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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
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1ST PART

**DOCUMENTS, FACTS
AND STUDIES**

1. Increasing the authority of the European Parliament on budget matters

1101. About a year and a half before it has its independent budget fed on 'own resources', the Commission, on 8 June 1973, communicated to the Council a draft amending provisions of the EEC, Euratom and ECSC Treaties and of the 'merger' Treaty in such a way as to increase the authority of the European Parliament on budget matters.¹

The amendments proposed give effect to a somewhat delayed promise made by the Commission of Six in April 1970. With the approach of the expiry date, the Commission considered it inopportune to complicate, on the eve of the Community's enlargement, the conditions of accession by proposing major amendments to the system of decision concerning budget matters. As soon as the enlargement was effected, the new Commission announced that it was taking up the 1970 commitment and meant to send its proposals to the Council before 30 June 1973. This has now been done.

The draft presented by the Commission

1102. The Commission's proposals are in the form of a draft treaty preceded by a statement of motives and an explanatory note. These proposals have two distinct features: First, they fall within the context of the institutional balance stipulated in the Rome Treaty and, secondly, they try to strengthen the democratic character of the Community by developing control of the Executive which in a modern democratic Parliament becomes the privileged way of intervening in the system of policy making by Parliament.

It is, therefore, in the public funds control policy that the Commission proposes initially a major step forward in the role of Parliament. It would, henceforth, be responsible for relieving the Commission of its financial control; its means of action would be much improved by the setting up of a European Audit Office, an

institution with an important statute, with widespread authority and means of investigation. The shortened time for submitting accounts and reports to the Audit Office would give the ensuing debate a character of policy all the more significant since it would coincide with the debate on the budget for the following financial year. Finally, the Commission welcomes the Parliament's intention of setting up an accounts committee which would effectively complete the institutional system and give the function of controlling accounts a policy aspect in keeping with the importance of the task.

The initial intention of the Commission on budget approval is that Parliament should be associated with policies involving finance; to do this it recommends a system of *second reading* when the Council is strongly at variance with the Parliament's opinion. The Commission would review its own position in such case.

Moreover, as regards the adoption of annual budgets, the Commission proposes a major and gradual reform in the complex mechanism of the Treaty for 1975. The Parliament would retain after 1975 the possibility it has at present over the transitional period of suggesting amendments in the 'compulsory' expenditure which, provided it does not compromise the overall balance of the budget, does not require the Council's approval for adoption. All that is needed is that there should be no hostile qualified majority in the Council; this is the mechanism of 'fallen majority'.

On other items of expenditure over which Parliament has powers of amendment and, therefore, the *last word*, the Commission suggests a gradual extension to all expenditure which is not the automatic result of previous decisions.

¹ Supplement 9/73 — Bull. EC.

On own resources, the Commission intends to promote a procedure having a complete Community aspect for new own resources so as not to slow down the foreseeable and desirable development in Community's policies; the Parliament, on unanimous proposal of the Council, will be in a position to determine the *amount and nature of own resources*.

The Commission proposes also that Parliament should agree to an eventual recourse to loans and bear joint responsibility for adopting the *financial regulation*.

**Statement by Mr. Cheysson,
Member of the Commission,
to the European Parliament**

1103. During the European Parliament debate of 4 July 1972¹ on increasing its authority on budget matters, Mr Claude Cheysson, responsible for budget matters, commented on the Commission's proposals and placed them in a context of a broader policy:

'If there is one field where the Commission's intentions cannot be put in doubt, it is the one concerning the increase in the Parliament's authority' he said stressing that 'if budget powers are examined in detail, one becomes fully involved with the legislative field... The granting of true budget powers to Parliament goes through granting of legislative powers and it would be wrong not to acknowledge this straight away. It is important to be reminded about this principle since it is to be hoped that one day this question will be considered in its broader terms and careful thought should be given to the working of Community institutions, the Community system as a whole and the division of responsibilities between institutions; when that day comes, budget powers as a whole can be tackled squarely.'

Recalling that in applying the decisions of the Summit Conference of October 1972 the Commission will have to make proposals concerning the European union by the end of 1975. Mr Cheysson confirmed that 'the Commission will be the first to discharge this duty. It promised to do so in the past and it now reiterates this promise. We shall present proposals in accordance with the wishes of Heads of States and of Governments and these wishes correspond to ours, that is to say, the future building of European union where questions of Community equilibrium as a whole will have to be reviewed. This is clearly confirmed in the very first page of our document. No one should doubt our promise'.

But he added: 'The Commission would fail in its duty if it were to be satisfied with brilliant statements and did not seize the unique opportunity... offered by the 1975 budget, the first truly Community budget; it should, therefore, be possible to see already a substantial progress in that budget without losing, in any way, our liberty to reconsider the whole question in the light of proposals to be made in legal matters and with the European union in view.'

Having placed the Commission's proposals in a policy context, Mr Cheysson mentioned their dual purpose:

'In the first place, we believe there is nothing to hinder, at this early stage, a complete and perfect control of the European institutions... Secondly, our desire has been to give Parliament and parliamentarians the certainty that on any major issue having an effect on

¹ This debate and the resolution adopted will be reported in Bull. EC 9-1973, in the Chapter dealing with the 'European Parliament'.

2. To increase the role and influence of the Parliament: practical measures

budgets, the Parliament would have the time and the opportunity to express its views.'

The Member of the Commission then recalled the main points of the draft which had been presented¹ without going into the details but reviewing successively: the control of public funds (Audit Office, etc.); the budget (proposal for a second reading, the right of having the last word); own resources.

1201. To increase the role and influence of the European Parliament, particularly in its relations with the Commission and without having to amend the Treaties, is the aim of the communication put forward by the Commission to the Parliament on 8 June 1973 and brought to the notice of the Council on the same day.

In proposing a number of 'practical measures' which could be brought into operation at short notice, the Commission was seeking to act pragmatically by making the most of possibilities which already exist. It had, indeed, been invited to act in this way by the conference of heads of State or government in October 1972. In the Final Act of the conference¹ they declared themselves 'desirous of strengthening the control powers of the European Parliamentary Assembly, and to do so without waiting for the time when it will be elected by universal suffrage in conformity with Article 138 of the Treaty of Rome'. They were thus confirming the decision of the Council in April 1972 relating to the Community's 'own resources', which gave expression to the desire to strengthen the Parliament's budgetary powers. Pending the execution of these projects, the heads of State or government had invited the Council and Commission to 'put into operation without delay such practical measures as will give effect to this strengthening and to improving the relations both of the Council and of the Commission with the Assembly'.

This is what the Commission was doing when it adopted the text of its communication on 'practical measures calculated to secure the strengthening of the control powers of the Parliament and to improve the relations between this institution and the Commission', which it put forward both to the Parliament and the Council, at the same time as a draft amend-

¹ Point 1102.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1972, Part 1, Chap. I.

ment of the Treaties to 'strengthen the budgetary powers of the Parliament'¹. Though the 'practical measures' have not the same scope as the draft amendment, they reflect the same desire to enable the Assembly of the enlarged Community to be better able to make its voice heard, and to play a more important part as a parliamentary institution.

The measures proposed vary considerably in importance. Some of them, considered by themselves, are admittedly of only limited scope; but the Commission nevertheless believes that, taken together, they are far from being insignificant and will bring the Community an appreciable distance along the road indicated by the heads of State or government. In addition, none of them require any amendment to the Treaties, so that they could all be brought into effect at once. Moreover, the Commission is prepared to give constructive consideration to any other proposal which may be formulated to the same end by the Parliament or the Council.

The 'practical measures' proposed relate to ten essential points.

Closer control by the Parliament of the Commission's annual 'action programme'

1202. The Commission considers that the 'action programme' for the twelve coming months, which it presents at the first sitting in each parliamentary year, would be a good starting point for the exercise of an effective control over Community activities. Not only does the general debate which follows the presentation of the programme provide an opportunity for discussing the main lines of action contemplated; but in addition the members of the Commission are prepared to attend the Parliamentary Committees for a more detailed discussion of those parts of the programme which relate to their individual com-

petences. In addition, the President of the Commission has occasion to report regularly to the Committee of Presidents (of the committees) on the execution of the action programme. The Parliament is thus in a position to impart its own orientation to the way the programme is carried out, and to exercise considerable influence in legislative matters, and to do so before the Commission has made use of the right of initiative vested in it by the Treaties.

Organization of political debates of the main sectors of Community activity

1203. The Commission adopted one of the suggestions put forward by the President of the conservative Group in the Parliament—in a memorandum dated January 1973—by declaring itself specially in favour of organizing major debates of a political character between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission itself. These debates would enable the Parliament to determine a political angle relating to the action to be taken in any specific main sector, or in relation to action programmes or groups of proposals. After such debates, the Commission should indicate whether it agrees to be governed by this political angle and, if not, it should justify its attitude in a reasoned communication which would be followed by further discussion.

Broadening the field in which the opinion of the Parliament is sought

1204. Only 22 articles of the EEC Treaty and 11 articles of the Euratom Treaty provide for the Parliament to be consulted. The Commission expects to broaden, as it has in fact been doing for some years already, the range of measures about which it proposes to seek

¹ Supplement 9/73 - Bull. EC.

the opinion of Parliament in a consultative capacity. It states that it is now prepared to extend the parliamentary consultation to cover all important decisions on coal and steel, whereas this consultation has hitherto been limited to the fixing of the rate of the ECSC levy.

Closer association of the Parliament with trade negotiations

1205. The Commission will take part in all debates—whether in plenary sessions or in committee—relating to trade negotiations and will keep the competent committees informed of progress in the negotiation of trade agreements. In regard to important agreements it will propose to the Council that the Parliament be formally consulted.

More systematic consideration of opinions put forward by the European Parliament

1206. In its communication on 'practical measures' the Commission states its intention of attaching greater importance to the opinions to the advice expressed by the Parliament. It intends to give a more systematic character to the current procedure, which requires it to express its attitude on any amendment to its proposals which the Parliament may request, if possible during the same session and in any case with the least possible delay. In future it will examine the opinions and advice after each session, and see to it that the undertakings given are duly carried out. At the beginning of the following session, a general statement will be put before the Parliament to inform it of the action taken by the Commission in relation to the attitudes it has adopted.

Extending the practice of a 'second reading'

1207. The Commission restates and extends one of the proposals it made in its communica-

tion of April 1973¹ on passing to the second stage of economic and monetary union. It considers that in all fields of Community activity, the practice of a 'second reading' should apply to any regulation of general import, whenever the Council proposes to depart materially from the advice or opinion expressed on the first reading. It would then be for the representatives of the Council to state the reasons for the decisions taken by their institution, and for members of the Parliament to present the parliamentary advice before any final decision is taken by the Council. For the adoption of any new regulation to enlarge the scope of Community action (on the basis of article 235 of the EEC Treaty) the Commission proposes reinforcing the 'second reading' practice by asking that the Council should endeavour to reach an agreement with the Parliament. It further proposes that, in the event of continued disagreement, it should be for the Commission to propose compromise solutions which would enable the Council to take the opinions of the Parliament into account.

The holding of 'hearings'

1208. The Commission is quite favourable to the suggestion, made by the President of the Conservative Group, that 'hearings'—public or in camera—should be organised on the same lines as in the American parliamentary procedure. It takes the view that such hearings (of individuals or leading personalities who do not belong to the Community institutions) might serve a useful purpose in informing public opinion on the action of the Community and the way it is in fact carried out. It regards this suggestion as falling rather within the competence of the Parliament itself; and pending information as to its opinion, it will con-

¹ Supplement 5/73 - Bull. EC.

sider how it could best contribute to organising hearings on these lines.

Organization of parliamentary work

1209. Apart from its favourable attitude to the holding of 'hearings' the Commission submits, for consideration by the Parliament, various reflections about the parliamentary work. Though these cover a field which is primarily within the competence of Parliament, the Commission nevertheless expresses the hope that the special group assigned to the study of parliamentary working methods will take its reflections into account. Their aim is to increase the speed, effectiveness, influence and political character of parliamentary activities and improve the cooperation between the Parliament and the Commission.

Without attempting a point-by-point analysis of these 'reflections' it can be noted that some of them, which are concerned with the parliamentary committees, are aimed at accelerating the consideration of proposals on which consultation is requested, and to strengthen the political character of the work of these committees. They include: the holding by each committee of a 'monthly ordinary meeting', to be held in Brussels on a specific date, and attended by the competent member of the Commission; the examination of major problems, or political aspects of each question considered; meetings devoted to discussion of results to be expected from the operation of common policies; and, on various technical questions, the adoption of a number of reports without discussion or without the adoption of any attitude, the Parliament simply informing the Council that it has no observation to make.

The Commission also suggests that after the annual debate on its action programme, the Parliament should also draw up a report on the activities of the Communities for submis-

sion to the parliaments of the member States, who would thus be able to discuss it at the same time. The members of the European Parliament would thus have the opportunity of coordinating their action with their national parliaments on the basis of a political appreciation formulated by the European Assembly. The government of each member State would then be invited to state its attitude on european problems before the members of its own national parliament.

The Commission also states its willingness to promote, so far as this is within its power, the development of cooperation between the European Parliament and the parliaments of States which are not members of the Community.

Strengthening the cooperation between the Commission and the Parliament

1210. Finally, the communication on 'practical measures' emphasises that the Commission has already taken a number of organizational steps to strengthen the cooperation between itself and the Parliament. One of its vice-presidents, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, has been given the assignment of assisting the President in the Commission's contacts with the Parliament. In addition, the Commission has appointed an assistant secretary-general to be specially responsible for parliamentary affairs. It is prepared to cooperate closely with the officers and committee of the Parliament in all questions relating to the organization of parliamentary work.

3. Short Term Monetary Support and the Pooling of Reserves

Short Term Monetary Support

1301. In line with the conclusions of the October 1972 Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government and with the Council Decision of 14 February 1973 the Commission on 28 June 1973 sent the Council a Report on development of short term monetary support and on the terms for the pooling of reserves.¹

In its report the Commission considers that the assignment of wider and wider functions to the European Monetary Cooperation Fund is a prime factor in implementing the Economic and Monetary Union. The Commission thus proposes:

- (i) that the Fund's tasks be extended, with a gradual polling of reserves, of which the initial deposit of 20% should be made on 1 January 1974 so as to arrive at complete pooling by 1980;
- (ii) that credit mechanisms be improved so as to yield sustained solutions between short-term loans of an automatic nature and longer-term loans carrying specific economic policy conditions;
- (iii) that coordination of economic policies be tightened in line with the suggestions put forward in its Communication concerning completion of the Economic and Monetary Union.²

The Commission supports its Proposal with the following considerations:

1302. *The monetary system of the Community is at present made up of various elements whose interrelationship is not sufficiently consistent.* The system's basic component is the 'Community fluctuation margin' (a 2.25% maximum spot variance between two Community currencies). One aspect of this is the obligation for the Central Banks involved to agree together a very short-term unlimited credit which must be discharged either through the transfer of assets, in conformity with the make-up of the debtor bank's reserves, or by obtain-

ing short-term monetary support. In this respect the following difficulties have arisen: the basically bilateral nature of the two credit systems makes it very complicated to link them; short-term monetary support assumes that the dollar is the main intervention currency on the stock exchanges and therefore their working methods will henceforth be inadequate; the limits on amounts and duration covering available credit as part of the monetary support curtail the possibilities for settlement between creditor and debtor situations; settlement transactions are meeting an ever greater reluctance on the part of the debtor Central Banks to surrender gold reserves at an official price while the opposite attitude is shown over settlements in dollars; interventions in dollars have always been ruled out of this system: this is undesirable since it is impossible to rule out definitively any action on the Community currencies in relation to the dollar which raises the question of risk sharing.

To remedy these problems and allow the Fund to become the body effecting complete multilateralization of all the transactions on the stock exchanges, two conditions must be met: the Fund must be endowed with 'own resources' allowing it to act as a real intermediary between creditors and debtors within the Community and ensure the risk bearing in dollar interventions; a unit of account must be brought in which it can suitably serve as a means of payment between monetary authorities and as a reserve instrument.

1303. *This new stage in the monetary organization of the Community must not be exposed to the same risks as previous Community endeavours.* This consideration leads to the recommendation that:

- (i) Member States subscribe to a Fund capital equal to 500 million u.a.;

¹ Point 2201 and Supplement 12/73 — Bull. EC.

² Supplement 5/73 — Bull. EC.

(ii) reserves be pooled by two methods applied jointly;

- gradual surrender to the Fund of previously accumulated official reserves (gold, holdings tied to gold, and currency). The initial contribution could be to the order of 20% of the total reserves of each Community country which will be equivalent in toto to about 11 thousand million units of account (based on total Community reserves of 56 thousand million u.a. as at end March 1973). Afterwards, each Central Bank would contribute to the Fund in successive instalments an identical proportion of its reserves. From the start the breakdown between the various reserves put in by each Central Bank would be made according to their respective share of the entire national reserves.

- Newly acquired reserves or reserves to be transferred following interventions on the stock exchanges be surrendered to the Fund.

The joint pooling process should come to an end in 1980 with the total contribution of Member States' to the Fund. Contributions to be made in the intermediate period could be subject to a timetable scheduling for instance additional contributions at 18 months intervals so as to bring the global contribution successively up to 40% then 60% of the outstanding reserves held by each bank when the contribution is made. According to the circumstances and the degree of harmonization between economic policies the Commission would propose that pooling process be speeded up or slowed down.

1304. *Settlement and credit transactions in the Community would be made through the medium of the Fund.* With regard to settlements, the short-term credit mechanism would be retained with its present terms (unlimited amounts, end of month 30 days); on the due date the debtor Central Bank will settle the

account, either by transferring units of account into the Fund's books, or by transferring reserve assets into the Fund. With regard to credit, the Bank not wishing an immediate settlement as indicated above could use Fund credit facilities on the following terms:

(i) a proposition of this credit would be used in favour of compensation possibilities within the Fund and would be of an automatic nature; it would expire in six months and be renewable once; any renewal would automatically bring in a procedure for reviewing the debtor country's position; debtor ceilings corresponding to six times the quotas currently prescribed under short-term support would be set;¹ the grant of credit to a country would be made by supplying its Fund account with units of account;

(ii) any credit needs exceeding the above-mentioned amount or ceiling limits would require recourse to a procedure expressing the strictly conditional nature of facilities granted and which could lead to the issue of additional credit granted by the Fund or to the issue of medium-term credit in both cases on conditions of economic policy set by the Council;

(iii) the rules for the use of credit facilities, in particular the debtor ceilings, could be revised at a later stage, for instance, when the successive contributions to the Fund are made.

1305. *The success of all the proposed measures requires effective convergence of Member States' economic policies.* This means in particular: the firm political will to apply strictly the existing coordination mechanisms; stronger action for the development of a European capital market; adequately effective and homogeneous defences against capital movements

¹ The current quotas are as follows (in million u.a.): Germany, France, United Kingdom: 300 each; Italy 200; BLEU and Netherlands: 100 each; Denmark 45; Ireland: 17.5.

4. Proposal for simplifying customs formalities

Short Term Monetary Support

from abroad; a Community right of inspection in adjustments to exchange relationships necessitated by the wide scope for substitution offered by the use of reserves, by changes in the dosage of the instruments of political economy, and by adjustments in the exchange rates.

1401. The cumbersome customs formalities still afflicting inter-Community trade continues to draw criticism. Public opinion, traders passing through customs and economic circles generally are wondering how far the regulatory requirements match the concept of a customs union. To remedy the situation the Commission on 25 June sent the Council a Communication in which, after exposing the main problems encountered, it sets out improvements which could be made in the near future.

As the Commission sees it, the main reasons for the involved customs procedures and formalities are two-fold. Firstly, national customs procedures have been in most cases still practically applied. More often than not the setting up of the CCT and the removal of duties between Member States has not been matched with Community provisions for procedures.

Secondly, the current problems, let alone those arising from the Community enlargement or the international monetary crisis, stem from the very complexity of the Community rules, be they autonomous, as in the common agricultural policy for instance, or the result of agreements made with non-Member countries.

A move towards simplification has certainly been made with the aim of gradually reaching free circulation within the Community. The application of the Community transit system, which allows each transport movement to be regarded as a single global transaction uninterrupted by the crossing of joint frontiers, is already an all-important measure. Motivated by the same concern two other Proposals have been addressed by the Commission to the Council. They cover the setting up of administrative assistance procedures and rules between Member States.

But the situation today could now or shortly be improved. The Commission considers that the improvements hinge basically on two kinds

of measures: the full use of existing simplification procedures and the alignment of legislation;

Full use of existing formality simplification procedures and finding new possibilities

1402. This type of measure has especially to do with the running of the *Community transit* system. It is really regrettable to find that the scope offered to cut down the formalities at departure and arrival offices is scarcely or not at all exploited in some Member States.

Furthermore, it is by no means certain that the Member States' customs services always apply the Community transit Regulation scrupulously respecting its rules and its spirit. The fact that complaints have been made against one Member State is not to be read as meaning that the practices of the others are faultless. Proper application of the system throughout the Community would afford the users all the advantages which they should draw from it from the angle of simplifying the formalities.

But the work of simplifying the transit system must be kept up, especially by extending the simplified system to the door-to-door container traffic which is assuming ever greater proportions in rail haulage, and by putting a legal basis into the Regulation exempting the principal concerned from the obligation to provide a guarantee when the risk of non-collection of duties and other taxes that may be required is considered to be negligible.

Speeding up Procedures for Alignment of Customs Legislation

1403. Clearly if all the rules applicable to importing or exporting were appreciably alike in all the Member States, it would be quite

easy to set up standardized procedures for goods imported into or exported from the Community, which would ease the task of trade. Similarly, the formalities required over inter-Community traffic could be considerably cut down if not eliminated.

Although we are still far away from such a situation, solid progress can however be made in legislation or the customs methods themselves and thus lead to a streamlining of current formalities. For instance, a single document could be used for exports from a Member State for the carriage of goods to their destination and their importation into the receiving Member State.

In its overall programme of 28 April 1971 for the alignment of customs laws the Commission already showed the measures which it intends taking in order to succeed in bringing in customs rules sufficiently harmonized to serve in support of the CCT and arrive at a real customs union. This overall programme is now being implemented with some priority being given to certain of its features.

In the first place it is a question of working out a Community procedure for the free circulation of goods imported from non-Member countries which will put an end to the legal or technical disparities now to be found in this field and which will result in ensuring at last a standard application of CCT charges and agricultural levies. The procedure which must be aimed at standardizing the obligations of users, their legal protection and the authority of the administrations (thus having repercussions in various fields especially that of litigation settlement), must rule out any demand not meeting an obvious need and combined with the Community transit help as far as possible to avoid the standstill of goods in customs offices.

