be the result of a common effort.

The political importance of the action programmes, the guidelines and the priorities proposed by the Commission explains the publication, in the first part of the Bulletin of the European Communities, of the analysis of four of the propositions concerning: Economic and Monetary Union, the Social action programme, environment and the preparation of negotiations with the AASM and the countries which may be associated with it (countries of the Commonwealth envisaged in the special protocol annexed to the acts of admission). It was not considered possible, or desirable, to give a résumé of the documents which were already considerably condensed concerning the 'Guidelines and priority actions for a Community Energy policy' and the 'working out of a global conception in view of the approaching multilateral negotiations' in the framework of the GATT (The Nixon Round). The complete texts of these documents as well as the texts of the four other documents will be published in full in the form of separate Supplements. As far as the report on the regional problems of the enlarged Community is concerned and also the Industrial and Technological action programme, they will also be published as Supplements and will be analysed in the Bulletin 5-1973, since they were adopted in May.

1. Changeover to the Second Stage of the Economic and Monetary Union

Economic and Monetary Union

1101. On 19 April, the Commission adopted a Communication which was presented to the Council on 30 April, concerning an action programme for the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union. The second stage will begin on 1 January 1974 and end on 31 December 1976. The time table was fixed taking into account the intention expressed during the Summit Conference of October 1972, to transform the whole of the relations of the Member States into an European Union and to submit this subject to a new Summit Conference to be held in 1976.

After the evaluation of the results of the first stage, concrete proposals were advanced for the putting into operation of the second stage. The Proposals also concerned the effective responsibilities which must be assumed by the Community institutions to permit the efficient putting into operation of the action programme.

Evaluation of the progress during the first stage

1102. The evaluation of progress made during the first stage shows that only modest results were obtained. The coordination of short term economic policies had not given the results which had been hoped for. The principle of preliminary consultations was not always respected. As far as fiscal harmonization was concerned, progress was slow, it was only in January 1973 that the VAT system was finally generalized in the six original Member States of the Community. As far as the liberation of capital was concerned no progress was made and there was even a recession. It was only possible to implement the first elements of

structural policies. For the foreign exchange policy, after the vicissitudes of the dollar crisis, the Community system began to function, but difficulties arose very soon and three Member Countries were not able to participate in the joint 'floating' practised by the others.

On certain points the results of the first stage have been disappointing. It is necessary, however, in order to appreciate them, to take into account the objective difficulties met with especially by reason of the instability of international environment and the complexity of the enterprise. On the whole, the substance of the Community was preserved.

The conclusions to be drawn from the results of the first stage can be summarized as follows:

- apart from their formal aspect, the actions undertaken during the first stage must be consolidated and rigorously applied;
- structural and regional policies must be attended to by priority in order to permit the convergence of the economies of the Member States;
- in certain important domains, the stage of simple coordination must be brought to a conclusion and effective responsibilities must be exercised at Community level;
- in order to make the objectives of this enterprise better understood and to make them acceptable for all, the main economic and social forces should be associated more and more with the programme.

¹ The text of this Communication will be published in the form of a Supplement (5/73) Bull. EC.

Programme of action for the second stage

Guidelines

1103. The choice of actions to be undertaken in the course of the second stage should be based on a number of principles:

- to show the necessity of the efficient functioning of the Union;
- the respect of the principle of parallelism in the different domains in order to assure a cohesion of actions;
- to strengthen the Community solidarity necessary so that the process of the Union may develop without clashes;
- the actions should assure a continuity as far as the actions already engaged, or decided upon, are concerned and those which are necessary for the final implementation of the Union;
- amelioration of the process of decision at Community level.

Furthermore, a number of fundamental objectives will be the subject of Community action for the second stage, three of which appear to have particular importance: measures against inflation, individualization vis-à-vis the exterior, the pursuit of an appropriate development policy. Consultations with the social partners will be intensified in order to improve the knowledge of the problems linked with economic integration in Europe. An Institute of the European Communities for economic analysis and research will be set up.

Global policies

1104. Adjustable quantitative estimates for five years will be established for the principal economic sectors. A directive

envisaging the promotion of stability, growth and full employment in the Community will permit the implementation of some of the actions detailed above.

The coordination of budgetary policies will be reinforced thanks particularly to the regular examination of the execution of public budgets, a permanent concentration concerning the financing of budgetary balances and the harmonization of certain national instruments some of which could be utilized by the intermediary of Community procedures.

In the monetary domain the Community is characterized by the following elements:

- (i) reinforced coordination of internal monetary policies and, for international monetary relations, a common action with one single spokesman;
- (ii) the generalization of all the currencies of the Community and the maintenance of a system of Community exchange relations which will permit the conservation and amelioration of the results obtained by the agreement on the reduction of margins;
- (iii) exchanges rates fixed within the Community but adjustable in the framework of Community procedure;
- (iv) a common exchange policy vis-à-vis outside countries;
- (v) a sufficient protection for the whole of the Community concerning movements of capital with outside countries and the progressive liberalization of inter-Community movements;
- (vi) the efficient functioning of the Monetary Cooperation Fund, which will be supplied with Community currencies and reserve elements;
- (vii) the putting into operation of a monetary unit of account able to exercise progressively certain functions of a currency.

Structural policies

1105. In order to ensure a global coherence, the structural policies to be implemented should come within the framework of the medium term economic plans of the Community.

The Commission advances the following proposals as the first step towards a Community regional policy: creation of a regional development Fund in order to correct the principal regional disequilibriums in the enlarged Community and the coordination of national regional policies and the creation of a regional development committee.

As far as *social policy* is concerned, the decisions of the countries should be preceded by consultations at Community level. A certain number of proposals can be envisaged concerning notably the guarantee of revenue during professional re-adaptation or due to the lack of work.

For *fiscal policy*, the harmonization of the main elements of the value added tax and of some excise duties will be pursued. For direct taxation, the Commission will present in effect proposals concerning the fiscal regimes applicable to inter-Community amalgamations and to parent companies and their branches in different Member States.

The free circulation of *capital movements* in the interior of the Community is an essential objective of the development of the Community and its implementation will be favoured by the application by the Community as a whole of the same type of strategy concerning outside countries. Access to the national financial markets by other nationals of the Community will be progressively opened up.

The *Community budget* must constitute one of the elements of the dispositions envisaged for the second stage. During this stage the new functions attributed to the Community budget should by priority concern social transfers and regional equilibrium.

Principal institutional aspects

1106. Taking into account the action programme set forth above, new responsibilities should be assumed by the Community. These responsibilities can be exercised in the framework the competences attributed to the Community institutions by the Treaty of Rome.

During the course of the second stage, the Community institutions must be enabled to exercise their responsibilities concerning economic and monetary affairs with efficacy and rapidly. The decision procedures and the functioning of the institutions must be improved in this sense. In addition to the practical measures which may be undertaken, the efficacy and rapidity of Community action depends on the attribution of wider executive powers to the Commission.

Furthermore, in the practical measures which it intends to undertake for the amelioration of relations with the European Parliament, the Commission underlines the following points:

(i) the double consultation procedure for important regulations of a general character, which the Commission had already proposed, should be instituted by agreement between the interested institutions from the beginning of the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union according to formulae to be defined;

2. Guidelines for a social action programme

(ii) in certain cases, for the adoption of important regulations of a general character deriving from the application of Article 235, the Council should declare its intention to direct all its efforts to finding a solution in agreement with the European Parliament. In order to facilitate such an agreement, the Commission will prepare new solutions of the problem;

(iii) before the 30 June, the Commission will put forward its proposals for the reinforcement of the powers of the Parliament concerning budgetary matters as from the financial year for 1975.

1201. On 18 April 1973 the Commission approved the 'Guidelines for a social action programme'¹ which was presented to the Council the next day and which includes a series of recommendations concerning action which must be undertaken in the social domain as a result of the mandate given by the Conference of the Heads of State or of Government held in Paris in October 1972. In this programme the Commission puts forward a series of wide reaching and detailed suggestions for the promotion of fuller and better employment, the amelioration of working and living conditions and for ensuring that the social partners participate in economic and social decisions in the Community.

The Commission considers that the objective to be attained is the application of the first stage of a European Social Union, which should be implemented at the latest before the end of the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union. This preliminary report will constitute the basis of discussions in the Council and at the tripartite conference with the social partners which will be held in June 1973. The report will also be sent to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Final proposals will be submitted in the Autumn.

Full and better employment

1202. Among the suggestions of the Commission the following should be noted:

(i) contributions of the Community concerning employment bonuses in view of the creation of new jobs in under-developed or declining regions;

¹ The complete text will be published as a Supplement (4/73) Bull. EC.

(ii) subsidies, by means of Community credits, in favour of the setting up by the Member States of systems for professional re-conversion including guarantees against losses in revenue;

(iii) a European centre for professional formation to be created by decision of the Council. A decision which must be made before July 1974;

(iv) the adoption for the 31 December 1974, by the Community institutions of definite measures intended to assure migrant workers on the subject of social protection, reception and formation centres and also concerning education and housing;

(v) furthermore as far as the problems of female workers are concerned national committees should be created in the Member States where they are not already in existence and a permanent committee which will be charged with assisting the Commission in the domain of coordination at Community level. This Committee should express an opinion for July 1974 concerning improvements on the subjects of access to employment, promotion, formation, paid holidays for maternity, crèches and the flexibility of working hours;

(vi) for young people leaving school, Community credits could be assigned to promote the setting up of national systems with the intention of completing the formation of those who have not succeed in obtaining work. A 'pre-salary' and financial aid for mobility have also been suggested;

(vii) similar Community aids could also be granted in favour of measures to guarantee to old workers the loss of revenues due to premature retirement as well as for the establishment of pilot centres for the formation of instructors charged with professional re-adaptation of handicapped workers;

(viii) a permanent system of collaboration between the Commission and the national employment services should be set up for the 1 January 1974. Experiences on the subject of finding employment by means of the use of computers should be encouraged and could be extended later to other parts of the Community.

Amelioration of living and working conditions

1203. The objectives include a more equitable distribution of revenue and wealth, the extension of the social security policy and of action intended to combat the de-humanization of the organization and methods of work. The Commission considers that the following initiatives are necessary:

(i) examination of the question of minimum wages and the conclusions to be drawn from this study by the Commission for the 31 December 1974;

(ii) the putting into operation of the principle of 'equal work, equal wages' for men and women. The Commission will shortly make a report of the situation existing at the end of 1972 and will undertake the necessary initiatives. Another report will recommend improvements in national programmes concerning the establishment of a patrimony for workers;

(iii) definitive proposals in view to the extension of social protection to categories of the population which are not covered, or insufficiently covered, by the systems at present in force;

(iv) a study of the possibility of Community aid concerning unemployment benefits. Conclusions to be drawn from this study by the Commission for the 31 December 1974;

3. Environment: Objectives, Principles and Urgent Measures

- (v) pilot programmes concerning social housing, especially for migrant workers;
- (vi) studies to be undertaken immediately with the collaboration of the social partners with a view to the abolition of chain production by sector and on a Community basis.

Participation of the social partners in decision making

1204. The Commission recalls the fact that it has already made proposals on this subject in its proposal to the Council concerning Community company statutes and in a fifth directive concerning the harmonization of company law. Furthermore, the Commission considers that the following actions are necessary:

- (i) the extension of the competence of the Permanent Employment Committee;
- (ii) the holding of special conferences at Community level on an *ad hoc* basis to examine the problems of employment;
- (iii) aid to European union organizations for the promotion of their services of formation and information concerning Community affairs. The Commission suggests the setting up of a Labour Institute.

1301. The presentation of a policy and an action programme of the European Communities concerning environment leads directly to the consideration of the problems of civilization and the examination of the nature of its expansion, its finalities and the possibilities of making men happier in spite of the inequalities which the development of civilization have left in existence and which are sometimes even on the increase between continents, regions and individuals.

The development of industrial society has permitted an ever increasing number of individuals to improve their standard of living and often to live in better conditions. However, this progress has only been made in a limited number of areas of the world, that is to say, in the industrialized countries. Nearly two thirds of the population of the world are still in great misery and suffer from malnutrition.

Even in the industrialized countries, a certain number of inequalities and 'pockets of poverty' are still in existence.

Furthermore, the abundance of goods produced and consumed has created other types of problems such as: the deterioration of ecological equilibriums by the appearance of phenomena of pollution which become more and more serious, the deterioration of the framework and conditions of living, organized more with the objective of facilitating production than to the giving of real satisfaction to the supposed beneficiaries of the growth in production.

These main general problems of civilization concern all the countries of the world. The Community can play an important rôle in research and the putting into operation of solutions on a world wide scale.

Therefore, the Commission recently made proposals for guaranteed assuring resources

for the developing countries with which the Community is associated.¹ Similarly, negotiations will be opened up within the framework of the GATT² with the final objective of improving the standard of living of the populations, to ensure full employment and to further increase the movement of men, capital and goods on an international level.

1302. These initiatives, important as they are, must be accompanied by specific measures to be undertaken in the framework of a common policy and by national policies in order to check the process of degradation occurring in our natural surroundings and working conditions and to improve the latter.

That is the object of the programme adopted by the Commission on 10 April 1973.³ This programme takes into account not only the previous initiatives of the Commission (First Communication of July 1971, Second Communication of March 1972) but also the results of the Bonn Conference (October 1972), the opinions expressed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and the work undertaken by the groups of the Council since April 1972.

The programme is in two parts: the first defines the objectives and principles of an environment policy in the Community and sets forth in a general manner the action to be undertaken at Community level during the next two years; the second gives a detailed description of such actions.

This programme constitutes a whole series of concrete and realistic tasks to be undertaken together by the Community and the Member States to protect and improve environment while pursuing at the same time the policy of

raising the standard of living and of full employment.

As was stressed by the Heads of State or of Government at the Paris Summit Conference, the programme is also intended to put economic progress to the service of man.

Objectives and principles

1303. Environment Policy in the Community must include actions intended to:

- Prevent, reduce and, as far as possible, suppress the ill effects of pollution and nuisances on environment;
- supervise the efficient administration of natural resources, the equilibrium of ecological systems and the protection of the biosphere;
- the orientation of development in function of quality exigencies by improving working and living conditions;
- improvement of geographical distribution of activities and of housing and of conditions of transport to combat, in particular, the baneful consequences of the growing concentration of the population in the towns;
- the organization of cooperation with States outside the Community in the search of common solutions to the problems of environment posed by economic and industrial development.

This policy should be inspired by a certain number of principles. In the first place, it is necessary to avoid as far as possible the creation of pollutions and nuisances and,

¹ Bull. EC 4-1973, points 1401 to 1407 and Supplement 1/73 - Bull. EC.

² Supplement 2/73 - Bull. EC.

³ The complete text of this document will be published in Supplement 3/73 - Bull. EC.

creation of pollutions and nuisances and, more generally, the deterioration of living conditions rather than to take steps subsequently by measures of a curative character, to reduce the harmful effects of the decisions made. It is also necessary to orientate technical progress, research and, more generally, the measures to be undertaken in economic and social domains towards the need of protection and amelioration of environment.

Furthermore, serious education and information action should be undertaken not only for the public in general but, particularly for those in positions of responsibility and at all levels in order that individuals may be made aware of their role vis-à-vis environment.

In the second place, it is necessary that those responsible for pollution should support the cost of the measures taken to combat the pollution that they have caused. This does not, however, exclude temporary measures to permit economy to adapt itself to the new conditions imposed, in particular as far as old installations are concerned.

Thirdly, it should be remembered that the solutions of the problems of environment should be envisaged taking into account their consequences at an international level and to see to it that the activities engaged in one State will not degrade environment in another State. It is also necessary not to be the victims of an excess of rigour or of laxity of other States making up world collectivity. Within the Community, the environment policies must be harmonized but without preventing Member States who wish to go ahead, to take, in certain cases, more rigorous measures than others, but avoiding at the same time the possibility that such measures could create a new source of protectionism of which the inconveniences for society would be more important than the malpractices which it was wished to eliminate.

Action programme

1304. Three main categories of action are envisaged: actions intended to reduce pollutions; actions intended to improve living conditions in a more positive manner; actions to be undertaken in the framework of international organizations.

Actions concerning the *reduction of pollutions* should envisage, on the one hand, the establishment of a framework of common references and methods at a Community level by the working out, for example, of scientific criteria, common methods for the definition of the quality objectives of environment, etc. and on the other hand, the undertaking of common measures against pollution. It is especially necessary to normalize the measuring methods and techniques, to lay down the common sanitary norms, to harmonize the specifications of polluting products, to undertake certain sectoral action for the industries which cause most pollution, etc. It is also necessary to undertake common initiatives in specialized international organizations, with a view to combatting the pollution of the seas which is a cause of grave concern, and, in particular, to envisage the creation of an international organization with the power to impose sanctions and with the effective means of control of the respect of international conventions.

Actions concerning the *improvement of environment* consist of the undertaking of a certain number of measures in the framework of common sectorial policies. The proposals of the Commission should be recalled on this subject in favour of hill-farming and the proposal which is under preparation concerning the encouragement of re-forestation. Furthermore, the Commission will present, before the end of the year,

4. Renewal and Enlargement of the Association

Environment

a proposition for the creation of a Foundation for the amelioration of working and living conditions which unites the project for an European Institute of environment proposed by the Commission and that of the proposal for the creation of a Foundation for the amelioration of working and living conditions made by France at the Summit Conference.

Finally, the Commission proposes to undertake a certain number of tasks with the object of establishing directing principles concerning urbanization, the amelioration of working conditions in the framework of social policy and the promotion of education and information of the public.

The Community and its Member States should also take *action within the framework of international organizations* in order to be able, in certain cases, to initiate an exchange of views and experiences on a wider scale and, if necessary, to make known the specific interests of the Community in the work carried out by these organizations.

This work must be carried out during the next two years and will necessitate close cooperation between the Commission and the Member States. The implementation of the programme will be the first concrete manifestation of the political desire expressed during the Paris Conference to seek the creation not only of an Economic Community but rather a human community.

Preparation of the Negotiations with the AASM and a number of developing countries of the Commonwealth

1401. For 15 years, the European Economic Community and 18 African States and Malagasy have organized a real cooperation and development policy initiated by the Treaty of Rome and developed and completed by the two Yaoundé conventions by the setting up of a complete ensemble of instruments for commercial and financial cooperation within the framework of joint institutions respecting the autonomy of all the interested parties.

This policy of association, enlarged by the entry of Mauritius has been completed by the Arusha agreement instituting an association without financial and technical cooperation with three East African States.

The Summit Conference of October 1972 stated that 'the Community must, without changing the advantages in favour of the countries with which it has particular relations, respond even more than in the past to the expectations of the developing countries. With this objective in view, the Council attaches an essential importance to the policy of association as has been confirmed in the adhesion treaty.'

The enlarged Community has offered, by the dispositions annexed to Protocol 22 of the acts of adhesion, to 20 countries of the Commonwealth situated in Africa, Caribbean and the Indian and Pacific Oceans the possibility of negotiating with the Community their future relations within the framework either of association agreements or commercial agreements.

1402. Since the conventions of Yaoundé and Arusha expire the 31 January 1975 and, therefore the status quo of which the countries envisaged in Protocol 22 were the beneficiaries, it had been expressly envisaged, at the request of the interested African countries, that negotiations for the renewal of the agreements should begin the 1 August 1973 at the latest. In order to respect the engagements which it has already undertaken, the Community must on that occasion succeed in a synthesis between the maintenance of the whole of the advantages which have been acquired and guaranteed to the actual partners of the Association on the one hand, and on the other hand, proceed with a real renovation of the Association which by reason of its enlargement implies important re-adaptations and additional dispositions.

1403. In order to permit all the interested countries to prepare the position which they wish to take up with a full knowledge of the facts available, the Commission set out in a Memorandum¹ what, from its point of view, could be the essentials of a model for association agreements which would be in line with the preoccupations of the interested countries. By acting in this way, the Commission had in no way the intention of limiting the negotiations but was concerned rather with the intention of establishing a definitive basis for negotiations which cannot be considered as the presentation of preliminary conditions.

In this way, all the countries which consider that they have an interest in the model for association, will be able to take part in the negotiations which will commence the 1 August 1973, in conformity with Protocol 22 of the act of adhesion. It is understood that other formulae envisaged in the Protocol can be negotiated, when it is opportune, by

the Community with the countries who wish to bring them forward.

The main lines of this model for association, worked out on the basis of the experience acquired and taking into account the wishes of the future partners, as far as they are known, can be summed up as follows:

Trade

1404. As far as trade is concerned, the Commission proposes the maintenance of a free trade regime, which alone guarantees to the Associated States (and in conformity with the regulations of the GATT) free access to the markets of the Community and which represents the contractual engagements of the association.

But, in the opinion of the Commission, this regime must not necessarily involve preferential treatment in favour of the Community. The free trade zones created between the Community and the Associated States should in no way impede the liberty of the Associated States in their policy concerning outside countries with which they wish to enter into agreement, if they so desire, either unilaterally or by negotiation, the granting of the same duty free régime as that agreed with the Community. Indeed, this policy constitutes for most of the States in question, an important element of negotiation which they can bring into evidence in the framework of the GATT negotiations in the future.

Furthermore, the Associated States may maintain or introduce vis-à-vis the Community customs duties or quantitative restrictions stemming either from budgetary motives or from the necessities of develop-

¹ For the full text of this document, see Supplement 1/73 - Bull. EC.

ment, especially industrial development, or for the promotion of regional cooperation. Finally, the fact should be underlined that the Community will in no way link the amounts of the intervention of the European Development Fund with the granting by the countries concerned of preferences in its favour.