In parallel with the introduction of this Community procedure for free circulation and by

exploiting the scope offered by the Community transit system, simplified rules will be worked out for the still necessary decustomization formalities covering Community goods involved in the trading transactions between Member States.

A special effort must also be made to rationalize and simplify the customs documents in use and cut the number of them. Work of this kind already has been done in some Member States with the help of specialized agencies. The Commission must encourage this exploratory work and, bearing in mind relevant activity underway within certain international organizations, it must ensure the coordination of both so that they do not lead to fresh disparities between the Member States.

Limits to the Simplification of Customs Procedures and Formalities

1404. Owing to the fact that the customs administrative infrastructure is used in all Member States to ensure observance of national provisions unrelated to these customs problems, the various formalities to be discharged over the trading of goods always fall on the customs services. This situation will not change until the national provisions covering the most diverse fields have been completely harmonized thus allowing a real internal market to materialize.

Even from the customs angle alone, the quest for simplification is limited by the basic complexity of the rules to be applied. Thus the provisions of the common agricultural policy will continue to pose serious problems of application as long as they remain so complicated and variegated. Similarly application of the rules of origin governing the Association Agreements can only be properly ensured by the performance of rather cumbersome formalities.

But, even in areas such as those, it seems that some simplification measures could be introduced with the help of the Member States. For instance, in some Member States the customs authorities responsible for the inspection of imported farm products are not authorized to collect the levies for which they are liable.

Most of the customs authorities responsible for inspecting agricultural products which when exported involve entitlement to refunds, are not authorized to pay them. These conditions could be appreciably improved if Member States implemented the Recommendation of 17 October 1967 'concerning measures to be taken by Member States to prevent and suppress fraud in agriculture', which among other things proposed to cut to a minimum the number of authorities responsible, on the material side, for the carrying out of the agricultural regulations.

It would also help if for certain transactions national administrations were to stop insisting that national documents be shown which duplicate the Community paperwork which must be produced (this is so, for instance, with the agricultural import or export certificates which in some Member States are duplicated by national documents required before the common agricultural policy was established).

Lastly, with regard to trade in goods between Member States and the EFTA countries, it appears possible to improve the present situation to some extent by transposing on to these transactions the procedures and rules of the Community transit system (use of streamlined procedures for continuous flow of trade) and by limiting the number of types of origin certificates.

1405. As can be seen from its Communication to the Council, the Commission is aware that the formalities required in the trading of goods are complicated. Swift progress must

5. The enlarged Community and the Helsinki Conference

Customs Formalities

be made towards improving this situation. Efforts undertaken to this end should therefore be kept up.

Fresh progress will take all the longer insofar as the procedure for making it remains as cumbersome as it is now, because the Commission does not currently have the relevant proper authority.

However, the Commission proposes to act in this direction and to make Proposals to the Council over the forthcoming months. The Proposals will have a priority bearing on: the procedure for decustomizing goods (in the broad sense of the term), including declaration forms; the application terms of the system for trading with the EFTA countries; and further simplifications in the running of the Community transit system.

In this way the Commission hopes within a reasonable time and insofar as its action is backed up by the Member States to arrive at a position genuinely compatible with what one can expect from implementation of the Treaty of Rome and from the material existence of a real Community.

1501. The conference on security and cooperation in Europe was the occasion for the Community and its nine member States, of making clear the positive character of the contribution they intend to make to international relationships, more especially on the European level.

Ministers of foreign affairs from 35 countries in Europe, the United States and Canada, were present in Helsinki, from 3 July to 8 July, to open a conference on security and cooperation in Europe. The conference results from long preparatory work, which has been carried out since 22 November 1972 at the level of heads of missions in Helsinki.

The conference of ministers adopted the recommendations which had been worked out in the preparatory discussions. As thus provided, the work of the conference will be resumed at expert level in Geneva on 18 September next. Three committees were formed, and the problems assigned respectively to them were those of security, economic cooperation, and the circulation of people and ideas. Each of these committees will be assisted by several sub-committees assigned to the study of specific questions.

When the committees have completed their work in Geneva, the conference will meet again at Helsinki at the ministerial level—or even higher—to ratify the results arrived at by the different committees.

At this conference, and in the preparations for it, the nine member countries of the European Community achieved a close coordination of their attitudes. This was done through the mechanism of political cooperation; and the Commission was associated in the coordination for matters having any impact on Community activities, and more especially all those relating to the economic aspects of the conference. The coordination enabled the Nine to reach com-

mon positions on the most important matters considered in the conference. This coordination also took place in close liaison with the countries of the Atlantic Alliance; and this must continue in the ensuing stages of the conference.

On 3 July the Community as such, gave its approval to the recommendations which had been drawn up in the course of the preparatory work of the conference. This approval was stated in a declaration made by the Danish Foreign Minister, *Mr Andersen*, President in office of the Council of the Communities. Parts of these recommendations, indeed, are likely to have an impact in fields within the scope of the Community, more especially those relating to trade.

The text of the declaration made by the President of the Council was as follows: 'As was indicated by the Belgian delegate at the end of the preliminary multinational discussions, the draft mandate for the economic Committee comprises subjects which are within the competence of the European Economic Community, to which nine of the States taking part in this conference belong. This relates more especially to questions of trade, in relation to which the Community conducts a common policy.

'These nine States have, therefore, also examined the mandate in relation to trade matters in their capacities as members of the European Economic Community. I am in a position to confirm the agreement regarding this mandate in the name of the Community.

'At the same time, I wish to draw the attention of participants to the fact that, depending on the subjects concerned, the Community may be implicated as such in the future work of the conference, in conformity with its own procedures and competences; and that the possible results flowing from negotiations on these

subjects will depend on agreement with the Community.

'I would also recall the intention of the Community and its member States, expressed by the heads of State or government of these States, at the conference held in Paris last October, to make a concerted and constructive contribution to the conduct of the conference.'



2ND PART
COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES
IN JUNE 1973

1. Functioning of the Common Market

Free Circulation of Goods

Communication on the Simplification of Customs procedure and formalities

2101. On 25 June 1973, the Commission presented a communication to the Council 'on simplification of customs procedure and formalities'.¹ This document points out the main reasons for existing difficulties and seeks to improve the situation in the near future.

The Commission is concerned by the burden of formalities to be completed for exchange of goods in the Community and which at times appear to be incompatible with the concept of customs union. These complicated formalities for trade between Member States are due largely to the fact that the gradual implementation of the customs union has not gone hand in hand with the adaptation of national customs procedures which, on the whole, remain today what they were before the Rome Treaty was made.

To remedy this situation, the Commission has set up the Community transit system but all aspects of its simplification have not been exploited yet. The Commission proposes to use after necessary amendments this system as a basis to lighten formalities in trading between the Community. Moreover, the fulfillment of a true interior market being inseparable from standardization of rules which apply to third countries, the Commission wishes to implement as soon as possible its general programme on alignment of customs legislation as advised to the Council in 1971. Undoubtedly, the action it proposes to take to simplify customs formalities is made more difficult by intricate Community provisions (agricultural policy, systems resulting from association agreements). Nevertheless, it considers that the present situation could be appreciably improved by setting up a Community procedure for putting goods into

free circulation and which allow for the scope offered by modern technique (especially data-processing) as well as by streamlining the formalities which might be required in the relations between the EEC Member States and the EFTA countries.

Common Customs Tariff

Classification

2102. After a favourable Opinion by the Nomenclature Committee of the Common Customs Tariff, the Commission adopted² a Regulation on the classification of goods under heading 87.06 of the CCT. Adopted in pursuance of provisions of Council Regulation of 16 January 1969,³ it is intended to clarify the classification under heading 87.06 of *transmission shafts*, cross-pin joints and in general universal joints for smooth transmission of torque in motor vehicles.

Tariff Economy

Suspensions

2103. On 18 June 1973,⁴ the Council adopted a regulation temporarily suspending CCT autonomous duties on various *agricultural produce* for most of which this measure is an extension over the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 of the suspension of duties now in force. For mackerel and sardines, suspensions apply respectively from 16 June 1973 till 14 February 1974 and from 1 September 1973

¹ Points 1401 to 1405.

² OJ L 149 of 6.6.1973.

³ OJ L 14 of 21.1.1969.

⁴ OJ L 166 of 23.6.1973 and Point 2236.

till 31 March 1974. For fillet of herring and other fish, bitter oranges and saffron, the duty is suspended for a period of six months: from 1 July till 31 December 1973.

2104. On 28 June 1973,¹ the Council adopted a Regulation temporarily suspending CCT autonomous duties on various products, *chiefly raw materials for processing industries* for which autonomous duties are totally or partially suspended over the periods 1 July to 31 December 1973 or 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974.

Tariff Quotas

2105. After the signature of the Agreement between the Community and Norway,² the Council, on the Commission's proposal, adopted on 25 June 1973,³ a regulation prescribing the *supervision by the Community on imports of various products originating from Norway*. Under this regulation, the Commission is required—as in the case for similar regulations applying to other non-candidate EFTA countries—to control and to supervise many products imported at a reduced rate of duty or subject to a ceiling from 1 July till 31 December 1973.

2106. On 18 June 1973,⁴ the Council adopted a regulation increasing by 6 000 tonnes the volume of the 1973 Community tariff quota for *unwrought magnesium alloy* (tariff heading ex 77-01A); this increase of 6 000 tonnes goes to the Community reserve which is raised from 880 to 6 880 tonnes).

2107. As a reduction of the CCT and within certain quantity limits, the Council adopted three regulations on 18 June 1973⁵ concerning the opening, distribution and method of administration of Community tariff quotas for Port, Madeira, Moscatel and Setubal *wines* originating from *Portugal* and coming under CCT sub-

heading ex 22.05. These tariff quotas apply from 1 July till 31 December 1973; the European Parliament had given a favorable Opinion about these.

Origin and Methods of Administrative Cooperation

The Joint EEC-Iceland Committee

2108. The Joint Committee set up under the EEC-Iceland Agreement held its first meeting in Brussels on 8 June 1973, with Mr Thorhallur Asgeirsson in the Chair. For the smooth running of the Agreement which took effect from 1 April 1973,⁶ the Committee, at this meeting, adopted a number of decisions laying down its internal procedures, setting up a Customs Committee and establishing the methods for administrative cooperation on customs matters. It also adopted enforcement provisions for the rules of origin.

Removal of Technical Obstacles to Trade

2109. On 4 June 1973,⁷ the Council adopted on the Commission's proposal, a directive on the approximation of Member States legislations on the classification, packing and labelling of *dangerous substances (solvents)*; this completes the directive of 27 June 1967 on dangerous substances.

The new Directive seeks to achieve two aims of the Rome Treaty: (a) to improve the protection of the population's life and health especially of persons whose job entails handling dangerous

¹ OJ L 177 of 30.6.1973.

² Bull. EC 5-1973, Points 1101 to 1106.

³ OJ L 171 of 27.6.1973.

⁴ OJ L 166 of 23.6.1973.

⁵ OJ L 170 of 27.6.1973.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1973, Point 2301.

⁷ OJ L 189 of 11.7.1973.

substances and (b) to ensure free movement of these substances within the European Community. A feature of solvents is the danger of toxicity and harmfulness of their ingredients; they are frequently used in industry, the crafts, agriculture and in households as solvents as such or as thinners, cleansers or dry-cleaners.

The Directive on 'solvents' is intended as a solution through complete harmonization. One reason for this is that dangerous substances are not only toxic, harmful and easily inflammable; they are also highly pollutant. By stipulating that containers shall be made and closed so as to prevent accidental loss of contents or to prevent dangerous combinations with the contents, the Directive's provisions contribute also to the protection of environment.

*

2210. During its session of 4 to 7 June 1973¹ the *European Parliament* adopted several Resolutions on tariffs (tariff quotas on wines originating from Portugal, suspension of CCT duties for certain agricultural produce) and others on removal of technical obstacles ('acceptance' of mopeds, fertilizers).

At its plenary session of 26 and 27 June in Brussels the *Economic and Social Committee*² gave an Opinion on the Council's proposed Directive prepared by the Commission concerning the alignment of Member States' legislations and acceptance of mopeds.

Competition Policy

Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

Favourable Decision on General Terms of Sale

2111. The Commission has given a 'negative attestation'³ under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty

on the general terms of sale currently applied by *Du Pont de Nemours Deutschland GmbH*, Frankfurt, German subsidiary of the American group Du Pont de Nemours, on the sale of photographic products on the German market.

This decision is a leading case among the many matters concerned with general terms of sale, on which the Commission is carrying out a systematic programme aimed at eliminating clauses incompatible with Article 85 especially:

- prohibition to buyers to export or reimport the products inside the EEC;
- obligation on buyers who export or reimport the products inside the Common Market to respect fixed resale prices in the country of destination;
- obligation on wholesalers to resell only to retailers and on retailers to sell only to final consumers.

The Commission has ascertained that the general terms of sale of Du Pont de Nemours Deutschland no longer contain any clause contrary to the Community rules of competition.

Steel Industry Concentrations

2112. SA Minière et Métallurgique de Rodange, SA Cockerill - Ougrée - Providence et Espérance-Longdoz and Compagnie Bruxelles-Lambert pour la finance et l'industrie have received authorization by the Commission to proceed with a merger of the steel mills at Rodange and Athus. The production of crude steel at Rodange and the other group of steel undertakings concerned in the concentration amounts to about 5% of Community production. It was possible for the authorization to

¹ Points 2418, 2420, 2427 and 2428.

² Point 2467.

³ OJ L 194 of 16.7.1973.

be given, because this concentration came within the authorization criteria contained in para 2 of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty.

2113. *Mannesmann AG* has been authorized by the Commission to acquire a majority of the shares of *Demag AG*. This concentration will be of only secondary importance in the market for steel. Mannesmann, whose crude steel production of which is slightly more than 3% of Community production, uses whole of this output for tube-making. The group thus produces no rolled products for the market. Mannesmann and Demag, therefore, must cover their steel requirements for products other than tubes by purchase in the market.

The concentration of Mannesmann and Demag relates essentially to the construction of machinery and equipment, a sector administered by the EEC Treaty. The activities of Mannesmann and Demag coincide especially in the construction of steel-making machinery and equipment and in transport and handling technique. Since the combined mechanical construction of Mannesmann and Demag represents about 14% of the production in the sectors in question in Federal Germany, the position of the firms concerned in the concentration raised no objection under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty. The authorization under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty was subject to the condition that the members of the management organs of the steel undertakings not affected by this concentration must not be members of the administrative organs of Demag or its subsidiaries.

State Aid

General Aid Schemes for Regional Purposes: Commission Decision

2114. In accordance with Article 154 of the Treaty of Accession, the Commission decided,

on 27 June, to amend and complete the principles of coordination of general schemes of aid for regional purposes, as referred to in its Communication to the Council of 23 June 1971¹ and the Resolution by the Member States of 20 October 1971.¹

The essential points of the Commission Decision are as follows:

1. In order to put all the countries in the same position regarding the principles of coordination, the Commission will, not later than 31 December 1974, and in the light of these principles, define a valid coordination for all regions in the enlarged Community and not only for the central regions. This coordination may, in particular, define different categories of regions in which different maximum volume ceilings shall apply. It will also take into account the specific problems arising in each of the peripheral regions.
2. In the three new Member States, the central regions in which the principles of coordination apply as from 1 July 1973 are defined as follows:
 - (a) In Denmark, the whole territory, excluding Greenland, the Islands of Bornholm, Arø, Samsø and Langeland as well as the special development area in the north of Denmark. The territories thus excluded from treatment as central regions are designated as peripheral regions. Subsequently the Faroë Islands will also be considered as peripheral regions.
 - (b) In the Republic of Ireland the whole of the territory is designated as a peripheral region, and there are no central regions.
 - (c) In Great Britain the central regions consist of the non-aided part of the territory and the aid areas known as 'intermediate areas'. The other British regions will be classified at a later

¹ OJ C 111 of 4.11.1971.

stage under the system of coordination applying to the whole territory of the enlarged Community.

France

2115. On 5 December 1972, the Commission had opened the procedure provided by Article 93 Para 2 of the EEC Treaty in respect of the system of loans granted in France through the Fonds de développement économique et social (FDES) for the reconversion and adaptation of industrial structures.¹ The Commission had regarded this system as being out of line with Community requirements in regard to State aids, since it was a system of general aid which, on the one hand, did not precisely define the industrial sectors, branches or firms which might benefit from the loans provided, nor the methods and terms of such loans; and which, on the other hand, was operating without any preliminary scrutiny by the Commission.

The French government has reacted by informing the Commission that the FDES sector loans for the conversion and adaptation of industrial structures will in future no longer be awarded except as part of programmes covering a whole industrial sector; and that these programmes will be communicated to the Commission before they are put into operation, as provided in Article 93 Para 3 of the EEC Treaty. In view of this undertaking the Commission has decided, as of 20 June 1973, to close the procedure under Article 93 Para 2 of the EEC Treaty.

Italy

2116. The Italian government has notified the Commission, under Article 93 Para 3 of a new scheme of *aid for ship-building* and ship-repairing and re-fitting. Under the previous law the reorganization of Italian ship-building

was actively carried on from 1967 to 1971; and if the Italian ship-building ship-repairing facilities are to be made competitive, this programme must be continued. The new law covers a period of five years (1972-76) and is to act retrospectively as from 1 January 1972.

The aid provided is of three kinds—ship-building aids, which are degressive from 9% in 1972 to 5% of the contract price in 1976; ship-repairing and refitting aids, the level of which was 7% in 1972 and is to come down to 5% of the contract price in 1976; and investment aid, which can be up to 10% of the cost of the investment.

A multilateral examination of this aid project was made in April 1973; and the Commission, after considering the observations made by the Member States, decided as of 28 June 1973 to raise no objection to implementing the new Italian scheme. It should be noted that the Commission limited its agreement to the period covered by the second ship-building Directive which expires at the end of 1973, i.e. after the first two years application of the new Italian law. A new directive should come into effect in 1974; and as soon as this is approved by the Council, the Commission will make a further examination of the compatibility of the Italian aid with the provisions in question.

Taxation Policy and Financial Institutions

Taxation

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Heads of Fiscal Administrations

2117. The 24th meeting of the Standing Committee of National Fiscal Administrations

¹ Bull. EC 12-1972, Part. 2, point 22.

was held in Brussels on 18 June 1973. During this meeting the Committee examined various fiscal problems discussed in the Communication sent to the Council by the Commission on 30 April 1973 on realizing the Economic and Monetary Union (statement concerning the first stage and programme for the second). This was followed by a discussion on tax evasion. The next Committee meeting is scheduled for October and will deal exclusively with the alignment of VAT rates and excise duties.

Indirect Taxes

New proposed Directive on VAT Harmonization: Standard Basis

2118. The Commission presented on 29 June 1973 to the Council a Proposal for a sixth Directive—on harmonization of Member States legislations concerning turnover tax—common system of value added tax: 'standard basis'.¹ The object of this Proposal is to standardize national laws in broad outline, like those which have resulted from the first two VAT Directives of 11 April 1967²—one established the principle of VAT in all Member States; the other determined the structure and conditions of application whilst leaving a large measure of freedom to Governments (the other three Directives dealt with postponement of the date VAT came into effect).

The Commission's Proposal is in the form of a coordinated legislative text which takes into account the proposed provisions contained in the second VAT Directive which are unchanged. As regards both substance and form, this constitutes a proposal for a peal 'European VAT code'.

It might seem surprising that soon after all Member States have adopted the VAT in

accordance with the 1967 Directives, the Commission should propose a change in national legislations concerning turnover tax. There are two main reasons for this.

Firstly, basing itself on the Council's decision of 21 April 1973³ on the substitution of financial contributions by Member States by the own resources of the Communities, the Commission seeks to provide a fiscal instrument for the Community enabling it to make up, through VAT, the resources from custom duties and agricultural levies to finance expenditure of a Community character.

Secondly, basing itself on the Resolution by the Council and representatives of Member States Governments of 22 March 1971⁴ on the setting up by stages of the Community's Economic and Monetary Union, the Commission wishes the VAT system to be planned so that it does not constitute an obstacle to the creation of a single economic market. The removal of fiscal borders was, moreover, defined in 1967 and the Commission intends to stress its fundamental importance as a basic objective.

Amongst the main points dealt with in the Commission's Proposal are: the broadening of the concept of 'tax-payer', the territoriality of tax, the real estate system, the principle of taxation for all services, the preparation of a common list of goods and services exempted, the system of deduction of tax at source, the special systems applying to smaller enterprises, certain second hand goods and the agricultural sector. The Commission's Proposal also clarifies many points of the 1967 Directives which had been interpreted in different ways.

To ensure coordination in the measures to be taken by Member States in applying the Direc-

¹ Supplement 11/73 — Bull. EC.

² OJ 71 of 14.4.1967.

³ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

⁴ OJ C 28 of 27.3.1971.

tive and to prevent differences in the interpretation of application terms, the Directive provides for the setting up of a special VAT Committee attached to the Commission.

The sixth Directive precludes a zero rating of tax being applied by a Member State in the context of options offered under the second Directive (Art. 17). However, as a transitional measure and for economic and social reasons, the Commission has provided for the continuation of exemption systems with deduction of taxes at source (zero rating) in force in Member States on 1 April 1973.

Direct Taxation

Fiscal System of Holding Companies

2119. During the Council session of 2 and 3 April 1973 held in Luxembourg, the Commission accepted the declaration by the German and French delegations requesting that the problem of fiscal system of holding companies be taken into account when it presents its report to the Council by 1 July 1973 concerning arrangements for short-term monetary support and conditions for the gradual pooling of reserves. The Commission sent this report to the Council on 19 June who proposes to look into fiscal evasion in the broader context of measures to be taken against all kinds of 'tax havens'.

Financial Institutions

Banks and other Financial Institutions

2120. On 28 June 1973¹ the Council adopted a Directive implementing the right of establishment and the freedom to provide services for banks and other financial institutions. The

Council had already reached a common view on this text on 7 November 1972,² subject to consultation with acceding countries.

As regards freedom of establishment, banks, saving banks, credit cooperatives, investment companies, finance companies and similar institutions as well as non-salaried intermediaries in this sector (for instance, currency brokers) will have the right, under this new Directive to set up branches, subsidiary companies and agencies in other Member States. Stock brokers are temporarily excluded from this regulation because of their special juridical status in some countries.

Under this Directive, each Member State will have to grant to credit institutions from other Member States the same treatment as that provided for national institutions. This Directive does not, therefore, grant an absolute freedom but it prohibits discrimination on the grounds of nationality by removing not only any juridical disadvantages to foreigners but also any discriminatory administrative practices.

The freedom to provide services granted to the establishments mentioned above—excluding stock brokers as already stated and, in certain specific cases, other intermediaries in the financial sector—means that those benefitting under the Directive can operate on behalf of foreign clients by travelling to the client's country without becoming established or by receiving the client or by correspondence. It should be noted that, as in the case of right of establishment, the freedom provided under the Directive does not mean the removal of existing control regulations but only an equal treatment for residents and non-residents. To appreciate the meaning of freedom to provide services and its extent, it must be remembered that any

¹ OJ L 194 of 16.7.1973.

² Bull. EC 11-1972, Part Two, Point 11.

transactions involving movement of capital are excluded from the term 'service' in the Treaty.

For instance, granting a credit to a foreign borrower is not a service but a movement of capital. Many banking operations are services linked to the movement of capital. In such cases, it has been possible to free the services only if the corresponding movement of capital had already been freed. In order to clarify such cases, the Council has listed these in an appendix to the Directive. They concern, for instance, advice on direct investments, the management of real estate, the management of bank credits, the safe custody of securities bought etc. The fact that the freedom to provide services is rigidly linked to free movement of capital certainly limits the sphere of activity but an increased freedom in the movement of capital can be expected as a result of progress made in the Economic and Monetary Union. In this context the Directive adopted is an important first step; it will be followed by other Directives which will widen its field of application; the Commission is already working on these.

Alignment of Legislations and Creation by Convention of Community Law

Public Law

Law on Trade Marks

2121. The Commission has just published the preliminary draft of a Convention on a European law on trade marks¹ and has invited the views of interested parties; the text seeks to set up a Community law on trade marks coexisting with national laws and giving the maximum protection to trade mark holders.

The preliminary draft goes back to 1964 and was prepared by the trade mark Working Party set up on the Commission's initiative; its activities were interrupted through divergences of views between States on fundamental questions of industrial property; fortunately, these divergences have now disappeared. Although this preliminary draft only relates to the preliminary studies, its publication will facilitate resumption of the work.

2122. This is the Commission's wish particularly since the diplomatic Conference on international registration of trade marks was held in Vienna from 17 May to 12 June 1973. The Treaty which was signed applies universally. Prepared by the World Organization for Intellectual Ownership (OMPI) and with the help of experts from some forty States, it is aimed at enabling the holder of a trade mark to have it registered internationally and to obtain by a single act in each of the contracting States specified by him a protection similar to the one he would have obtained if the trade mark had been registered separately in each State. The text of the Agreement stipulates that through international registration not only national trade marks but also regional trade marks like, for instance, the present Benelux trade mark or the future European trade mark may be secured. Thus, the European trade mark, like the European patent will be significant both in the pursuit of the aims of the Rome Treaty and in a world context for the greater benefit of trade.

¹ Sixth General Report, Point 129.

2. Economic and monetary union

Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy

Short-Term Monetary Support and Pooling of Reserves

2201. On 28 June 1973 the Commission sent the Council a Report 'concerning the development of short-term monetary support and the terms for pooling reserves'.¹

This Report follows on a Decision taken at the Paris Summit Conference in October 1972. During the session of 14 February 1973 the Council considering that the decisions for implementing the Economic and Monetary Union prescribed in the final Communiqué from the Conference should be speeded up, had asked the Commission to submit the Report before the deadline originally set and by 30 June 1973 at the latest.

During the session of 28 June 1973, held with Mr de Clercq, the Belgian Minister of Finance, in the Chair, the Council had heard a report from Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission who presented the Commission's Report on the development of short-term monetary support and the terms for pooling reserves.

The Council then assigned the Committee of Permanent Representatives to review the Report as well as a Commission Communication on considerations concerning the countries whose currencies did not currently come under the Community exchange system, with a view to discussion by the Council during its October 1973 session. He also asked the Monetary Committee, the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks and the Administrative Board of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund to issue an Opinion on the Commission's Report. In view of the urgency of the situation this was to be done as soon as possible.

Transition to the Second Phase of Economic and Monetary Union

2202. During the same session the Council heard a Report from Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and discussed the Commission's Communication concerning the balance sheet of progress made over the first phase of the Economic and Monetary Union, concerning the assignment of authority and responsibility between the Community Institutions and the Member States necessary for the smooth running of the Economic and Monetary Union and with regard to the measures to be adopted during its second phase.²

The Council assigned the Committee of Permanent Representatives to carry on with their review of the Commission's Communication in the light of the discussion and from the angle of respecting the deadlines set in the Summit Conference Communiqué and to submit a Report for the Council session of October 1973.

Coordination of Short-term Economic Policies and the Fight against Inflation

2203. A Communication on economic policy to be followed in 1973 and on the preparation of the 1974 public budgets was sent by the Commission to the Council to allow the latter to make a second review of the Community's economic situation prescribed under Art. 3 of the Council Decision of 22 March 1971 on strengthening the coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies. In its Communication, the Commission gave special attention to the results of measures taken in the Community in application of the Council Resolution of 5 December 1972 concerning anti-

¹ Points 1301 to 1305 and Supplement 12/73 — Bull. EC.

² Supplement 5/73 — Bull. EC.

inflation action so that the Council can carry on with the review prescribed under Point X of the Resolution.

During the session of 28 June 1973 the Council recorded the Commission's Communication and agreed a draft Resolution on additional anti-inflation measures proposed by the Commission. The provisional text of the Resolution¹ shortly to be formally adopted by the Council is as follows:

'The Council of the European Communities,
Having regard to the Council Resolution² of 5 December 1972 on measures to be taken against inflation;

Having regard to the Commission Communication to the Council on the economic policy to be pursued in 1973 and on the preparation of public budgets for 1974;

Having regard to the draft Resolution presented by the Commission;

Whereas prices are still rising with alarming speed despite the anti-inflationary measures taken in accordance with the abovementioned Resolution of 5 December 1972;

Whereas inflation jeopardizes continued economic growth and full employment;

Whereas it causes increasing distortion in the distribution of incomes and wealth;

Whereas it seriously endangers the establishment of economic and monetary union;

Whereas the measures already introduced to combat inflationary tendencies must therefore continue to be employed and strengthened, by concerted action, with due regard for the specific situation of each of the Member States;

Adopts this resolution:

I

All the Member States shall pursue an economic policy aimed at slowing down the rise in prices.

The Member States in which production capacity utilization is already high shall continue and extend their action to check the expansion of overall demand. The other Member States (United Kingdom, Italy and Ireland) will act so that the rate of expansion of overall demand does not become excessive. In particular they shall ensure that their policy is sufficiently selective to channel the available resources to industrial investment.

II

The Member States shall continue and extend the measures introduced under Section IV of the Resolution of 5 December 1972, in order to bring about a substantial reduction, by the end of 1973, in the rate of expansion of the money supply (money and quasi-money).

The monetary authorities of the Member States shall where appropriate ensure that the expansion of credit is restricted by making use of the instruments referred to in the Resolution of 5 December 1972. Consumer credit and credit for construction and for property transactions shall be subject to particular attention.

Interest rate policies should be compatible with the abovementioned monetary objectives.

The Member States shall ensure that a high level of savings is maintained or encouraged, especially by appropriate measures in the fields of interest rates or taxation.

The Member States shall continue their joint action to prevent undesirable inflows of capital from abroad and if necessary shall strengthen the instruments set up pursuant to the Council Directive of 21 March 1972 to regulate international capital flows and neutralize their undesirable effects on domestic liquidity.³

¹ Formally adopted on 14 September 1973 .

² OJ C 133 of 23.12.1972, p. 12.

³ OJ L 91 of 18.4.1972, p. 13.

The Committee of Governors of Central Banks shall carry out a quarterly review of trends in the money supply in the Member States so that the Central Banks may, if necessary, take appropriate steps under certain Council Decisions, in particular that of 22 March 1971¹ on the strengthening of cooperation between the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community. By 30 January 1974 at the latest, the Committee of Governors of Central Banks and the Monetary Committee shall put before the Council and the Commission a report on the results achieved, under monetary policy, in implementing this Resolution.

III

The Member States shall, whenever appropriate, reinforce the measures to reduce regional imbalances and to improve the structure of employment referred to in Section III of the Resolution of 5 December 1972. Member States shall coordinate their policies at Community level to direct a considerable proportion of new corporate investment preferably towards those Community areas where the level of economic development is the lowest.

IV.

In Italy and Ireland, the budget policy measures to stimulate the economic upswing will be implemented in a way which will not jeopardize the moves to moderate price increases.

The other Member States shall apply tight budget management in the second half of 1973. They shall cancel budget appropriations if need be and refrain from any projects which might require major additional expenditure, in an effort to ensure that the rate of growth of actual spending comes as close as possible to the guidelines for 1973 laid down in Section V of the Resolution of 5 December 1972.

The rate of growth of expenditure foreseen in all the Member States' draft budgets for 1974 should be moderated. As a general rule it should be lower than the rate of growth now forecastable for 1973 as compared with that for the previous year.

In those countries in which budgetary expenditure has over the last two years grown less rapidly than the Gross National Product in value, the growth of this expenditure should in any case be less than that at present foreseen for the Gross National Product in value for 1974. The net borrowing requirement of the central Government should be reduced in all the Member States by comparison with the forecastable results for 1973. If it proves impossible to contain the growth of expenditure to the extent required, a rise in taxation will have to be considered. This could be achieved in certain Member States by refraining, amongst other courses of action, from mitigating the progressive nature of income taxes.

The Governments of the Member States shall ensure that during the second half of 1973 and in 1974 the local authorities too will manage their budgets in a way compatible with the requirements of short-term economic policy. They shall use the means at their disposal to limit the expenditure and reduce the borrowing of these authorities.

Any budget deficits in 1973 and 1974 will have to be financed by methods compatible with the monetary policy objectives set out above.

Except in Member States faced with particularly marked under-employment, budget deficits will be financed by long-term borrowing. In addition, Member States shall endeavour to consolidate short-term debt and, where appropriate, issue long-term loans on the capital market, the proceeds of which will be frozen with the Central Bank.

¹ OJ L73 of 22.3.1971, p. 14.

The Budgetary Policy Committee shall every three months examine the extent to which the implementation of the budgets is in accordance with the guidelines set out above and shall submit to the Council and the Commission, not later than 30 January 1974, a report on the results achieved in public finance in pursuance of this Resolution.

V

The Community institutions shall ensure that full effect is given to the Community measures outlined in Sections VII, VIII and IX of the Resolution of 5 December 1972.

VI

Member States shall continue to apply strictly the measures of national legislation covered in Section VIII of the Resolution of 5 December 1972. They shall regularly exchange information within the Short-term Economic Policy Committee on the results of price policy and consult each other on the most appropriate methods of solving specific problems of common interest in good time. In this context, the Short-term Economic Policy Committee shall give priority to examining both the possibility of setting up in all Member States a system requiring enterprises exceeding a certain size to notify price increases in advance and the possibility of increasing State supervision of price formation in order to prevent abuses on important markets.

VII

The measures set out above cannot themselves alone moderate the rise in prices. It is essential that they should be supported by the behaviour of those who have responsibilities for the economy and of the social partners, in the fields of prices and incomes. The Member States should encourage such behaviour by appropriate measures.

VIII

The Council will examine the outcome of this programme of action at its next meeting to review the economic situation in the Community which is scheduled for October, this year.¹

The European Monetary Cooperation Fund

2204. The Fund² began to function on 1 June 1973. Its task consists of:

- (i) Facilitating the concertation required for the smooth running of the exchange system set up in the Community by the Basel Agreement of 10 April 1972 between the Community Central Banks concerning the shrinking of inter-Community fluctuation margins and by the Council Decision of 11 and 12 March 1973 on the joint floating of certain Community currencies.
- (ii) Facilitating the administration of the very short-term financial mechanism in the Agreement of 10 April 1972 and the short-term monetary support mechanism prescribed in the Agreement of 9 February 1970 between the Community Central Banks.
- (iii) Facilitating the multilateralization of balances resulting from the Central Banks' interventions in Community currency and the multilateralization of inter-Community Regulations ensuring compensations as far as possible.

The Member States Government Representatives adopted on 25 June 1973 the following Decision during the Council meeting³:

'Article 1

1. The European Monetary Cooperation Fund is established in Luxembourg, which is its pro-

¹ OJ C 75 of 19.9.1973.
² OJ L 89 of 5.4.1973.
³ Formally adopted on 24 July 1973.

visional working site in the sense of the Decision of 8 April 1965 by the Member States' Government Representatives concerning the provisional placing of certain Community Institutions and services.

2. The meetings of the Fund's Administrative Board will, as a general rule, be held at the Fund's provisional working site. The Chairman may also call Board meetings elsewhere.

3. The close and permanent liaison which must necessarily be established between the Fund and the Community Institutions will be ensured by: the Commission's Bureau in Luxembourg and a Fund Bureau in Brussels.

The Commission will take appropriate internal organizational measures to ensure that this liaison is maintained.

Article 2

The Member States' Government Representatives will reexamine the situation, bearing in mind the Fund's assignments and on the basis of a Commission Opinion, by 30 June 1975 at the latest.¹

The Monetary Committee

2205. The Monetary Committee held its 178th session on 21 and 22 June 1973 in Brussels with Mr Clappier in the Chair. It adopted an Opinion to the Council on the Commission Communication of 19 April 1973 concerning transition to the second phase of the Economic and Monetary Union. It also continued its work on the reform of the international monetary situation with a view to the forthcoming meeting of the deputies of the 'Committee of Twenty.'

The 'Stocks and Shares' Working Party

2206. The 'Stocks and Shares' Working Party held a meeting on 26 June 1973 with Mr D'Haese in the Chair. The meeting examined the structure of the British financial market.

The Short-Term Economic Policy Committee

2207. The Short-Term Economic Policy Committee held its 69th session on 12 and 13 June 1973 in Brussels with Mr Brouwers in the Chair. It reviewed the economic budgets for 1974 and adopted an Opinion to the Council on the Commission Communication of 19 April 1973 concerning transition to the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union.

The Budget Policy Committee

2208. The Budget Policy Committee which held its 53rd meeting in Brussels on 26 June 1973 with Mr Firmi in the Chair, reviewed the quantitative guidelines for the 1974 public budgets proposed by the Commission to the Council.

The Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee

2209. The Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee held its 54th meeting on 13 June 1973 in Brussels with Mr Schlecht in the Chair. Like the Monetary Committee and the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee it adopted an Opinion to the Council on the Commission Communication of 19 April 1973 concerning

¹ OJ L 207 of 28.7.1973.

transition to the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union.

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2210. During the session of 4-7 June 1973¹ the *European Parliament* adopted a 'Resolution on the reform of the international monetary system.'

Regional Policy

Financing of New Activities

2211. Under Article 56, paragraph 2(a) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has received requests for loans connected with two redevelopment projects, one in Belgium and one in France.

Studies

2212. In addition, a contract has been entered into for the completion, in respect of the three new members of the Community, of the preparatory study for action to facilitate progress and adaptation in the European textile industry, compiled in 1971-1972² for the Six original Members of the Community.

Social Policy

Social Action Programme

Adjournment of the Conference with both sides of industry

2213. The tripartite conference scheduled for 28 and 29 June in Luxembourg to discuss guide-

lines for the social action programme did not take place as the main Trade Unions rejected the distribution of seats decided by the Council; this distribution provided for the participation of other workers' organizations whose representativity the main Trade Unions contested, claiming they were either purely national or group-based. They refused to consider the precedents of the Luxembourg Conference on Employment and the Standing Committee on Employment and recalled that they had pointed out the exceptional and precarious nature of the distribution made at the time and which could not prejudice the final solution to be reached.

At the moment, it is not possible to say whether this Conference is merely postponed till the autumn or if it is definitely compromised. In any case, the Commission will ensure that both sides of industry will be connected during preparation of the social action programme.

Vocational Training and Guidance

2214. The Commission called in a group of young farmers from five Member countries on 21 June; they had completed a *period of vocational training* in a Community country other than their own. During this meeting impressions were obtained about their working experience, their progress in a foreign language and human contacts they had made in the host country. With this knowledge, the organization and the running of such training periods will be improved.

2215. A meeting of experts was held in Brussels on 25 June to prepare for the second seminar for *leaders in vocational readaptation*

¹ Point 2403.

² Bull. EC 2-1971, Part. 2, Point 25 and 2-1972, Part. 2, Point 44.

of *handicapped adults*; this seminar, to be held in Mulhouse in December, will deal with the training of instructors.

Re-employment and Retraining

2216. In June, the Commission decided on a partial amendment of conditions for assistance (Art. 56, para. 2 of the ECSC Treaty) to certain categories of coalminers *in Germany*. Under the terms of this decision, a new assistance called 'Anpassungsgeld' is granted to a certain category of miners laid off in the coal industry; the German Government will contribute an equal amount towards retraining costs.

It also decided: to increase by 1 581 500.96 FF (287 740.16 u.a.) credits already available to workers affected by reduced activity in 18 iron ore mines *in France*; to make available a credit of 377 500 FF (67 966.71 u.a.) to other workers affected by reduced activity in another iron ore mine and to apply Art. 56, para. 2 of the ECSC Treaty to workers hit by the closure of two iron ore mines and by reduced activity in three iron ore mines. The French Government is to contribute an equal amount towards retraining costs.

On 20 June, the Commission concluded an Agreement with the British Government for the grant of assistance for retraining under Art. 56, para. 2 of the ECSC Treaty, to workers in the iron and steel industry in the *United Kingdom*.

Social Security and Social Action

2217. At its meeting of 9 November 1972, the Council had asked the Commission to prepare a first '*European Social Budget*' covering the period 1970-1972 for the past and 1973-1975 for the future based on current social accounts:

social security (90% of the whole), employers benevolent contributions, benefits to war victims and to victims of natural disasters, social assistance. Three meetings by Government experts took place on 12 and 30 March and 21 May 1973 to implement this decision. The experts having agreed the budget and the information to be supplied, the Commission's departments will make a synthesis of national data; this will be studied by the Government experts next autumn when information previously available will be reviewed to take into account changes in legislation or in the economic situation on the basis of new estimates since the first national projects were started. During the first half of 1974, the Commission will have access to data forming the nucleus for the first European Social Budget.

In September 1972, the Commission presented a working programme to the Council for drawing up European Social budgets; it now proposes to ask the Council's opinion on the main choices contained in this programme.

2218. The Commission granted financial assistance amounting to 212 000 BF to families of victims of a *mining disaster* on 10 May at Seafield, near Kirkcaldy, in Scotland; five miners were killed leaving nine children fatherless.

2219. In the context of the first instalment of the seventh ECSC financial assistance programme for *building council-type dwellings* for staff in the ECSC industries, the Commission decided on 8 June to grant a loan of 1 887 500 FF to the 'Banque fédérative de Crédit Mutuel' in Strasbourg, for staff of the French iron and steel industry (SOLMER) of Fos-sur-Mer.

On 27 June, the Commission approved four series of projects for the construction of 902 dwellings as follows:

Germany — miners (Aachen): 6 family dwellings: 36 000 DM;

Belgium — miners (Campine): 160 family dwellings; 48 million BF;

France — steel workers (Fos-sur-Mer): 190 family dwellings; 1.9 million FF;

Netherlands — steel workers (IJmuiden): 546 single-person dwellings; 1 million Florins.

Living and Working Conditions Industrial Relations

2220. During its plenary session of 5 June 1973, the Joint Committee on *Social Problems in Sea Fishing* elected Mr Boelmans Kranenburg, Chairman and Mr Barbon, Vice-Chairman. It adopted an Opinion on the harmonization of social security for sea fishermen; this is considered an essential part of the common fishing policy. This Opinion proposes to grant indemnities in cases of sickness, accidents or involuntary unemployment so as to maintain an equitable standard of living; the appropriate reimbursement of medical, prescription and hospital fees, the grant of a pension at the age of 55 based on length of service as a sea fisherman and linked to the movement in the cost of living and to the standard of living in general. The Committee proposes that these indemnities be guaranteed by the State and considers that practical measures should be taken for retraining seamen who can no longer carry out their job.

2221. To ensure continuity in the work of the Advisory Committee on *Social Problems in Road Transport*, an ad hoc group of employers and workers met in Liège on 20 June; representatives from the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark shared for the first time in the Committee's proceedings. After discussing a draft report on the application of the 1969 Regulation on the harmonization of certain provisions on social matters in the field of road

transport, the delegates supplied additional information on the situation prevailing in their respective countries. On 18 June the first meeting was held in Liège by the Working Party set up by the Committee to study the transport of dangerous goods.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

2222. The group of experts *measuring dust in mines* met in the Cerchar laboratories at Verneuil-en-Halatte, on 20 June under the Chairmanship of Mr H. Walton of the Institute of Occupational Medicine of Edinburgh. New equipment (CPM) made by Cerchar for gravimetric sampling was shown. It was made on the basis of a Community tender of December 1969. A first batch of 10 sets will shortly come on the market; they will be tested in the Community's coal fields. The group of experts also agreed on the guidelines for the continuous measuring and recording of dust level as required under the third programme on 'Hygiene in mines.'

2223. The Working Party on '*Safety in agricultural work*' held its sixteenth meeting in Luxembourg. It had an exchange of views with representatives of the new Member States on the state of safety in agricultural work in the Community as a whole. It then decided on items to be considered at a later date and discussed the needs expressed by employers and workers for the safety of agricultural tractor drivers.

2224. At the invitation of the Permanent Agency for Safety and Health in coal mines, an exhibition by the Safety Mines Research Establishment was held in Luxembourg on 21 June on *combatting inhaled dusts*. This exhibition is going around the various coalfields in the

United Kingdom so that mining personnel, management, staff and workers are better aware of certain safety and health hazards. Under the Chairmanship of Dr Hillery, experts in safety campaigns attended this exhibition; for their part and at the level of the Six, they had launched safety campaigns with the same psychological objective but through other means. These campaigns were launched this year in the spring in the various German coalfields. It was considered desirable that this exhibition and the ones to come will be included in the scheme of Community safety campaigns.

2225. *The Permanent Agency for Safety and Health in Coal Mines*, meeting on 22 June under the Chairmanship of Dr Hillery, carried on with the preparation of its Tenth Report (1972 financial year) and examined other reports on various mining accidents.¹

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2226. During its session from 4 to 7 June 1973,² the *European Parliament* adopted a Resolution on the Commission's communication to the Council on initial measures to be taken to set up a common policy on vocational training and priorities to apply in this sphere in 1973. The *Economic and Social Committee* met on 26 and 27 June³ and gave Opinions on the '1972 Social Report' and on the draft Directive prepared by the Commission on alignment of Member States' law concerning collective lay-offs.