Stabilization of export receipts

1405. But neither the liberation of exchange nor financial aid will be sufficient to bring about a satisfactory development of the economies of the Associated States if these countries do not benefit from the beginning from a sufficient stability of resources from their natural production.

This means that the problem of the stabilization of their revenues from exportation must be resolved especially for countries which depend essentially on one or more products. It is for this reason that, while continuing to recommend the conclusion of world agreements, the Commission proposes the putting into operation, in the framework of the Association, of new mechanisms. Broadly speaking this means the setting up of a system of compensatory transfers, giving to the interested countries, for certain basic products, the assurance of a sufficient and stable level of revenue, without, however, affecting the normal mechanisms of the market. These transfers will be destined essentially for the economic development of the country, modernization and diversification. The products taken into consideration (in function of the particular dependence of the countries on the expected receipts and of the instability of such revenue) could include: sugar, ground nuts, peanut oil, cotton, cocoa, coffee, bananas and

copper. Special modalities must be envisaged for sugar taking into account agreements existing or projected.

This system should be financed by the Community, in addition to the financial means envisaged to benefit the new European Development Fund.

Financial and technical cooperation

1406. In the domain of *financial and technical cooperation*, the European Development Fund will constitute, as has been the case since its origin, the principal instrument of the aid policy of the Community. Its action has already been adapted, in collaboration with the Associated States, to the exigencies of their development. The new convention should, therefore, maintain the characteristic principles of such cooperation subject to certain amendments and additions.

The enlargement of the Association will of necessity result in a considerable increase of its financial effort on the part of the Community. Any other solution would lead either to the compromising of the advantages acquired by the present partners or the necessity to introduce a differentiation between the future partners. It is clear that these two hypotheses must be ruled out.

A special effort should be envisaged in favour of the less well advanced Associated States.

Furthermore, with the enlargement of the Association, regional cooperation takes on a new importance. The Association should contribute to regional cooperation by favouring the implementation of multi-national projects and stimulating enterprises of regional dimensions. For the financing of such operations, a special section of the EDF will

Association

be set up which will permit appropriations for such projects apart from the appropriations for the different countries.

The participation of the Associated states in the orientation of financial and technical cooperation must be reinforced and their participation in the administration of the EDF must continue to be assured.

In order to ensure the continuity of Community aid, the principle of the budgetization of the EDF must be accepted.

Institutional adaptations

1407. In the joint institutions themselves, the conditions of a veritable dialogue must be improved. The present mechanisms should be adapted to the needs of administration and of the orientation of a renewed and enlarged Association.



2ND PART

**COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES
IN APRIL 1973**

1. Functioning of the Common Market

Free Circulation of Goods

Customs Tariffs

Waivers

2101. On 2 April 1973, the Council adopted a Regulation waiving for a further three months (i.e. until 30 June 1973),¹ the total suspension of autonomous customs charges for *ethylene di-bromide* (Tariff Heading ex 29.02 A III) which expired 31 March.

Furthermore, under the terms of two Regulations adopted by the Council on 4 and 29 April 1973,² the autonomous charges of the CCT for potatoes (Tariff Heading 07.01 A II) were suspended completely until 1 May and then until the 15 May 1973. A similar decision but applicable up to 1 June was adopted by the Council on 27 March³ concerning potatoes included in another category. Three measures were motivated by the shortages of potatoes in the Community.

Finally, on 18 April,⁴ the Commission authorized Ireland to suspend partially the customs duties applied to *raw, fried or frozen fillets of fish* (Tariff Heading ex 16.04 G) imported from other Member States of the Community. This waiver concerned 20% of imports from the United Kingdom and 30% of imports from other Member States and is valid up to the 31 December 1973.

Tariff quotas

2102. The Council adopted a Regulation on 9 April 1973⁵ increasing the volume of

autonomous quotas of tax free newsprint granted for 1972⁶ which were increased from 1 161 000 to 1 164 500 tonnes.

Rules of Origin and Procedures for Administrative Cooperation

2103. At its session of 2 April 1973, the Council formally adopted a Regulation concerning the definition of '*Products of origin*' in the framework of trade with Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.⁷ This Regulation was adopted on the basis of a proposal by the Commission⁸ to fix identical rules governing 'products of origin' within the framework of agreements concluded, or being negotiated, between the Community and the States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Elimination of Technical Impediments to Trade

2104. On 24 April, the Commission transmitted to the Council a new proposal for a directive concerning the rapprochement of the legislations of the Member States concerning radio-electric interference (parasites), caused by certain apparatus. This proposal concerned sound and visual *broadcasting receivers* (radio and television) and is the third proposal of its kind. The first two proposals concerned electro-domestic apparatus and portable tools and fluorescent

¹ OJ L 87 of 3.4.1973.

² OJ L 89 of 5.4.1973 and L 114 of 30.4.1973.

³ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2103 and OJ L 82 of 30.3.1973.

⁴ OJ L 105 of 20.4.1973.

⁵ OJ L 99 of 13.4.1973.

⁶ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

⁷ OJ L 101 of 16.4.1973 and point 2302.

⁸ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2106.

lighting equipment and were transmitted by the Commission to the Council in July 1972.¹ The new proposal has been envisaged according to a system of so-called 'total' harmonization, that is to say, that only equipment in conformity with the technical norms laid down and with the modalities of control envisaged in the directive can be placed on the Common Market.

Furthermore, the Commission approved, on 18 April, two proposals for directives to be transmitted to the Council concerning the rapprochement of legislation in the field of measurement instruments. The first of these has as objective the harmonization (according to the so-called optional method) of *continuous totalizing weighing apparatus* used for loading or unloading by transporter belts of ships, trucks, waggons and other means of transport of goods in bulk. The regulations of the proposal for a directive envisage above all the uniformization of the construction of the measuring instruments in order to facilitate the verification of their initial accuracy and of their obligatory control before being put into service.

The second proposal concerns *cold water meters* of all sizes. Indeed the comparative examination of the regimes applied for cold water meters in the Member States shows that many differences and variations exist not only from one country to another but also from one region to another so that the harmonization of this sector seems to be indispensable. This directive which is of interest not only to the manufacturers but also to the users, lays down technical and metrological regulations for the construction of such meters which can also benefit from a free commercialization within the Community when these proposals have been adopted by the Council.

Competition Policy

Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

Abuse of a Dominant Position

2105. Following a protest from the industry concerned, the Commission opened a procedure under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty against abuse of a dominant position relative to demand; the procedure was dropped without a formal decision when the abusive practice was discontinued. The complaint was against a major undertaking in the services sector. This company had put out a call for tender for perfecting, with a view to manufacture, certain transport equipment which is gradually to replace the type of equipment used up to now in the Member States. The contract specifications obliged the successful tenderers to allow the contract awardee, with no further compensation, unconstrained exploitation of any protection rights which might derive from the study projects.

In communicating the complaint the Commission held that as chief user of the type of equipment concerned in the Common Market the contract awarding company enjoyed a dominant position. The Commission found that the insistence on the right of unconstrained exploitation was solely in the interests of the contract awardee. The close technical cooperation between the successful bidder and the contract awardee over the perfection of the equipment in question certainly meant that the awardee himself enjoyed a right of exploitation (maintenance and manufacture of other series). But to

¹ Bull. EC 9-1972, Part Two, point 7.

insist on being able to grant licences to third parties for future rights without consulting the successful bidder and with no additional compensation for him, was not justifiable. The Commission considered that this clause in the contract specifications amounted to abusive exploitation in the sense of Article 86.

When the complaint had been made known, the company made a contract with the group taking the order, which amended the disputed clause. The contract stipulates that the protection rights to be granted to the contract giver were confined to his own technically justified needs. To encourage the standardization of the types of equipment in question, the contract giver can grant licences to third parties but only with the assent of the successful bidder and with a specified compensation to be paid to him in each case.

This is the first time that the Commission has intervened against abusive exploitation of a dominant position relative to demand.

Selling Rules of the Ruhrkohle AG

2106. On 13 April 1973 the Commission decided to publish in the EEC Official Journal¹ its Decision over authorization of the new selling rules of the Ruhrkohle AG.²

State Aids

France

2107. In November 1972, the French Government, under Article 93, paragraph 3

of the EEC Treaty, had advised the Commission in the form of a draft of the changes it intended to make (retroactively to 1 January 1972) in the geographical application of *taxation relief in favour of regional development*. These adjustments are to be regarded as measures backing up the new regional premiums scheme set up in France in April 1972 and over which the Commission in June 1972 had brought in the procedure prescribed in Article 93, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty.³ Introduction of the new premium scheme had in fact necessitated the adjustments to adapt the geographical range of application for the tax reliefs since part of these fiscal areas has always overlapped the areas where premiums are granted.

The Commission held that assessment of the adjustment was inseparable from the final verdict it will have to issue over the areas where premiums may be granted. The Commission also found that the French Government had not furnished adequate regional justification regarding the allowance of fiscal advantages in areas not benefitting from the premiums.

On these two grounds the Commission on 4 April 1973 decided to extend the procedure under Article 93, paragraph 2 opened over the premium scheme to cover the changes in the geographical range of tax reliefs.

The Netherlands

2108. On 17 April 1973 the Commission decided to open the procedure of Article 93, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty regarding the

¹ OJ L 120 of 7.5.1973.

² Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2110.

³ Bull. EC 9-1972, Part Two, point 18.

guarantees given by the Dutch Government under Special Financing to certain transactions of the National Investment Bank. In providing these guarantees the Dutch Government is helping industrial operations (development, adaptation and restructuring of companies or branches of industry) which although advantageous to the national economy are too risky for the banking network to finance without a State guarantee.

Within the discretionary powers of the national authorities and outside any prior control of the Commission, these State guarantees are likely to be granted to industrial concerns regardless of sector or industrial branch. Thus it is impossible for the Commission to appraise how far they are compatible with the common market.

As it has done over other similar aid schemes,¹ the Commission has therefore asked the Dutch Government to advise it from now on in advance of:

(i) the application plans for guarantees in favour of this or that industrial sector, which the Government is specifying for the provision of those guarantees;

or, failing that,

(ii) the significant particular cases where guarantees are provided in favour of this or that undertaking.

Application of the Principles for the Coordination of Regional Aids

2109. Adopted in October 1971, the principles for coordinating regionally targeted aid² prescribe that the Commission submits to the Council and the other Community authorities an annual report on their appli-

cation. In April 1973 the Commission put in the first Report on the gradual application between 1 January and 31 December 1972 of these principles. The Report takes stock of the work done over that period to prepare the complete application of the principles in the central regions of the Community. It includes the following:

Internal administrative measures taken by the Member States

Unable itself to superintend the application of these principles over the transition period, the Commission insisted on seeing that the Member States had instructed all the authorities involved in granting regional aid to see that the principles were respected. Member States have also run an information campaign to familiarize the decentralized authorities and administrative bodies with some of the technical angles of coordination.

Finalization a procedure for supervising application of the coordination principles

To ensure that all data vital to the smooth running of the supervisory procedure pres-

¹ Bull. EC 2-1972, Part Two, point 30, 6-1972, Part Two, point 5, 11-1972, Part Two, point 8 and 12-1972, point 22.

² OJ C 111 of 4.11.1971 and Bull. EC 11-1971, Part One, Chapter III.

cribed under the principles, the Commission in December 1972 proposed to the Council to adopt under Article 94 of the EEC Treaty, a Regulation making the entire procedure compulsory in the Community 'central regions.'¹

*Reducing the opacity
of certain types of aid*

Since the general aid schemes now running do not fulfill the conditions of transparency required by the coordination principles and are the product of the joint method of assessing aid, the Commission services with the help of Member States' experts have developed a technique to reduce the opacity of some non-transparent aid. This has yielded results particularly concerning some fiscal aid and opaque aid for land and buildings. Work is going on concerning guarantees and tariff aid.

*Appraising the results
of regional aid,
sector by sector*

In line with the coordination principles, the Commission services with government experts have worked out an analytical technique for evaluating, on the basis of sector by sector statistics, the major competition problems at sector or branch level liable to arise from the application of regional aid. This technique uses two complementary approaches. The first is quantitative based on statistical analysis. The second is qualitative based on a number of currently non-quantifiable criteria for adjusting and clarifying the statistics. This analytical tech-

nique was tested during methodological studies based on data from the period 1964-1969. It will become operational from 1973 and will work up statistics on the application of regional aid during the period 1969-1971, integrating data from the new Member States. If need be, this technique will lead to interventions to adjust some sector effects of the application of regional aid in the Community 'central regions.'

State-Trading Monopolies

2110. The Commission pursuing its review of measures taken by the Member States to adjust their national trading monopolies² was led to bring in the procedure under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty against the French manufactured tobacco monopoly.

In July 1972 the French Government had taken several measures held by the Commission to be incompatible with Article 37 of the EEC Treaty. The Commission also pointed out certain discriminatory practices which have still not been stopped.

Concerning the Italian match monopoly, since no measures were forthcoming from the Italian Government, the Commission decided to follow up the infringement procedure aimed at stopping the monopoly.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2108.

² Bull. EC 9-1972, Part Two, point 24.

Taxation Policy and Financial Institutions

Taxation

Indirect taxation

Tax on capital contributions

2111. On 9 April 1973, the Council of the European Communities adopted two directives concerning tax on capital contributions.

Fixing of a common rate for tax on capital contributions

2112. The first directive¹ within the framework of Article 7 of the directive of the Council of 17 July 1969 concerned indirect taxation on raising of capital,² and is the first example of the harmonization of the rate of taxation at Community level. The directive envisages the application by all the Member States, as from 1 January 1976, of tax on capital contributions at 1% with reduced rates fixed at 0% to 0.50% for certain operations of regrouping activities.

Extension of the scope of application for the reduced tax

2113. The second directive¹ had as objective the extension of the benefits of reduced tax on capital contributions as laid down in Article 7 of the Directive of 17 July 1969 concerning indirect taxation on raising of

capital for certain restructuration operations of enterprises which, from economic point of view, can be considered as comparable to the merger operations envisaged in the directive. The restructuration operations envisaged in the new directive are those which bring into a company already, or about to be formed, all or the bulk (at least 75%) of the *nominal capital* of another company (as distinguished from bringing the assets of one company into another provided for under the 1969 Directive), this contribution being rewarded by assigning shares in the nominal capital of the company taking over. This actually means an exchange transaction of shares between one company and the shareholders of another company.

Alignment of Legislation and Creation by Convention of Community Law

Public Law

Postal relations between the nine Member States

2114. As a symbol of the Common Market and in order to give to users of the postal services the impression of belonging to the same Community, the Commission recommended the new Member States to apply interior postage rates for postal communications between the Member States for first

¹ OJL 103 of 18.4.1973.

² OJL 249 of 3.10.1969.

2. Economic and Monetary Union

category letter weights (20 g) and for post-cards. At the same time the Commission recommended the original Member States who already apply this measure in their reciprocal postal arrangements to extend them to the new Member States.

Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy

Implementation of the Economic and Monetary Union

Communication of the Commission to the Council concerning the implementation of the Economic and Monetary Union

2201. The Commission transmitted to the Council a Communication 'concerning the progress made during the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, the apportionment of competences and responsibilities between the institutions of the Community and the Member States necessary for the satisfactory working of the Economic and Monetary Union and the measures to be adopted during the second stage of the Union'.

This Communication is a follow up of the intention expressed by the Commission, which the Council had taken into consideration in Point IV of its resolution of 22 March 1971,¹ to submit to the Council, before 1 May 1973, on the one hand, 'A Communication concerning the progress made during the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union', and on the other hand, 'A Report on the apportionment of competences and responsibilities between the institutions of the Community and the Member States necessary for the satisfactory working of the Economic and Monetary Union'. In the same Resolution, it was envisaged that the Council should adopt on the proposition of the Commission and before the end of the first stage, the measures necessary for the

¹ OJ C 28 of 27.3.1971.

complete implementation of the Economic and Monetary Union when the second stage had been completed.

During the Summit Conference held in Paris on 19 and 20 October 1972, the Heads of State or of the governments of the enlarged European Communities affirmed their resolution to reinforce the Community by the establishment of an Economic and Monetary Union and to 'undertake during the year of 1973 the necessary measures to permit the Economic and Monetary Union to pass on to the second stage by 1 January 1974'.

It seemed to the Commission that it was not possible to separate the details of the progress made from the proposals for future development and for this reason the Commission presented one single report only to the Council.¹

The European Monetary Cooperation Fund

2202. During its session of 2 and 3 April 1973, which was presided by Mr Van Elsandé, The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Council adopted the following declaration concerning the European Monetary Cooperation Fund:

'1. The Ministers have charged the permanent representatives in liaison with the Commission to examine, in the light of the opinion expressed by the Commission 1 March 1973, the necessary modalities for the satisfactory working of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund which can be assured in conditions envisaged by the Decision of 8 April 1965 which sets forth in Article 10:

"The governments of the Member States are prepared to install in Luxembourg or to transfer to Luxembourg other organizations and Community services particularly in the financial domain on condition that their satisfactory working can be assured.

With this object in view, the Council invited the Commission to present a yearly report on the existing situation as far as the installation of the organizations

of Community services were concerned and concerning the possibilities of taking new measures in the sense of this disposition taking into account the necessities of the satisfactory functioning of the Communities."

2. Taking into account the results of the study made by the Permanent Representatives, the representatives of the governments of the Member States will make a decision concerning the siting of the Fund on 30 June 1973 at the latest.

3. Without prejudice to the decision envisaged in paragraph 2, above, it should be envisaged that while awaiting the decision on the subject and insofar as the tasks imposed on the Fund should make it necessary, the installation in Luxembourg of an appropriate administrative organization.'

Taking into account the above mentioned considerations, the Council adopted the Regulation establishing the European Monetary Cooperation Fund.

The Regulation establishing the European Monetary Cooperation Fund will come into force on 6 April 1973.

The Fund—which will be endowed with a legal status—within the framework of its competence will supervise the promotion of:

- (i) the satisfactory functioning of the progressive reduction of fluctuation margins between the currencies of the Community;
- (ii) the interventions in Community currencies on the exchange markets;
- (iii) regulations between the central banks tending towards a concerted reserves policy.

In particular, during the first stages of its functioning, the Fund will be charged with assuring:

- (i) the measures in common necessary for the satisfactory functioning of the exchange system set up in the Community;
- (ii) the multilateralization of balances resulting from the interventions of the central banks in Community currencies and the multilateralization of inter-Community regulations;
- (iii) the administration of financing at very short-term, as envisaged in the agreement between the central banks of the enlarged Community of 10 April 1972, and short-term monetary support as envisaged in the

¹ Points 1101 to 1106 and Supplement 5/73 - Bull. EC.

agreement between the central banks of the Community on 9 February 1970 (the central banks of Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom adhered to this agreement with effect from 8 January 1973) and the regrouping of such financing in a new mechanism.

In particular as far as the administration of the Fund is concerned, it will be administered and governed by an administrative council composed of members of the Committee of the governors of the central banks of the Member States of the EEC. A member of the Commission will participate in the deliberations of the administrative council.

For the carrying out of its task, the administrative council should act within the framework of the general economic guidelines laid down by the Council. A report on its activities must be drawn up twice a year, on 30 June and on 31 December of each year and submitted both to the Council and to the Commission.¹

Monetary Committee

2203. The Monetary Committee held its 175th session in Brussels on 12 April and was presided by Mr Clappier. It approved the text of the 14th report on its activities. Then it proceeded with the preparation of the next meeting of the deputies of the 'Committee of the Twenty' on the reform of the international monetary system.

Budgetary Policy Committee

2204. On 11 April 1973 the Budgetary Policy Committee held its 51st session in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Firmi. During the course of the session it engaged in a detailed exchange of views concerning the project for a communication to the Council by the Commission concerning the progress made during the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, the apportionment of competences and responsibilities between the institutions of the Community and the Member States necessary for the satisfactory working of the

Economic and Monetary Union and the measures to be adopted during the second stage of the Union.¹

Committee of short-term Economic Policy

2205. This Committee met on 13 April 1973 in Brussels for its 68th session and was presided by Mr Brouwers. The Committee engaged in a detailed exchange of views on the project for a Communication by the Commission to the Council concerning the implementation of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

2206. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 53rd meeting in Brussels on 3 April 1973 and was presided by Mr Schlecht. There was a detailed exchange of views concerning the project for a Communication by the Commission to the Council concerning the implementation of the Economic and Monetary Union.

The Committee also discussed the implementation of the third programme and the problems of an equilibrated development. On this subject it was noted that at the half way stage of the period covered by the Third Programme of medium-term Economic Development (1971-1975), it was necessary to enquire into:

(i) the ways in which this programme had been implemented in relation to the quantita-

¹ Points 1101 to 1106 and Supplement 5/73 - Bull. EC.

tive guidelines laid down and considered for the first time as principal indicators of global economic evolution;

(ii) the problems which must be taken into consideration particularly during the years 1973-1975, taking into account the principal objectives of the programme and equilibrated development within the Community.

As far as the implementation of the quantitative guidelines is concerned, it should be underlined that growth and external balances have evolved in a satisfactory manner for most of the Member Countries. However, the price increases throughout the Community and unemployment in a number of the Member Countries give rise to serious pre-occupation concerning the lessons to be drawn from the first three years and lead, and confirm especially, the necessity of a better coordination of economic policies and an improved execution of the decisions for global regulation. An analysis of the events of the past shows clearly that the new forms of economic policy cannot be conceived without the conception of adequate instruments. However, at the present, the Community is characterized by the juxtaposition of instruments without coordination (employment, regional development) and coordination without the necessary instruments (short-term and monetary policy). The finding of a remedy for these deficiencies is one of the crucial objectives of the progress to be realized.