Agricultural Policy

Development of the Main World Agricultural Markets

2227. Certain rising trends already noted earlier on the main world farming markets have

continued to emerge during June. Although it is not easy to pick out, among the various possible causes, which is the predominant factor, it seems that uncertainty due to the reduction of stocks, at least on certain markets is behind this trend.

Thus for cereals the rising trend noted earlier has continued, probably provoked by the drop in world stocks. At its June meeting in London the International Wheat Council noted that wheat stocks had fallen from 48 to 28 million tonnes.

The same trend has also sharpened on the sugar market and crystallized into an increase in prices. In the dairy produce sector, the prices of skim milk powder are to some extent still likely to rise, a situation which may be due to increased demand. But for butter there has been no change. For beef and veal the slight rising trend noted since the start of the year has to some extent levelled out in June.

On the oilseed market the prices of soya seeds and oil cakes, continually rising for several years, have obliged the United States to take exceptional measures. On 27 June the USA authorities decided to put an embargo on exports of soya and cotton seeds as well as on products processed from them (oils and oil cakes) to give priority supply to the American home market and stop the rising trend of prices. When these measures were announced the world oilseed and oil cake markets reacted by moving up again. In one or two days the price of soya seeds went up from 450 to 500 dollars per tonne. The price of soya oil cakes rose from 475 to 600 dollars per tonne and the price of sunflower oil climbed from 470 to 510 dollars per tonne. These trends could continue.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1973, Point 2217.

² Point 2409.

³ Points 2460 and 2461.

Measures following Monetary Decisions

2228. On 30 May 1973¹ the Commission laid down the new system for the application of monetary compensatory amounts, replacing as from 4 June 1973, the system in operation since 1 March 1973.² This resulted from the simplification of the Council regulation of 12 May 1971³ adopted on 30 April 1973⁴ on the basis of the Commission proposal of 23 March 1973.⁵ The effect is, that for the currencies of member countries which keep within the 2.25% fluctuation margin, the monetary compensatory amounts are fixed (Germany: 7.2%, Benelux countries: 2.7%). A fixed coefficient will, however, be applied to the 'accession' compensatory amounts in trade with the new Member States and to the import charges fixed in units of account and to the refunds in the trade with third countries.

The new method of calculation, also, results in no compensatory amounts being fixed for Denmark or for France. In the trade between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and in the trade between Ireland and Great Britain, no compensatory monetary amounts are to be granted or collected.

For Ireland, Great Britain and Italy (Member States whose currencies are floating independently) the monetary compensatory amounts and the coefficients to be applied are variable.

The Commission has adopted a similar Regulation for colza and rape seeds. The Regulation of 30 May 1973⁶ changing the system of differential amounts currently in force, replaces that of 24 July 1974⁷ with the same aim.

In applying the new method of calculation, the Commission on 30 May 1973⁸ has fixed the compensatory amounts and the differential amounts by reference to the period 24-29 May 1973. Since the cash exchange rates showed a

gap of more than one point in the periods 30 May to 5 June 1973, 6 to 12 June 1973 and 13 to 19 June 1973, the Commission has been obliged several times in June 1973, to modify the monetary⁹ and differential¹⁰ compensatory amounts. Further modifications were made, too, following the decision of the Federal Republic of Germany to revalue the central rate for the Deutschmark by 5.5% in relation to the special drawing rights. Following this measure the Commission again amended the monetary compensatory amounts and the coefficients laid down by its Regulation of 2 July 1973¹¹ and the differential amounts by the Regulation of 4 July 1973.¹¹

On 19 June 1973¹² the Commission laid down the system of application for the Council Regulation of 10 May 1973¹³ concerning the fruit and vegetable sector. This applies the principle of increasing by a corrective amount of 1%, the intervention price and purchase price to be paid by Italy.

On 29 June 1973¹⁴ the Commission adopted similar Regulations for the sugar and oilseed sectors. On the same date¹⁵ the Commission set the differential amounts for colza and rape seeds

¹ OJ L 146 of 4.6.1973.

² Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2226.

³ Bull. EC 7-1971, second part, point 39.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2220 and OJ L 114 of 30.4.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2225.

⁶ OJ L 146 of 4.6.1973.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1972, second part, point 48.

⁸ OJ L 147 and L 146 of 4.6.1973.

⁹ OJ L 155 of 11.6.1973; L 161 of 18.6.1973; L 168 of 25.6.1973 and L 178 of 29.6.1973.

¹⁰ OJ L 154 of 9.6.1973; L 159 of 16.6.1973; and L 166 of 23.6.1973.

¹¹ OJ L 180 of 3.7.1973 and L 183 of 5.7.1973.

¹² OJ L 164 of 21.6.1973.

¹³ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2220.

¹⁴ OJ L 177 of 30.6.1973.

¹⁵ OJ L 176 of 30.6.1973.

as a ratio of the new prices, for the 1973-1974 crop year, taking effect from 1 July 1973 and allowing for the 1% corrective factor in favour of Italy.

On 25 June 1973¹ the Council determined how far the monetary compensatory amounts applicable in the beef and veal sector, on account of the depreciation of any currency, may exceed the charge on imports from third countries. This is a derogation to the Council Regulation of 12 May 1971.² Thus Member States concerned are permitted to grant a monetary compensatory amount of 8% on the import of calves and young male cattle for fattening.

Application of Common Agricultural Policy Acts in the Enlarged Community

2229. Following the latest decisions regarding agricultural prices for the 1973-1974 season, and the alignment of United Kingdom prices provided in its Act of Accession, the Council laid down, as of 18 June 1973³ the disposal price for sugar imported into the United Kingdom under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. This regulation, which comes into force on 1 July 1973, amends the price fixed on 31 January 1973.⁴ Also on 18 June 1973, the Council⁵ completed its Regulation of 31 January 1973⁴ relating to the compensatory amounts applicable in the sugar sector following the enlargement of the Community. Henceforth any adaptation of the 'Accession' compensatory amounts will no longer be determined by the Council, but by the Commission after advice from the Administrative Committee.

In this way the Commission on 29 June 1973⁶ set the compensatory 'Accession' amounts for the 1973-1974 sugar marketing year.

Since the derived intervention prices applicable in Denmark and Great Britain for the 1973-1974

season had undergone a first alignment with the common prices, in conformity with the Act of Accession it was necessary to diminish the compensatory amounts applicable during this season to colza and rape seeds cropped in Denmark and Great Britain. This is the object of the Council Regulation of 25 June 1973⁹ regarding the 'Accession' compensatory amounts for colza and rape seeds which came into force as from 1 July 1973.

In the light of the reduction of 20% in customs duty applicable on the import of plaice into Ireland, as from 1 July 1973, the 'Accession' compensatory amounts for plaice in Ireland as from the same date, were fixed by the Commission on 18 June 1973.⁷

On 20 June 1973⁸ the Commission fixed the special levies applicable to New Zealand butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom under Protocol No 18 of the Act of Accession. The application of Community rules in this matter in the current situation in the British market led to a modification as from 21 June 1973 of the special levies fixed on 31 January 1973.⁹ The new rates are 6.80 u.a./100 kg (against 11 u.a.) for butter; and 29.80 u.a./100 kg (against 18 u.a.) for cheese.

As of 21 June 1973¹⁰ the Commission laid down the application terms for the Council Regulation of 31 January 1973¹¹ determining the general rules for the system of 'Accession' compensatory amounts in the fruit and vegetables sec-

¹ OJ L 173 of 28.6.1973.

² Bull. EC 7-1971, Part. 2, Point 39.

³ OJ L 165 of 22.6.1973.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2222.

⁵ OJ L 176 of 30.6.1973.

⁶ OJ L 175 of 29.6.1973.

⁷ OJ L 163 of 20.6.1973.

⁸ OJ L 164 of 21.6.1973.

⁹ Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2218.

¹⁰ OJ L 166 of 23.6.1973.

¹¹ Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2223.

tor. In order to avoid diversions in the traffic of some of these products between the new Member States, the provisions adopted consist of the granting of compensatory amounts only for products originating from the exporting Member State.

Joint Organization of Markets

Pig meat

2230. In the pig meat sector the average market price of pork carcasses, compared with the basic price, is ascertained under the basic regulation for the joint organization of this market by calculating the arithmetical average of the prices of pork carcasses noted on the representative markets in the Community.

The surveys on the pig population in each Member State, made under the Council Directive of 27 March 1968, now provide exact knowledge of how many pigs there are in each Member State. The Council accordingly decided on 18 June 1973¹ that the average market price for pork carcasses should be determined as exactly as possible by calculating the average of pork carcass prices weighted according to the comparative size of the pig population in each member country, and to amend the basic Regulation of 13 June 1967² to this effect.

Sugar

2231. Following the decisions on agricultural prices for the 1973-1974 season, the Council, on 18 June 1973³ fixed for 1973-1974 the derived intervention prices, the intervention price for raw beet sugar, the minimum price for beet, the threshold price, the guaranteed quantity, the maximum amount of the contribution to production and the maximum special quota.

On the same date, too,⁴ the Council amended its Regulation of 17 October 1969⁵ laying down the general rules on the denaturing of sugar for animal feed. It had appeared necessary in the light of experience to determine the particular destination of the sugar, for which a denaturing premium is fixed uniformly for the whole Community.

On 29 June 1973⁶ the Commission, in line with the basic regulations for this sector, set the refund amount (0.174 u.a./100 kg of white sugar per month) payable by Member States against storage charges for white sugar and raw sugar made from beet or cane cropped in the EEC and also fixed the amount (0.994 u.a./100 kg of white sugar) of the subscription raised by Member States from all sugar manufacturers.

Oils and fats

2232. The Council, at its meeting on 25-26 June 1973⁷ fixed the main intervention centres for oilseeds (colza, rape and sunflower) and the derived intervention prices for the season 1973-1974. By comparison with the previous season, there is no change in the centres and the derived intervention prices are up by 0.200 u.a./100 kg, as are the basic intervention prices fixed by Council at the end of April 1973⁸ except in two centres in France; and the derived intervention prices for Denmark and Great Britain were brought nearer to the common prices, in line with the provisions of the Act of Accession.

¹ OJ L 166 of 23.6.1973.

² OJ No 117 of 19.6.1967.

³ OJ L 165 of 22.6.1973.

⁴ OJ L 165 of 22.6.1973.

⁵ OJ 263 of 21.10.1969.

⁶ OJ L 176 of 30.6.1973.

⁷ OJ L 175 of 29.6.1973.

⁸ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2219, table 1.

On 29 June 1973¹ the Commission specified the intervention centres for oilseeds, other than the main centres, and the applicable derived intervention prices. This Commission Regulation applies from 1 July 1973 for colza and rape seeds and from 1 September 1973 for sunflower seeds.

On the same date² and in accordance with the basic regulation, the Council fixed for the 1973-1974 season the monthly increases in the target price and the intervention price for oilseeds. In order to allow for the growth in costs, these increases are 3%.

On 25 June 1973³ the Council laid down the special measures for colza and rape seeds to be used in sowing and adapted the nomenclature provided for these products. The Council Regulation of 26 October 1971, providing for the joint organization of markets in the seed sector, applied inter alia, to colza and rape seeds for sowing. Since 1 July 1972, this seed has been no longer included in the system for oils and fats and hence the need for adapting the customs nomenclature for the products concerned. Since the transition from one system to the other led to difficulties for Community operators, it was considered necessary to allow the granting of export refunds retroactively to 31 January 1973 for colza and rape seed for sowing purposes.

The current regulations provide that aid for colza and rape seeds may be fixed in advance for a period up to the end of fifth month following the month in which the request for advance fixing was submitted. It has been found that at certain times of the year the supply offers of various oilseeds on the world market are made for periods exceeding five months; the result is a greater interest in purchasing these seeds as against Community colza seeds whose cost price cannot be set beyond the time limit taken for the advance fixing of aid. This situation can

hamper the disposal of Community colza seed output. If this is seen to be the case, the Commission should then have the opportunity to extend the period for advance fixing of aid for colza and rape seeds up to the end of the seventh month. This is covered by the Commission's Regulation of 7 June 1973.⁴

On 29 June 1973⁶ the Commission also took another measure concerning the intervention terms for oilseeds. Bearing in mind the development in prices during the 1972-1973 crop year, the Commission adjusted the rebates and re-invoicing for seeds offered for intervention, which did match the quality type.

In the olive oil sector, when the import levies were fixed on 7 June 1973,⁵ the Commission found it necessary to fix a special levy, applicable as from 8 June 1973, on imports of virgin olive oil, ready packed in containers of 5 kg or less net from, or originating from, Spain. On 15-24 June 1973⁶ the levy was again fixed at a higher figure applicable from 18 June and 1 July 1973 respectively.

Fruit and vegetables

2233. Because of the size of the output of the products concerned, the Commission, on 18 June 1973⁷ fixed reference prices for table grapes, peaches and plums for the 1973 campaign. These prices are valid throughout the Community and are higher than those fixed for the 1972 campaign.

¹ OJ L 177 of 30.6.1973.

² OJ L 175 of 29.6.1973.

³ OJ L 175 of 29.6.1973.

⁴ OJ L 172 of 28.6.1973.

⁵ OJ L 152 of 8.6.1973.

⁶ OJ L 159 of 16.6.1973 and L 176 of 30.6.1973.

⁷ OJ L 162 of 19.6.1973.

Wine

2234. On 29 June 1973¹ the Council once again deferred the application date of its July 1971 Regulation setting additional conditions to be met by imported wines for direct consumption. Already deferred to 1 July 1973² the date in question is now set at 1 October 1973. On 29 June 1973³ the Commission postponed until 1 October 1973 the application date of the Regulation covering the application terms of the Council's July 1971 Regulation.

Seeds

2235. On 25 June 1973⁴ the Commission laid down the reference prices for hybrid maize for sowing for the 1973-1974 season. Since maize consumption prices were raised by the Council by only 1% for the 1973-1974 season, there was no need to change the reference price for hybrid maize for sowing, which had been fixed for the 1972-1973 season. The existing prices were therefore renewed.

Suspensions of Customs Duty

2236. On 18 June 1973⁵ the Council temporarily suspended the duties under the common customs tariff for a number of agricultural products. In some cases these were renewals of suspensions which expired on 15 June or 30 June 1973; and in others they arose from new requests for suspension, on the ground that production in the Community is currently insufficient or non-existent and that producers are not able to deal with the requirements of the Community utilizing industries. The suspensions relate mainly to fishery products and certain fruit and vegetables.

Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund*'Guarantee' section*

2237. As of 18 June 1973⁶ the Commission amended its Regulation of 29 December 1970⁷ on the *making available to Member States of Community financial resources* from the guarantee section of the EAGGF. The amendments are concerned with the method of communicating the intervention expenditure in the second category, in order to take account of the new finance Regulation recently adopted by the Council and the communication of the monetary compensatory amounts collected in the course of trade between the member countries.

2238. The Commission is also going to submit to the Council a *draft Additional Budget* for 879 million u.a. This is to enable the EAGGF to continue to meet the financial needs expressed every month by the Member States. Actually for the first seven months of the current year the EAGGF has already decided on 2 209 million u.a. of disbursements i.e. 80% of a total credit of 2 772 million u.a. allocated to the Guarantee Section as part of the 1973 budget.

An additional budget is motivated by a Community agricultural situation influenced by both structural and short-term economic factors.

The former stem from the difficulty of revising in mid budgetary procedure the credit assessed in June of the current year, for the following budgetary year. This means that from the moment that the European Parliament receives

¹ OJ L 176 of 30.6.1973.

² Bull. EC 3-1973, Point 2230.

³ OJ L 152 of 8.6.1973.

⁴ OJ L 170 of 27.6.1973.

⁵ OJ L 166 of 23.6.1973 and Point 2103.

⁶ OJ L 189 of 11.7.1973.

⁷ OJ L 285 of 31.12.1970.

Country	Number of projects	Amounts in national currency	Amounts in u.a.
Germany	49	72 570 569 DM	19 828 021
Belgium	16	237 183 331 BF	4 743 667
France	43	91 673 261 FF	16 505 221
Italy	65	16 092 460 947 Lit.	25 747 938
Luxembourg	1	1 800 000 Flux	36 000
Netherlands	19	21 345 055 Fl N	5 896 422
Community	193		72 757 269

the draft budget from the Council, that is by 5 October at the latest, credit adjustments are no longer a practical possibility. To allow for the fluctuation of actual production figures and world rates necessitates an increase in credits of about 500-600 million u.a. in the milk, cereals and olive oil sectors. The revision of prices entails additional expenditure to the order of 100-150 million u.a. in the dairy produce sector and the arrears of payments in the olive oil and hard wheat sectors has meant a request for additional credits of about 150 million u.a.

The short-term economic factors can be attributed to both the financial impact of the enlargement and the current monetary situation.

The key measures concern the 'Accession' compensatory amounts granted for exports to the new Member States; the revised assessment will come out at 260 million u.a. instead of 220 million. Moreover, expenditure incurred by the three new Member States appreciably exceeds the forecasts.

Regarding the monetary situation, the Community financing of compensatory amounts granted and levied by Member States involves, owing to the floating of sterling and especially the Lira, actual expenditure of about 130 million u.a. Conversely the external trade situation in Germany is reducing the financial impact of revaluation of the DM.

'Guidance' section

2239. On 6 June, the Commission granted aid amounting to u.a. 72 757 269 in respect of 193 projects, as part of the *first 1972 allocation*¹. This support is distributed as shown in the table above.

There is still available a credit amounting to 77 242 731 u.a. for the second and last allocation for 1972. Decisions regarding this are to be taken in September or October 1973.

¹ OJ C 55 of 12.7.1973.

In *Germany* twenty-two projects for the improvement of production structures were given aid of 35 682 408 DM. Ten of these projects were concerned with land improvement and six with improving water works, including four in Lower Saxony (Amorland, Oldenburg, Renzel and Varel areas). There were twenty-five projects for marketing structures, including 13 for the dairy sector (27 409 227 DM). Five of the latter were in Bavaria (7 397 731 DM). For the first time in Germany aid has been given for the building of four fishing vessels (899 625 DM).

In *Belgium* the effort was specially concerned with marketing projects. The 11 projects under this head received aid to the extent of 212 711 078 BF, of which, 119 340 196 BF was for five cereal projects—grain storage at Merkssem, Antwerp and Liège; packaging stations for grain at Antwerp and maize processing at Aalst.

In *France* the position is the same as in Belgium. The main part of the aid—74 445 145 FF—has gone to the 32 marketing projects, seven of which (19 210 288 FF) are connected with the dairy sector. Five projects which have had aid amounting to 21 167 103 FF have led to the construction of slaughter houses in the Côtes-du-Nord (Lamballe), Ille-et-Vilaine (Vitre) and Corrèze (Brive); the equipment of the meat market at Rungis (Val de Marne); and the construction of a curing and charcuterie unit at Auch (Gers). The eleven projects aimed at improving production structures were supported to the extent of 11 918 566 FF. Eight of these consisted of work connected with the reallocation of land.

In *Italy*, the major part of the aid went to projects for improving production structures. There were 46 of these and the total support was 13 074 million lire. The section predominantly supported consisted of rural roads, for which there were 14 projects receiving a total of 4 230 million lire.

A further seven projects (831 million lire) were aimed at setting up stabling for cows and calves. For olive growing the total support was 903 million lire, divided between six projects in many communes in the provinces of Aquila, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo and Montorio (Rome) and Larino (Campobasso). There were fifteen projects for improving marketing conditions (2 334 million lire), the biggest element of which (964.5 million lire) was for six projects for providing or modernizing wine storage premises.

In *Luxembourg* a single project was given aid from the Fund. This was for hydraulic improvements at Olm in the Commune of Kehlen.

In the *Netherlands*, the main part of the aid went to the eight projects for work connected with land reallocation (9 520 040 Fl). A further 11 512 239 Fl went to ten projects for improving marketing structures. Among these three, which received a total of 6 125 000 Fl, were for the reorganization of the Dutch malt industry; and four others were connected with the fruit, vegetable and flower industry (3 071 016 Fl).

Agricultural Problems and Relations with Mediterranean Countries

2240. The Council of Ministers, at its meeting on 25 and 26 June 1973 adopted Directives to the Commission with a view to the opening of negotiations with the three Maghreb countries, Spain and Israel. This was one of the aspects of the 'global approach' to the question of Community relationships with the Mediterranean countries. There had been a thorough discussion of the agricultural side of this approach at the Council meeting on 18-20 June 1973. This meeting had led to an overall compromise on the different problems arising in three sectors. These were: measures to be taken regarding fruit and vegetables; joint commercial policy in the processed fruit and vegetables sec-

tor; and the treatment of imports of wine from, and originating in, Mediterranean countries, especially Algeria. The policy orientations thus determined in relation to agriculture are an important item in the general mandate for negotiation drawn up on 25 and 26 June.

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2241. The *European Parliament*, at its meeting on 4-7 June¹ adopted a number of Resolutions connected with: application of the 1972 Directives on the reform of agricultural structures; the suspension of duties under the Common Customs Tariff for certain items of agricultural produce; various Commission proposals connected with several sectors, or market organizations (import of beef cattle from Yugoslavia; oil seed, sugar). The *Economic and Social Committee*, at its plenary session on 25 and 27 July² issued two Opinions, one of which was connected with hill-farming and certain less-favoured agricultural areas, and the other with the joint organization of the ethyl alcohol market.

Industrial and Technological Policy

Industry

Activities of the Bureau for bringing firms closer together

2242. During its first month of existence, the Bureau³ booked 116 requests for associates and 74 requests for information; it also entered into cooperation with 34 organizations.

The Bureau, set up on the initiative of the European Commission, began its work early in May 1973. This Bureau, staffed by officials of the Commission but operating as an autonomous decentralized department, provides firms

with information on national and Community provisions of a legal, fiscal, financial and administrative nature concerning cooperation and link-ups between firms in different Community countries and with means of making contact for firms wishing to cooperate or to link up.

Firms can approach the Bureau about all forms of link-up as regards both the structure of cooperation (from contractual cooperation to mergers) and fields of cooperation (research, development, production, marketing, etc.). The Bureau's activities are strictly neutral in the sense that it makes no selection from firms interested in a given offer of cooperation, and makes no assessment of applicant firms. Its services are free and its staff are required to observe the rules of professional discretion with respect to the Commission and to third parties.

The results of the Bureau's first month of work show that there is considerable interest among industrialists of the Community countries, particularly in Germany and in the United Kingdom—these two countries providing the greatest number of requests. There is, however, a qualitative difference between the requests from these countries: the British are basically looking for mergers, whereas the Germans are more interested in contractual cooperation.

On the sectoral level, the greatest number of requests for associates have come from the structural steelwork and mechanical engineering industries, two particularly large and diversified sectors. Many requests have also come from the food industry, a sector which is currently going through a restructuring process. Lastly, there is also a heavy demand from service firms.

The work of the Bureau, as conceived by the European Commission, was intended primarily

¹ Points 2413 to 2420.

² Points 2466 and 2462.

³ Bull. EC 4-1973, Point 2238.

to be tailored to the requirements of small and medium-sized firms, since these do not always have the same facilities as the large firms for finding themselves the associates they need. And in practice, it has been the small and medium-sized firms which have called upon the services of the Bureau. Generally speaking, the requests for partners come from firms employing an average of 200 people, although there are also some requests from much larger or smaller firms.

Science, Research and Development, Education, Scientific and Technical Information

Science, Research and Development

Indirect Projects

2243. During its meeting of 18 June 1973, the Council adopted a multiannual programme of direct¹ and indirect projects. The latter can be subdivided into nuclear and non-nuclear programmes.

The nuclear programme comes under the Euratom Treaty, in the spheres of research and education, and covers in particular materials testing reactors, education and training. It covers a duration of 4 years from 1 January 1973. The non-nuclear programme is based on the EEC Treaty and covers protection of the environment as well as reference substances and reference methods (The Community Bureau of References). Its duration is 3 years from 1 January 1973. These Decisions follow on and supplement those adopted by the Council on 14 May 1973—programme for 'List A'²—as an application of the Resolutions it had passed on 6 February 1973. At that time the Council

had authorized the modification of programmes for controlled thermonuclear fusion and biology—health protection, which had been necessitated by the Community's enlargement.

These multiannual programmes of indirect projects are the outcome of Proposals submitted by the Commission in November 1972 and their subsequent modification in March 1973. They are interrelated as follows:

Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion—With ceiling resources set at 56 196 000 u.a. and a personnel complement of 112 established staff and 20 temporary staff, this programme is to cover the expenditure related to installations involved in projects regarded as priorities (low-beta stellarator, Tokomak, screw-pinch and high-beta stellarator, heating and injection processes and very high density processes) and which are to be completed during the first three years of the programme and throughout its duration will also cover the expenditure related to general 'fusion' activities as well as the outlay to ensure the mobility of staff between the associated laboratories (general physics, study on plasma confinement and production and studies of high and very high density plasmas etc.). These activities will be carried out under association contracts.

Biology—Health Protection—The aim of this programme is to develop techniques and exploit nuclear methods with the intention of applying them to agronomic and medical research. These activities will be carried out under association contracts. Ceilings: 5 610 000 u.a. and 10 staff.

Materials Testing Reactors—The objective is to set up a Coordinating Committee to rationalize the use of this type of reactor and its ancillary

¹ OJ L 189 of 11.7.1973.

² Bull. EC 5-1973, Point 2241.

installations in the Community. Ceilings: 215 000 u.a. and 2 staff.

Education and Training—The main purpose is the exchange of scientists and engineers, students and teachers between education and research centres and industries in the various Member States, and the interdisciplinary training of scientists and engineers. Ceilings: 4.5 million u.a. and 8 staff.

Protection of the Environment—The objective covers a number of surveys and laboratory projects to be largely carried out under contracts: the data-bank for chemical pollutants, the harmfulness of lead, epidemiological surveys, the effects of micro-pollutants on man, assessment of the ecological impact of water pollutants and the remote detection of air pollution. Total: 6.3 million u.a. and 4 staff.

Reference Substances and Reference Methods—The objective which will be largely attained through contracts is to strengthen, marshal and harmonize national efforts in the field of reference substances and measuring techniques. It includes in particular the 'secretariat' work of a team comprised of experts from the different Member States who will cover the following activity; characterization of materials, inventory of certified reference (CRS), definition of future needs, organization of comparison campaigns and the European certification of CRS technical characteristics. Ceilings: 1.9 million u.a. and 6 staff.

Each of these programmes will be subject to revision at the start of its second year according to appropriate procedures and particularly in the light of Decisions taken by the October 1972 Summit Conference.

Proposed indirect projects not adopted by the Council included the recycling of plutonium in light-water reactors and a project in the field of advanced reactors i.e. high temperature and fast reactors.

Scientific and Technical Research Policy

2244 The 'Scientific and Technical Research Policy' Group (PREST) met on 20 June 1973 and took stock of the work of its main sub-groups.

- Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation the question here is whether nuclear data falls within the official scope of this group.
- Oceanology the draft mandate for the sub-group assigned to investigate this field should be approved in July.
- Data Processing the PREST Group has received an initial report on the status of the work performed by its sub-group in this area. Practical action proposals should be prepared shortly.
- Medical Research specialized working parties will be formed and practical action proposals will be prepared.
- Research and Development (R & D) Statistics revision of the nomenclature in use is contemplated.

The Group was also advised by the Commission's representative of work underway concerning preparation of the Community action programme and the Group had an initial discussion on the subject.

The European Research and Development Committee

2245. The European Research and Development Committee¹ held its second meeting in Brussels on 4 June 1973, with Mr Casimir in the Chair. The Committee reviewed the

¹ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2240.

'research, science and education'¹ working programme submitted by Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission and a preliminary draft of R & D projects of joint interest prepared by the Commission services.

The members of the ERDC agreed that there was an urgent need to set up a European Scientific Foundation. This body, which has already been discussed several times by the Commission with scientific institutions, should probably materialize during a meeting of these institutions in Paris next September. The Foundation will ensure the reciprocal exchange of information and promote meetings between European scientists.

The draft study 'Europe in 30 Years Time' gained the support of the ERDC who saw it as an effective means for providing the bases of information vital for decision making on medium and long-term projects.

The draft projects of R & D offering joint interest were critically reviewed by those attending. Lastly, the ERDC set up three sub-Committees in order to gain more knowledge of problems in the medical and energy sectors and on questions of organization and structure in R & D.

The Planned European Information Centre for Computer Programmes

2246. During the Ministerial Conference of 22 and 23 November on European Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the Governments involved in setting up a European Information Centre for Computer Programmes (West Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Switzerland, Great Britain) and the Commission agreed on the principle of establishing such a centre (COST project No 12).

Moreover, the majority of the delegations within the Committee of senior officials for

scientific and technical research later agreed to place the work of the Centre with the JRC's Ispra complex. On 11 September 1972, the Commission had submitted to the Council a proposed programme for completing this project. The Proposal did not have a favourable outcome owing to the divergent attitudes of Member States towards it. This is why on 25 June 1973 the Commission submitted a fresh Proposal to the Council, which allowed for the trends emerging from the discussions.

The whole of the proposed three-year project, endowed with an overall budget of 3 722 000 u.a. would remain subject to the COST procedure (intergovernmental agreement) and would be split into two parts: a 'programme information' section which would be developed in the shape of an extension to the project already decided for the JRC and a contractual section representing about 50% of the project's total budget which would be administered by the project Steering Committee.

The Joint Research Centre

The Multiannual Research and Education Programme

2247. The multiannual programme (over 4 years) of research and education of which the main lines were approved by the Council on 6 February 1973² was formally adopted on 14 May for the 'List A'³ programmes and on 18 June for the 'List B' programmes of the direct projects to be carried out by the JRC. The indirect projects⁴ were also decided by the Council when it met on 18 June.⁵

¹ Bull. EC 5-1973, points 2237-2240.

² Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2231.

³ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2241.

⁴ Point 2243.

⁵ OJ L 189 of 11.7.1973.

With regard to what was agreed to be termed 'List B', the Council, on the basis of recommendations issued by the JRC General Consultative Committee last March,¹ adopted the following research subjects:

Nuclear Programmes (under Art. 7 of the EAEC Treaty)

Basic Research on Materials (5.1 million u.a., 50 staff)

The objective includes basic studies in solid state physics considered as supporting projects to the applied research on materials.

The Application of Nuclear Energy not concerned with Electricity Production

(production of hydrogen through the decomposition of water by chemical cycles): (6.7 million u.a., 70 staff)

The objective includes: chemical studies, kinetic studies, studies on materials, chemical engineering studies.

In the initial stage the accent will be put on defining data needed to assess, in collaboration with the circles concerned, the technico-economic possibilities of the process.

Technical Evaluations in support of the Commission's Activities (2 million u.a., 20 staff)

The objective includes: public service work involving in particular the use of systems analysis techniques; projection studies on the forecastable development of electronic components required in constructing computers and their peripheral equipment.

Non-nuclear Programmes (under Art. 235 of the EEC Treaty):

— *Protection of the Environment* (2.85 million u.a., 18 staff)

The objective, which supplements the corresponding programme of 'List A', includes: the best possible functioning of the data bank

information concerning chemical products in the environment; defining criteria for the environmental compatibility of industrial products; study of the heat balance in an urban system.

Reference Standards and Reference Substances (0.8 million u.a., 9 staff)

The objective, which again supplements the corresponding programme of 'List A' involves: technical supporting work for Community projects related to the removal of technical barriers and the administration of the CCT; the experimental work on reference substances and reference methods (physical and technological properties).

New Technologies (the use of solar energy and the recycling of raw materials): 3.05 million u.a., 30 staff)

This objective includes:

— Use of solar energy: bibliographical research and technico-economic assessment of the various ideas for harnessing and storing solar energy; studies and measurements in the field of heat pipes and selective surfaces, studies on independent units of 1-10 kW, studies and evaluations in photolysis and thermal dissociation of water and biological conversion.

— Recycling of raw materials: A general study of strategies; Specific studies on technical and/or technico-economic assessments (pyrolysis of plastics, recovery of high alloy waste, etc...)

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2248. The first annual interpretation of all the programme decisions, namely the draft budget for the financial year 1973 was adopted by the Council on 25 June. It fits into the linear account of forecastable expenditure for the years 1973-1976.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2249.

The JRC manning table for 1973 is made up as follows:

— programmes 'List A'	1 440 staff
— programmes 'List B'	209 staff
— teleprocessing network (1972 programme decision)	7 staff
— support for the biology programme—indirect project (1971 decision)	20 staff
— personnel made available to the Italian Government (ESSOR reactor)	170 staff
— personnel awaiting assignment	64 staff
	1 910 staff

The total commitment credits allocated for the JRC in 1973 amount to 45.5 million u.a.

Education and Teaching

Reciprocal Recognition of Diplomas

2249. An informatory meeting was held on 14 and 15 June 1973 for the British, Danish and Irish delegations who are attending the Council proceedings concerning the right of establishment and freedom to offer services for doctors.

The aim of the meeting was to give these representatives from the new Member States, who had not shared in all the Council's proceedings on this issue since 1969, detailed information on the range and scope of certain provisions of the proposed Directives concerning the right of establishment for doctors. The talks bore mainly on access to the profession and its practice, the question of qualifications and recognition of diplomas.

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2250. During the session of 4-7 June 1973,¹ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on

the Commission's Proposals concerning two research programmes (new technology and the recycling of raw materials).

Energy Policy

Talks with American Authorities on Problems of Energy

2251. Mr H. Simonet, Vice-President of the Commission, visited the United States from 30 May till 5 June 1973 and had a series of meetings with American authorities on problems of energy. The exchange of views covered relations between the USA and the Community as a whole and problems of energy supplies, hydrocarbons in particular. The latter are at present the object of particular attention on the part of the American authorities and Mr Simonet noticed that those with whom he spoke were also aware of the problems for Europe in this matter. On both sides emphasis was placed on the need to promote international cooperation in matters of energy. Besides these contacts with official circles, Mr Simonet had talks with representatives of the oil industry.

Coal

Aid for Coking Coals

2252. Following the Council's session of 22 May 1973, the Commission sent to the Council on 8 June 1973 a draft Decision on a new Community aid system for coking coals and coke used in the Community iron and steel industry to obtain a unanimous Opinion

¹ Point 2433.

Overall direct and indirect aids
(Community as a whole)

(in million u.a.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Direct contributions under Decisions 3/65 and 3/71	427.7	332.4	372.0	415.2
Aids to coking coal	74.2	87.4	45.5	73.4
Indirect measures	98.4	84.3	91.9	100.0
Total	600.3	504.1	509.4	588.6
Amount of aid per tonne produced (u.a.)	3.40	2.96	3.10	3.90

in pursuance of Art. 95, para 1 of the ECSC Treaty. During its session of 25/26 June 1973, the Council examined this draft; the discussion showed the possibility of reaching the unanimous agreement needed by reducing the period of validity originally laid down. The Commission is to submit, in the shortest time, a new draft to the Council which could thus give its agreement in July.

Financial Interventions by Member States for the Coal Industry

2253. In accordance with provisions of Decision 3/71/ECSC of 22 December 1970, the Commission submitted to the Council on 27 June 1973 an 'additional report on financial interventions by Member States for the coal industry in 1972.' This refers to measures taken by the Governments of three countries (Germany, Belgium and France) and which had not hitherto been examined in the Memorandum of July 1972.¹

It was then estimated that the amount of aids paid under Decision 3/71 would be lower

than in 1971, the following table shows that total aids will be 15.5% higher and the amount per tonne 25.8 % higher than the 1971 figures. The rising trend noticed since 1965 has, therefore, continued in 1972.

Nuclear Energy

2254. The *Standing Committee for Uranium Enrichment*—set up under a Decision taken by the Council on 22 May 1973²—held its first meeting on 20 June 1973 in Brussels. On the basis of a draft prepared by the Commission it laid down its work programme so as to present to the Commission by end October 1973 the report for which it is responsible to the Council.

It carried out a first examination of a document estimating requirements in enriched uranium by Western Europe and Japan from 1975 till 1985 and of estimated supplies and American

¹ Bull. EC 9-1972, second part, point 73.

² Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2248.

capacity in enriched uranium. The Committee arranged for future meetings on 11 July, 25 September, 10 and 25 October 1973.

Commission/Trade Union Organizations; Exchange of Views on Energy Problems

2255. During a meeting with representatives of the 'OE-CMT' and the 'CES' Mr Henri Simonet advised Trade Union leaders about the results of the Council's session of 22 May 1973 which dealt specifically with energy problems, about progress made during his recent visit to the USA and the latest meetings concerning energy problems in the OECD context.

2256. At its plenary session of 26 and 27 June 1973,¹ the *Economic and Social Committee* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Communications to the Council about 'problems and means concerning the energy policy for the period 1975-1985', on the 'progress necessary in the Community energy policy' and on proposals concerning measures to reduce the effects of supply difficulties in hydrocarbons and laying down a common system for imports of hydrocarbons from third countries. It gave its Opinion, in accordance with provisions under Art. 41 of the Euratom Treaty, concerning the second nuclear indicative programme for the Community.

Transport Policy

Development of the Common Transport Policy

2257. The most recent moves by the Commission as part of a plan of action to promote a satisfactory development of the common transport policy were described in a report

which Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission and responsible for the transport sector, made to the European Parliament on 5 June 1973. He pointed out in particular that the Commission had sent the Council a working document which should help to stimulate broad discussion of the guidelines of this policy with a view to the Council session scheduled for 25 and 26 June 1973.²

Commenting on the motives which led the Commission to put fresh drive behind the common transport policy, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza recalled that, despite progress already made, it had to be recognized that most of the objectives set for this policy had not yet been reached. From the economic angle the transport sector had not been set in order. This was clear from the persistent deficits of the railway companies, the difficult situation of inland shipping and the inadequate profitability of certain sectors of road haulage. Again on the social front, transport had made nothing like the progress which could be seen in most other sectors of the economy, especially in the case of working conditions. From the technical point of view, it had to be noted that the network of European transport and the equipment in use had not yet been adapted to the new demands of the Community economy and technical developments. The outstanding disparities between the national systems were blocking the installation of a European transport system, which should make a major contribution to achieving the Economic Union.

All these considerations had led the Commission to try to clarify the situation through a dialogue with the Council. Moreover, the enlargement of the Community made it necessary to re-examine some of the lines of action prescribed for implementing the common transport

¹ Points 2459, 2456 and 2464.

² This session has meanwhile been deferred to a later date.

policy by supporting it with specific measures for ocean shipping, air transport and ports. Furthermore the Council Resolution of 22 March 1971 and the guidelines provided by the Heads of State and Government at the Paris Summit were to lead the Community Institutions to expand the objectives set for the common transport policy. Against this background the problem arose of how to integrate this common policy more effectively into the Community's overall policy through measures in the fields of land development, the environment, regional development and road safety.

The new dimension which the Commission intends to give to the common transport policy does not mean a repudiation of what has already been done. It is more a case of bringing action already under way to a successful conclusion, while at the same time adapting it to developments that have occurred. The study which the Commission was making should lead to a clear picture of the priorities to be followed to ensure that Community action was progressive and balanced.

Market Access

2258. On 29 June 1973 the Commission decided to send a *Recommendation*¹ to the Danish Government on planned national measures to be taken in enforcing the rules concerning *freight haulage between Member States covered by Community authorizations*. Since the provisions in the Community Regulations were directly applicable in all Member States, the Commission recommended the Danish Government to take out of its draft plan the texts covering such provisions. The Commission also asked the Danish Government to complete its enforcement provisions, especially on sanctions, by drawing on the 1969 Commission Recommendation concerning application of the rules on Community quotas.

Transport Rates and Terms

2259. The Working Party assigned to study problems arising from *conditions for the use of private contracts and terms for publicity* with the aim of achieving a correct and homogeneous application of the tariff scheme set up by the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 (which covers the adoption of a system of bracket rates applicable to road freight haulage), wound up its proceedings on 25 June 1973. Generally speaking the Working Party did not manage to reach a unanimous view on the admission terms of private contracts. Regarding the publicity terms for private contracts, the Working Party came out in favour of streamlining them.

2260. During a meeting on 25 June 1972 the specialized Committee set up within the Commission under Art. 11 of the tariff Regulation prepared for the competition of its *second half-yearly report on market developments*. The report will cover the period 1 July–31 December 1972.

Technical Harmonization

2261. Under the Council Decision of 21 March 1962² setting up a prior scrutiny and consultation procedure for certain legal and administrative provisions contemplated by Member States in the field of transport, the *Dutch and Luxembourg Governments* forwarded to the Commission the amendment which they envisaged putting into their *road traffic rules*, amendments which will be the subject of a forthcoming Council Decision under the Benelux Agreement. The amendments in question cover the maximum length of single

¹ OJ L 235 of 23.8.1973.

² OJ 23 of 3.4.1962.

axle trailers, to be raised from 8 m. to 10 m., insofar as the maximum authorized weight of the vehicles exceed 2 500 kg., and the maximum length of articulated units consisting of a driving vehicle and semi-trailer, which is raised from 15 m. to 15.5 m.

In two *Opinions* of 4 June 1973¹ the Commission found that the amendment raising the maximum length of single-axle trailers from 8 m. to 10 m., insofar as the maximum authorized weight exceeded 2 500 kg., did not give rise to a situation prejudicial to the Community's interest. Similarly the amendment to raise the maximum length of a unit comprising a driving vehicle and semi-trailer from 15 m. to 15.5 m. was in line with the relevant Commission Proposal for a Council Directive on the weight and dimensions of utility road vehicles and with certain additional technical conditions.² It also fitted in with the Council guidelines on the matter, which were formulated during the session of 17-18 May 1972 and reaffirmed during the session of 6-7 November. Lastly, the Commission did not express any objections to the amendments contemplated by the Dutch and Luxembourg Governments. It had already expressed similar views to the Belgian Government in its Opinion of 2 May 1973.³

Tariffs for the Use of Infrastructures

2262. As part of the studies requested by the Council during its session of 3 December 1971 on the effects on the situation of road, rail and inland waterway transport of progressive measures concerning rates for the use of infrastructures, the Working Party on waterways attached to the Committee of government experts assigned to help the Commission in coordinating the studies discussed the method to be used to compute the marginal usage cost of *inland navigation infrastructure*. The proceedings focussed on the methods applied in the

Paris-Le Havre pilot study and on the studies since made in various Community countries and were largely taken up by an investigation of the 'variance laws' of maintenance and renewal costs of the various elements making up the infrastructures. On the basis of guidelines emerging from the discussion, the Working Party will tackle at its next meeting the basis and methods for computing the marginal cost of usage.

Meeting of the Liaison Group between the Commission and the International Federation of Transport Executives

2263. The Liaison Group between the Commission and the International Federation of Transport Executives met on 5 June to review certain questions connected with ocean transport, inland navigation and road haulage. The meeting once again proved the value of such discussions for the work underway within the Commission services.

2264. During its session of 4 to 7 June,⁴ the *European Parliament* passed Resolutions on the following Proposals from the Commission to the Council: a Regulation on the Community quota for road freight haulage effected between Member States; a Decision on opening negotiations with non-Member countries concerning bus and coach transport; an Amendment to the Regulation on the introduction of a monitoring device for road freight haulage. It also passed a Resolution on improving the infrastructures of trans-Alpine traffic.

¹ OJ L 217 of 6.8.1973.

² OJ C 90 of 11.9.1971.

³ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2257.

⁴ Points 2405 to 2408.

3. External relations

The EFTA States

The Agreement with Norway

2301. The exchange of instruments notifying the completion of the necessary internal procedures for the Agreement between the Community and Norway to take effect, was made during a ceremony in Brussels on 27 June 1973. It was declared that under these circumstances the Agreement¹ signed on 14 May could duly come into force from 1 July 1973.

2302. On 25 June² the Council had formally adopted, as proposed by the Commission, three Regulations: the first concerned the conclusion of the Agreement between the Community and Norway and set the provisions for its application, the second concerned protection measures prescribed in the Agreement and the third set up a Community monitoring system for imports of certain products of Norwegian origin.

On the same occasion the Government Representatives of the ECSC Member States meeting within the Council had formally adopted a Decision on the opening of tariff preferences for products of Norwegian origin² and which came under ECSC administration. Pending ratification of the ECSC Agreement in the Community and in Norway, this Decision independently and concomitantly applies the tariff reductions agreed for coal and steel.

The Mediterranean Countries

Global Approach to the Relations between the Community and the Mediterranean Countries

2303. Within the compass of the working hypotheses which the Council had adopted in 1972 for a global approach in the Community's

relations with the Mediterranean countries, the Council during its session of 25-26 June adopted the Directives for negotiations with the countries which it had recognized as having priority, either owing to the impact of the enlargement on Agreements already made (Spain and Israel) or owing to previous commitments (Morocco, Tunisia and Malta) with regard to cooperation and lastly to allow negotiations with Algeria to be resumed.

The Community is primarily offering these countries Agreements aimed at removing barriers to trade. For its part, the Community proposes to remove tariff and quota barriers on imports of all industrial products either immediately in the case of the Magrab or over a four and a half year schedule in the case of Spain and Israel. It is also offering tariff concessions covering a major part of its agricultural imports from each of the countries concerned while still protecting the smooth running of the joint organization of the markets.