As far as the problems of an equilibrated development within the Community are concerned for the years 1970-1975 it would seem that the following domains in particular should be taken into account:

(i) the new conditions of exterior trade relations: the new political role of the Community as the result of the increase of its

economic weight in world trade relations; the necessity for the Community to face up to the problems of the internationalization of production and the growth in the movement of floating capital at a world level and the new competitive position of the United States;

(ii) inflation: the loss of efficacy of the classical methods of regulation, sometimes as the result of the process of integration, without the substitution of new instruments at Community level;

(iii) employment and structural disequilibriums: persistence of structural disparities in the economic and social fields as well as in the mechanisms and instruments of regulation; the necessity of a regional development policy; the putting into operation and definition of Community solidarity, especially in so far as inter-Community transfers are concerned;

(iv) growth and the quality of living: urban concentration and births, the satisfaction of collective needs, improvement of the situation of employees in society, the priority role of employment policy and of public finance.

In a more general fashion, the implications of the balance of the third programme should be brought into evidence and more particularly the problems which the enlarged Community will be faced with must be taken into consideration in a year when the Community will draw up its action programmes not only for the passing into the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union but also in a certain number of more specialized fields. Especially in the domain of the relations between the global and structural aspects of the problems in which the medium-term policy of the Community will have to intervene in the coming years.

Social Policy

Action programme in social matters

Implementation of the Summit declaration

2207. The 18 April, the Commission adopted the 'Guidelines for an action programme in social matters', in the framework of the mandate given to it by the Conference of Heads of State and of governments which was held in Paris in October 1972. This document¹ contains a series of suggestions for the promotion of full and better employment, the amelioration of working conditions and of living conditions and the assuring of the participation of the social partners in social and economic decisions taken within the Community.

This preliminary report will form the basis of discussions within the Council and at the tripartite conference with the social partners which is to be held in June 1973. It will also be delivered to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The final proposals will be presented next Autumn.

Re-employment and Re-adaptation

2208. During the month of April, the Commission, in application of the terms of Article 56, paragraph 2, of the ECSC Treaty, decided to contribute in *Germany* up to 16 Million D.M. (4 562 841.53 u.a.) to the costs of re-adaptation of 5 685 workers affected by the definitive closing down of a coking plant and a coal mine. The German government contributing equivalent credits to cover the costs of re-adaptation.

Social Security and Social Action

2209. On 16 April, the Commission held a meeting in Brussels with the independent experts charged with the examination of the '*Social Security in Agriculture*' study in order to enlarge its field of action (at present limited to agricultural exploitants) to include agricultural employees. The experts defined the proposals which will be submitted to the Council later by the Commission. Other proposals will be worked out at a meeting to be held soon.

2210. On 13 April, the Commission decided to grant an *aid* of £ 3 133 to the *families of the victims of a mining accident* which occurred at Outwood in Yorkshire (Great Britain) the 31 March.

Living and Working Conditions, Industrial Relations

2211. The joint Committee for *social problems of deep-sea fishing* held a plenary meeting in Venice on 9 to 11 April, at the request of the Italian organizations, in order to permit its members to examine on the spot the particular problems of the region which is essentially to the fishing industry. The Committee adopted a report on medical and technical assistance on the high seas and insisted on an increase at medium-term of the number of assistance boats and the coordination of the boats in service in the Community. Furthermore, the Committee issued an Observation in which it demanded the harmonization of the social security regimes for fishermen which it considered to be essential in the framework of a common fishing policy. The Committee also under-

¹ Points 1201 to 1204 and Supplement 4/73 - Bull. EC.

took a wide review of the problems of professional formation especially concerning, general technical formation, qualifications, equivalence of diplomas, financing, etc. These problems will be examined fully in order to permit the proposal of concrete solutions to the Commission.

2212. On 2 and 3 April the Commission submitted to a special group of experts for their observations, a project for a report concerning the application as at 31 December 1972, of the principle *equal wages for men and women*. The amendments presented will permit the bringing up to date and the completion of the report which, after its adoption by the Commission, will be transmitted to the Council and also to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Furthermore the experts were unanimous in demanding that the composition of the group should be reviewed so that it should become a quadripartite group (Commission, governments of the Member States and the organizations of workers and employers). Since up till now and in conformity with its mandate, the social partners were only permitted to participate in the discussion on the second day of the meetings. The group was also unanimous in the desire to obtain the participation of the three new Member States in the Community researches concerning the structure and distribution of salaries.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

2213. The meetings of information and the study of *working accidents* which were held from 11 to 13 April, with the participation of 250 personalities of the medical, industrial and Trade Union circles were the

occasion for the drawing up of a balance of the results obtained by the implementation of the programmes between 1964 and 1972. The statistics concerning accidents in the iron and steel sector showed that for one year there are 180 accidents involving the absence from work of 1 000 workers and that a third of the victims had to undergo long treatment. Furthermore, the participants also studied the accident statistics and practical studies concerning the intervention of rescue squads in the iron and steel industry and in the mines. The interventions made and the films shown permitted the appreciation of the progress made since the meeting of the study group in Strasbourg in 1965.

Head injuries were considered during the meetings and particularly a new method which permits a correct survival diagnosis in cases of traumatic coma. A detailed clinical study permitted the proposal for the establishment of an 'information sheet for head injuries' with the object of permitting the carrying out of epidemiological studies and the comparison of the results obtained. Other interventions also covered vertebral fractures, injuries to the limbs, and, in particular, artificial limbs, movement re-education in cases of traumatology and the treatment of burns.

On this last subject it was underlined that the aids for research granted by the Community had permitted progress in research concerning the problems of skin grafts which a few years ago would have been considered as very advanced but which have a decisive influence on the treatment of burns. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the necessity of organizing clinical research in Europe especially in so far as injuries and illnesses causing handicaps. The hope was expressed that a new programme of Commu-

nity research would be put in hand and that medical research would be accompanied by an improvement in technical means which would permit the application of the knowledge obtained and a better diffusion of the results.

2214. On the basis of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission issued two opinions concerning the general data relative to the *evacuation of radioactive effluents* of the Niederaichbach (Germany) nuclear station and also concerning the installations for the production of fuel elements for nuclear stations at Bosco Marengo (Italy).

The Paul Finet Foundation

2215. The executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation met for the 17th time in Luxembourg and was presided by Mr François Vinck, Honorary General Director for Social Affairs of the Commission replacing Mr Patrick John Hillery, Vice President of the Commission and President of the Administrative Council of the Foundation. 404 dossiers had been examined and it was decided to grant financial aid to 293 orphans for a total amount of 2 312 424 BF. During the eight years of its existence the Paul Finet Foundation has granted 2 936 financial aids for a total of 22 810 502 BF. Thanks to the Foundation, 516 of the 1 888 beneficiaries of the Paul Finet Foundation have successfully completed their professional, secondary or university education.

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2216. During its session of 4 to 6 April 1973, the European Parliament adopted a resolution concerning the exposé of the Commission concerning the evolution of the social situation in the Community in 1972,

and another concerning the second report of the Commission concerning the possibilities and difficulties of ratification by the Member States of a series of conventions (especially social) concluded within the framework of other international organizations.

Environment and Consumer Protection

Environment

Community action programme concerning environment

2217. On 10 April 1973, the Commission adopted an action programme¹ for the Communities concerning environment. This document had been prepared as a result of the declaration of the Heads of State or of governments made at the Paris meeting of 19 October 1972, and also of the Communication and the projects concerning environment transmitted by the Commission to the Council in March 1972² on which the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had already pronounced their views and which had been the subject of long discussions with the experts of the Council.

The programme defines the common objectives and principles and proposes a series of actions to prevent or to reduce existing pollution, to ameliorate the environment and to establish a Community position in international organizations.

¹ Points 1301 to 1304 and Supplement 3/73 - Bull. EC.

² Supplement 5/72 - Bull. EC.

Agricultural Policy

Global agreement of the Council within the common agricultural policy

2218. During its session of 28 April to 1 May 1973 the Council after prolonged and difficult negotiations approved as part of a global Agreement a group of major Decisions on the enlarged Community. They concerned the setting of common farm prices for the 1973/74 campaign, the monetary compensatory amounts, agriculture in some underfavoured areas and some measures for stimulating beef and veal output.

The Council could not fall in completely with the Commission's Proposals which were mainly aimed at re-establishing the unity of agricultural markets. But the compromise reached entails a swing in that direction. The Council took care to bring in a ranking of prices which generally leans in favour of animal as against vegetable products. Output of beef and veal will be especially encouraged. Lastly, aware of the special problems facing farmers in the underfavoured regions, the Council undertook to adopt measures to deal with the situation.

The Price Policy

2219. The Council adopted the following principles:

Compared with prices set for the 1972/73 campaign, prices of vegetable products have been raised generally by 1% except for rye: 6.5%; olive oil: 10%; wine RII: 3%; fruit and vegetables: 7.5% (except pears: 5%). Prices of animal products have been raised as follows: milk: 5.5%; mature cattle: 10.5%; calves: 7.5%; pork: 4.0%.

From the 1st of the month following the stabilization of all Member States' currencies at a maximum spot variance of 2.25%, the common prices for cereals, sugar, oilseeds and pigmeat will go up by 1% in those Member States whose currencies are revalued in relation to the conversion rate used under the common agricultural policy. This increase is not spread over the price levels expressed in national currency.

For the United Kingdom the price levels for the next campaign are set by applying Article 52, paragraph 3, of the Accession Treaty (reduction of 10% in the amount of the price movement to be made) except for beef and veal.

The prices and amounts set by the Council are collated in Table 1.

Table 1
Prices and Amounts set for Agricultural Products
over the 1973/74 campaign

Product	Category of Price or Amount	Amounts Set 1972/73 u.a./tonne	Proposed 1973/74 u.a./tonne	Price set in April 1973		
				Absolute Value u.a./tonne	1973/74 % Increase Against 1972/73	Period of Application
Durum Wheat	Indicative price	132.60	136.26	133.93	1	1. 8.73-31. 7.74
	Basic intervention price (zone excl.)	116.93	— ²	— ²	—	
	Minimum price guaranteed to producer (wholesale)	153.80	153.80	155.32	1	
Soft Wheat	Indicative price	113.80	116.94	114.94	1	1. 8.73-31. 7.74
	Basic intervention price	104.75	107.64	105.80	1	
Barley	Indicative price	104.25	107.13	105.29	1	1. 8.73-31. 7.74
	Basic intervention price	95.70	98.34	96.66	1	
Rye	Indicative price	105.45	112.58	112.30	6.5	1. 8.73-31. 7.74
	Basic intervention price (zone excl.)	97.45 ¹	— ¹	97.92 ¹	2.5	
Maize	Indicative price	101.75	104.56	102.77	1	1. 8.73-31. 7.74
	Basic intervention price (zone excl.)	83.25	— ²	— ²	—	
Rice	Indicative price	211.50	211.50	213.25	0.83	1. 9.73-31. 8.74
	Intervention price (paddy rice)	130.00	130.00	131.30	1	
Sugar	Minimum beet price	17.68	18.17	17.85	1	1. 7.73-30. 6.74
	'Half-processed' beet price	10.40	— ²	— ²	—	
	Indicative price, white sugar	245.50	252.30	248.00	1	
	Intervention price, white sugar	233.40	239.80	235.70	1	

Product	Category of Price or Amount	Amounts Set 1972/73 u.a./tonne	Proposed 1973/74 u.a./tonne	Price set in April 1973		
				Absolute Value u.a./tonne	1973/74 % Increase Against 1972/73	Period of Application
Olive oil	Indicative production price	1 247.00	1 247.00	1 371.70	10	1.11.73- 31.10.74
	Indicative market price	796.00	— ²	— ²	—	
	Intervention price	723.50	— ²	— ²	—	
Oil seeds	Indicative price					
	. Colza and rape seeds	208.50	214.30	210.60	1	1. 7.73- 30. 6.74
	. Sunflower seeds	210.50	216.30	212.60	1	1. 9.73- 31. 8.74
	Basic intervention price					
	. Colza and rape seeds	202.50	208.10	204.50	1	1. 7.73- 30. 6.74
	. Sunflower seeds	204.50	210.10	206.50	1	1. 9.73- 31. 8.74
Cotton seeds	Standard Subsidy (per hectare)	80.00	80.00	82.00	—	1. 8.73- 31. 7.74
Flax and Hemp	Standard Subsidy (per hectare)					
	. Flax	135.00	160.00 ³	150.00 ³	—	1. 8.73-
	. Hemp	115.00	115.00	125.00	—	31. 7.74
Seeds	Aid (per 100 kg)					
	. Textile flax	—	8	8	—	1. 7.73- 30. 6.74
	. Graminaceous	8 à 20	8 à 31	8 à 30	—	
	. Vegetable	5 à 20	5 à 21	5 à 20	—	

Product	Category of Price or Amount	Amounts Set 1972/73 u.a./tonne	Proposed 1973/74 u.a./tonne		Price set in April 1973		
					Absolute Value u.a./tonne	1973/74 % Increase Against 1972/73	Period of Application
Table Wine:							
Type R I	Orientation price ⁴	1.45	1.49	1.46	1	16.12.73-15.12.74	
Type R II		1.34	1.40	1.38	3		
Type R III		22.60	23.22	22.80	1		
Type A I		1.36	1.40	1.37	1	16.12.73-15.12.74	
Type A II		30.10	30.93	30.40	1		
Type A III		34.40	35.35	34.70	1		
Raw Tobacco	Target price Intervention price	5	5	6	1 6 1 6	récolte 1973	
Fruit and Vegetables⁷	Basic price Purchase price	8	8	9	9	10	
Milk¹¹	Target price of milk Intervention prices: · Butter · Skim milk powder · Cheese: - Grana-Padano 30-60 days - Grana-Padano 6 months - Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months Direct aid for skim milk: · Powdered · Liquid	117.70 1 860.00 540.00 1 456.50 1 710.00 1 854.00 176.20 16.50	(a) 120.90 1 660.00 ¹² 671.00 1 552.50 1 811.50 1 955.50 241.70 22.00	(b) 123.30 1 660.00 ¹² 697.50 1 587.00 1 848.00 1 992.00 255.00 23.20	124.20 1 760.00 660.00 ¹³ 1 575.50 ¹⁵ 1 835.50 ¹⁵ 1 979.50 ¹⁵ 260.40 ¹⁵ 24.20	5.5 — 5.4 22.2 8.2 7.4 6.8 . .	14. 5.73-31. 3.74
Beef and Veal¹¹	Orientation price for fat cattle (live weight) Orientation price for calves (live weight)	780.00 965.00	864.00 ¹⁴ 1 020.00 ¹⁴	862.00 ¹⁴ 1 037.50 ¹⁴	10.5 7.5	30. 4.73-31. 3.74	

Product	Category of Price or Amount	Amounts Set 1972/73 u.a./tonne	Proposed 1973/74 u.a./tonne	Price set in April 1973		
				Absolute Value u.a./tonne	1973/74 % Increase Against 1972/73	Period of Application
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughtered)	825.00	880.00	860.00	4	1.11.73-31. 3.74
Silk-worms	Aid per frame of silk-worm eggs	30.00	30.00	31.00	—	1.4.73-31.3.74

¹ 1972/73 base = Duisburg; 1973/74 base = Fallersleben.

² To be fixed later.

³ For the United Kingdom: proposed 80 u.a./hectare, fixed 70 u.a./hectare; for Denmark: proposed 135 u.a./hectare, fixed 125 u.a./hectare.

⁴ Priced by degree/hectolitre or by jectolitre according to type.

⁵ Price differentiated according to variety.

⁶ Fixing of a linear increase of 1% for all varieties but two (Burley I and Xanti Yaka) for which the price is maintained because of outlet problems.

⁷ Products of Appendix II of Council Reg. 1035/72: cauliflowers, tomatoes, sweet oranges, mandarins, lemons, dessert grapes, apples (other than cider apples), peaches (excluding brugnonns and nectarines).

⁸ Prices varying by product.

⁹ Price for fruit and vegetables are calculated as follows: the basic prices and purchase prices are fixed at levels so that prices paid to producers for market withdrawal, are increased by 5% for pears and 7.5% for other fruit and vegetables with regard to the campaign 1972/1973.

¹⁰ Periods varying according to product.

¹¹ For the 1972/73 campaign, the Council raised the prices in two stages between respectively the start of the campaign and 14 September 1972 and from 15 September 1972 up to the end of the campaign. Prices shown are currently in force. For the 1973/74 campaign the Commission also proposed two stages for dairy produce only (a) from 1 May to 15 September 1973 and (b) from 16 September 1973 to 31 April 1974.

¹² For the United Kingdom: 910.50 u.a./tonne proposed, 879 u.a./tonne fixed; for Ireland: 1 569.20 u.a./tonne proposed, 1 602.50 u.a./tonne fixed; for Denmark: 1 660.00 u.a./tonne proposed; 1 715.00 u.a./tonne fixed.

¹³ For Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, the purchase price of skim milk powder is 640 u.a./tonne.

¹⁴ For the United Kingdom and Ireland: fat cattle: 702.00 u.a./tonne proposed, 700.00 u.a./tonne fixed; calves: 830.00 u.a./tonne proposed, 843.50 u.a./tonne fixed.

¹⁵ For Italy, the application of a positive corrective equal to 1% of the amounts gives the following intervention prices:

butter	1 777.60 u.a./tonne;
powdered skim milk	666.60 u.a./tonne;
cheeses	
Grana-Padano 30-60 days	1 591.30 u.a./tonne;
Grana-Padano 6 months	1 853.90 u.a./tonne;
Parmigiano-Reggiano	1 999.30 u.a./tonne;
Aid for powdered skim milk	263.00 u.a./tonne.

The Council adopted some measures involving prices and with special reference to one or other of the Member States.

These mainly cover cuts in the levies on some Italian imports of animal¹ fodder cereals. The amount of the cuts are as under:

- (i) 6.00 u.a./tonne for the 1973/74 marketing year;
- (ii) 4.50 u.a./tonne for the 1974/75 marketing year;
- (iii) 3.00 u.a./tonne for the 1975/76 marketing year;
- (iv) 1.50 u.a./tonne for the 1976/77 marketing year.

Likewise the additional aid of 0.80 u.a./100 kg granted for colza seeds processed in Italy is kept again for the 1973/74 campaign. For dairy produce the Council adopted several measures and for skim milk powder decided to apply by derogation a corrective factor applicable in the countries which have revalued their currency (Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands); the purchase price of skim milk powder in those countries will be 64 u.a./100 kg (that is, a cut of 2 u.a./100 kg equivalent to a 1.5% cut in the guarantee for milk prices).

The Council also authorized Member States to grant aid for butter consumption for a maximum sum of 10 u.a./100 kg up to 50% of the outlay for this aid would be met by the EAGGF.

The alignment of butter intervention prices in the new Member States has been made allowing for the cut in the butter intervention price of 5.4% and, in the United Kingdom for the derogation prescribed in Article 53, paragraph 3, of the Act of Adhesion; and in Denmark and Ireland allowing for the need not to lower the price of butter as part of the alignment with a higher level of prices.

Consequently the butter intervention prices in the new Member States will be as follows:

Denmark: 1 715.00 u.a./tonne;

Ireland: 1 602.50 u.a./tonne;

United Kingdom: 879.60 u.a./tonne.

These prices are comparable with the joint set price of 1 760 u.a./tonne. Regarding the threshold prices to be fixed for some dairy produce, these will be adjusted in proportion to the increase in the indicative price of milk

and to the modified ratio between the value of oil and fat and nitrogenous content.

While waiting for these Decisions to be put into judicial form, the Council agreed to extend the dairy campaign and the marketing year in the beef and veal sector until 13 May 1973.¹

Monetary Compensatory Amounts

2220. On 30 April 1973¹ the Council amended the Regulation on monetary compensatory amounts so as to take into account monetary events affecting agriculture. The current Regulation takes as its premise that the compensatory amounts scheme brought in on 12 May 1971² has become very complicated with the increasing number of Member States involved. It also allows for the fact that the Decision of 11 March 1973 to keep to a maximum spot cash variance of 2.25% between some Member States currencies affords a chance to simplify the present system.

Consequently, the new principle of the new system, when compensatory amounts are calculated for Member States respecting a mutual currency margin of 2.25%, is to take into account of the variation between the conversion rate as used under the common agricultural policy and the central rate. For the other currencies their relationship with the above-mentioned currencies is taken as the basis.

Regarding administrative methods the new system provides that in principle each Member State will make up the variations due to the development of their currencies.

¹ OJ L 114 of 30.4.1973.

² Bull. EC 7-1971, Part Two, point 39.

Moreover for products falling under the Council Regulation of 12 May 1971,¹ the intervention or purchase prices to be paid by Italy are modified by a positive corrective factor equal to 1% of their amount. This corrective factor is spread in the required proportions over the other amounts to be paid under the common agricultural policy as well as in trade.

Resolution on Farming in Certain Underfavoured Areas

2221. From the Commission's proposed Directive on hill farming and agriculture in certain other underfavoured areas which was submitted on 27 February 1973² the Council passed a Resolution on farming in certain underfavoured areas.

To ensure continued farming activity and thereby the minimum habitation or upkeep of natural space in some underfavoured areas, Member States will be authorized, under Community rules to be defined, to adopt a special aid scheme to promote farming and improve farming incomes in those areas.

Member States will advise the Commissions of the areas where they propose to apply this special aid scheme. The Community criteria with which such areas must conform will be set up by the Council.

The special aid schemes may include:

- (i) granting under certain conditions a compensatory allowance, as a ratio of permanent natural handicaps, to farmers undertaking to carry on activity;
- (ii) specific facilities as part of the inducement scheme for farmholdings capable of being developed, including those whose income is not exclusively derived from farming activity;

(iii) additional inducements over other joint measures in favour of farmholdings and covered in the Directive of 17 April 1972³ on modernizing farms;

(iv) other national measures aimed at achieving the objectives of the Resolution, on the understanding that the criteria for applying the national aid scheme (covered by Art. 14, para 2 b) of that Directive will be adopted at the same time.

Measures applied will have to take account of the development conditions and objectives peculiar to each region. Member States may implement only some of the measures of the particular aid scheme in the regions selected.

For measures taken under the Directive on modernizing farms, the Directive's financial provisions apply. For other measures the Community will contribute 25% financially. But for the compensatory allowance the rate of reimbursement will be fixed when the Community zone list is drawn up, somewhere between 25 and 50%.

The Council will implement this Resolution by a Directive to be adopted by 1 October 1973.

Premiums for Beef and Veal Output

2222. The Council also agreed the Regulation setting up a premium scheme for switching livestock herds from dairy to meat production. The Regulation is based on two key considerations: there is a heavy and

¹ Bull. EC 7-1971, Part Two, point 39.

² Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2228.

³ Bull. EC 4-1972, Part One, Chapter I.

growing surplus in the Community dairy sector and a serious deficiency in the beef and veal sector.

To get over this dual problem, the Regulation provides that each producer who can declare a minimum of 11 dairy cows when making his application may receive a premium for switching livestock from dairy to meat production on condition that he keeps his stock for a certain period and at the same time does not market any dairy produce.

Exceptionally, Member States are authorized:

- (a) to set for some regions a minimum over 11 but not exceeding 15 dairy cows;
- (b) to grant premiums to producers holding less than 11 but more than 4 dairy cows in regions where at least 50% of the dairy cows are farmed in herds of less than 11 dairy cows.

The premium amounts to 7.5 u.a. per 100 litre of milk eliminated from the market. The EAGGF, Guidance Section, will reimburse 50% of the expenses to the Member States.

The scheme need not be applied in regions where the price of milk is clearly above the target price (125%) and where there is, therefore, a short supply situation. In these regions Member States can grant a development premium for specialized breeding for meat production.

To qualify for the premium producers must own at least five full-grown cows or heifers of a meat breed and in the case of producer associations this stock must at least equal three times the number of affiliated members. Producers must also undertake to hold for a four-year period a quantity of

cows or heifers above the initial number and which in any case must not be less than eight during the fourth year.

The unit amount of the premium is 240 u.a. for each full-grown cow or heifer over the initial number.

The Council also agreed a Directive on the orientation premium covered in Article 10 of the Directive of 17 April 1972¹ concerning the modernization of farms. The premium is calculated per hectare of the farming surface needed for beef, veal, mutton and lamb production in a farm whose completed development plan anticipates that cattle and sheep sales will be more than 50% of the holding's total turnover.

The premium amounts are:

- (a) 45 u.a./hectare with a ceiling of 4 500 u.a. per holding, for the first year;
- (b) 30 u.a./hectare with a ceiling of 3 000 u.a. per holding for the second year;
- (c) 15 u.a./hectare with a ceiling of 1 500 u.a. per holding, for the third year.

Measures taken following Monetary Decisions

2223. The Council Regulation of 12 May 1971² provides that apart from exceptional cases the monetary amounts applied owing to depreciation of the currency concerned may not be higher than the import charge of non-Member countries. Since 1 April 1973 by the Council Regulation of 31 March 1973³ the principle can no longer apply in

¹ Bull. EC 4-1972, Part One, Chapter I.

² Bull. EC 7-1971, Part Two, point 39.

³ OJ L 86 of 31.3.1973.

the sugar sector because it would make United Kingdom imports of Community sugar more costly than those from the Commonwealth. Protocol 17 of the Act of Adhesion¹ and the Council Regulation of 31 January 1973² setting the ground rules to ensure that the joint organization of the sugar market ran smoothly after new Member States had joined it and laid down provisions for sugar imported under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

The cash exchange rates recorded over the period 29 March to 4 April for the Italian Lire, the Belgian Franc and the Dutch Florin are heading towards a variance of more than one point compared with the percentage adopted for the previous setting of monetary compensatory amounts (agricultural sector generally) and differentials (colza and rape seeds). The Commission has since adjusted these amounts through two Regulations on 6 April 1973.³

Moreover a new gap of more than one point having been noted for the currencies of some Member States over the period 18 to 25 April 1973; these amounts have been adjusted by two Commission Regulations of 27 April 1973.⁴

The Joint Organization of Markets

Cereals and Rice

2224. The Regulation on joint organization of the markets in the cereals sector

prescribes production refunds for maize used in Community manufactured starch. Glucose, usually made from starch, will therefore benefit indirectly from this refund. De-Denmark's glucose manufacturing industry uses a process of direct hydrolysis (which obtains glucose directly from maize groats bypassing the 'starch' phase) and is thus in a less advantageous situation. Moreover, the Danish manufacturers who use the direct hydrolysis process were benefitting from measures to assure them raw material supplies at world market prices. The change-over from this system to the one prescribed by the joint organization of the markets in this sector, which means doing away with these measures, threatens to create problems for the glucose industry.

In view of this situation the Commission on 12 April 1973⁵ adopted special temporary measures for Denmark, concerning the maize groats and meal used in glucose manufacture allowing the Danish industry to profit, until 31 January 1974, with a new process, from the same production refund as that currently granted to the glucose plants in other Member States, who use the traditional method of manufacture.

Milk

2225. The Commission Regulation of 14 March 1972⁶ on the oil and fat strength

¹ Bull. EC 3-1972, Part Two, point 56.

² Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2222 and OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

³ OJ L 97 of 12.4.1973 and L 91 of 7.4.1973.

⁴ OJ L 118 of 4.5.1973 and L 112 of 28.4.1973.

⁵ OJ L 100 of 14.4.1973.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1972, Part Two, point 39.

of semi-skimmed and skim milk and on the payment according to quality of milk used in making consumer milk carried a derogatory provision in favour of Italy with regard to differentiated payment. For administrative reasons, introducing the system in Italy needs a longer lead-in time. By the Regulation of 12 April 1973¹ the Commission also extended from 1 April to 31 December 1973, the waiver for Italy on applying the quality differentiated payment scheme for milk used in making consumer milk.

In view of the Community's butter stockpile, the Commission decided on 2 April 1973² to allow butter stored in September 1972 to benefit from its Regulation of 27 November 1972³ on disposing intervention butter at cut prices intended for direct Community consumption. The Regulation already amended in January 1973⁴ can thus apply to butter stored over the period 16 May to 30 September 1972.

Likewise, the Commission Regulation of 12 April 1973¹ provides for the cut price sale of butter stored before 1 September 1972 instead of prior to 1 May 1972, in view of the processing or export of certain mixtures of fats. This is an amendment to the Commission Regulations of 16 June 1972⁵ and 14 July 1972.⁶

Beef and Veal

2226. The Council adopted on 29 April 1973⁷ a Regulation extending until 27 May 1973 the system of waiving import charges and compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector. The Council has now decided to extend it again until 17 September 1973.

Eggs and Poultry meat

2227. The Council Regulation of 21 June 1967⁸ adopted the rules for computing the levy and sluice-gate price applied to slaughtered poultry, particularly ducks. Several times in recent years when additional amounts for imports of slaughtered ducks were being fixed, problems arose in assessing the supply price of goods offered by some non-Member countries bordering the Community. By setting three grades rather than two for slaughtered ducks market trends would be more easily seen. More recently, the new Member States stressed the value they put on such a measure. On 9 April 1973⁹ the Council amended its June 1967 Regulation to specify besides the presentation categories '85%' and '70%' a category '63%' for slaughtered ducks plucked, cleaned and less head, claws, heart, liver and gizzard. The Regulation was also adjusted to set the quantity of animal cereal fodder needed for the Community and outside production of one kilo of duck in this category. This Regulation takes effect on 1 May 1973.

The 17 April 1973¹⁰ the Council also amended its Regulation of 31 January 1973¹¹ setting the ground rules for the 'Adhesion' to the compensatory amounts scheme in the poultrymeat sector.

¹ OJ L 100 of 14.4.1973.

² OJ L 88 of 4.4.1973.

³ Bull. EC 11-1972, Part Two, point 37.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2218.

⁵ Bull. EC 8-1972, Part Two, point 56.

⁶ Bull. EC 9-1972, Part Two, point 52.

⁷ OJ L 114 of 30.4.1973.

⁸ OJ 125 of 26.6.1967.

⁹ OJ L 99 of 13.4.1973.

¹⁰ OJ L 105 of 20.4.1973.

¹¹ OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.

The 26 April 1973,¹ the Commission modified the amounts in question as fixed by the Regulation of 31 January 1973² for products of the poultrymeat sector other than chicks and whole slaughtered poultry. Furthermore, the Commission the 26 April 1973¹ Regulation No. 28 of 28 June 1967³ fixing the coefficients for the calculation of levies on by-products in the poultrymeat sector.

In view of import price developments the Commission on 9 April 1973⁴ also fixed additional amounts for shell-eggs, live and slaughtered poultry and egg products in line with the basic Regulations for joint organization of the market in these sectors.

Oils and Fats

2228. On 27 June 1972⁵ the Council adjusted the opening and closing dates of the marketing year for sunflower seeds, which now runs from 1 September to 31 August. Consequently the October 1967 Council Regulation had to be amended⁶ fixing the intervention terms for oil seeds during the last two months of the market year and laid down the principles for disposing of seeds bought by intervention agencies in view of the advanced opening date of the sunflower seed marketing year. This was the object of the Council Regulation of 9 April 1973.⁷ For sunflower seeds it was decided to maintain over the penultimate month of the year the intervention terms valid over the previous month, whilst for the closing month the intervention terms valid at the start of the campaign will apply.

Fruit and Vegetables

2229. The 11 April 1973,⁷ the Commission fixed the reference prices of tomatoes

for the 1973 crop year. This fixing was made in line with the basic rules for this sector and, allowing for the volume of output, it covers the period 11 April to 20 December 1973. Up to the last production year the rates of Community open grown produce served for setting price levels. Henceforth, hot-house tomatoes will also be taken into consideration. So from now on to make comparison easier between reference prices of Community open grown and hot-house produce and the rates for both types of imported produce, these rates may be influenced by coefficients also set out by the present Regulation.

It was also decided on 16 April 1973⁸ to apply the quality category 'III' to certain fruit from the 1973/74 crop year. Second grade fruit cannot be marketed in the Community unless there is a short supply. This seems to be the case up till now for lemons, dessert grapes, cherries and strawberries. But since output is subject to heavy fluctuations from one season to another, the application of quality 'III' is limited in time according to the produce involved.

Wine

2230. The classification of vine varieties by the quality of wine they are expected to yield is a key factor in selecting the varieties to make up vineyards. Experience has shown that in some cases the present classifi-

¹ OJ L 110 of 27.4.1973.

² OJ L 39 of 12.2.1973.

³ OJ L 134 of 30.6.1967.

⁴ OJ L 94 of 10.4.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 8-1972, Part Two, point 59.

⁶ OJ L 252 of 19.10.1967.

⁷ OJ L 99 of 13.4.1973.

⁸ OJ L 102 of 17.4.1973.

cation nomenclature of wine varieties is inadequate. There are too many varieties which fail to give complete satisfaction quality-wise in the categories of recommended varieties. Varieties now in the 'recommended' categories should be reviewed qualitatively and when grading is carried out in future, more stringent selection should be made. The Council on 9 April 1973¹ therefore amended its July 1970 Regulation² in such a way that the addition of new varieties will be subject to a five-year observation period apart from the already prescribed growth aptitude tests. The new variety will, therefore, be only provisionally listed in the authorized grades. After five years its final classification or withdrawal will be decided. Provisions were also revised for settling various special cases due to the changeover from national systems to the Community provisions. A transitional period will apply until 31 December 1973.

On 3 April 1973³ the Commission provisionally waived, for the new Member States, the application of some provisions in its Regulation of 26 July 1972⁴ concerning supporting documents and registrations in the vine-wine sector. Certain obligations which these States cannot yet meet for want of the necessary administrative set-up have thus been deferred from 1 April to 1 September 1973. Consignments of produce from a new Member State to another Member State will still be covered by papers carrying the information found in Community supporting documents.

Since the Council had deferred until 26 March 1973⁵ the validity date of additional conditions to be met by wines imported for direct consumption, the Commission on 6 April 1973⁶ followed suit with its Regulation of 3 August 1972⁷ covering the application terms of the Council rules.

Potatoes

2231. Owing to the potato shortage the Council on 4 April 1973⁸ suspended completely until 1 May 1973 the autonomous CCT charges on spring potatoes (sub-heading 07.01 A II). This waiver until 15 May 1973.⁹

Advance fixing of Levies and Refunds in Various Sectors of the Joint Organization of Markets

2232. On 9 April 1973¹⁰ the Commission extended its advance fixing of the flour levy to cover mixed rye and wheat flour (maslin). This measure has been necessitated by recent heavy price fluctuations on the world market causing problems in concluding terminal contracts. It is aimed to help long-standing traditional imports of certain special quality flours.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

2233. On 11 April 1973¹⁰ the first Financial Report on the EAGGF was laid by the Commission before the Council and the European Parliament. The Report prepared in line with Article 10 of the Regulation of 21 April 1970, describes the 1971 activity

¹ OJ L 99 of 13.4.1973.

² Bull. EC 9/10-1970, Part Two, point 29.

³ OJ L 90 of 6.4.1973.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1972, Part Two, point 59.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2230.

⁶ OJ L 91 of 7.4.1973.

⁷ OJ L 89 of 5.4.1973.

⁸ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2234.

⁹ OJ C 95 of 11.4.1973.

¹⁰ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1973.

of the EAGGF and also restates the main data of the pre-1971 financing system. It is made up of three parts dealing respectively with the Guarantee Section, the Guidance Section and questions concerning audits and discrepancies.

Guarantee Section

2234. On 6 April 1973¹ the Commission adopted a Regulation setting the method and interest rate to be used in calculating financial intervention outlay in the raw tobacco sector. On 25 April 1973 the Commission set the standard amounts for financing the net losses of the baled tobacco intervention agencies.

On 25 April the Commission sent the Council a proposed Directive on reciprocal assistance between the authorized national authorities and between them and the Commission to ensure that Community excise and agricultural regulations were soundly applied.

Agricultural structural policy

2235. On 13 April 1973 the Commission expressed its Opinion on the draft application provisions sent in by the Belgian Government for the Directives on modernizing farms, inducement to leave the land and the allocation of agricultural surface areas for structural improvements.

Harmonization of legislation

2236. On 17 April 1973,² the Council adopted a Decision envisaging a financial contribution to the FAO for the *combating of foot and mouth disease* of an exotic

character in Greece and Turkey. This contribution amounts to one USA cent per bovine. It was granted in order to protect the Community against the risk of penetration of this disease.

On 28 April 1973,³ the Council modified the Council Directive of 23 November 1970 concerning *additives in animal foodstuffs*. The text will have important repercussions on the future application of the Directive. It includes dispositions (completed by annexes) giving details of the groups of additives and in some cases of the additives themselves which may be utilized for the feeding of animals within the Community.

Up to the present all modifications to the two parts of the Directive had to be adopted unanimously by the Council acting on the proposals of the Commission. It was only for modifications to Annexe I that it was not necessary to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. In the future, modifications of the two Annexes will be submitted to the Permanent Committee for Animal Foodstuffs, in other words, the Commission may make modifications which have been approved by a qualified majority by the Permanent Committee. Should such a majority not be attained, it is the responsibility of the Council to decide whether a decision should be made by a qualified majority. If no decision is reached the Council can block the modifications proposed by the Commission by a simple majority vote. This procedure will also be valid in the future concerning the safeguarding clauses which the Member States may apply in case of danger to live-

¹ OJ L 91 of 7.4.1973.

² OJ L 108 of 25.4.1973.

³ OJ L 124 of 10.5.1973.

stock and human beings. Thanks to this procedure delays will be considerably reduced.

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2237. During its session of 4 to 6 April 1973, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution, acting on the proposals of the Commission, for the fixing of farm prices for the 1973/1974 season, for certain complementary measures and for measures to be taken in the Agricultural sector as the result of the evolution of the monetary situation. The Parliament adopted another Resolution concerning the proposals of the Commission covering certain imports from Cyprus (citrus fruits, wines).

Industrial, Technical and Scientific Policy

Industrial Policy

Creation of an 'Office for the alignment of undertakings'

2238. The creation of an 'Office for the alignment of undertakings' within the Community, was the subject of a communication by the Commission to the Council on 25 September 1972¹ and will become operational on 1 May 1973. Indeed, during the session of 16 April, the Council decided to allocate the funds necessary for the opening up of the Office and approved the initiative of the Commission in setting up this Office as a decentralized service. In effect this shows important progress in the development of industrial policy at Community level, because the creation of such an organization, able to assist the undertakings of the

Community in the working out of programmes of transnational cooperation, has always been considered as an initiative of primary importance.

The 'Office for the alignment of undertakings' will function in the framework of the Commission and will be composed of officials of the Commission. It will, however, operate an autonomous and decentralized service in order to give the necessary guarantees to industrials who apply for its intervention.

The Office will be able to furnish the interested enterprises with the following services:

information concerning the juridical, fiscal, financial and administrative national and Community dispositions concerning cooperation or alignment between undertakings of different Member Countries; it will not intervene, however, in the choice and modulation of cooperation in order to avoid interference with the specialized professions in the boards of direction of undertakings;

means of contact for undertakings wishing to cooperate or align with each other.

The action of the Office should above all respond to the needs of small and medium-sized undertakings without excluding however, the possibility for all enterprises of the Community, whatever their size or activity, from having the advantages of its services. Furthermore, the undertakings can consult the Office for all types of alignment as well as concerning the structures of cooperation (contractual cooperation for amalgamation) and also for assistance in the field of cooperation: research, development, production, marketing, etc.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1972, Part Two, point 110.

However, the Office will not act as intermediary for isolated commercial transactions, for capacity sub-contracts or for simple licence contracts. The Office will work in close collaboration with all the public, professional and even private organizations who are active in the field of cooperation between enterprises. Its activities will be strictly neutral in the sense that the Office will not make any selection between undertakings interested in the same offer of cooperation and will make no appraisals of the candidate undertakings. The services of the 'Office of alignment' are free and the staff will be bound by professional secrecy both vis-à-vis the services of the Commission and third parties.

2239. During its session of 4 to 6 April 1973,¹ the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution approving, subject to a few amendments, the proposals made by the Commission concerning the implementation of 'community contracts for industrial development'.¹

Science, Research and Development Education, Scientific and Technical Information

Science, research and development

European Committee on Research and Development

2240. The European Committee on Research and Development (ECRD) which the Commission had decided to set up² held its inaugural session in Brussels on 4 April. The session was opened by

Mr Dahrendorf, a member of the Commission, who recalled in particular the mission confided to the ECRD by the Commission to supply the Commission with the necessary elements of interpretations and judgements for the establishment of a Community policy in technological and scientific fields. The first task of the Committee concerned the preparation by the Commission of a programme covering these domains which should be drawn up by the Community institutions before 1 January 1974, in conformity with the resolution of the Heads of State and of governments adopted at the Summit Conference of October 1972 in Paris.

The ECRD is composed of 21 personalities drawn from the different domains of research and development as well as from research centres and universities but also from industry. These personalities are nominated on a personal basis and for a period of three years. It is, however, envisaged that a third of the members should be renewed every year. The actual composition of the Committee is as follows:

Dr V.C. Barry (IR), Mr J. Bertin (F), Dipl Ing L. Bölkow (GY), Prof Dr C.M. Braams (NL), Prof A. Caracciolo di Forino (I), Dr S.G.H. Casimir (NL), Mr A. Danzin (F), Ing Della Pörta (I), Dr M. Demeester (B), Prof B. Flowers (UK), Mr D. Janssens (B), Dr J.C. Kendrew (UK), Lord Kennet (UK), Prof Dr R. van Lieshout (NL), Prof Dr R. Lüst (GY), Mr P. Metz (L), Dott A. Peccei (I), Prof P.N. Rasmussen (DK), Dr K. Weissermel (GY), Prof E. Knuth-Winterfeldt (DK). One French personality remains to be designated.

The meeting of the ECRD which followed and was presided by Mr Casimir permitted

¹ Bull. EC 9-1972, Part Two, point 67.

² Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2247.

the first discussions concerning the essential themes raised in the document 'Objectives and instruments of a common policy for scientific research and technical development' published in June 1972 by the Commission. The next session of the ECRD which is scheduled for 4 June should permit the detailed examination of the sectorial proposals which are being prepared by the services of the Commission.

Education

Education in the Community of the Six

2241. The scholastic population in the Community of the Six rose from 30 million in 1960 to 40 million in 1971. The corresponding education attendance rates being 17.1% and 20.8% as is shown in a study of the 'Effective attendance at educational institutions and of some of the financial aspects of the education systems in the countries of the Community'² which was published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

The distribution of this considerable increase varied according to the level of education, the increase in the effectives of primary schools was relatively small (+ 3.5%) but was important in infant (+ 40%) and secondary schools (+ 60%) while the effectives of Universities and High Schools showed an 'explosive' increase of 120%. In order to permit a more detailed analysis, the effectives of the secondary schools were subdivided into general education and technico-professional education. In most of the countries in the Community of the Six, the proportion of the increase of technico-professional in secondary education showed an increase.