For their part Spain and Israel should proceed to remove, according to the same four and a half year schedule (for 20% of the imports in question by 1980 at the latest) restrictions on imports of industrial wares from the Community and agree concessions in favour of Community agricultural exports.

These Agreements would also include a 'co-operation folio' tailored to the country concerned. With regard to the Magrab countries the Community intends economic, technical and financial cooperation as well as certain measures for the benefit of migrant workers from these countries now in the Community.

Malta will be able to benefit from the same kind of economic, financial and technical

¹ Bull. EC 5-1973, points 1101-1106.

² OJ L 171 of 27.6.1973.

cooperation. As for Spain and Israel the Community is contemplating the setting up of economic cooperation insofar as this can promote the development of commercial trade. The Community would agree to discuss the situation of Spanish labour now engaged in the EEC.

Turkey

Signature of the Additional Protocol and Two Other Agreements

2304. In Ankara on 30 June 1973¹ the Additional Protocol was signed which will extend the EEC-Turkey Association to cover the three new EEC Members: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. At the same time the plenipotentiary representatives of the nine EEC Member States and Turkey signed an Additional Protocol concerning products administered by the ECSC. Lastly, a temporary Agreement to apply the anticipated commercial provisions of the Additional Protocol (EEC) was also signed.

Meeting of the Association Council

2305. The EEC-Turkey Association Council held its 19th session at Ministerial level on 30 June 1973 in Ankara. Sir Christopher Soames and Dr Hillery represented the Commission. The leaders of the delegations stressed the mainly positive nature of results gained during the Association's first ten years. They expressed their conviction that the political resolve which has inspired both sides from the start will in future allow the swifter development of the Association by activating all the possibilities offered by the Ankara Agreement and its supplementary texts.

After reviewing the results of the preferential system applied to Turkish agricultural products

since the scheme came into effect on 1 September 1971, the Association Council agreed in principle to a series of improvements which the Community will make as soon as possible to the farming concessions which Turkey currently enjoys. With regard to application of Art. 39 of the Additional Protocol (social security measures to be taken for the benefit of Turkish workers) the Turkish delegation officially acknowledged the Community's readiness to do all it could so that this provision may be applied before the end of the current year.

The Association Council also analysed the problem of generalized preferences. It discussed the multilateral GATT negotiations and the request of the Turkish delegation concerning the possibility of using the 'own resources' of the European Investment Bank.

The Lebanon

2306. An Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters with the intention of prolonging for one year the 1965 Commercial Trade and Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed in Brussels on 21 June 1973 between the EEC/Member States and the Lebanon. An Additional Protocol to extend the provisions of this Agreement to the three new EEC Members had been signed in Brussels on 16 May 1973.²

Egypt

2307. An Agreement, in the form of an exchange of letters, was signed on 21 June 1973 between the EEC and Egypt. This

¹ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2308.

Agreement prescribes the non-application for 1973 on the markets of the three new EEC Members of the provisions concerning Community imports of citrus fruits of Egyptian origin, provisions laid down in the EEC-Egypt Agreement signed on 18 December 1972.¹

Yugoslavia

2308. The *new EEC-Yugoslavia Trade Agreement*² was signed in Luxembourg on 26 June 1973 by Mr Boris Snuderl, Member of the Federal Executive Council, for Yugoslavia and by Mr Renaat Van Elslande, Chairman-in-Office of the Council and Belgian Foreign Minister and by Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission, for the Community.

The new Agreement, to run for five years, and replacing the Agreement of 19 March 1970 which expired on 30 September 1973 will consolidate and amplify economic and trade relations between the two parties, in consideration of their respective development and will foster economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. Like its predecessor the new Agreement, which is of a non-preferential nature, is based on the principle that the two signatories agree for each other's imports and exports the 'most favoured nation' treatment and the highest degree of decontrol. The signatories also confirmed their resolve for a liberal application of the Agreement.

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2309. During its session of 4-7 June 1973,³ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the texts of the Additional Protocols to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement and the EEC-Morocco Agreement necessitated by the Community enlargement.

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

The Community's Relations with the Associated African Countries and the Commonwealth Developing Countries

2310. During the session of 4 June the Council decided to invite the Associated African States and Malagasy together with the independent Commonwealth countries covered by Appendix VI of the Accession Treaty to attend an opening Conference to be held in Brussels on 25 and 26 July next in Brussels, as part of the negotiations provided for in Protocol 22 appended to the Acts of Accession.

Under the usual conditions, the Council has decided to assign the running of the negotiations to the Commission with the understanding that procedures will be finalized to respect the particular authority of Member States especially with regard to the financial angle of the negotiations.

In the spirit of its Declaration of Intent of 1-2 April 1963, the Council said it was prepared to favourably review the requests it would receive from the southern Sahara States who had not received invitations.

The Council delegated the Committee of Permanent Representatives to speed up the proceedings so as to allow the Community to be ready with a joint position for the forthcoming Conference of 25-26 July. After further discussion during the session of 25-26 June, the Council assigned the same Committee to final-

¹ OJ L 251 of 7.9.1973.

² Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2309 and OJ L 224 of 13.8.1973.

³ Point 2432.

ize, in the light of the guidelines brought out, the statement which the Community would submit to the Conference.

The Yaoundé Convention

The Association Parliamentary Conference

2311. The Joint Committee of the EEC-AASM Association Parliamentary Conference met in Bruges from 26-28 June 1973, with Mr Dewulf, the Belgian Christian Democrat Deputy, in the Chair with Mr Kassongo Mukundji, People's Commissar of Zaire, as Vice-Chairman.

Discussions took place over the drought problem in the Sahel region following the interventions by Mr Spénale and representatives from the countries concerned. The talks bore on the Community procedure for granting emergency aid to these countries and on projecting a rehabilitation programme for the Sahelian economy. The joint statement approved after the discussions highlights the very short time still available for effective intervention (as far as short-term projects are concerned) and the need to rebuild the arable and pastoral potential of the countries involved.

The current problems of the Association were also thoroughly discussed. As Chairwoman-in-Office of the Association Council, Mrs Irène Pétry, Belgian Secretary of State for Cooperation and Development, outlined the most recent activity of the Association. She stressed the Community's concern to fully honour its commitments, 'under Art. 62 of the Yaoundé Convention, under Art. 36 of the Arusha Agreement and deriving from the provisions of Protocol 22'.

Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission responsible for cooperation and development, accented the originality and advantages of the

Association and hoped it would be extended with the necessary improvements. He particularly emphasized the credit to the Association of possessing unique joint institutions which had set up a highly significant method of discussion between peoples with different economic problems and different cultural, social and political environments.

Like Mrs Pétry, Mr Cheysson stressed the Community's resolve to maintain what the Community had achieved and said, 'the financial aid which has been granted in recent years must be kept up in real values and not only in nominal sums'. The current thinking of the Community is to negotiate a model of Association as complete as possible without for all that ruling out simpler formulae. It would involve, besides financial and technical cooperation, a preferential trade system of a permanent and contractual nature and which would be incontestable vis-à-vis international authorities. If the enlarged Association can also bring in a scheme for stabilizing export resources, it will be the first time that at world level theories so often debated with no direct application will have been brought into life. But this European attitude will be only one of the factors to be considered during the negotiations since the European Governments are expecting their partners to say what they want.

In reply to an intervention by Mr Guillabert (Senegal), Mr Cheysson stated that the controversy over inverse preferences was an academic dispute which was not worth harping on. It was better to stick to a realistic delineation: the interest of the Associates lay in the advantages in Europe of a preferential system for their products and the right to maintain or introduce customs duties or taxes of equivalent effect to protect their economies or balance their budgets.

The Joint Committee decided to hold its next meeting in Lomé (Togoland) in October 1973.

Meeting of the Association Council

2312. Prepared by the Association Committee meeting on 25 May 1973 in Brussels, the 14th Association Council meeting took place in Port Louis on 15 June, chaired by Mrs Irène Pétry, Belgian Secretary of State for Cooperation and Development and Chairwoman-in-Office of the EEC Council. The spokesman for the AASM, Malagasy and Mauritius was Mr Gashonga, Minister responsible to the President of Ruanda for Cooperation, Economic, Technical and Financial Affairs and Chairman of the AASM Coordination Council. The Commission was represented by Mr Claude Cheysson.

After the activity report of the Association Committee and the Resolutions of the Parliamentary Association Conference had been acknowledged, the Community representative advised the Association Council of the status of the negotiations with the Mediterranean countries and with Brazil.

The Council also thoroughly discussed the approach to the negotiations for renewing the Yaoundé Convention and for the opening Conference convened in Brussels for 25-26 July 1973. In reply to questions from the Associated States, in particular with regard to the negotiation procedures prescribed in Art. 62 of the Yaoundé Convention, the Community explained that during the Conference, that is to say before 1 August, it would make proposals covering among other things the date of the negotiations.

The Council acknowledged that this negotiation should begin as early as possible after the summer holidays and at all events before end September.

Stressing the importance of the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations, the Community and the Member States agreed to keep in

consultation on this issue during both the preparatory work and the GATT Ministerial Conference itself scheduled for next September in Tokyo.

With regard to the definition of the concept of 'products originating' the Association Council agreed a decision prescribing until 31 December derogations with regard to the origin of certain textile products made in Mauritius with raw materials from non-Member countries. Concerning fruit and vegetables, the Association Council officially noted the fact that with the agreement of the Associated States the Community will adopt, as the system applicable to certain fruit and vegetables of AASM origin, a Regulation to improve the current situation. The period over which tariff exemptions are granted on imports into the Community will be extended in line with Mr Jean Rey's proposals under the good will mission which had been assigned to him after the Association Council's meeting of 10 October 1972 in Luxembourg.

With regard to the system for sugar of AASM origin, the Associated States were consulted on a draft Regulation prescribing a cut in the levy on Community imports, within certain quantity ceilings. Since the draft was unfavourably received by the Associated States, it was agreed—as they suggested—to leave the dossier open for later discussion.

The European Development Fund

New Financing Decisions

2313. Following a favourable Opinion from the EDF Committee, the Commission on 5 and 29 June took nine financing Decisions¹ eight of which cover non-repayable grants out of the 3rd EDF for an amount of 33.3 million u.a.

¹ OJ C 50 of 29.6.1973.

The ninth concerns a contribution to risk capital for an amount of 972 000 u.a.¹

The following projects are involved:

Malagasy — Installation of 140 water points in the south: 436 million FMC or about 1 570 000 u.a. The project will set up water points (80 impluvium type, and 60 bore-hole type) in 140 villages in the south. This particularly harsh region of Grande Ile suffers from water shortage and in drought years the situation becomes highly critical for the human and livestock population.

Somalia — Surface Repairs to the Afgoi-Scialambot Road: 2.8 million S.Sh. or about 372 000 u.a. The purpose of this investment is to renew the metalled surface of the road, 70 km long, which had been laid by means of EDF financing in 1965. As an application of the Association Council's October 1972 Resolution concerning the upkeep and running of Community investments, the Community aid will bear the costs of supplying building materials for these exceptional repairs.

Mali — Seed Processing and Crop Conservation: 582 million Mali Frs., or about ± 1 048 000 u.a. The aim of the project throughout the whole of Mali is a campaign against insects and vegetable parasites which attack sewn grain and stored produce. The campaign, to last three years, has the dual character of a propaganda and popularization project and a chemical product distribution plan.

Togoland — Extension of Lomé Harbour: 1.3 thousand million CAFrs. or about 4 681 000 u.a. This project is to install additional facilities to expand the berthing capacity of Lomé harbour in order to contain the increase in traffic and the prospective building of industrial installations (a cement works and a fertilizer plant) in the harbour area. The

total sum for the project amounts to 13.2 million u.a. of which 8.6 million will be borne by bilateral German aid.

Zaire — The Kenge-Kikwit Road: 6.7 million Zaires or about 11 108 000 u.a. The project covers the second stretch of the Kenge-Kikwit road 108 km long between Mosango and Kikwit. It crosses the Kwilu River and runs for 5 km along the other bank. The first stretch between Kenge and Mosango was built through Community financing in October 1971. Completion of this link will open up the Kwilu region which up to now could only be reached by river or very bad roads.

Ivory Coast - Gaboon - Cameroons - Congo - Zaire — Sales Promotion Programme for Uncommercialized Tropical Timbers: 688 000 u.a. The project mainly consists of the testing and inspection of 10 varieties of timber by European industrialists, the drawing up of trade and technical data sheets for timber specialists, the organization of specialized exhibitions and the setting up of a timber technology research laboratory in Ivory Coast.

Zaire — Renewal of Farming in Eastern Kasai: 1.58 million Zaires or about 2 619 000 u.a. This project continues the renewal of agriculture in Kasai and in particular the revitalization of the Gandajika peasant holdings, a scheme which has received Community financing of 3.7 million u.a. from the 2nd EDF. The aim of the new plan is to boost, between now and 1976, the farming population by 2 000 new planters and raise the yield per hectare to increase the output of cottonseeds.

Senegal — Financing Preinvestment Expenditure for Dry docks in Dakar: 972 000 u.a. or about ± 270 million CAFrs. This financing is to help in carrying out a programme of additional studies which are absolutely neces-

¹ OJ C 50 of 29.6.1973 and C 58 of 23.7.1973.

sary in assessing the conditions for building and financing a shipping repair centre for heavy tonnage vessels and tankers. The Community's participation, from resources of the EDF, will be in the form of a contribution for an amount of 972 000 u.a. to the risk capital. Up to 108 000 u.a. of this sum has been allocated as a share in the capital of the Société Dakar Marine.¹ The remainder has been allocated as financial aid granted to that company in the form of quasi-capital (864 000 u.a.).

Malagasy — Development of the Bas-Mangoky District (Third installment): 31 thousand million FMG or about 11 163 000 u.a. The project will expand the perimeter of the Bas-Mangoky district in the delta of the Mangoky River through the hydro-agricultural development of 3 000 hectares of new farming surface (raising the cultivatable area to 5 500 hectares) intended for rice and cotton. This 3rd installment will help to increase still further between now and 1977 the very satisfactory output of cotton and paddy-rice intended for local consumption.

Following these Decisions the total commitments of the 3rd EDF amount to 564 809 000 u.a. for 209 financing Decisions since the Fund's transactions began on 1 January 1971.

Budgetizing the EDF

2314. As agreed when the Commission's Memorandum on the future relations between the EEC, the AASM, the African, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean countries was adopted, the Commission on 21 June 1973 sent the Council an additional Communication on the replacement of Member States financial contributions to a future enlarged EDF by Community 'own resources'.

In the Commission's view, the budgetizing of the EDF and its financing by own resources,

which will not set any financial or legal problems, fit in with the logical progress steering the Community's development. Recommended by the European Parliament, the budgetizing will be an unquestionable factor for budgetary diversification and the transparency of Community projects and will help to solve the problem of the financial hiatus between two Association Agreements. By cutting out arguments over the breakdown of contributions from Member States of the Fund, it will ease one of the sensitive points of negotiation; namely, fixing the volume of credits for financial and technical cooperation.

East Africa

The EEC-East Africa Association Committee

2315. The EEC-ESTAF Association Committee held its 5th meeting in Nairobi on 19 June 1973. The basic purpose of the meeting was to prepare the 3rd session of the EEC-ESTAF Association Council which should be held in Brussels early in the first half of September.

The Committee started to discuss the EEC system applied to certain fruit and vegetables originating from the partner States as from 1 August 1973, which will bring in certain improvements for the future compared with the existing system because of the extended schedule of exempt imports.

The East African States also discussed the EEC rules in the phyto-sanitary and veterinary fields, rules which are likely to come under the harmonization of existing national laws. They also raised the problem of quantity limits applied by EEC Member States on certain pro-

¹ Joint stock company (Société anonyme) under Senegalese law with most of the capital held by the State.

ducts originating from the East African States and indicated their interest in the current French scheme for fresh and preserved pineapples.

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2316. During the sessions of 4-7 June 1973,¹ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the outcome of the ninth annual meeting of the EEC-AASM Association Parliamentary Conference.

The Developing Countries

Cooperation and Development Policy

2317. During its session of 25-26 June the Council widely debated the problems over implementing the guidelines set by the Summit Conference and concerning the Community's preparation of a global cooperation and development policy of world proportions.

It expressed its appreciation of the value and significance of the Report compiled by the Working Party assigned to scrutinize these problems. After the discussion the Council in view of the size of the issues to be dealt with agreed to resume its debates on them during the autumn. From this standpoint the Council assigned the Permanent Representatives to carry on their review of those questions where divergences still exist, bearing in mind the guidelines emerging from the session.

Food Aid

2318. During June Community action over food aid was focussed on the *Sahel countries* afflicted by drought.

With regard to the aid in skim milk powder decided on 14 May 1973² and amounting to 13 000 tonnes an initial batch of consignments (370 tonnes) was sent by air before 10 June to meet the most urgent needs. Besides this, 1 750 tonnes of skim milk powder were delivered to Mauritania on 26 June 1973.

Concerning the Community 1972-1973 food aid programme for cereals the quantities and availability terms were adjusted in order to cope with the serious problems facing the beneficiary States. Thus on 25 June 1973 the Council decided to grant 9 900 tonnes of cereals provided under the 1972-1973 action plan to allow the country to deal with an influx of nomad population.

Thus Community aid for the Sahel countries as part of the 1972-1973 food aid programme for cereals, now amounts to 58 400 tonnes.

The Council also decided that the Community would bear the freight charges to the distribution centres for the cereals supplied as food aid, (1972-1973 programme) to Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

Moreover, emergency procedures have now been brought in to send the 40 000 tonnes of cereals as rapidly as possible, that is to say before the end of July.

2319. During its session of 4-5 June the Council also decided to renew for a further year (1973-1974) the Agreement of 12 December 1972³ between the EEC and UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestinian Refugees) for the benefit of Middle East refugees.

¹ Point 2426.

² Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2320.

³ OJ L 304 of 31.12.1972.

2320. Lastly, during its session of 18-20 June 1972, the Council on the Commission's recommendation decided to conclude an Agreement between the EEC and the World Food Programme (WFP) providing for the supply of 29 450 tonnes of skim milk powder for the developing countries.

Generalized Preferences

2321. On 4 June the Council which had resumed its review of the requests from a number of countries wishing to become beneficiaries of Community generalized preferences took the Decision in principle to include *Roumania* as from 1 January 1974 among the countries enjoying generalized preferences. The effective Decision, like the others already taken in this field will be in the nature of an autonomous and non-contractual Decision. It will be formally adopted by the Council on the basis of Proposals submitted by the Commission.

The Council also agreed that with regard to *Turkey* and *Malta* it would make the necessary arrangements for these two countries to benefit after 1 January 1974 from treatment not less favourable than that granted to countries enjoying generalized preferences.

Other Non-Member Countries

The United States

2322. In reply to a Written Question put by Mr Vredeling, a Dutch Member of the European Parliament, concerning the regular consultations which have been held between the American authorities and the Commission, the latter declared:¹

'Experience up to now from the regular consultation between the Commission and officials responsible in the United States for trade policy issues have confirmed the Commission's faith in the value of such consultation. It is certainly scarcely possible to catalogue practical and clearcut results to illustrate or support this conviction. But the Commission believes that the spirit of complete candour and the effort towards a better understanding of mutual problems which pervade these discussions have certainly helped in averting misunderstandings and in every case have allowed an essential and considerable political and psychological value to be put on continuing the dialogue.

The period now before us on the international scene, both on the monetary and trade front, will entail in the years ahead intense negotiatory activity. Against this background, the EEC-USA dialogue is necessarily and actually becoming a permanent feature, as was already the case during the Kennedy Round negotiations. The Commission feels that at this stage there are no grounds for considering other forms of consultation than those now being carried on and which incidentally are getting timely support from frequent visits by officials from both sides of the Atlantic.'

Canada

2323. As part of the regular consultation between the EEC and Canada, a meeting was held on 13 and 14 June 1973 between a delegation of senior Canadian officials and Commission services. The previous one took place in Ottawa in 1972.

In the meantime the Canadian Government had addressed a Memorandum to the Commission and Member States, setting out a number of

¹ OJ C 47 of 26.6.1973.

matters which it thought could be discussed between the Community and Canada. Apart from multilateral issues and trade and agricultural questions of a sectoral nature, most of the matters on the agenda were already mentioned in the Memorandum.

Through the two-day discussions the Canadian and Commission delegations reviewed various multilateral and bilateral problems of interest to both parties. The talks bore on the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations and on the proceedings now underway within the OECD. Regarding bilateral relations, the two delegations reviewed the trade picture for both industrial and agricultural products. They also broadly discussed the international energy situation. Each side described its present position and its forecastable needs in energy products and other natural resources. Industrial and environment policy also came under discussion. The two delegations examined the scope for future cooperation in this and other sectors. This regular and informal consultation will be resumed at a date still to be set.

Japan

2324. At the end of the visit of Mr Ohira, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to the Commission on 4 May,¹ he had announced that regular consultation would take place between his Government and the Commission. The first session was held in Brussels on 12 and 13 June.

During the two-day talks the two delegations discussed the forthcoming GATT negotiations, which will open in Tokyo in September. All aspects of these proceedings were reviewed, in particular tariff and non-tariff barriers, agriculture and protection clauses. The two parties also debated certain bilateral issues involving in particular the electronics sector. They also reviewed the whole trade relations situation.

Other consultations between the Japanese Government and the Commission will take place during Sir Christopher Soames' visit to Tokyo in the second half of September.

Latin America

2325. As part of the dialogue set up between the Community and the Latin American countries, the latter sent a Memorandum to the Council and the Commission concerning the next Ambassadors' meeting and including various suggestions for promoting trade between the two areas and for improving the generalized preferences scheme which the Community has granted to the developing countries. These two issues will be reviewed beforehand by a joint ad hoc group who will report to the Ambassadors meeting.

2326. Following contacts made in February 1973,² under the aegis of the Commission, by a delegation from the 'Andean Group' Junta with representatives from European industry, the Commission services, working with the official bodies of that Group, were able to put together a certain amount of technical data useful to industry and gather the initial calls for tender with a view to investment in the Andean Group countries. The 'Corporación Andina de Fomento,' the Andean Group Development Bank, has compiled a list of priority projects earmarked for Bolivia within the programme for the mechanical and electrical industries and has also set up some feasibility studies. The Bank has also sent the Commission a status report on the various investment projects in the same programme and which involve all countries in the Group.

The Andean Group is a sub-regional association of six countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Chile,

¹ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2327.

² Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2319.

Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. These countries have programmed their industrialization by spreading production between them, sector by sector. A programme for the mechanical and electrical industries is currently being completed, whilst other programmes for the motor, chemical, pharmaceutical, fertilizer, glass, paper and electronics industries are being worked out.