Furthermore, the number of pupils per teacher during the period under consideration has slowly decreased everywhere.

The part of the report consecrated to the financial aspects of education brought to light considerable divergencies between the countries of the Community of the Six as far as expenditure on education was concerned. In the state expenditure (Central Administration and local collectivities) for 1970 the part of education was about 18% for Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. It was about 13% for France (1967) and in the region of 12% for Germany.

In five of the Six countries under consideration, the normal expenditure on education increased more than the total of normal expenditure. Expressed in Belgian Francs per inhabitant in the countries of the Community of the Six, the expenditure on education was as follows (according to the latest statistics available):

Germany (1970): 4 970;
 France (1967): 4 370;
 Italy (1970): 3 660;
 The Netherlands (1969): 7 585;
 Belgium (1970): 6 950;
 Luxembourg (1970): 6 930.

Cooperation in the field of education

2242. The first session of the Council and of the Conference of Ministers for Education of 16 November 1971, gave evidence of the political desire of the Member States to establish cooperation in the field of education. A group of governmental experts with

¹ Supplement 6/72 - Bull. EC.

² Statistics Office - 'Social Statistics' - 6/72.

which the Commission was associated was charged with the definition of the modalities which such cooperation would entail.

During the meeting of 11 April 1973, this group of experts who had been working throughout the whole of 1972, adopted the report which they had been asked to prepare for the Ministers. They were unanimously in agreement concerning the necessity for cooperation not only from a practical point of view as regards education itself but also as a supplementary contribution to the construction of Europe. As far as the problems of cooperation which must be resolved are concerned, all the delegations placed the mobility of teachers and of students as a primary objective. If there were certain divergencies concerning certain priorities, the delegations were generally united concerning the principal tasks necessary in the field of cooperation.

Energy Policy

Preparing and Applying a Common Energy Policy

'Priority Guidelines and Action'

2243. In October 1972 the Commission had sent the Council Communications on the 'problems and resources of the energy policy for the period 1975-1985' and on the 'progress needed in Community energy policy'.¹ These Communications defined the basic concerns to be satisfied by an energy policy and specified the action which the Commission felt was required.

Recent developments on the world market and the efforts of the Community Institu-

tions bound up with the 'progress needed' have shown that now is the time to give priority consideration to and study some guidelines and action over energy policy with an eye to their swift application. The Commission therefore sent the Council on 27 April 1973 a Communication on 'the priority guidelines and action for the Community energy policy',² which is to be debated during the Council session of Ministers responsible for energy problems, set for 22 May 1973.

Coal

Market Forecasts for 1973

2244. According to the document submitted in March' to the ECSC Advisory Committee on the 'General Situation of the Coal Market—Forecasts 1973' and which has since been published,⁴ coal *consumption* in the enlarged Community assessed at 278 million tonnes coal equivalent (tce) for 1973 is focussing more and more on the two sectors of carbonization and electric power stations (80% of the total) but in inverse proportions between the original and the new Member States. In the latter the electric power stations represent half the domestic consumption whereas in the original Six this percentage applied to carbonization.

Of the various consumption sectors only carbonization with 111 million tonnes is on the rise thanks to the sharp rally in steel industry activity. In all the other sectors outlets are expected to be lost. Concerning

¹ Bull. EC 10-1972, Part Two, point 117 and Supplement 11/72.

² Supplement 6/73 - Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2234.

⁴ OJ C 23 of 26.4.1973.

the electric power stations the steady decline in the use of coal continues in Germany and France where, however, considerable tonnages are still being consumed. Conversely, in the United Kingdom, the volume of coal flowing into the electric power stations could increase through the new subsidies granted to the National Coal Board by the Coal Industry Bill.

Community coal output should amount to 260 million tce. Between 1971 and 1973 the decline would remain limited for the British collieries (9 million tce) than for the Continental pits.

In 1973 imports from non-Member countries will reach nearly 33 million tonnes and will meet about 15% of the Community's internal coal needs. A little under half of these imports consist of coking coal, the rest being mostly earmarked for the electric power stations. According to the forecasts, 50% of the supplies will come from the Eastern countries, Poland and Russia, and Poland alone would match the United States in tonnage.

The figures for 1973 show surplus availability in the two major producers: 9 million tce (coal and coke) in Germany and 10 to 15 million tce in the United Kingdom. According to the working theories considered, the level of year-end production stocks would reach 30 million tce in Germany and 20 to 25 million tce in the United Kingdom in relation to an output of 100 million tonnes in Germany and 140 million tonnes in the United Kingdom. In the other coal-producing countries availability and needs balance out.

In 1972 the growth in wage and supply costs could be only partially offset by increased productivity. Moreover, owing to the energy market conditions in general and the

delivered price of imported coal in particular, the increase in costs could not be reflected in the sales prices. This has resulted in a deteriorated financial situation for the companies and provoked the need for increased subsidies per tonne.

The commercial impact of the recent parity changes between currencies is hard to assess but the competitiveness of Community coal, especially German coal, can only be weakened. Furthermore, with the alignments now running over an large proportion of Community production, the dollar devaluation can only aggravate the subsidy problem.

Transport Policy

Access to the Market

2245. The 27 April 1973, the Commission decided to address to the government of *Denmark* a recommendation concerning the project for a Danish decree in application of the regulation of the Council of 28 July 1966, concerning the introduction of common rules concerning international transport of passengers by road by motor buses and coaches and of the regulation of the Commission of 9 July 1968, concerning model control documents for this type of transport. In its recommendation, the Commission takes note of the fact that the measures envisaged by the Danish government are in line with the obligations of the Member States concerning the regulations of the Council and of the Commission. The Commission notes, that on the one hand, the proposed decree contains certain dispositions

which already form a part of the two Community regulations and on the other hand, that the dispositions concerning the control and sanctions to be applied in case of infringement make no reference to these regulations. Therefore, the Commission recommended that the Danish government should suppress the texts of the Community dispositions which have been included in its project for a decree because they apply directly in all the Member States (and, therefore, in Denmark) so that it is not necessary to transpose them into a normative act of a national nature. Furthermore, the Danish government was invited to complete the dispositions concerning control and sanctions with a reference to the regulations of the Council and of the Commission.

2246. The Commission decided¹ on 13 April 1973 to address an Opinion to the Government of Luxembourg concerning the project for a Grand-ducal regulation in application of the regulation of the Council of 28 July 1966 concerning the introduction of common regulations concerning *international transport of passengers by road by motor buses and coaches* and the execution regulation of the Commission concerning model control documents for this type of transport. The Commission were of the opinion that the project for a Grand-ducal regulation responded to the obligations imposed on the Member States by the two regulations of the Council and gave its favourable decision on the subject of the proposed regulation.

Alignment in conditions of competition

2247. On 4 April 1973,² the Commission decided to send a note to the government of the German Federal Republic concerning a

proposed German regulation modifying the execution regulation of 22 August 1969. This project envisaged the use of the possibilities of derogation laid down in the regulation of the Council of 28 February 1972³ modifying the regulation of 25 March 1969,⁴ and concerning *the alignment of certain provisions on social matters* concerning road transport. The Commission gave a favourable decision on the subject.

Transport rates and conditions

2248. The representatives of the governments of the Member States and of the services of the Commission continued, on 26 April 1973, their examination of the problems posed more especially by the extension of the ECSC international tariff No. 1001 to transport with Denmark, in application of the agreement of 21 March 1955 for the establishment of direct international rail tariffs for the transportation of coal and steel for train-ferry traffic with the United Kingdom, the adhesion of the new Member States to the ECSC/Austria and ECSC/Switzerland agreements for the establishment of direct international rail transportation tariffs for coal and steel and the adaptation of rail tariffs due to the economic situation in the field of transport brought about by the enlargement of the Community.⁵

¹ OJ L 145 of 2.6.1973.

² OJ L 153 of 9.6.1973.

³ OJ L 67 of 20.3.1972.

⁴ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1973, points 2261 and 2262.

3. External Relations

Mediterranean Countries

EFTA States

Agreement between the Community and Norway

2301. The treaties establishing an industrial free trade agreement between the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and its Member States and Norway were initialled in Brussels on 16 April 1973. The agreements must now be the subject of ratification procedure by the contracting parties. The date fixed for signature is 14 May and it is envisaged that they shall come into force on 1 July 1973.

On 25 October 1972 Norway had asked for the opening up of negotiations with the conclusion of an agreement with the Community' in view. That is to say, one month after the negative result of the consultative referendum of 25 September 1972 for adhesion to the Community. Negotiations were begun on 16 April in Brussels.²

Application of the agreements with the EFTA Countries

2302. During its session of 2 April 1973, the Council agreed to a regulation concerning the definition of the notion of 'products of origin' within the framework of trade with Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.³ This regulation includes in the system of rules governing 'origin' and in anticipation, Finland on the one hand, a country with which a free trade agreement has been negotiated but has not yet been signed and Norway, on the other hand, in this case the negotiations were still going on at the moment when the Council decided on this regulation.

In this way the Community accepted the applications made by the two countries who wished to participate from the beginning in the system of rules concerning origin agreed to between the enlarged Community and the countries of the EFTA with which free trade agreements had been implemented. This decision of the Community was made on a basis of reciprocity by the two countries concerned and is of limited duration. This decision does not go further than the field of rules governing origin and in no way envisages the introduction of a preferential regime between the Community and Finland and Norway before the free trade agreements with the two countries come into force.

Mediterranean Countries

2303. During its session of 2 and 3 April 1973, the Council found that it had not been able to work out completely the global approach for the Community policy towards the Mediterranean countries. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission appealed to the delegations for the necessary political instructions and that impetus be given so that swift progress can be henceforth be made on this issue. The objective is to obtain an initial global mandate for negotiations adopted in June so that negotiations with the countries concerned can be started at the end of that month.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1972, Part Two, point 150.

² Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2305.

³ OJ L 101 of 16.4.1973.

Greece

2304. The *negotiations* for setting up an *additional Protocol* between the Community and Greece were followed up on 11 April 1973. They focussed mainly on the system for imports of Greek wine to the enlarged Community. The negotiations will be continued in May.

The Magrab

2305. During its session of 2 and 3 April 1973, the Council adopted the basis, in the form of exchanged correspondence, of the Agreements with Morocco and Tunisia concerning amendment of Article 5 of Appendix 1 of the Association Agreements with those countries and covering the new terms of the scheme for Community imports of non-refined olive oil.

Spain

2306. The *Joint Commission* assigned to administer the Agreement between Spain and the EEC held its third meeting on 6 April 1973 in Madrid. It reviewed developments in EEC—Spain trade relations and noted a favourable trend in trade. The Commission then examined in the area of products subject to quota and in the farming sector.

Finally, the Joint Commission discussed the outlook for trade relations between Spain and the EEC, taking note of the guidelines adopted in the Protocol fixing the Agreement's provisions, by reason of the entry of

the new Member States into the Community. The two delegations reaffirmed as their joint objective the negotiation during 1973 of a new Agreement on a broader basis, which would be worked out taking into consideration Spain's interests and which should come into effect on 1 January 1974.

Jugoslavia

2307. Following the negotiations between the Community and Jugoslavia on 12 April 1973 for extending the Trade Agreement of 19 March 1970,¹ this Agreement was prolonged until a new Agreement takes effect between the EEC and Jugoslavia and until 30 September 1973² at the latest. The extended Agreement was signed in Brussels on 30 April and came into force the next day.³

On 12 April Sir Christopher Soames for the Community and Minister Boris Snuderl for Jugoslavia opened the *negotiations for a new non-preferential Trade Agreement*. The talks which were resumed on 17 April 1973 covered various points concerning trade between the EEC and Jugoslavia as well as economic and commercial cooperation between the two parties. A further round of negotiations was scheduled for late May 1973.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2312.

² OJ L 117 of 3.5.1973..

³ OJ L 119 of 5.5.1973.

Associated African States and Malagasy and the Commonwealth Countries offered Association with the Community

Memorandum of the Commission concerning future relations of the Community with the Associated African States and the developing countries of the Commonwealth

2308. On 4 April 1973, the Commission adopted definitively the Memorandum containing its proposals for the renewal and extension of the Yaoundé association.¹ The document was immediately transmitted, for examination, to the Council, the European Parliament and to all the interested States. The object is to prepare the negotiations which should begin on 1 August 1973 which are envisaged in the Yaoundé Convention, the Arusha agreement and in protocol 22 of the acts of adhesion.

This Memorandum deals essentially with the following problems:

Trade

- (i) continuation of a free trade regime, it being understood that the Associated Countries would be free to grant to non-member countries, if they so desire, the customs exemptions which are accorded to the EEC on the markets of the Associated countries.
- (ii) the stabilization of export revenues by the setting up of a system of compensatory transfers affording for the interested countries the certainty of a stable and adequate income from certain basic products but without affecting the normal mechanism of the market

Financial and Technical Cooperation

- (i) increased support for regional cooperation efforts;
- (ii) reinforcement of cooperation with the less well developed Associated States;
- (iii) reinforcement of the participation of the Associated States in the general orientation of aids and the implementation of projects;
- (iv) substantial increase in the financial effort;
- (v) budgetization of the EDF and its financing by the Communities own resources.

Cooperation in other domains

- (i) right of establishment and freedom to offer services;
- (ii) capital movements.

Institutional structures

- (i) ameliorations and improvements.

The Yaoundé Convention

The European Development Fund

New Financing Decisions

2309. As a result of the favourable opinion expressed by the EDF Committee, the Commission made seven new decisions, on 16 and 18 April 1973, of the financing² of non-reimbursable aids of the 3rd EDF for a total amount of 8 529 000 u.a. This

¹ Points 1401 to 1407 and Supplement 1/73 - Bull. EC.

² OJ C 31 of 17.5.1973.

amount includes the granting of exceptional aid to Malagasy of 265 000 u.a.

Chad—Water supplies for Fort-Lamy, first stage urgency measures: 370 million CFA Francs, equivalent of about 1 332 000 u.a. The object of the project is the supplying of water to Fort-Lamy by the construction, equipment and connection to the water distribution system of a series of borings and also the construction of a water tower with a capacity of 1 500 m³. The first stage urgency measures also include studies for the preparation and carrying out of a programme on a larger scale envisaging the putting into operation in 1976/77 of a pumping station and the purification of the water of the Chari river.

Chad—Repairs to the asphaltting of the Fort-Lamy-Massaguet Road: 135 million CFA Francs, equivalent of about 486 000 u.a. The application of a new surface for a distance of 78 km for the Fort-Lamy-Massaguet road has become necessary because the traffic has been much heavier than envisaged (progression of 6.7% per annum). This part of the road was first made up of an earth track which was consolidated in 1967 by asphaltting.

This intervention constitutes the first application of the dispositions contained in a Resolution of the Associated Council of 10 October 1972 authorizing, under certain conditions, the covering of part of the costs of major or exceptional repairs to infrastructure investments carried out by the EDF. The government participates by granting exceptional exonerations of duties and taxes and by undertaking the responsibility of supervising the work.

Niger—Domestic water supplies: 487 million CFA Francs, equivalent of about 1 754 000 u.a. The object of the intervention in ques-

tion is the construction of 307 modern cemented wells 65 m deep, in the villages of the rural zone and with the participation of the beneficiary population. This project is a follow up of a series of Community interventions which have already permitted the construction of 1 059 wells since 1959.

Ivory Coast—Agricultural development programme in the region of Kossou-Bandama: 920.8 million CFA Francs, the equivalent of about 3 316 000 u.a. The object of the project is the implementation of an important part of the agricultural programme of the 'Operation Kossou', which the government decided to put into operation for the integrated amelioration of the region of the Département in 1968. The Community aid includes the preparation and enclosure of 3 185 ha of plots for the culture of annuals, breeding activities, a market-garden perimeter of 60 ha and 1 500 ha of coffee plantations. The operations envisaged in the programme will contribute to the improvement of the revenues of the inhabitants whose land will be submerged by the future artificial lake of Kossou.

French Territories of Afars and Issas—Development of Salines—Supplementary improvements and extended social measures: 224 million Djibouti Francs, the equivalent of about 1 138 000 u.a. The work to be carried out in the framework of this project constitutes the last stage of the development of Salines in Djibouti which has already benefitted from Community aids covered by the credits of the 2nd EDF (1 206 000 u.a.). The work to be carried out includes development works, installations for the purification of sewer water and also constructions of a social character. The development of the land is the necessary preliminary to the construction of habitations for families at present living in

overcrowded quarters which are particularly insalubrious.

Gabon—Interest rebates for the construction of an hotel in Libreville: 237 641 u.a. This rebate of contractual interest of 3% has as objective the reduction of the cost of repayment of a loan which will be granted by the European Investment Bank (EIB), from its own resources, as a participation in the building of this hotel with 120 rooms, and forms part of the programme for the development of tourism as envisaged in the second five year plan of Gabon.

Malagasy—Granting of an aid in exceptional circumstances: 73.6 million Malagasy Francs, the equivalent of about 265 000 u.a. The object of this urgent intervention is to supply with water the populations of the South of the island suffering from the exceptional drought conditions. The granting of this Community aid will permit the delivery of 10 water-tankers and of covering the cost necessitated by the utilization of the water-tankers for a period of six months (fuel and personnel).

As a result of these decisions the total engagements of the Third European Development Fund (EDF) amount to 530 230 000 u.a. covering 200 financing decisions since the coming into operation of the Fund (1 January 1973).

Training, Courses and 'Colloques'

2310. Fourteen scholarships were awarded by the EEC for the 'Development Centre for statisticians of the developing countries' created in Munich in collaboration with the Commission of the European Communities, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Centre for the formation of statisticians-economists for the

developing Countries (ECSD). This centre which is administered by the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft, has been established for the re-cycling of high officials with public functions in the Associated African States and Malagasy. Courses are organized twice a year each lasting about four months and directed towards a specific subject. The session which began on the 1 March and will end the 30 June 1973, is directed especially towards 'National Accountancy'. The first fourteen scholarships were awarded to nationals of Burundi, the Central African Republic, Upper Volta, Malagasy, Mali, Senegal, Chad, Togoland and Zaïre.

Developing Countries

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Special Committee on Generalized Preferences

2311. The Special Committee on Generalized Preferences of the UNCTAD held its fifth session in Geneva on 3 to 14 April. The object of the reunion was to undertake the first annual examination of generalized preferences granted by the developed countries, to appraise the results and to examine in what measure the developed countries have followed, or will follow, the recommendations of the UNCTAD, especially those adopted in New Delhi and in Santiago, Chili, during the second and third conferences. The agenda also included the problems—which will arise in the future concerning the scope of these systems—in view of the enlargement of the Community and the extension of European free trade on

the one hand and the prospects of multinational commercial negotiations on the other hand.

The delegation of the Commission, speaking in the name of the Community, made a series of declarations covering notably the Community system, its amelioration in conformity with the decisions of the second conference of Heads of State or governments and the problems raised by the enlargement of the Community and the multinational commercial negotiations which will be undertaken. These declarations permitted the dissipation of certain apprehensions which had been expressed by the beneficiary countries concerning the future of the Community system of generalized preferences.

Shortly before the end of the session, the American delegation made known the main lines of a proposal for a law submitted to the Congress especially concerning the matter of generalized preferences. The discussions concerned principally the limitations envisaged in this project concerning the list of beneficiary countries and the products in question.

Finally, the Committee adopted a compromise resolution, of which the essential was a catalogue of the demands for amelioration presented by the developing countries, demands which the developed countries were invited to 'take into consideration and to follow up'.

Food aid

2312. Within the framework of the Convention concerning food aid in cereals of 1971, the Council made a declaration

concerning certain important questions bearing on the execution scheme 1972/73:

On the one hand, as a result of the enlargement of the Community, the Council decided at its session of 2/3 April 1973, to raise the *engagement of the Community* for the supply of *food aid in cereals* from 1 035 000 tonnes to 1 287 000 tonnes per annum, this corresponds to an increase of 252 000 tonnes. For the present food aid programme which is valid from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973, the engagement of the Community will be increased pro rata for six months, that is to say by 126 000 tonnes on a total of 1 161 000 tonnes.

In this context, the Council decided at its session of 28/30 April 1973 to address a communication to the Food Aid Committee in which the Community declared its intention to give assistance to the three new Member States on the occasion of application for admission to the Food Aid Convention which will be presented by them and takes note of the increase in its annual contribution because of the admission of these countries to the Community.

On the other hand, the Council fixed the engagement of the Community at 40% of the total engagement for the 1972/1973 financial year.

2313. The Commission took part in an international conference, organized by the government of *Bangladesh* which was held in Dacca the 31 March and 1 April 1973. The principal object of the conference was to examine, in the framework of the five year development plan, the needs of Bangladesh in the fields of technical assistance and financial assistance as well as food aids needs.

Other Non-Member Countries

Uruguay

Trade Agreement with Uruguay

2314. As had been done with the Argentine¹ eighteen months earlier the Community on 2 April formally signed a Trade Agreement with Uruguay. The Agreement initialled on 21 February after three rounds of negotiations (April and June 1973, February 1973) is of a non-preferential nature. Made for three years it can be renewed year by year. Its basic aim is to develop, within an institutional framework, trade and economic relations between the two parties. It also marks an important stage in the accomplishment of the common commercial policy.

Both sides grant each other 'most favoured nation' treatment in their trade relations with the normal exceptions in practice. The Agreement also provides for maximum reciprocal decontrol of imports and exports which both parties generally apply towards non-Member countries. The Agreement includes, among others, dispositions to favour Uruguayan exports of beef and veal and also a number of other dispositions for the encouragement of the diversification of Uruguayan exports to the Community and to facilitate, as far as possible, the exports of the Community to Uruguay.

It also prescribes: (i) the formation of a Joint Committee to see that the Agreement runs smoothly and examine all matters arising from its application. The Joint Committee is also responsible for finding ways and means to boost development of economic and commercial cooperation between the Community and Uruguay insofar as it can promote trade and be of benefit to both

parties; (ii) and the setting up of cooperation in agriculture which will entail regular exchanges of data on developments in the respective markets and reciprocal trade, research into solutions for problems likely to arise over application of the Agreement, cooperation at international level and the solution of problems of joint interest.

Finally, other provisions of the Agreement which deal with a number of sectors in the economic and commercial cooperation envisaged are reiterated in the declarations made by both parties. The Agreement will take effect when both sides have advised each other that the necessary procedures have been completed.

When the Agreement was signed, speeches were made by Mr Van Elsslande, Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr F.-X. Ortoli, President of the Commission, and Mr Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguay's Foreign Minister. All of them stressed that the Agreement represented a projection onto a Community scale of the traditional friendly relations existing between all the Community countries and Uruguay and that it fitted into the broad framework of the dialogue which the Community is currently amplifying with all the Latin American countries.

Mexico

The President of Mexico visits the Commission

2315. His Excellency Luis Echeverria, *President of Mexico*, visited the Commission on 7 and 9 April 1973. He was received by President Ortoli, Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President, and Mr Spinelli, Mr Bor-

¹ OJ L 249 of 10.11.1971 and Bull. EC 1-1972, Part One, Chapter III.

schette, Mr Dahrendorf, Mr Thomson, Mr Lardinois and Mr Gundelach, Members of the Commission. During the talks President Echeverria explained the problems which Mexico is facing in her international relations and hoped that economic cooperation between his country and the Community would be strengthened. Further contacts over this will be made later on.

India

Opening of Trade Negotiations

2316. On 13 April negotiations opened in Brussels between the EEC and India for a Commercial Cooperation Agreement. The head of the Commission delegation outlined the Community's proposals. The head of the Indian delegation applauded the decision to start negotiations and declared that 'the opening of these negotiations is a major event and represents a new element in economic and commercial relations between India and the Community'. It was agreed that the talks would be resumed in May. During its session of 2 and 3 April 1973 the Council had authorized the Commission to open negotiations with India.

Commercial Policy

Preparation and Activation of the Common Commercial Policy

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Derogations or Authorizations

2317. On a Proposal from the Commission, the Council on 28 April 1973¹ autho-

rized the tacit renewal of some trade agreements made by Member States with third countries (4th installment 1972 and 1st installment 1973).

Protection Measures

2318. At the request of the Italian Government the Commission by virtue of Regulations of 19 December 1969² and 25 May 1970³ on joint import systems adopted on 18 April 1973 emergency measures to impose *limits on Italian imports of tape recorders* from non-Member countries.⁴ These temporary and protective measures limit Italian imports of tape recorders to 150 000 units for the period 1 April 1973 to 30 September 1973. This Decision being an emergency and protective measure, the Commission laid before the Council a Proposal on which the Council will have to rule on within the deadlines set by the 1969 and 1970 Regulations.

The adoption of import restrictions on tape-recorders in Italy was deemed necessary in view of the trend of imports by Italy of the products concerned coming in particular from the Far East. Extra-EEC imports of recorders into Italy rose from 99 000 models in 1969 to 478 000 in 1972. Over the same period Italian output dropped from 380 000 to 136 000 models.

By virtue of the same Regulations the Commission decided on the same date to *monitor imports of tape recorders throughout the Community* so as to make an analysis of the trend of imports in an electronic sector causing concern in other Member States.

¹ OJ L 124 of 10.5.1973.

² OJ L 19 of 26.1.1970.

³ OJ L 124 of 8.6.1970.

⁴ OJ L 121 of 8.5.1973.

Individual Commercial Policy Measures

Cotton Textiles

2319. On 17 April 1973 the Council agreed the text of the Agreement negotiated between the EEC and *Jugoslavia* for trade in cotton textiles.¹ This is an Agreement which entails in particular: (i) self-limitation by *Jugoslavia* of her cotton product exports (excluding spun products) at an agreed level; (ii) waiving of quantitative restrictions in force in the Member States; (iii) application of ceilings under the dual control system.

The EEC-*Jugoslavia* Agreement signed on 18 April will run for one year from 1 January 1973. It will allow *Jugoslavia* to benefit from the generalized tariff preferences for cotton and equivalent products from which up to now she had been excluded since she was not party to the long-term Agreement on the cotton textiles trade (ALT). In fact the Community regards the Agreement made with *Jugoslavia* as a commitment akin to those made by the parties to the ALT, which allows the EEC, in line with its offer within the generalized preferences, to extend to *Jugoslavia* the advantages of generalized preferences for the products in question.

Scrap Metal

2320. Government representatives of the Member States of the ECSC meeting within the Council decided at its session of 16 and 17 April 1973 to allow West Germany and Benelux some quotas for exports to non-Member countries of shredded scrap. The authorization covers a quantity of 3 300 tonnes in each case and is granted for the period 1 April to 30 June 1973.

Community Trade in 1973

2321. In 1973 inter-Community trade rose by 13% to reach 55 992.6 million u.a. Community exports to non-Member countries were 12% up on 1971, reaching 56 680.9 million u.a. while Community imports from non-Member countries rose by 7%, amounting to 52 525.7 million u.a. The trade balance comes out as a surplus of 4 155 million u.a. in 1972, higher than that for 1971 (1 571 million u.a.). This is seen in the data published² by the Community Statistics Office. The main figures are shown in Table 2.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2337.

² Statistics Office: 'External Trade' - 2/1973.

Table 2
External Trade of the Community in 1972

(in million of u.a.)

Destination/Origin	Exports	Difference 1972/1973 (%)	Imports	Difference 1972/1973 (%)
Inter-EEC			55 992.6	+ 13
Extra-EEC	56 680.9	+ 12	52 525.7	+ 1
Industrialized countries	37 661.8	+ 12	29 607.0	+ 6
Developing countries	13 994.2	+ 8	18 900.3	+ 7
State-trading countries ¹	4 482.6	+ 19	3 969.4	+ 13
United Kingdom	5 766.9	+ 28	4 835.1	+ 10
Iceland	54.2	- 6	28.1	+ 19
Ireland	290.3	+ 13	237.9	+ 96
Norway	1 005.1	+ 6	753.2	- 3
Sweden	2 500.3	+ 11	2 220.0	+ 5
Finland	770.5	+ 10	614.4	+ 5
Denmark	1 529.4	+ 8	879.0	+ 9
Switzerland	4 966.6	+ 11	2 287.0	+ 7
Austria	2 903.7	+ 18	1 320.7	+ 10
Portugal	657.7	+ 8	249.7	+ 14
Spain	2 023.8	+ 27	1 387.2	+ 22
Jugoslavia	1 357.1	- 4	894.9	+ 28
Greece	1 158.8	+ 15	471.7	+ 25
Turkey	615.5	+ 32	348.1	+ 11
USSR	1 344.0	+ 20	1 122.7	+ 3
USA	8 321.0	+ 8	8 585.0	- 4
Canada	1 020.6	+ 8	1 087.8	- 9
Japan	1 079.9	+ 15	1 876.2	+ 22

¹ Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Sector Problems

Basic products and world agreements

Sugar

2322. During its session of 16 to 18 April 1973, the Council agreed that the Community should accept the invitation of the General Secretary of the UNCTAD to participate in consultations in view of the preparation of the next United Nations Conference on sugar and defined the positions to be adopted on the subject. The Council underlined the fact that it was opportune that the Community should decide without delay on its future sugar policy and should be able, therefore, to take an active part in the negotiations envisaged on an international level. In the terms of the guidelines laid down by the Council, the Community will make it known, in particular, if it considers that it is opportune to extend the 1968 international sugar agreement which expires at the end of 1973.

Butteroil

2323. An agreement was reached the 2 April 1973, by the GATT working group on milk products,¹ on the text of a protocol of international agreement concerning lactic fats (notably butteroil) which the members of the group were in agreement to submit to their respective authorities. For its part, the Commission made a proposal to the Council, on 25 April 1973, to agree to this protocol the conditions of which were in line with the interests of the Community and compatible with the common agricultural policy and also in line with the directives given concerning the negotiations.

Coffee

2324. The executive committee of the international coffee organization met from 5 to 12 April 1973 and the International Coffee Council held an extraordinary session in London from 12 to 14 April 1973. Their meeting was devoted to the consideration of the problems posed by the extension of the 1968 agreement which expires on 30 September 1973. It was agreed that the agreement should be extended for two years, without its principal economic dispositions, in order to give the international coffee organization the time necessary for the negotiation of a new agreement. The Community had introduced into the extended agreement the dispositions which would permit its adherence to it and to permit the Community to become a member which will permit it to participate fully in the negotiations for a new agreement.

Scientific and nuclear agreements

Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

2325. The agreement negotiated² between the European Atomic Energy Community, its seven Member States not equipped with nuclear weapons and the International Atomic Agency (IAEA) was signed in Brussels on 5 April 1973, by Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission, by Mr Eklund, General Director of the IAEA and by the permanent representatives of the seven interested Member States.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2343.

² Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2345.

During the signing ceremony, Mr Sigvard Eklund and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf both underlined the political importance of this agreement. In particular, Mr Dahrendorf affirmed that the negotiation of the agreement had permitted the attainment of a political objective to which the Commission and the Member States had attached the greatest importance and which was to avoid the possibility that the 'guarantees' envisaged by the non-proliferation treaty would give rise to obstacles for the Euratom treaty. 'At the same time—he added—thanks to the appropriate mechanisms of cooperation between the Community and the IAEA which had been worked out by the negotiators, the IAEA would be able to comply fully with its responsibilities and obligations as far as the non-proliferation treaty was concerned. One of the reasons why this objective had been realized was the fact that the European Atomic Energy Community, by its structure, constitutes a synthesis of national policies on the matter so that an organization such as the International Atomic Energy Agency can be fully confident in the efficacy of controls exercised by the Community institutions in the framework of the regulations laid down in the agreement.'

Mr Dahrendorf also declared that the agreement marked a starting point towards the future: 'It can indeed represent an important turning point in the implementation of the treaty and could, for example, favour the conclusion of other international agreements concerning not only non-proliferation, but also a real nuclear disarmament. In any case, the agreement is without a doubt both for Euratom and the Agency the starting point for a close collaboration in the implementation of guarantees. We find ourselves at the threshold of an era of fruitful collaboration between our two organizations.'

Mr Eklund, the General Director of the IAEA, underlined for his part the particularly excellent technical cooperation which had been evident during the negotiations between the delegations of the IAEA and of the Commission. The establishment of this cooperation gives rise to the expectation that the implementation of the agreement will be carried out thanks to the good relations and the mutual confidence in the working relations between the Euratom and the IAEA.

International Organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Preparation for the Forthcoming Multilateral Trade Negotiations

2326. On 6 April 1973 the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the '*preparation of a global concept for the forthcoming multilateral negotiations*' of widespread range which are to start within GATT. The October Paris Summit had asked the Community Institutions to define by 1 July 1973 an 'all-embracing concept' for these negotiations. The Communication recently prepared by the Commission is only a draft. It reviews the areas to be covered and the main lines to be followed to reach a satisfactory outcome for all the partners, with the Community eventually having to define its attitude where necessary on various points of the negotiations.

Moreover, when the Trade Bill had been laid before the United States Congress the

¹ Supplement 2/73 - Bull. EC.

Commission spokesman made the following official statement: 'The Commission is pleased to note that the legal machinery has been set in motion before the United States Congress by the deposition of a draft law aimed at giving the President the necessary authority vis-à-vis the forthcoming multi-lateral commercial negotiations. For its part the Commission holds that multilateral commercial negotiations based on reciprocity and mutual commitment should have as their main objective the progressive liberization of world trade.'

Organization of Cooperation and Economic Development

Meeting of the Agriculture Committee at Ministerial Level

2327. The OECD Agriculture Committee met at Ministerial level on 11 and 12 April 1973 in Paris with Mr I. Bengtsson (Sweden) in the Chair and Mr A. Lavens (Belgium), Mr E.L. Butz (United States) and Mr P. Papanagiotou (Greece) elected as Vice-Chairmen. The Community was represented at the meeting by Mr Lardinois, Member of the Commission and the Member States' Ministers of Agriculture.

The object of the meeting was to let the ministers discuss in general terms the current problems of agriculture and the medium and long-term outlook. Statements and discussion also bore on the following problems:

(i) the instability of agricultural markets to be seen mainly in the cereal, animal foodstuff and dairy produce sectors. They asked the Committee to boost the exchange of information on market developments;

(ii) the rising prices of many food products;

(iii) the outlook for the forthcoming multi-lateral commercial negotiations within GATT, which are to open in September;

(iv) Problems arising from the farming and food situation in the developing countries and the part to be played by the developed countries in solving those problems.

Lastly, the Ministers discussed the guidelines and the possible amendments to existing agricultural policies as well as the close ties between the agricultural sectors and their economic context. The Ministers asked for further and more strenuous efforts in the work of the OECD on reviewing farming policies, over medium and long-term output and consumption forecasts, the study of market problems, the discussion of farming trade practices, the problems of marketing and the application to agriculture of ideas for environment protection.

Community Diplomatic Relations

2328. On 22 February 1973, the Council and the Commission officially recognized the nomination¹ of H.E. Elebe ma Ekonzo as representative of the Republic of *Zaire* to the European Economic Community (EEC).

On 28 February 1973, the Council and the Commission officially recognized the nomination¹ of H.E. Gratien Pognon as representative of the Republic of *Dahomey* to the European Economic Community (EEC). The new Ambassador succeeds H.E. Laurent-Cyrille Faboumy called to fill other functions and was received 9 April 1973 by

¹ OJ C 31 of 17.5.1973.

4. Activities of the Institutions of the Community

Community Diplomatic Relations

the President in Office of the Council and 13 April 1973 by the President of the Commission.

On 13 April 1973, the President in office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. the Ambassador Ahmed Kaid Barakat (Arab Republic of Yemen) and H.E. the Ambassador Lawrence Everil Mann (Guiana) who presented their credentials¹ as Heads of the Missions of their countries to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

While awaiting the presentation of credentials by the Ambassador nominated by Honduras to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC), the government of that country nominated Professor Emmanuel Coppieters, Minister-Councillor, as chargé d'affaires ad interim with effect from 15 March 1973.

With the opening up of three new Missions (Yemen, Guiana and Honduras) to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC), the total number of accredited Missions reached 92 at the end of April 1973.

European Parliament

2401. *Details of the April session will be combined with the report covering May.*

Council

In April the Council held four sessions devoted to general matters and agriculture.¹

237th Session—General Matters (Luxembourg, 3 April 1973)

2402. *Chairman: Mr Van Elsandé, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Belgium).*

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, President, Mr Haferkamp, Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-Presidents, Mr Deniau, Mr Borschette, Mr Gundelach, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Van Elsandé, Foreign Minister (Belgium); Mr Nørgaard, Minister for External Economic Affairs, Mr Christensen, Secretary of State for External Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Apel, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr Burin des Roziers, Permanent Representative (France); Mr Fitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs (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).

¹ OJ C31 of 17.5.1973.

¹ For the various points reviewed during the Council sessions, see the relevant Chapters of this Bulletin.

The Council was pleased to note satisfactory progress in the negotiations with Norway and finalized the Community's position over the last phase. The Council hoped that the amended mandate would allow the Commission to successfully conclude the negotiations very shortly.

It agreed a Regulation on defining the concept of 'originating products' in trade with Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with India for a trade cooperation agreement and adopted the relevant Directives.

In following up the second phase of negotiations between the EEC and India over jute and coir products, the Council adopted additional Directives.

The Council decided to authorize the Commission to open negotiations for a new non-preferential Trade Agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia based on Directives adopted for this. It also decided to authorize the Commission to open negotiations with Yugoslavia to extend the current Agreement until a new agreement takes effect and until 30 September 1973 at the latest.

Under the 1971 Agreement on food aid the Council settled some questions over the 1972/1973 application programme. These covered increasing the total amount of the yearly cereal contribution following the enlargement, defining the extent of Community action and how it is to be assigned between Member States.

The Council also annulled the Decision on the supply of skim milk powder to the earthquake victims in Nicaragua.

Decisions taken on 5 February 1973 over the Euratom programme were also finalized.

Lastly, the Council adopted the basis, in the shape of exchanged correspondence, of Agreements with Morocco and Tunisia for amending Article 5 of Appendix 1 of the Association Agreements with them, which concerns the system governing Community imports of non-refined olive oil.

The Council formally adopted the Regulation on temporary waiving of the autonomous CCT charges on ethylene dibromide.

The Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council approved a statement concerning the European Monetary Cooperation Fund.¹

238th Session—Agriculture (Luxembourg, 9 April 1973)

2403. *Chairman: Mr Lavens, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium).*

From the Commission: Mr Lardinois, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, 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 *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture, 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,

¹ For the text point 2202.

Mr *Jenkin*, Chief Secretary at the Ministry of Finance (United Kingdom).

During the session the Council examined the Commission's Proposals on setting farm prices for the 1973/1974 campaign, the proposed Directive on hill farming and other underfavoured areas, Proposals for boosting beef and veal output and on the joint organization of the market in the dairy sector. It was agreed to resume discussion of all of these matters at the next session.

The Council formally adopted several Regulations on vine classification, intervention terms for sunflower seeds and the rules for computing the levy and sluice-gate price for some grades of slaughtered ducks. It also adopted Directives on setting joint rates of capital contributions tax and the range of application for reduced rates set in favour of certain company restructuring moves. Also adopted was a Regulation on raising the volume of the Community tariff quota for newsprint.

239th Session—Agriculture (Luxembourg, 16, 17 and 18 April 1973)

2404. *Chairman*: Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium).

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

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, 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 *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture, 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 *Jenkin*, Chief Secretary at the Ministry of Finance (United Kingdom).

The Council carried on with its discussion of the Proposals for setting farm prices for the 1973/1974 campaign, measures to be taken over the monetary situation, hill farming and other underfavoured zones, the beef and veal sector, the joint organization of the milk and dairy produce markets and statistical surveys. No decisions were reached. It was agreed to resume the discussions at the next session.

The Council agreed that the Community invite the Secretary General of UNCTAD to consultations in preparation for the next United Nations Conference on sugar. It defined the position taken over this and emphasized the opportunity for the Community to settle in the near future the basis of its future policy on sugar.

The Council approved the draft of the Eighth Annual Activity Report of the EEC-Turkey Association Council made to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

It also recorded the Commission's Communication on setting up a Bureau for the alignment of industrial and commercial undertakings in the Community and approved the Commission's move to form this agency in the shape of a decentralized service.

The Council agreed on a favourable answer to the requests from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee to share in the Conference on the social action programme set for 28 June.

Under the food aid scheme the Council agreed to authorize the expected application

of certain agreements for the supply of cereals, butter-oil and skim milk powder for needy peoples of the third world.

Within the EEC-Cyprus Association Agreement, the Council approved in principle the draft Regulation on Cyprus sherry.

Lastly, it formally adopted a Decision on measures against aphthous fever (foot and mouth disease), a Regulation on the compensatory amounts scheme in the poultrymeat sector plus a Regulation on supplying sugar to UNRWA under the Agreement of 18 September 1972.

Representatives of Member States' Governments (ECSC) meeting within the Council and in agreement with the Commission formally adopted a Decision on the export of scrap metal to third countries.

240th Session—Agriculture

(Luxembourg, 28, 29, 30 April and 1 May 1973)

2405. *Chairman:* Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture (Germany).

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

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, 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 *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture, 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 *Jenkin*, Chief Secretary at the Ministry of Finance (United Kingdom).

As part of an overall agreement the Council approved a batch of Decisions on setting farm prices for the 1973/1974 campaign and on the farming of some underfavoured areas plus some measures for boosting beef and veal output.¹

The Council formally adopted a Regulation which extends until 15 May the total suspension of CCT duties on spring potatoes and a Regulation extending until 27 May the scheme of waivers on import charges and compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector. The Council agreed as from now to extend the 'scarcity' Regulation until 17 September 1973.

It also adopted a Regulation amending the scheme of compensatory amounts so as to allow for monetary developments as they affect the farming sector. This Regulation will streamline the compensatory amounts scheme.

Lastly, the Council adopted Decisions authorizing the tacit renewal of some trade agreements made by Member States with non-Member countries. Also adopted was a Directive on additives in animal feeds. The Council also approved the Community's Communication to the London Food Aid Committee on the effect of the enlargement on the 1971 Food Aid Agreement.

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 36/73—NV *Nederlandse Spoorwegen*, Utrecht vs. the Minister van Verkeer en Waterstaat.

¹ For the content of these Decisions points 2218 and 2222.

2406. During litigation between the Dutch Railways and the Dutch Minister of Transport over three decisions adopted by the Minister on 30 December 1971 in applying Regulation 1191/69 on Member States' action over obligations inherent in the concept of public service in road, rail and waterway transport, the Netherlands Raad van State asked the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Articles 2, 4, 5 and 10 of that Regulation.

*Case 37/73—*Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders, Antwerp vs. NV Indiamex, Antwerp

*Case 38/73—*Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders, Antwerp vs. Feitelijke Vereniging De Belder, Antwerp and Mr W.L. Joris De Belder, Essen and Mr Robert De Belder, Kalmthout

2407. Since the Antwerp Arbeidsrechtbank had to rule in litigation on the payment of a subscription demanded by the Social Fund from the importers of crude diamonds on behalf of the diamond workers, it has filed requests with the Court for preliminary rulings on the compatibility of the subscription with the EEC Treaty or Regulation 950/6 concerning the Common Customs Tariff.