Commercial Policy

Preparation and Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Derogations or Authorizations

2327. On a Proposal from the Commission the Council, during its session of 18-20 June authorized the tacit renewal¹ of certain *trade agreements* made by Member States with non-Member countries (second installment 1973). It also authorized the tacit renewal or keeping in force of certain *friendship, trade and shipping treaties* and similar agreements made by Member States with non-Member countries¹.

Defence against Dumping, Premiums or Subsidies

2328. On 16 October 1971, the Commission had announced in the EEC Official Journal² that an anti-dumping procedure had been opened concerning imports of urea from Jugoslavia. Considering subsequent developments the Commission announced that the procedure had been closed³ without protection measures being brought in.

The Commission received information proving the existence of dumping of zip-fasteners exported by Yoshida Kogyo KK, Tokyo, *Japan*,

and illustrating the prejudice suffered as a result by Community producers. In collaboration with the Member States the Commission has therefore opened an anti-dumping procedure against the exports of the firm in question.

Protection Measures

2389. On 18 June 1973⁴ the Council adopted a Regulation bringing in an *import authorization system in Italy for tape-recorders* from non-Member countries. These imports are subject to the submission of a prior authorization and limited for the period 1 April to 31 December 1973 to a total of 225 000 models. This system replaces the emergency and protective measures brought in by the Commission on 18 April 1973.⁵

2330. The setting up of a *Community monitoring system on imports of certain products of Norwegian origin* was the subject of a Regulation adopted by the Council on 25 June 1973.⁶ This measure fits in with the technical provisions adopted to allow the Agreement between the Community and Norway to come into force on 1 July 1973.

Credit Insurance

2331. On 6 June the Commission submitted to the Council a proposed Regulation setting down joint principles and an administrative procedure for the duration of guarantees and credits for exports to industrialized countries and State-trading nations. The reasons which have led the Commission to make this Proposal are

¹ OJ L 189 of 11.7.1973.

² OJ C 103 of 16.10.1971.

³ OJ C 51 of 30.6.1973.

⁴ OJ L 164 of 21.6.1973.

⁵ OJ L 121 of 8.5.1973 and Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2318.

⁶ Point 2302 and OJ L 171 of 27.6.1973.

straight-forward: the credit race benefits nobody. Therefore the objective is to prevent Member States' exporters from falling back on overlong credit terms and to get the support of other industrialized countries for this credit-limiting policy. This Proposal is in fact an initial step towards reaching a logical and effective agreement between Member States on credit time.

In defining the joint policy adopted, the Commission's Proposals are based on the following rules: the granting of credits and guarantees for export transactions in goods and services to industrialized third countries and State-trading countries and whose duration exceeds 5 years must be subject to prior consultation with a 'consultative and administrative committee' attached to the Commission; the consultation based on an exchange of information and advice is strengthened by restrictive measures when the final decision is made.

Individual Measures of Commercial Policy

Steel

2332. During the Council session of 25 and 26 June the government representatives agreed to grant Member States, who justified the need, the possibility of importing certain products duty-free (chiefly wire-rod and worn rails) which are insufficiently available on the Community market. The Commission granted¹ the derogation required for Recommendation 1-64 of the ECSC High Authority. These *half-yearly tariff measures* cover as previously some 80 000 tonnes.

2333. At the same time the government representatives also decided on the *autonomous application of tariff cuts provided under the ECSC-Norway Agreement*, as from 1 July 1973 and until the ratification procedures of the

Agreement are wound up. The Commission also decided on 29 July² to grant the waiver on the minimum customs duties on imports set by Recommendation 1-64 with regard to peripheral protection.

2334. During the session held by the Council on 4 June the government representatives formally adopted the Decision which they took on 14 May concerning *imports of iron and steel products from State-trading countries*.³

2335. The Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council decided during the session of 25-26 June to *decontrol imports from State-trading countries and territories of a certain number of iron and steel products administered by the ECSC Treaty*.

Scrap metal

2336. During the Council session of 25-26 June the government representatives decided to grant for the second half of 1973 quotas for the export of scrap metal to non-Member countries. The quotas are similar to those of the first half-year and are subject to certain technical conditions concerning the distribution of licenses (190 000 tonnes for the Six).

In view of the sharp tension on the market, the Commission had suggested a ban on any exports. On 21 May 1973, the United Kingdom had itself independently frozen any exports to non-Member countries.

Various less important Decisions were renewed, allowing the export of used rolling mill cylinders and scrap steel alloys, the temporary

¹ OJ L 228 of 16.8.1973.

² OJ L 217 of 6.8.1973.

³ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2237.

export of scrap metal as part of processing traffic and re-exports following temporary imports for the same purpose.

Copper, Aluminium and Lead

2337. On 18 June,¹ on a Proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a Regulation setting Community export quantity quotas for certain *ash* and certain *copper residues* as well as for certain copper, aluminium and lead *scrap* and *waste* materials. This Regulation valid for 1973 simply renews the system in force as a result of a Community shortage of competitively priced supplies in these products.

Cotton Textiles

2338. On 8 June 1973, the ratification instruments of the Agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia were exchanged in Brussels. This Agreement on the cotton textile trade² signed on 18 April 1973³ will allow Yugoslavia to enjoy generalized tariff preferences for cotton textile and equivalent products. The Agreement made for one year from 1 January to 31 December 1973 is renewable.

Sectoral Problems

Commodities and World Agreements

Wheat

2339. The 66th session of the *Wheat International Council* was held in London from 25 to 28 June 1973. Representatives from the Commission, the Council and the nine Member States shared in the proceedings; the Community has been a member of the 1971 Conven-

tion on wheat trade either as an exporter or an importer. Because of the enlargement of the Community, the Council redistributed votes of importing members for the agricultural year 1973/74. As an importing member, the EEC has 314 votes out of 1 000 whilst as an exporting member it has 102 votes out of 1 000 (unchanged).

The Council also reviewed the market situation for wheat during the agricultural year 1972/73 and the outlook for 1973/74. It estimates that the world supply position is likely to remain tight during 1973/74. World stocks dropped from 48 to 28 million tonnes and could be further reduced by 10 million tonnes in the case of bad harvests. The USSR harvest will condition the world market in 1973/74; in 1972/73 this country imported 16 million tonnes but, in the event of a good harvest, purchases could be limited to 4 to 5 million tonnes during the next campaign.

Finally, the Council entrusted the Executive Secretariat and the Executive Committee with the preparation and final drafting of a Protocol extending for two years the present Convention expiring on 30 June 1973. The Council is likely to decide finally on the Convention's future during its November session. The entry into effect of the Protocol will be decided by a Conference of Governments to be convened as soon as the Council had adopted the Protocol.

Cocoa

2340. The *Interim Committee of the International Cocoa Council* met from 20 to 30 June in London. The Commission repre-

¹ OJ C 164 of 21.6.1973 and L 179 of 3.7.1973.

² OJ L 182 of 5.7.1973.

³ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2319.

sented the Community at the proceedings of this Committee responsible for preparing the first session of the International Cocoa Council to be held in Geneva in August 1973. Discussions centred mainly on the study of the economic regulation and control rules of the agreement. The Interim Committee also examined the administrative regulation and the proposed budget for the future International Cocoa Organization.

The Council of the European Communities having decided accordingly on 26 June 1973, the Community was in a position by 30 June to give the necessary *notification of its intention to accept the 1972 International Agreement and its provisional implementation*.

The Community and Member States will thus participate in the 1972 Cocoa Agreement; the automatic effective date of the agreement is provisionally set for 1 July 1973.

Rubber

2341. The *International Study Group on Rubber* held its 88th meeting in London from 5 to 8 June. The group estimated world production and consumption of natural and synthetic rubber as being about balanced in 1973. In view of the continuous increase in the cost of sea transport which harms the competitiveness of the natural product, it will suggest to the UNCTAD, to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and to the Economic Commission for Africa of the United Nations that a two-part study be made concerning this problem. The first part would examine the possibility of 'liberalizing' the present system of maritime conferences so as to stimulate competition. The second would deal with improvement in transport conditions.

International Organizations

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Preparation for the forthcoming Multilateral Negotiations

2342. During the session of 25 and 26 June 1973, the Council reached Agreement on an overall Community concept vis-à-vis its participation in the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations. The definition of such a concept was prescribed by the final Communiqué of the Paris Summit Conference (Point 12). On 6 April the Commission had sent the Council a Communication on the subject.¹ This paper had been amended during May in the light of the debates which the Council had had meanwhile. It was after further discussions that the Council reached agreement on an 'overall concept' to represent the Community's position.

This concept includes an exposition of its motivation (illustrating the spirit in which the Community will approach the negotiations) and definition of the general objectives it will follow. Five 'operational' headings cover the following: industrial customs tariffs, non-tariff measures, agriculture, the developing countries and application of the protection clause provided in Art. XIX of the General Agreement.

Defining this overall concept will allow the Community to participate positively as from next July in Geneva, in the preparatory work for the Ministerial Conference of the contracting parties to GATT which will be held in Tokyo in September. This has thus implemented within the set deadline one of the basic points of the programme adopted by the Heads of State or Government in Paris last October.

¹ Supplement 2/73 — Bull. EC.

Examination of the Free Trade Agreements made with the EFTA States

2343. The Working Parties set up by GATT, in application of the procedures linked with Art. XXIV, to examine the five free-trade Agreements made between the Community and Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Portugal and Iceland, had an initial meeting from 28 May to 7 June.

In line with the permanent political stance adopted by certain contracting parties, principally the US, Japan, Canada and Australia, towards all the free-trade Agreements offered by the EEC, the debates showed the firm intention of those countries to avoid that conformity of the Agreements with the provisions of Art. XXIV be acknowledged thus enabling them (since it was not possible for the Working Parties and the contracting parties to reach unanimous conclusions) to reserve officially all the rights which they could claim under the General Agreement over the implementation and effects of those Agreements.

In this specific case, neither the commercial extent of the Agreements (basis of trade) nor the schedules and deadlines by which free-trade is to materialize allowed any contestation to develop casting doubt on the compatibility of the Agreements. A new argument was brought in. It involved the provisions on the rules of origin. Discussing these provisions, the US representative tried to show that the strictness of the rules could block the achievement of real free trade and that since the rules were more stringent than the previous ones applied by EFTA, they had a more cramping effect on the exports of third countries to the profit of trade between the parties to the Agreements, and that this effect clashed with the provisions of para 5b of Art. XXIV which stipulated that the other trade rules were to be no stricter than the corresponding rules in force before the zone was established.

The parties to the Agreements did not accept this argument and were able to invalidate and refute it vis-à-vis both the rules themselves and the practical instances put forward. Nevertheless the Working Party's Report will once again have to show a difference of opinion.

The Trade and Development Committee

2344. The Trade and Development Committee held its 25th session from 12-15 June 1973. Meeting the day before the final session of the Preparatory Committee for the multilateral negotiations, the Trade and Development Committee's main task was to draw up its Report for the Preparatory Committee. The discussion was therefore geared to an overall summary of the positions present and in particular to the demands of the developing countries as to the terms of their participation in the coming negotiations and with regard to their specific interests. The representatives from the developing countries especially from the South American and Asian countries highlighted the application of two principles: — priority treatment for products and problems of particular interest to the developing countries; — systematic preferential treatment in all departments (tariffs, non-tariff issues, protection clauses, etc.). With regard to the outcome of the negotiations, one claim predominated; namely, compensation in the form of additional benefits for the loss of preferences which must occur through the effects of any new cuts in duties on the situation deriving from the application of preferences.

The Community intends to ensure that the problems and particular interests of the developing countries get fair treatment in the negotiations. But in view of the Community's particular responsibilities towards some of those countries, particularly the African lands, the Community is sorry to find that up to now they have not made themselves heard in the debate.

The GATT Council

2345. The Meeting of 29 May 1973 was mainly devoted to reviewing invocation of the provisions of Art. XXIII para 2 (complaint procedure) by the EEC against the American legislation designated 'Domestic International Sales Corporation' (DISC). After summarizing the history of this case and developing the arguments against this legislation, the Commission representative asked for a panel of qualified experts to be set up which would examine the 'DISC' law in the light of the provisions of the General Agreement and report to the Council. The United States, on the other hand, requested that the problem be studied in a wider context covering the whole relationship between taxation practice and exports. The problem will be rescrutinized during a forthcoming session.

The Industrial Products Committee

2346. After several meetings, the Working Party delegated, as part of the work on non-tariff measures, to deal with questions of normalization finalized the text of an ad referendum solution to the problems arising over rules and norms concerning products. The Commission delegation, spokesman for the Community, took an active share in editing the text which for practical convenience is in the form of a contractual code. There is still some divergence between the delegations over certain points and the Working Party recommended that the national authorities review these problems so as to find mutually acceptable solutions in good time.

The International Labour Organization

2347. The 58th session of the International Labour Conference was held from 6-27 June in Geneva. The EEC Commission was represented

by Dr Patrick Hillery, Vice-President. Dr Hillery stressed that the newly enlarged nine-strong Community would take part for the first time in the Conference and went on to describe how the Commission's work in the social field was related to the basic concern of that particular meeting which had taken as its topic: 'Prosperity and the greatest wellbeing. The Social objectives of economic progress and growth.'

Dr Hillery highlighted the main features of the social action programme for which the Commission had this year set out the initial guidelines.¹ It was a programme to allow economic development to become a more and more direct factor of social development. He insisted on the growing role which both sides of industry will have to take in the construction of Europe and in conclusion he expressed the wish that the collaboration between the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Commission might be strengthened over the years ahead.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2348. The 60th meeting of the FAO Council (the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) was held in Rome from 11 to 22 June 1973. For the first time observers from the People's Republic of China attended the proceedings. During this session the Director General of the FAO, Mr Boersma proposed an international drive to ensure minimum world scale safety food stocks. The Council also discussed commodities and reviewed the contribution which the FAO could make to facilitate the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT. It also took a hard look at the aid projects in the Sudan-Sahel region.

¹ Supplement 4/73 — Bull. EC.

The Council of Europe

2349. The Commission was represented at the 8th *Conference of European Ministers of Justice* of the Council of Europe which was held in Lidingö (Sweden) on 14 and 15 June 1973 with Mr Lennart Geiger, Sweden's Minister of Justice, in the Chair. One of the matters on the agenda concerned the future role of the Council of Europe in the legal sphere. The idea of shared authority between the Council of Europe and the Community was set aside and the absence of serious problems of overlapping was emphasized. But the conference brought out the need to boost the regular exchange of information between the two organizations especially by improving the contact procedures now in effect.

The Union of Western Europe

2350. The Commission was also represented at the first leg of the 19th regular session of the *WEU Assembly* held in Paris from 19-22 June 1973. Two Reports in particular engaged the Assembly's attention. The first was from Mr de Stexhe (Christian Socialist, Belgium) on the harmonization of the western European countries' policies as preparation for the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The second from Mr Stewart (Labour, Great Britain) concerned the development of relations between Europe and the United States. Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke to the Deputies when this Report was debated. He indicated in particular how the economic reality and political potential of the Community implied international responsibilities which in the major multilateral negotiation of 1974 will lead it to play a positive role in achieving a better world balance.

Community Diplomatic Relations

2351. On 31 June 1973¹ the Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Ambassador Mohamed Charara (*Saudi Arabia*), His Excellency Ambassador Sheriff Mustapha Dibba (*Gambia*), His Excellency Ambassador Armando Pesantes Garcia (*Ecuador*) and His Excellency Ambassador James O'Neil Lewis (*Trinidad and Tobago*) who presented their credentials as the Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

On the same day¹ His Excellency Ambassador Krishen Behari Ball (*India*) presented his credentials to the Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission as Head of his country's Mission to the European Communities (EEC) and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

The new Ambassadors succeed respectively His Excellency Fuad Nazir (*Saudi Arabia*), His Excellency Antonio Jose Lucio Paredes (*Ecuador*), His Excellency Patrick V.J. Solomon (*Trinidad and Tobago*) who have taken up other posts and His Excellency Shri B.R. Patel (*India*) who has left his country's Diplomatic Service. His Excellency Sheriff Mustapha Dibba is *Gambia's* first Ambassador to the Community, thus bringing the number of accredited Missions up to 94 as at end June 1973.

¹ OJ C 52 of 5.7.1973.

4. Institutions and Organs of the Communities

European Parliament

European Parliament

Meeting of the Presidents of Community Institutions

2401. The President of the European Parliament, Mr *Berkhouwer*, the President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Van Elsdale* and the President of the Commission, Mr *Ortoli*, met on 6 June in Strasbourg, outside the parliamentary session, to exchange views on improving relations between these institutions and on the action to be taken on the Paris Summit Conference communiqué. The discussion was mainly concerned with the preparation of the report on European Union.

June - Session

2402. The major topics of the European Parliament's session of 4-7 June 1973 in Strasbourg¹ were:

- (i) Reform of the world monetary system
- (ii) Vocational training
- (iii) The common transport policy
- (iv) Agricultural and financial issues
- (v) Question Time
- (vi) The type approval of mopeds
- (vii) Agreements with the EFTA countries and their associates not applying for EEC membership
- (viii) Results of the ninth annual meeting of the EEC-AASM Parliamentary Association Conference
- (ix) Commission statements on the drought and famine in the Sahel countries
- (x) Amendments to Parliament's Procedural Rules
- (xi) External economic affairs and supplementary Protocols to the EEC-Tunisia and EEC-Morocco Association Agreements.

President *Berkhouwer* paid tribute to the contribution to the construction of Europe made by Mr *Christion Calmes*, General Secretary of the Council during more than twenty years activity in his important post. He expressed Parliament's thanks and appreciation to Mr *Calmes*.

The President announced that Mr *Brouwer*, Mr *Vredeling*, Mr *Mommersteeg*, Mr *van der Stoel* and Mr *Pronk* had resigned from the European Parliament since they had taken up appointments in the Netherlands Government. He also announced that Mr *Keating*, Mr *Ryan* and Mr *Cruise-O'Brien* were leaving the House to take up posts in the Irish Government.

He then welcomed Mr *Laban*, Mr *Notenboom*, Mr *Patiijn*, Mr *van der Hek*, Mr *van der Sanden* and Mr *Wieldraaijer* (Netherlands) together with Mr *Creeg*, Mr *Kavanagh* and Mr *Thornley* (Ireland) who had been appointed as delegates to the European Parliament by the two Chambers of the Netherlands States-General and by the Senate and House of Representatives of Ireland.

Reform of the World Monetary System

(5 June)

2403. For the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs Mr *Arndt* (S, Germany) submitted a report on the reform of the world

¹ The following report was prepared from the German edition of 'Informations' published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament and from the Official Journal of the EEC (Annex, 'Debates of the European Parliament'), the comprehensive report of the session. The nationality and Political Group of members speaking in the debates are mentioned in brackets after their names. The Political Groups are abbreviated as follows: C-D (Christian Democrats), S (Socialists), L (Liberals and Allied Groups), C (European Conservatives), DE (Progressive European Democrats).

The verbatim texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament during its June session are to be found in OJ C 49 of 28 June 1973 and the comprehensive session report is published in OJ Annex No 163.

monetary system. The rapporteur first dealt with the monetary crises of recent years finding that they had resulted in a greater degree of understanding for more flexibility in the monetary system. Fixed parities were a good thing but they must be more easily adjustable than in the past and a national currency could no longer be the hub of an international monetary system. Mr Arndt also pointed out that the EEC had become stronger in the course of these monetary upheavals. For the future organization of the world monetary system the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee considered it desirable for the following principles to be observed: fixed but adjustable parities, parity adjustments to be made based on analysis of the economic position of the country with a surplus or deficit, special drawing rights to be brought in as a reserve instrument. No national currency could serve any more as a single reserve instrument and there was no point in reinstating gold for this purpose. The Committee considered it desirable to use the special drawing rights, artificially created international money, to pay balance of payment debts and these would have to bear suitable market interest rates. It must also be realized that a system of paper money could function only if the amount in circulation was kept tight. The Committee recommended that the dollar surpluses in individual Member States be consolidated in the form of loans to the United States. A key instrument to monitor the flow of international capital was the interest rate policy. If necessary a control in the form of two-tier exchange markets should be brought in, but this should only be used externally. Within the EEC they should be removed. They were nonsensical and impeded the European Monetary Union and integration into a single economic area with uniform capital markets. The Committee felt that the Community would be further strengthened if the European Fund were given the required authority and manœuvra-

bility. Moreover, it was desirable that Great Britain, Ireland and Italy joined the Community joint float and then the extension of the European Fund's powers and resources could follow. This Institution would have to control European monetary relations independently, both externally and internally. The Community should try to act as a single entity in the IMF Committee and submit a Community plan for the world monetary system. But even more urgent was the integration of all Member States in the joint float, strengthening the powers and resources of the European Monetary Fund and the abolition of capital controls within the Community.

The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Burgbacher* (Germany) approved the main features of Mr Arndt's report, but doubted the effect of the new 'wonder weapon,' the special drawing rights as long as they were tied to the official price of gold. He also stressed that a tight rein be kept on special drawing rights. But to control capital movements, one of the key problems for stability and monetary reform would be very hard to achieve. Mr *Burgbacher* asked about the possibility of coordinating interest policy in the new Community countries and concluded with comments on the problem of inflation. For his Political Group, Sir *Brandon Rhys Williams* (C, Great Britain) warned against the disintegration of the international monetary system into self-contained blocks. We should strive much more to expand the frame of the original IMF which did not include the countries of Eastern Europe and China. Sir *Brandon* also opposed the reinstatement of a dollar standard but doubted whether it was possible in the foreseeable future to abolish the gold standard. This hinged on the credibility of the special drawing rights as a reserve medium of the world monetary system. In conclusion he brought up the question whether the IMF would become and acknowledged as the world central bank. The spokesman of the DE

Group, Mr *Bousquet* (France) put most emphasis on fixed, even if adjustable, exchange rates, on the reestablishment of adjusting balances of payments, the restoration of currency convertibility and full consideration of the interests of the developing countries. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) rejected Mr Arndt's Resolution motion and asked for political criteria to be set up for the reform of the world monetary system.