*Case 39/73—*Rewe-Zentralfinanz GmbH, Köln vs. Direktor der Landwirtschaftskammer Westfalen-Lippe, Münster

2408. The Oberverwaltungsgericht of Nordrhein-Westfalen filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on whether the expression 'taxation equivalent in effect to import customs duties' (Art. 13, para 2,

sentence 1 of the EEC Treaty) also covered the administrative taxes levied on the phytosanitary inspection of vegetables when they enter the territory of a Member State from another Member State.

*Case 49/73—*Firma Herbert Fleischer, Import-Export, Berlin vs. Hauptzollamt Flensburg

2409. The Hamburg Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on the customs classification of 'bulk caramel' (caramel en masse).

*Case 51/73—*Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Amsterdam vs. B. Smieja, Essen-Kupferdreh

2410. The Centrale Raad van Beroep in Utrecht asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Articles 8 and 10, paragraph 1 of Regulation 3 plus Articles 3, paragraph 1 and 10, paragraph 1 of Regulation 1408/71 concerning migrant workers' social security.

*Case 129/73—*Commission Official vs. the Commission

2411. This appeal is for the annulment of the financial year 1972 of all the promotions from grade A/5 to A/4 awarded to officials.

Judgements

*Case 11/72—*Commission Official vs. the Commission

2412. This appeal for damages against injury due to unfavourable information

concerning the plaintiff having been given to a potential employer was rejected.

Case 76/72—Master Michel Scutari, son of Mrs Giuseppe Pierri (widow of Mr Scutari), Brussels vs. the Fonds National de Reclassement Social des Handicapés, Bruxelles

2413. By order of the Brussels Labour Tribunal a request was filed with the Court on 24 November 1972 for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Regulation 1612/68, Article 7 concerning the free movement of workers within the Community.

By its Decree of 11 April 1973, the Court ruled that 'the benefits covered by Article 7 of this Regulation include measures prescribed by national law for the social rehabilitation of the handicapped, in so far as those measures concern the workers themselves. Article 12 of the said Regulation covers the measures prescribed by national law, which allow handicapped people to gain or improve aptitude for work, in so far as those measures concern the workers' children'.

Case 4/73 R—Firma J. Nold, coal and building material wholesalers, Darmstadt vs. the Commission, Ruhrkohle AG, Essen and Ruhrkohle-Verkaufs-GmbH, Essen.

2414. A German firm had filed a request with the Court to stay, by means of an injunction, execution of the Commission's Decision of 21 December 1972 concerning the authorization of new selling rules for the Ruhrkohle AG.

By its Order of 14 March 1973, the Court struck the case from the record, the plaintiff having withdrawn it.

European Investment Bank

Loan Granted

Germany

2415. The European Investment Bank has granted Villeroy and Boch Keramische Werke KG a loan equivalent to 20 million DM (5.7 million u.a.) for a term of 15 years at a rate of 7.75%. The loan will be used to extend factory workshops at Lübeck-Dänischbourg (Schleswig-Holstein) where the company makes porcelain sanitary ware and tiling.

The cost of the project's fixed investments has been assessed at 52 million DM (14.9 million u.a.). The new workshops are scheduled to come on stream between the end of 1973 and autumn 1974.

The Dänischbourg works is close to the East German frontier. Schleswig-Holstein has a frail economic structure and is one of the Community's less advanced regions. The situation is even worse in the frontier districts owing to the breakdown in trade with the nearby Eastern zones following the post-war division of the country. By boosting the industrial potential of this handicapped region, the project fits in with the EIB's regional development assignments and with the regional aid programmes of the Federal and Schleswig-Holstein Governments.

Financing Community Activities

Financial Regulation

2416. On 25 April 1973¹ the Council, following a Commission Proposal, adopted a

¹ OJL 116 of 1.5.1973.

financial Regulation applicable to the EEC General Budget. Its main features are the following:

(i) The Treaty of 22 April 1970 had amended some earlier Budget provisions. So the financial provisions for the setting up and carrying out of the Budget, the drawing up and auditing of accounts and the supervision of controllers' and accountants' responsibilities have consequently been modified. For the audit of accounts the provisions concerning the Audit Committee have been adjusted and considerably tightened with regard to both the actual authority of the Audit Committee and the terms for using it.

(ii) The Decision of 21 April 1970 concerning the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by Community 'own resources' has also entailed the adaptation of some financial provisions and bringing in of new ones mainly with the aim of adequately meeting the foreseeable needs of Community treasuries through the remittance of 'own resources' and Member States contributions at a pace matching those needs.

(iii) The provisions for some particular sectors, which had already been adopted by the Council in the shape of ad hoc Regulations covering research and investment credits, the European Social Fund and the EAGGF (Guarantee Section) have been incorporated.

(iv) Regulations akin to those governing advances by the EAGGF Guarantee Section have been prescribed for financing food aid outlay, which financing is ensured by issuing advances to Member States. For financing expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF Guidance Section separate rules have been laid down for writing into the Budget annual credits set by Article 6, paragraph 5 of EEC Regulation 729/70, for reinstating credits

from previous financial years and meeting those credits through receipts.

(v) Particular conditions have been prescribed for the receipts and expenses for the Community Official Publications Office.

Own Resources

2417. The seventh meeting of the 'Own Resources' Advisory Committee was held as scheduled on 2 April 1973.

The agenda included the review of a paper finalizing a joint method for drawing up forecasts on 'own resources'.

By and large the delegations said they approved of the methodology described, which will help in preparing budget forecasts for 1974 and multiannual forecasts.

2418. On 2 April 1973, the Council adopted the Regulation amending the text of Articles 6 paragraph 2 and 9 paragraph 2, of the Regulation of 2 January 1971¹ bearing on application of the Decision of 21 April 1970, which concerned the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by Community 'own resources'.

The amendment which brings forward by 15 days the deadline for making available and remitting 'own resources' to the Commission will take effect from 1 October 1973. It will help in allowing, against treasury needs of a given month, consideration to be given to 'own resources' remitted over the same period. Member States have asked for it to apply from 1 October 1973 in order to adapt their internal procedures to the new provisions.

¹ OJ L 3 of 5.1.1971.



3RD PART

**INFORMATION
AND SOURCES**

1. From Day to Day

From Day to Day

2 April 1973

3101. Relations between the United States and Europe were the subject of an article published in the French weekly 'Le Point' by Mr *Raymond Aron* Professor of Sociology. Mr Aron feels that one of the themes of the transatlantic debate may be summarized as: 'The disparity between western Europe's economic prosperity and her political and military impotence. The Europe of six and even more of nine is a giant of the world economy, the giant of world trade; but it is still a pigmy in the inter-State system or rather it has no active role in the system.' Europe cannot do without the United States military aid because, says Mr Aron, 'The Soviet Union is today one of the two major world military powers. This major force is ruled by methods radically different from those of the western world and why should it not feel tempted to stretch its influence if not its control, if it meets no resistance, if it is not counterbalanced by a comparable force?' 'If they want the presence of American troops, I think it fair for the Europeans to pay the price in currency,' he concluded.

3102. The new British Ambassador in Paris, *Sir Edward Tomkins*, said to the diplomatic press that, 'Our first priority is now Europe. We are committed to the construction of Europe. For us this venture is not simply a trading arrangement. The Community is an approach to the future, a new European order likely to change Europe's and even the world's history.'

For the future, the Ambassador hoped that 'political sustance would be put into Europe. There must one day be a joint power of decision, a common diplomacy which implies a common foreign policy and in the end a joint concept of European

defence.' Regarding Mr Heath's suggestion when leader of the opposition to set up a Franco-British nuclear force 'for Europe's account,' Sir Edward thought it was still worthwhile; 'The idea is still on the table,' he said, but the thought it could be considered only in distant future.

3 April 1973

3103. *The 1973 Charlemagne Prize* has been awarded to Professor *Salvador de Madariaga* for his work towards European unity. Historian, philosopher and sociologist, Mr de Madariaga left Spain in 1936. He is eighty-seven. Last year the Prize went to the English Labour leader, Mr Roy Jenkins.

3104. Mr *Albert Coppé*, former Member of the EEC Commission, speaking to a Danish audience, compared the Commission to the Vatican. 'The excuse generally put up by the Italian Cardinals is that the Church must really be divinely built for it to keep on with such bad administration. It has to meet a historical need to keep going. I am upset for instance by the 430 files lingering on the Council's desk and by the Commission's incapability of decision.'

3105. The British Parliament defeated a Labour Party motion committing the Government to reject any increases in common market farm prices. Mr *Godber*, the Minister of Agriculture, stated at the time, 'we have no intention of undermining the common agricultural policy... Of course,' he added, 'nobody claims it is perfect. But in accepting the EEC Membership the United Kingdom has accepted the common agricultural policy and Community Membership is in Great Britain's interests.'

3106. A spokesman for the EEC *Commission*, explaining press information concerning the existence of a 'so-called secret EEC Report on European' agriculture, said that the material referred to in this information was not a report but a book published personally in 1971 in Hamburg by Mr Gunther Thiede, an official of the Community's Luxembourg Statistics Office. The book had been available from bookshops for sixteen months.

4 April 1973

3107. In his message addressed to the National Assembly, the President of France, Mr *Georges Pompidou*, after mentioning France's independence which was the 'free disposal of its destiny,' spoke of Europe: 'We must overcome more forcefully than ever the problems hampering the construction of an independent Europe and without claiming any hegemony, our country must be able to play a dynamic part in the spirit of the Resolutions adopted last autumn by the Paris Summit.'

5 April 1973

3108. Addressing the Bundestag, Chancellor *Willy Brandt* said developing relations between Europe and the USA would be the key problem in the years ahead. The dialogue between the two must be realistic and firm from both sides which assumes that Europe will be able to speak with a single voice and express a joint political will.

3109. Mr *William Casey*, American Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, laid before the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Representatives a paper called, 'United States Policy Toward the European Community.' In this text Mr Casey says: 'President Nixon has

consistently stressed our continuing belief in the necessity for strong ties with Europe. These ties form an indispensable part of his strategy for world peace.'

'European economic integration has brought benefits and opportunities for increasing co-operation. It has also brought problems of adjustment to the new relationship. The problems in USA-Europe relations will be debated under GATT next September. For the talks to succeed, the first requirement will be to assure that both we and the EEC place a higher priority upon mutual growth than on individual protection, on further lowering trade barriers rather than creating preferential arrangements.'

Mr Casey then explained the USA's position in relation to the common agricultural policy: 'Our view is that we are not seeking to destroy the CAP but only to bring about agricultural liberalization which would work in the mutual interest of the United States and Europe. Rather than hoping to split the Community, we look forward to cooperating with it in every significant area of economic endeavor in which the Community and the United States share a common interest.'

Mr Casey then went further into energy problems and drew the following conclusion: 'Viewed from the standpoint of the domestic economy and balance of payments, energy and agriculture emerge as two of the most critical fields for future economic cooperation between the United States and Western Europe.'

Europe and the USA would also have to seek joint solutions over the Third World problems. In Mr Casey's view the Community's present policy which focussed on the Mediterranean and African countries did not satisfy the Americans.

'We fail to see the justification for the discriminatory trade aspects of these relationships, particularly reverse preferences, which could lead to the creation of closed North-South trading blocs.'

3110. Mr *Greenwald*, United States Ambassador to the EEC, handed a cheque for ten thousand dollars to the Rector of the Bruges European College, Mr *Jersy Lukaszewski*.

The Ambassador said that with this gesture his Government wanted to pay a tribute to the work accomplished by the European College.

3111. Mr *George Thomson*, Member of the Commission, said in London that Brussels experts had given him a map of Europe showing income per head, of population: 'Only the south-east corner of England—our local golden triangle which is the envy of the rest of the country—actually reached the Community average. All the rest of Britain already enjoys an income below the Community average, some by as much as 20 per cent.' He also said that Britain was already well on the way to becoming 'the Ulster of Western Europe.'

6 April 1973

3112. In a letter to the French daily 'Le Monde', Mr *Raymond Triboulet*, former Member of the French National Assembly, Chairman of the UDE Group in the European Parliament, wrote: 'Out of fifteen French Deputies members of the Democratic European Union who were standing for re-election only nine of them were successful. They were almost all experienced Parliamentarians with strong constituency support but they were unanimous in stating that they had tried hard to interest their

electorates in the construction of Europe and had failed. Locally they were criticized for devoting some of their activity to defending for example the common agricultural policy when some of them were engaged in rural constituencies who could not but be aware that farm prices had become European. But ignorance over Europe was seen to be almost all-embracing both among the candidates and the electorate.'

3113. At the close of its enlarged general meeting held in Brussels, the *Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations* (COPA) passed a Resolution summarizing the main concerns of European farmers: 'Farming interests must not be subordinated to monetary and trade issues; the Commission's price Proposals are not acceptable. Restoring the unity of the common agricultural market must not hamper the achievement of the common agricultural policy's prime objective, namely to ensure farmers a decent income. Restoring the unity of the market is acceptable only if over a transitional period a compensation scheme is adopted to improve farming incomes throughout the Community.'

3114. During an interview with 'Journal d'Europe', Mr *Jacques Rueff* commented on his position over current monetary problems. He said, 'The current trend of opinion in the United States is that there is no dollar problem, but only problems with some small European currencies having trouble, trouble which does not concern the United States.' In Mr Rueff's view, 'it is important that Europe show the United States that she has not forgotten the immensely generous contribution that the United States has made to her reconstruction.' To alleviate the current crisis, Mr Rueff proposed that 'by an international agreement the non-American

States of the West undertake, primo to reserve their metallic reserves on the basis of a new rate to be discussed, but which would be about seventy dollars per ounce and, secundo to offer the United States, to the extent she would require it, and in the form of long-term very low-interest loan, the resources which might be needed to restore the convertibility of the dollar.'

9 April 1973

3115. The UNCTAD Special Preferences Committee meeting in Geneva reviewed the running of 'generalized preferences' granted by the industrialized nations to the developing countries. The preparatory work, done by the UNCTAD Secretariat, was somewhat pessimistic concerning the real advantages to the developing countries from this scheme.

Regarding the EEC system in particular the UNCTAD Secretariat calculated that it benefitted only a limited part of the Third World's exports. The system must be extended to other products if it is to be really effective. Products mentioned in this context are processed agricultural goods, fishery products, textiles, leather and oil products (presently excluded from the system or included under considerable restrictions). Through the proceedings the Community position was stated by Mr di Martino, a Director in the Commission. He stressed that the EEC had kept up its system despite the monetary problems and has made several improvements to it. Moreover the yearly increase of quotas for the exempted products is automatically guaranteed by the system itself. The system was certainly not perfect and the EEC was contemplating improvements. But if the results were meagre, responsibility for this fell on the countries concerned themselves

who had done nothing to make the most of the advantages offered them. The results from generalized preferences hinged in the first place on the efforts of the beneficiary countries to boost their exports, efforts by both the government authorities and companies. In any case the Community had undertaken studies to improve the system especially for the benefit of processed agricultural products and the improved scheme should take effect early next year.

3116. Mr W. Eberle, President Nixon's Special Representative for trade negotiations, announced that for three days from 10 April public hearings would be held on the consequences of the Community's enlargement. Through these hearings the United States administration is trying to assess the possible prejudice to American exports resulting from the Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark to the EEC. Representatives from groups concerned are invited to make verbal statements and submit written material. The results will be used by the American administration in the negotiations now running in Geneva with the EEC concerning the 'compensation' to be claimed against the possible withdrawal of concessions by the new Community Members. The scrutiny will be mainly focussed on the consequences for American exporters of the application of the external EEC tariff and non-tariff Community measures by the United Kingdom and Denmark both in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

3117. The 1973 *Europe Prize* was awarded by the Journalists and Writers Union (SEJ) in Paris to Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, former President of the Commission.

3118. Mr *Knud Borge Andersen*, the Danish Foreign Minister, had political talks

in Luxembourg with his opposite number Mr Gaston Thorn. The two Ministers reviewed problems arising from the location of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund which has made a start provisionally in Luxembourg. Mr Andersen said that Denmark would continue to support Luxembourg as the candidate for the final siting of the Fund. Mr Thorn, for his part, stressed the importance of cooperation by the smaller Community countries.

10 April 1973

3119. Mr *Harald Malmgren*, Assistant Negotiator, delegated by President Nixon for trade questions, spoke at a Brussels press conference on the President's proposals concerning the 'United States trade bill.' Mr Malmgren said he would be 'surprised if there was any significant adverse comment on the trade bill.'

Mr Malmgren then criticized the preferential system of the Community towards some developing countries; 'Reverse preferences are given by less advanced States to exports from the EEC in exchange for tariff concessions for their products in Community Markets.' Mr Malmgren noted that the Community's thinking on reverse preferences was now in a 'state of ferment' and might be changed.

Asked about the latest EEC thinking on the coming world trade negotiations, Mr Malmgren said the recent declaration by Commission Vice-President Sir Christopher Soames indicated the Community 'was moving in the same direction as the United States in seeking trade expansion. There are still some uncertainties concerning what the Commission and the EEC Member States will do but the general thrust is compatible with the general United States aim,' he said.

3120. Mr *Richard Nixon*, President of the United States, described his new draft trade law to Congress. He said that the United States had helped many countries in their economic reconstruction after the second World War.

'The result has been a quarter century of remarkable economic achievement—and profound economic change. In place of plattered and shattered Europe stands a new and vibrant European Community. In a place of a prostrate Japan stands one of the free world's strongest economies. In all parts of the world new economic patterns have developed and new economic energies have been released. These successes have now brought the world into a very different period. America is no longer the sole, dominating economic power. The new era is one of growing economic inter-dependence, shared economic leadership, and dramatic economic change.'

But, went on the President, these radical changes had not been matched by changes in the economic and monetary systems.

'The result has been a growing sense of strain and stress in the international economy and even a resurgence of economic isolationism as some have sought to insulate themselves from change.'

The United States has already embarked on action to change this situation. For example: 'We have opened negotiations with the enlarged European Community and several of the countries with which it has concluded trading agreements concerning compensation due us as a result of their new arrangements. But despite all these efforts, underlying problems remain. We need basic trade reform, and we need it now.'

'Fortunately, our major trading partners have joined us in a commitment to broad,

multilateral trade negotiations beginning this fall. Last October, the member Governments of the European Community expressed their hope that the coming round of trade negotiations will be concluded by 1975. I endorse this timetable and our negotiators will cooperate fully in striving to meet it.'

3121. The draft *Trade Bill* submitted to Congress by the American administration empowers the President to raise or lower customs tariffs, negotiate the removal of non-tariff barriers, impose if need be selective or overall surtaxes on imports, cut or abolish customs duties on certain imports from the developing countries, amend the method of imposing compensatory and anti-dumping taxation on 'unfair competition from imports' and grant to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries 'most favoured nation' treatment.

It also covers the balance of payments. Thus all retortion measures could be applied 'when the United States suffers a serious deficit in their balance of payments over a period of four consecutive calendar years.'

But they could also be so when the United States can see a serious fall in their net monetary reserve situation either if the 'value of the dollar has significantly eroded' or simply as a forecast of such a thing happening.

3122. The main lines of the new French Government's foreign policy which Prime Minister *Pierre Messmer* has defined to the National Assembly are: 'The principle of our foreign policy is a non-inward looking independence which governs our destiny and our decisions. In respecting this independence

we are making a special effort towards constructing a Europe herself independent, loyal in her friendships and alliance, but following General de Gaulle's example resolutely pursuing a policy of détente and closer and closer cooperation with Eastern Europe and in particular with the Soviet Union.

'Just as we are focussing on a strategic internal programme of social and economic reform, we must know that international affairs are henceforth having more and more effect on the French public authorities and on the daily life of the French people either through constraints which we accept or dynamic prospects open to us. One has only to think of the dangers in the unstable monetary situation or again of the uncertainty over future trade negotiations.'

11 April 1973

3123. The sale of surplus EEC butter to the USSR (made possible by setting an especially low transfer price) was the subject of a declaration by the British Prime Minister, Mr *Heath*, in the House of Commons. Through this transaction, he said, the EEC 'has cleared a mountain of butter which threatened the balance of world markets.' Even the chief exporters such as New Zealand had recognized the need for it. Admittedly, the cost was very high and would allow the USSR to get the butter at a price three times lower than that paid by the British consumer. But the British Government had not felt entitled to veto this transaction since the surplus had arisen before the Community enlargement. Concerning a possible future revision of the agricultural policy, Mr Heath said that his Government had always underlined both its strengths and weaknesses.

3124. Mr *Pierre Werner*, President of the Luxembourg Government, declared at a bankers' meeting that Luxembourg would not unilaterally tighten its fiscal legislation under pressure from her neighbours. Any changes would be made as part of fiscal harmonization within the EEC and would apply to all its Members.

3125. In an official statement from the Luxembourg Finance Ministry the Government answers criticism of the Grand Duchy's banking system: 'Luxembourg's banking establishment has developed in proportion to certain real needs for international financial cooperation. It renders services to the European economy. It is running under normal national and international legal conditions. The Minister of Finance is angered by insinuations by some people that it would not integrate normally with European objectives.' Furthermore, the Luxembourg Government takes the view that Member States' Governments should, with due allowance for commercial secrecy, intensify their contacts and consultations to ensure that monetary and credit policies applied in one Member State in line with goals set by Community authorities are not vitiated by policies applied by other partners. The running of the international banking establishment is compatible, through a strong Community slant, with the honour which falls to the capital of the Grand Duchy of housing the major financial bodies of the Community.

12 April 1973

3126. The Ministers of Agriculture of the OECD Member countries met in Paris, where the United States Secretary for Agriculture, Mr *Earl Butz*, declared that

'Europe should emulate the United States by dropping its subsidy scheme for agricultural exports.'

Taking the floor the French Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Chirac*, said that 'The Community will have to equip itself with the necessary tools to take an effective share in the international negotiations and defend the interests for which it is responsible' and that 'our times can obviously no longer suffer the consequences of liberalism run wild. Moreover,' said the French Minister, 'experience has shown that the European agricultural policy in no way prevented the growth of imports.' Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture, readily acknowledged that the Community farm prices policy did not settle all the structural problems but he was thus making it clear that 'the Community was not prepared to meddle with the bases of the common agricultural policy.'

13 April 1973

3127. The British Prime Minister, Mr *Edward Heath*, officially expressed his satisfaction over President Nixon's submitted draft law on trade which 'marks a key stage in preparing the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations which will be a major factor in the future relations between the Community, the United States and Japan and in world trade generally.'

3128. The *Union of European Federalists* (UEF) was formed in Brussels by the European Federalists at an extraordinary Congress. The new body is the fruit of a merger between the European Federalist Action and the European Federalist Movement. 'The

Paris Summit showed the goals to be reached by 1980; it specified the problems and the deadlines. We must go further than that and imbue Europe with the sense of her world responsibilities and the need to change society.'

The UEF condemned all forms of totalitarianism (statements were published on the Greek regime and the outbreaks of Fascist violence in Milan). The Resolution added that the absence of democracy in the Community field will be less and less tolerated, asked for direct election for the European Parliament and declared that 'unilateral election would be a big step in that direction.' The UEF asked the European Commission to bear fully its responsibilities by proposing in its report for the next Summit that the first election be held in 1977.

3129. In a press conference at the American Embassy in Paris, Mr *Earl Butz*, American Secretary of State for Agriculture, said, 'In the United States we have broken with our old ways and prejudices. We believe that world economic life must undergo radical changes. The United States considers that the market economy offers better guarantees for developing agricultural production than do government controls. Farmers acting freely in their interests will be able to develop their activity to improve their income and their performance in line with national and international needs. And the economies of the various countries can only benefit from this freedom.'

3130. Mr *Roger Bonvin*, President of the Swiss Confederation, speaking at the session to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Union of Road Transport (IRO) in Geneva, said this about the

European transport policy, 'The transport policy of the third generation is leading to the adoption of a new scale of values which transcends purely economic ends and gives priority to the quality of life: the formation of trunk routes for collective transport to respect the demands of the environment entails overall planning and concerted action at European level. International cooperation, to which the IRO has greatly contributed is bearing fruit and has already yielded spectacular results. The time has come to advance again and provide our continent with a real European transport charter.'

14 April 1973

3131. During its Congress in Hanover from 10 to 14 April, the German Social Democrat Party (SPD) confirmed its European commitment. In a Resolution passed unanimously the Congress spoke of the Construction of Europe, as follows:

'To continue the unification of Western Europe in the European Community is a key component of social democratic policy. It alone will allow the United States of Europe to materialize. National economic decisions must be more and more concerted and at the same time Community powers must be amplified. The integration process must be marched by a greater democratization of the Community Institutions. Efforts made at European and individual country level to regain stability will only succeed if a joint credit policy and balanced budget policy are followed, if competition is strengthened, if a democratic control of the economic power and decisions of multinational groups is established and if an active external trade policy is generated. The Congress expects the Federal Government to follow up the action it has started to ensure the necessary

priority for European social policy. We are asking for economic progress to move hand in hand with social progress. Up to now the interests of the workers have not been adequately considered and from now on they must be a focal point of efforts within the Community. This is why we also welcome the European realignment of free trade unions. The member countries must concert their projects of social reform. We must try to get harmonization at the highest democratic and social level in each member country. In a more and more united Europe the problems of income and wealth distribution, fiscal reforms and reform of the land law can no longer be settled at national level. The Congress is also urging the development of the right of co-decision for workers at European level and is also asking for better protection for the consumer. The Congress is aware of the responsibility of the Federal Government's position for the Community's social progress. This is why we cannot and do not want to abandon reforms in our own country even if our partners are progressing more slowly. A constant political dialogue must be set up between the EEC and the USA so as to resolve the conflicts of interests and trade tension in a spirit of association with the aim of developing world trade. The Congress insists that the Community, which is the world's premier trading power, follows an open policy on external trade including the Comecon countries. Strengthening the European Parliament's role is also a priority task. The authority which the national Parliaments will relinquish must be transferred to the European Assembly. Election by direct universal suffrage to the European Parliament is a key factor in democratizing the Community. The SPD will encourage all steps allowing still closer collaboration between the Community Socialist Parties

as to ensure through effective political cooperation that a joint Social-Democrat programme is activated.'

In his address Chancellor *Willy Brandt*, President of the SPD, said: 'I do not hesitate to talk of a new phase in Europe's renewal. We can achieve Europe! We are facing an objective which fulfills a century of Social-Democrat hopes. I am not saying that this Europe must be, that it will be a Social-Democrat Europe. But we shall help in fashioning its basic features. The Social-Democrat parties would do well to renew the dialogue between each other over Europe and seek a dialogue with all the partners open to it.'

16 April 1973

3132. Speaking in Ghent, Mr *Henri Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission, said concerning EEC-USA relations: 'Europe must choose between foregoing American military protection and disputing the United States world economic position. In either case Europe must show enough creative intelligence to break down the current structures which were tailored to the situation after the second World War.'

17 April 1973

3133. During a break in the Council's session on agriculture in Luxembourg, the French Minister Mr *Chirac* said to the press what he thought of 'Eurocrats who couldn't tell a cow from an ox.' In his view there was no question of accepting that premiums for switching from milk to meat were only for holdings of fifteen or even eleven cows. Aid was for everyone regardless of size of holdings. 'Whatever happens, I will not approve a premium which would apply

to the big Dutch and British holdings and not to the small Italian, German and French farms,' he said.

3134. In an interview on Italian television, Mr *Houari Boumedienne*, the Algerian Head of State, said that Algerian oil was not a threat to Europe or the consumer. He said he favoured 'fruitful collaboration for peace in the Mediterranean' and quoted as an example the undersea pipeline project to link Algeria and Italy.

3135. '*Slowo Powszechne*' the paper of the Polish pro-Communist Catholic Pax Group made an editorial review of Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik. 'The Ostpolitik,' it said, 'could at some time find itself running against the policy of good relations which the Chancellor wants to maintain with the United States. But this is not the main problem. The most serious clash will emerge between the Ostpolitik and the western European integration movement.' Bonn's alliance with the United States 'no longer matches with the Federal Republic's aims over the integration of Western Europe, an integration which is coming more and more into conflict with American economic interests and with the Ostpolitik.' In pursuing his moves in favour of West European integration, Chancellor Brandt 'can antagonize the United States as much as the Soviet Union.' Under these conditions the latent conflict was not as was too often claimed by the west, between Bonn's Ostpolitik and Atlantic policy but between the Ostpolitik tied to the pan-German policy and the integration of Western Europe. According to the '*Slowo Powszechne*' the Chancellor himself realizes that the 'drive towards national unity which he continues to offer as the moral aim of his political action cannot be reconciled with West European integration.'

20 April 1973

3136. Ireland's economy should see a swift expansion largely due to her joining the Common Market. This optimistic view as recently expressed by experts of the *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development* (OECD) in their yearly study on Ireland. They think that 'the outlook is favourable' for 1973. Through the general raising of farm prices, the incomes of land workers should gradually improve while production volume could go up by more than 4%. Moreover the recovery in the United Kingdom of activity should ensure stronger outlets for Irish industry, while exports will be boosted by Ireland's membership in the EEC. The overall rate of growth should therefore come out at about 4% in volume for 1973.

23 April 1973

3137. Dr *Henry Kissinger*, President Nixon's Adviser on National Security, made a speech at the annual Associated Press luncheon in New York, in which he said:

'This year has been called the year of Europe, but not because Europe was less important in 1972 or in 1969. 1973 is the year of Europe because the era that was shaped by decisions of a generation ago is ending. The success of those policies has produced new realities that require new approaches.'

Despite the great progress Europe had made, fresh tensions were arising:

'there have been complaints in America that Europe ignores its wider responsibilities in pursuing economic self-interest too one-sidedly and that Europe is not carrying its fair share of the burden of the common defense. There have been complaints in Europe that America is out to divide Europe economically, or to desert Europe militarily,

or to bypass Europe diplomatically. Our challenge is whether a unity forged by a common perception of danger can draw new purpose from shared positive aspirations. In the forties and fifties the task was economic reconstruction and security against the danger of attack. The West responded with courage and imagination. Today the need is to make the Atlantic relationship as dynamic a force in building a new structure of peace, less geared to crisis and more conscious of opportunities, drawing its inspirations from its goals rather than its fears. This is why the President is embarking on a personal and direct approach to the leaders of Western Europe. In his discussions with the heads of government of Britain, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, and France, the Secretary General of NATO and other European leaders, it is the President's purpose to lay the basis for a new era of creativity in the West.'

Dr Kissinger then put the United States' position in the following terms:

'We will continue to support European unity. Based on the principles of partnership, we will make concessions to its further growth. We will expect to be met in a spirit of reciprocity... We will not disengage from our solemn commitments to our allies. We will maintain our forces and not withdraw from Europe unilaterally. In turn, we expect from each ally a fair share of the common effort for the common defense... We shall continue to pursue the relaxation of tensions with our adversaries on the basis of concrete negotiations in the common interest. We welcome the participation of our friends in a constructive East-West dialogue... We will never consciously injure the interests of our friends in Europe or in Asia. We expect in return that their policies will take seriously our interests and

our responsibilities... We are prepared to work cooperatively on new common problems we face. Energy, for example, raises the challenging issues of assurance of supply, impact of oil revenues on international currency stability, the nature of common political and strategic interests and long-range relations of oil-consuming to oil-producing countries. This could be an area of competition; it should be an area of collaboration... Just as Europe's autonomy is not an end in itself so the Atlantic community cannot be an exclusive club. Japan must be a principal partner in our common enterprise.

'We hope that our friends in Europe will meet us in this spirit. We have before us the example of the great accomplishments of the past decades... and the opportunity of match and dwarf them. This is the task ahead. This is how, in the 1970's the Atlantic nations can truly serve our peoples and the cause of peace.'

24 April 1973

3138. In an interview with the Swiss paper the 'Tribune de Genève', Professor *John Kenneth Galbraith* said concerning the monetary crisis, 'Overall floating of currencies is not the answer. It is merely an ineffective economic gadget whose drawbacks can already be gauged. We have exchanged a big crisis every year for a small crisis every day. This situation is so uncomfortable that the experts will have to hurry back to the earlier situation of a big annual crisis. We must return to a system of fixed rates of exchange. But this will be possible only when countries return to a closer coordination of their economies which in turn will be feasible only when they realize that this coordination is necessary.' Regarding

the European Community in particular, Mr Galbraith said, 'Europe has therefore tried to make her own adjustments with respect to the United States. But this has failed because the Common Market is not yet sufficiently integrated to substitute for the basis formed by a stable American economy. In the monetary field the disparities between Member States monetary and economic policies are still very wide. This will change in the near future. The monetary crisis will be resolved when the United States returns to a predictable economic policy. On this front a restrictive monetary policy is not appropriate even if the Europeans and the Swiss National Bank recommend it.'

25 April 1973

3139. Mr *Chirac*, France's Minister of Agriculture, broadcast over Europa I that 'during the forthcoming talks of the Nixon Round that France would not countenance the jeopardizing of agricultural Europe, that she would refuse unilateral concessions and would work for more generosity towards the needy countries.'

26 April 1973

3140. In the opening speech of the Ninth Congress of Social Democrat Parties of the enlarged Community held in Bonn, Mr *Helmut Schmidt*, the Federal Republic's Finance Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Social Democrat Party (SPD) appealed for closer coordination of Member States European integration policies particularly over economic, monetary and social issues.

27 April 1973

3141. Mr *Andersen*, the Danish Foreign Minister, explained to the Folketing his Government's position over President Nixon's Atlantic Charter:

'Denmark intends to meet her obligations in the Europe of Nine and NATO, but does not wish to make new commitments and above all does not want to accept an extension to the area covered by the NATO Treaty. Certainly we must support a readjustment of economic and trade relations between the USA and Europe but this cooperation must not prejudice the developing Countries.'

30 April 1973

3142. Mr *Wilbur Mills*, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the USA Chamber of Representatives gave during an interview with 'Newsweek' his opinion on the Atlantic Charter proposed by President Nixon. Mr Mills is in full agreement with the proposals made in the Charter because: 'I'm sure that countries in Europe feel that there are some unfair areas within our situation. We feel there are some unfair situations within their framework of duties and particularly within their non-tariff barriers.'

According to Mr Mills, the Europeans should cooperate with the USA in the following way: 'I think our European trading partners need to know one thing about US negotiations (this time) compared to US negotiations they have encountered in the past. In this instance, I doubt there will be such an insistence, or such an insatiable desire, on the part of the US just to have an agreement. I think our negotiators will insist that the agreement be fair to both sides, that it be conducive to an increased volume of world trade and at the same time provide for fairer treatment, nation by nation, in that trade.'

2. Published in the Official Journal

Published in the Official Journal

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during April 1973.

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.

European Parliament

Meeting 1972-1973

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday, 12 March 1973
C 19, 12.4.1973

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 574/72 of 21 March 1972 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 of 14 June 1971 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community:

- (i) on changes to the legal basis of the proposal for a Council regulation
- (ii) on the addition to be made to the proposal for a Council regulation

Resolution on the Ninth Report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission and on the Third Report of the General Commission for Industrial Safety and Health in the Iron and Steel Industry

Opinion on the proposal for a directive approximating Member States' legislation on corporate redundancies

Resolution on the number of committees of the European Parliament and their membership

Meeting 1973-1974

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 13 March 1973
C 19, 12.4.1973

Election of the President

Election of Vice-Presidents

Membership of committees

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 14 March 1973
C 19, 12.4.1973

Question time:

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities:

- (i) 34/72 by Lord O'Hagan: Relations between the Community and the United States
- (ii) 6/73 by Mr Berkhouwer: Liberalization of world trade
- (iii) 36/72 by Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli: Anti-fascist trials in Greece
- (iv) 15/73 by Mr Cifarelli: Human rights and democratic freedoms in Greece
- (v) 2/73 by Lord O'Hagan: Rights of migrant workers
- (vi) 7/73 by Mr Brewis: Stabilization of food prices in the Community
- (vii) 8/73 by Mr Cipolla: Aids to farmers' incomes
- (viii) 9/73 by Mr Johnston: Regional Development
- (ix) 10/73 by Mr Scott-Hopkins: Release of information
- (x) 11/73 by Mr Springorum: Obstacles to natural gas deliveries from the Netherlands to the Federal Republic of Germany
- (xi) 13/73 by Mr Vredeling: Common agricultural policy
- (xii) 14/73 by Sir Derek Walker-Smith: The case of the Europemballage Corporation (Brussels) and Continental Can Corporation Inc., New York v. the Commission of the European Communities

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Oral Question 12/73 with debate by the Liberal and Allies Group: Monetary crisis

Oral Question 18/72 with debate by Mr Glinne on behalf of the Socialist Group to the Council of the European Communities: Franco-Polish Economic Agreement and observance of the undertaking by EEC Member States to consult each other on external trade matters

Oral Question 35/72 with debate by Mr Mitterdorfer on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee: Community structural policy

Oral Question 4/73 with debate by Sir John Peel on behalf of the Conservative Group: European and North American Relations

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Opinion on the financial forecasts for the European Communities' budget for 1973, 1974 and 1975

Resolution on the agreements negotiated between the Community and the EFTA Member and Associated States which have not applied to join the Community

Resolution on the political situation in the Middle East

Opinion on the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus

Resolution on the consequences of the enlargement of the European Community for its relations with the Mediterranean countries

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Opinion on the proposal for a directive on mutual assistance for the recovery of sums paid in error in connection with the common agricultural policy, and of agricultural levies and customs duties

Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the duty-free entry within the enlarged Community of small consignments of Community goods of a non-commercial character

Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the statistics of the Community's external trade and of trade between the Member States

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Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the coordination of agricultural research

Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 827/68 and Regulations 1009/67/EEC, (EEC) 950/68 and (EEC) 2358/71

Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on production subsidies which the United Kingdom is authorized to retain for certain agricultural products

Opinion on the proposal on a regulation amending Regulation 79/65/EEC as regards the field of survey and number of returning holdings to be included in the

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Opinion on the proposal for a decision on measures against foot-and-mouth disease

Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the supply of sugar to UNRWA as food aid pursuant to the Agreement with that agency dated 18 December 1972

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Annex

Membership of Committee

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*Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday,
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Resolution on the report by the Commission of the European Communities in the development of the social situation in the Community in 1972

Resolution concerning the protection of the fundamental rights of Member States' citizens when Community law is drafted

Resolution on the second report of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the possibilities and difficulties facing Member States regarding the ratification of a first list of agreements concluded within the framework of other international organizations

Oral Question 1/73 with debate by Mr Jahn and others to the Commission of the European Communities

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Oral Question 24/73 with debate by Mr Habib-De-loncle on behalf of the European Democratic Union to the Commission of the European Communities: Multi-lateral negotiations in GATT

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(i) 20/73 by Mr Brewis: Coal requirements

Questions put to the Council of the European Communities:

(i) 16/73 by Lord Gladwyn: Inconclusive meetings

(ii) 19/73 by Sir Tufton Beamish: Powers of control and improvement of working conditions

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities:

(i) 17/73 by Mr Lange: Proposals for an institutional reform

(ii) 18/73 by Mr Dewulf: Attitude of the countries of the West Indies and the Pacific which have been offered the possibility of association

(iii) 21/73 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: Economic development in Asian countries

(iv) 22/73 by Mr Scott-Hopkins: Harmonization of feed additive regulations

(v) 23/73 by Mr Springorum: Invitation to tenders for construction of a fifth nuclear reactor in Italy

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I. a regulation introducing special measures temporarily applicable to officials and establishment staff of the Commission of the European Communities paid from research and investment funds

II. a regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 260/68 of 29 February 1968, laying down the conditions and procedure for applying the tax for the benefit of the European Communities

III. a regulation amending Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 549/69, determining the categories of officials and other servants of the European Communities to whom the provisions of Articles 12, the second paragraph of Article 13 and Article 14 of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Communities apply

Resolution on European political cooperation and unification

Opinion on the proposals for:

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II. a regulation on imports of wine exported under the designation 'Cyprus sherry' originating in and coming from Cyprus and introducing a system of aids for similar wines produced in the Community as originally constituted and despatched to Ireland and the United Kingdom

III. a draft Council Regulation on the conclusion of the agreement, in the form of an exchange of letters, on Article 5 of Annex I to the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and the Republic of Cyprus

Opinion on the proposals for:

I. regulations fixing prices for certain agricultural products and certain related measures

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Written Question 408/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
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Written Question 411/72 by Mr Oele and Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Scale and consequences of pollution by lead and lead derivatives
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Written Question 426/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Application of market regulation on tobacco to the French tobacco monopoly
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Written Question 457/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities

Subject: Regulations on aid for the clock and leatherware industries in France
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Written Question 458/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Italian aid regulation financed by parafiscal taxes on certain sorts of paper and board
C 17, 4.4.1973

Written Question 461/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Submission of requests for aid from the European Social Fund
C 17, 4.4.1973

Written Question 502/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Fraud in the Common Market
C 17, 4.4.1973

Written Question 527/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
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Written Question 561/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
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C 17, 4.4.1973

Written Question 476/72 by Mr Spénalet to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Basic statistics of the Community
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Written Question 505/72 by Mr Girardin to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Discrimination against foreign workers in Rotterdam
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Written Question 533/72 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Noise pollution caused by recreational flying
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Written Question 540/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
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Written Question 544/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy procedure as regards fertilizers containing ammonium nitrates
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Written Question 550/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
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Written Question 576/72 by Mr Jahn to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Double taxation of imported goods sent in small parcels to private individuals
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Written Question 596/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council of the European Communities
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Written Question 642/72 by Mr Memmel to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Obstacles to imports of Bavarian milk into Italy
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Commission Decision of 28 March 1973 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), except knives with handle in ivory or in gilded or silvered base metal falling within heading ex 82.09 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 87, 3.4.1973

73/68/EEC:
Commission Decision of 28 February 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-fourth partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72
L 94, 10.4.1973

73/69/EEC:
Commission Decision of 6 March 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) 1519/72
L 94, 10.4.1973

73/70/EEC:
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L 94, 10.4.1973

73/71/EEC:
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73/72/EEC:
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73/74/EEC:

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73/76/EEC:

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73/77/EEC:

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L 102, 17.4.1973

73/78/EEC:

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73/81/EEC:

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73/90/EEC:

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The European Development Fund¹

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¹ This section concerns information on the execution of projects financed by the European Development Fund.

In the light of the technical difficulties in translation, during the present internal organization of the Community, and the transitional measures of the Act of Accession which, on the one hand, exempt the new Member States from the financial contribution to EDF and, on the other hand, do not confer on their nationals the right to participate in the execution of EDF projects, these texts are only being published in the German, French, Italian and Dutch editions. Nevertheless, for the information of our readers we include the texts of the French edition.

pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE — FED
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