Mr *Blumenfeld* (C-D, Germany) criticized the inconsistency of Member States' Governments who pointed to European responsibility but did not vest the Community Institutions with the necessary authority. Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy) stressed the need for a parallel development of monetary and economic policy integration, and that this was an overriding problem in Italy's internal policy. Mr *Artzinger* (C-D, Germany) pointed to the interdependence of monetary policy, trade policy and defence policy and stressed that the European contribution to world monetary reform must and could only be a political one. Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) asked for the introduction of special drawing rights to be linked with the international aid for the developing countries. The Chairman of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) supported Mr Arndt's report. Dealing with the issue of development aid, Mr Lange said that the industrial nations should not finance the developing countries by drawing on future issues and in so doing create more liquidity themselves. They should finance development aid out of their own national product.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that since the March 1973 monetary crisis, there had always been a decision at Community level. The practice of speaking with a single voice had already taken shape in recent months. He believed that the working out of Community standpoints and their representation would not only continue but would be

strengthened. Mr *Haferkamp* further stated that the Commission had not prepared any global plan for reform of the international monetary system and had no intention of submitting such a document which would propose solutions for all the problems simultaneously. But for a number of substantial points, such as parity adjustments or special drawing rights, a Community attitude had been worked out. The outlook was good for an agreed attitude on the consolidation of dollar balances. Lastly, Mr *Haferkamp* announced that in its proposed terms for the progressive pooling of reserves and improvements in short-term monetary support, the Commission would not get bogged down in technicalities. With the proposals, on the transformation of national into Community reserves, on the expansion of the functions and tasks of the European Monetary Fund, on the transmission of further monetary functions to the European unit of account and on the realization of a European capital market, problems have been broached which go to the heart of the matter. The Commission would not spare the Council and the Governments from pronouncing on them. Decisions and action had to testify that the Summit Conference declarations were also taken seriously by the Governments.

In the Resolution at the close of the debate, the House hoped that the Member States of the IMF would set fixed exchange rates with scope for parity adjustments under the fluctuation margins maintained up to now; disturbances in balance of payments adjustments must in particular lead to parity adjustments. The House also favoured that in the long term special drawing rights replace both currency and gold in the monetary reserves and that therefore it was necessary for the special drawing rights to be no longer attached to gold and for the currency prices of this reserve medium to be raised. The issue of special drawing rights should correspond with the requirements of the world monetary system and must be strictly controlled.

The Community should help in restoring balanced international monetary relations by submitting a Community plan in the near future, by expanding the powers and monetary resources of the European Monetary Cooperation (with regard to the necessary parallelism with the economic policy integration) and by abolishing intra-Community capital controls but keeping up Community instruments for curbing capital movement vis-à-vis third countries. Great Britain, Ireland and Italy were urged to join the Community joint float.

Transport policy

Commission Statement on the Common Transport Policy (5 June)

2404. In his statement on the common transport policy on behalf of the Commission. Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* dealt first of all with the moves which the Commission had made as part of action to promote the development of the common transport policy and in particular the working document it had sent to the Council on 30 May. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* said that the objectives of the common transport policy had not for the most part been attained. A key feature of the transport sector was the persistent and even mounting deficit of all the railways caused by recurring crises and continuous deterioration in the inland waterway situation and by inadequate road transport profitability. This unfavourable economic situation was impeding the modernization of equipment and companies and was holding up both social and technical progress. Integration of the European transport network had not been reached by a long way. Again the liberalization of trans-frontier road transport had been achieved only to a very marginal degree: the Community quota amounted to less than 3% of intra-Community road traffic. The radical differences between national systems were crea-

ting as always a formidable obstacle to the achievement of a transport system, organized and integrated on a European level. 'A system such as that available to the Community today—poorly integrated, ill-suited to the needs of an industrial society, constantly threatened by a state of economic crisis and still rigidly compartmentalized by national frontiers—is in no position to make a valid contribution towards the attainment of the general goals specified for the Community by the Treaty of Rome. It could even be stated that such a market represents a danger for the achievement of European construction, because it runs counter to overall progress and the development of trade transport between Member States and because the disparities I have mentioned could lead to competition distortion with regard to the siting of transport companies and the direction of transport routes.' On all these grounds the Commission had tried to clarify the situation through a political dialogue now running with the Council. Moreover, the Commission had embarked on a fresh appraisal of the common transport policy in order to allow for changes in the transport market stemming from the Community's enlargement and to realize the Economic and Monetary Union and the Paris Summit Conference decisions. Special measures for air transport, ocean transport and port policy must be included in the transport policy. Besides this there was the problem of integrating the common transport policy into the overall Community policy in particular through measures for land development, protection of the environment and regional development. From the human standpoint, substantial improvement in traffic safety was imperative.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* emphasized that the new moves by the Commission were to be regarded as a continuation of what had been begun. In its review of its proposals submitted to the Council, the Commission would proceed realistically and would endeavour to confine its

regulations to the basic aspects of the problems. Insofar as it benefitted liberalization and integration in the transport sector, the Commission would carry through such harmonization but without it becoming an end in itself. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza announced that the paper now before the Council would be backed up by two further documents, one of which summarizes developments up to now. The second was a political document, clearly specifying the priorities in the programme.

The Chairman of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr James Hill (C, Great Britain) stressed the importance of the common transport policy for the further development of the Community and asked what progress the Commission had made with national governments on axle weights and loads and heavy lorries. Mr Seefeld (S, Germany) expressed scepticism on realization of the new transport policy proposals by the Commission and asked about the attitudes of Member States towards the Commission's announced integration of sea-port and air transport policy into the European transport policy. Mr Mursch (C-D, Germany) asked whether in the integration of maritime shipping into the common transport policy the Commission was contemplating the inclusion of maritime shipping vis-à-vis third countries.

Mr Scott-Hopkins (C, Great Britain) asked about concrete results in transport policy and Mr Guldberg (L, Denmark) broached the question of the proper balance between road and rail traffic.

Improvement of Traffic Infrastructures across the Alps (5 June)

2405. For the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr Noè (C-D, Italy) submitted a report on the improvement of traffic infrastructures across the Alps. The rapporteur pointed out that in the past Alpine crossings had been

uncoordinated and that there had been no overall plan for transalpine traffic. All the railway tunnels had been built before 1913 and could no longer carry the traffic load. In the development of transalpine traffic routes, railway tunnels were a key feature. The rapporteur highlighted both the high costs of modern tunnel projects, the regional policy value of better traffic connections in the Alpine regions and the overall economic significance of efficient 'through' connections between the north and south of the Community. The rapporteur of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee acting in a consultative capacity, Mr Mitterdorfer (C-D, Italy) dealt with the integration policy aspects of transalpine traffic. He pointed to the need to consolidate the existing North-South links with East-West connections. The Community had to make contact with Switzerland and Austria in order to form a coordinated policy. For the Socialists, Mr Seefeld (Germany) stressed that improving Alpine traffic routes was a European task and that it should imperatively be carried out in close collaboration. Mr Premoli (L, Italy) doubted whether road-tunnels had a regional significance compared to rail tunnels. Since the construction of transalpine traffic routes involved extremely costly building projects, the latter could only be carried out with the support of the whole Community and had to be planned with the greatest care so as to avoid misplaced investments. Mr Normanton (C, Great Britain) welcomed Mr Noè's report which had brought out the value of traffic connections in solving regional problems not only in the alpine regions but throughout all Europe. Transport infrastructure was the key to solving regional policy and industrial policy problems.

Mr Lange (S, Germany) made it plain that 'transferring industries from zones of excessive concentration north of the Alps to regions suffering from structural employment,' as put in the Regional Policy and Transport Committee's

Resolution motion could not mean 'abolishing' jobs in the industrialized regions. Mr *Eisma* (S, Netherlands) said that from the environment angle rail transport had advantages over road transport. This supported by Mr *Fabbrini* (Non-affiliated, Italy) who asked for the problem of transalpine traffic routes to be regarded from the angle of the need to create a new economic and social balance in the Community. Mr *James Hill*, (C, Great Britain), Chairman of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee urged the House to approve the Committee's Resolution motion and said he hoped that the Commission and Council would take urgent action to carry out the Committee's proposals. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that Mr Noè's report had the full support of the Commission. In the development of the transport policy, the Community had to take technical progress into account without attempting to be 'futurologists.' He also stressed the priority of rail connections over road links and dealt with the question of an efficient high-speed rail system for Europe. He also mentioned the consultation procedure introduced in 1966 which today was inadequate would have to be amplified. In this respect he stated that the Commission had up to now not been officially advised by the Member States concerned of the projects to build a Channel tunnel, a bridge over the Messina Straits and a bridge linking Denmark and Sweden.

In the Resolution the House urged an improvement in the traffic infrastructure across the Alps as a priority European task. It pointed out that the shortcomings of Alpine crossings were placing burdens on the traffic between Italy and the other EEC countries, which hampered the full development of commerce between these regions. The House also asked that the necessary procedures be forthwith put in motion to embark on a joint study of the whole problem of transalpine rail and road links with the responsible authorities of the Member States, Swit-

zerland, Austria and Yugoslavia, taking into account the Community's requirements for setting up a list of priorities and providing joint financial procedures. Parliament also hoped that in the planning of railways and roads the further development of transalpine networks of oil pipelines be considered.

Introduction of Recording Equipment in Road Transport (7 June)

2406. On the basis of a report by Mr *Seefeld* (S, Germany) for the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Parliament approved without debate the Commission's proposed Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1463/70 on the introduction of recording equipment in road transport. The House considered that the prompt introduction of a recording device in vehicles hauling dangerous goods must be simplified during the transition period for compulsory installation of this device. It approved the Commission's proposal allowing Member States to prescribe the fitting of a 'national recording device' during this transition period and to defer for five years the fitting of a 'Community device.' But the House insisted that the fitting and effective use of a recording device in vehicles carrying dangerous substances must be laid down as compulsorily applying from 1 January 1975 at the latest even if for want of a marketed Community device, national equipment had to be installed.

Community Quota for Road Haulage between Member States (4 June)

2407. On the basis of a report by Mr *Giraud* (S, France) for the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 2829/72 on the Community tariff quota for road haulage between Member States. It was now necessary to amend this Regulation

to integrate the new Member States into the Community scheme. In its Resolution the House complained that the number of Community authorizations had not been fixed within the prescribed deadline, i.e. 31 March 1973 and strongly urged that the 'final arrangement must come into force on 1 January 1975' and 'that after this date Community quotas must progressively replace bilateral quotas.' In the debate Mr *Cousté* (DE, France) had asked the Council that in considering the number of Community authorizations no difference be made between the new and the original Member States and that the adjustments be made to match the increase of traffic. The Chairman of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain) advocated a more extensive liberalization of the transport market. Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, pointed out that the delay over fixing the number of Community authorizations was attributable not to the Commission but to the Council who could not be convened during the period in question.

Agreement between the EEC and Third Countries concerning Arrangements for Motor Coach Transport

2408. As rapporteur for the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr *van der Gun* (C-D, Netherlands) recommended the Commission's proposed Decision to the Council on the opening of negotiations for an Agreement between the EEC and third countries concerning arrangements for trans-frontier motor coach passenger traffic. The negotiations would mainly concern the recognition by third countries of the control documents issued under Community regulations. The Chairman of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain) stressed that the Commission's Proposal was aimed at cutting down frontier formalities and bureaucratic

delays. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* Vice-President of the Commission, pointed out that the negotiations in view also had to do with the safety of passengers. In its Resolution Parliament expressed the view that on the basis of the development in road passenger traffic between the Community and third countries acceptance of unified procedures for the whole transit distance was desirable and that insofar as already existing joint procedures on passenger traffic in the Community were concerned, their application should be extended as far as possible. He therefore approved the Commission's Proposal for a Council Decision, empowering the Commission to open negotiations with certain third countries to reach an agreement on this matter.

Common Vocational Training Policy
(5 June)

2409. On behalf of the Social Affairs and Employment Committee, Mr *Pisoni* (C-D, Italy) presented a report on the Commission's Communication to the Council on the initial measures for establishing a common vocational training policy and on the list of priority projects to be undertaken in the vocational training field in 1973. According to statistics the man of today, said the rapporteur, changed his occupation three times in his lifetime. Training for a single occupation no longer filled the bill. There was a need for a non-specialized, versatile preparation into which occupational training could be grafted. Retraining must be made possible within a shorter time and this would be all the easier with a sounder basic grounding. Social mobility and freedom of movement demanded that qualifications should be recognized at Community level, but this again presupposed that models and criteria of vocational practice should be standardized at European level and that uniform procedures and instruction should

be laid down in the Community countries. A spokesman for the Socialist Group, Mr *Bermani* (Italy) stressed the need for a standardization of vocational training in the Community countries. He complained that for the last ten years the Community had made scarcely any progress in this field: the principles adopted in 1963 by the Council had not been applied by the Member States and the Commission's 1965 prepared action programme had been a failure, since the means put at the Commission's disposal had been wholly inadequate. What sense was there in the proposed measures without the financial resources to carry them out? For her Political Group, Lady *Elles* (C, Great Britain) stated that vocational training was today no longer for the specialists only. The right of the individual to earn his living through appropriate training opportunities must be recognized.

Dr *Hillery*, Vice-President of the Commission, reminded the House that the document before it was part of a comprehensive social programme which the Commission was now working on. Dr *Hillery* then dealt with the European vocational training centre proposed by the Commission for the training of migrant workers. He also spoke of the problem of handicapped workers and on the exchange of young workers.

In its Resolution Parliament regretted that the general principles adopted by the Council in 1963 had not been fulfilled. The House feared that there was a risk that the new programme would also founder owing to a lack, as always, of financial resources and manpower. The House held that the resources for vocational training written into the 1973 budget were wholly inadequate and strongly urged the Council to make the required means available to the Commission. The House regretted that the Commission had so often been satisfied in the programme with simply providing for exchange of information and experience plus a

certain degree of coordination at Community level and the running of studies and seminars. This could only give the impression that for so many years since the birth of the Community we were still in the preparatory phase and in but few sectors had reached the stage of practical Community projects. The House strongly urged the Commission to provide direct and more clear-cut measures in the future overall programme.

Commission Statement on the Drought and Famine in the Sahel Countries

(6 June)

2410. Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission, first summarized the aid provided by the Community since the drought started in 1969: supplies of cereals, skim milk powder, replacements of seed grain, supplies of vaccines and even the payment of taxes on behalf of the farmers stricken by the drought and finally an air lift for freighting the foodstuff consignments. Theoretically, the total hungry population could be fully fed for four to five months on the foodstuffs now available. But in reality things were unfortunately not so simple. The region under drought covered about 3.5 million sq. km., transport conditions were very bad and the transit of foodstuffs to the worst hit population posed huge problems. Later in his statement Mr *Cheysson* pointed out that in that part of the world further drought disasters would very probably occur, but it could not easily be foreseen when. Therefore in the long term it was a case of developing food resources in such a way as to ensure that there were reserves of food in these countries. Moreover, the extension of the desert zones must be contained and the livestock population had to be renewed. The Development Fund had allocated 75 million u.a. for projects, in particular water-supply and irrigation projects, wells, etc.

and for livestock preservation programmes, besides 52 million u.a. for emergency aid. Financially speaking, the Community was making a valiant effort but we had not succeeded in overcoming the problems of the drought.

Mr *Spénale* (S, France) speaking for the Committee on Development and Cooperation expressed fears that conditions in the Sahel countries were deteriorating. Transport facilities were all too inadequate. He asked why the aid had not been better coordinated. He urged that everything be promptly done to help the stricken population. Moreover, a long-term international programme to combat hunger must be prepared, providing for the build-up of reserves. We must have an education policy, an agricultural policy, a water policy. Such an enterprise would do honour to the Community and the Commission should take the initiative. Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) asked what links had been established between the Commission or the Member States and the food and agricultural departments of the FAO, so as to ensure coordination of aid.

He also suggested that as part of Mr *Spénale's* proposed programme an aid department be set up which would always be ready for action against disasters. Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) asked whether it would not help in this and future emergencies if the Commission were to consider joint consultation with Western European Union to preplan joint availability of food, medical supplies and communication facilities in case of future disasters. Mr *Offroy* (DE, France) asked whether the food supplies were really getting through to the inland areas and were being distributed to the starving population and whether they were not decaying in the ports or sold on the black market. He also wanted to know how far the coastal countries were cooperating with aid. Mr *Cheysson* confirmed that the aid consignments had for the most part already arrived in the Sahel region. Transport into the interior

could not be effected solely by air. The coastal countries such as Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Senegal were helping with donations in the shape of produce and money and were giving top priority to transport into the Sahel region. Mr *Cheysson* announced in conclusion that the Commission would be thinking very seriously in the near future about the part food aid should play in Europe's agricultural policy.

Question Time

(6 June)

2411. In Question Time seven questions were put to the Commission and four to the Council.

Cuts in the Administrative Budgets from 1975

2411a. Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) asked the Council whether it accepted that the 1970 Treaty of Luxembourg and subsequent Council declarations about it empowered the European Parliament from 1975, should the occasion arise, to insist on crucial cuts in the administrative budgets of the Commission and Council and that this created an effective sanction for Parliament, allowing a more direct constitutional relationship to be steadily built up with the Council. Mr *Van Elslande*, the President-in-Office of the Council, replied that as from the beginning of the 1975 budgetary year the European Parliament would have power to make the final decision as to expenditure not arising compulsorily from the Treaties or from declarations made in execution thereof. When the budgets of the Institutions contained such expenditure it would be for the European Parliament to decide on it. Mr *Van Elslande* also replied affirmatively to a further question from Mr *Brewis* whether the Council was prepared within the context of the expenditure estimates to take part in topical debates on policy on such

subjects as the Social Fund, the Regional Development Fund and the common agricultural policy.

Arrest of Professor Pasmazoglu and his Detention by the Greek Police

2411b. Mr Dalsager (S, Denmark) asked the Council how far it thought relations between the Community and Greece would be affected by the recent arrest and detention by the Greek military police of Professor Pasmazoglu who played a decisive role in the conclusion of an Association Agreement. In reply Mr Van Elslande, President of the Council referred to earlier positions taken by the Council on this matter. The Council had not changed its position and the Association Agreement was being kept on ice. Mr Dalsager then asked whether it would not be possible for the Council to tighten up its policy towards Greece. As a Parliamentarian he had to protest most sharply against the arrest of Mr Pasmazoglu who had served the cause of European cooperation. The President of the Council undertook to put this comment forward for discussion at the next Council session. Mr Cifarelli (S, Italy) recalled Parliament's position of 1970 when it voted for withdrawal from the Association Agreement with Greece. Mr Fellermaier (S, Germany) asked whether the Council was prepared, in view of the increase in imprisonment without trial in Greece, to make it publicly clear that this was bound to cause a marked deterioration in EEC-Greece relations.

Mr Van Elslande regretted that he could not answer this question off his own bat and the Council had not had the opportunity to prepare an answer. To a further question from Mr Corona (S, Italy) whether something had not happened in Greece in the last few days that should cause more concern to the democratic governments and parliaments of Western Europe, Mr Van Elslande replied that besides

the Community there were Member States and that they would react according to their own disposition and conviction.

Working Methods of the Council

2411c. Mr Dewulf (C-D, Belgium) asked the Council whether, having regard to the fact that four meetings, the final one lasting for fifty hours, were recently devoted to agricultural prices, the Council realized that this form of decision-making had taxed the patience of European citizens to the limits of their endurance and what steps did the Council propose to take in order to accelerate and improve its decision-making process. The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr Van Elslande, replied that the Council was currently examining the institution of practical measures to improve its decision-making procedures in conjunction with Community activity and hoped to be able to take a decision on this by 30 June 1973. The Council would advise Parliament of this in detail. In a further question Mr Dewulf referred to the January 1966 Luxembourg Treaty, whereby Members of the Council were enabled to invoke vital interests to evade a majority decision and asked whether the Chairman of the Council did not consider that the Council had in practice proceeded to institute an unlimited and unbridled right of veto that must be trimmed as quickly as possible by an appropriate procedure.

Mr Van Elslande stated that as President of the Council he could not reply to this question. But as the Belgian Foreign Minister he stressed that this Treaty did not mean that Member States had lost the right to take majority decisions, emphasizing that in any case Belgium was strongly inclined and absolutely prepared to strive for the application of the provisions of the Treaty and to fully guarantee them. Mr Kirk (C, Great Britain) asked whether these improved methods would apply to meetings

under the Davignon procedure. Sir Derek Walker-Smith (C, Great Britain) wanted to know whether the Council would take into consideration, in the context of an improved decision-making process, the desirability of holding a large part of their sessions in public. Lord Gladwyn (L, Great Britain) asked whether in the course of its examination of means of bettering procedures in the Council it was considering the possibility of defining more closely what is meant by 'vital interests' and whether it was considering the definition of certain spheres in which such so-called vital interests could not be invoked.

Mr Van Elslande replied that the Luxembourg Treaty did not mention this. He even wondered whether it would be a good thing because the Council's opportunities could thereby be restricted.

Relations between the Community and Countries referred to in Protocol 22 of the Act of Accession

2411d. Lord Reay (C, Great Britain) asked which countries did the Council intend to invite to the Conference concerning relations between the Community and countries referred to in Protocol 22 of the Act of Accession. The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr Van Elslande, replied that the Community had invited the AASM and Malagasy, the East African Associated countries and the independent developing countries of the Commonwealth in Africa, the Indian and Pacific Ocean and Caribbean area. The Council had also agreed to give favourable consideration to any application from independent countries not now Associated or who could any longer be considered for Association, who asked to participate in the Conference. To further questions from Lord Reay and Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (C, Great Britain), Mr Van Elslande said that the countries concerned would be advised of the Council's decision and that if they desired to com-

mence negotiations of course they would be invited. Mr Van Elslande gave an affirmative answer to a further question from Sir Tufton Beamish (C, Great Britain) whether Pakistan was still regarded as coming within the joint declaration of intent annexed to the Treaty providing for the Accession of the UK to the EEC and whether the declaration of intent was now regarded as applying to Bangladesh. To a supplementary question from Mr Dewulf (C-D, Belgium) Mr Van Elslande stated that the Commission's negotiation mandate would be very wide.

In a short personal address, Mr Van Elslande took his leave as Parliamentary Council President. He welcomed the introduction of Question Time, even if it did not have the same content and significance of Question Time in the national assemblies, if only because in a national Parliament the Minister replied on his own responsibility, whereas the Council President always had to refer to what the Council had decided. It was sometimes discouraging for the President to have to reply in this way. Moreover, the questions were always prepared in writing which allowed less flexibility in answering.

He was pleased with the system of supplementary questions which loosened up the procedure a little. In conclusion Mr Van Elslande said he hoped that this kind of dialogue between the Council and the House would develop favourably and help towards a better cooperation between both bodies.

Improved Statistics on Migrant Workers from Third Countries

2411e. Lord O'Hagan (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) asked the Commission what steps it was taking to improve statistics on migrant workers from countries outside the Community. Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the

Commission, replied that the Commission shared the House's concern that statistics on migrant workers from third countries, whose number was now estimated at possibly seven million, were either not available, incomplete or not comparable. He reminded the House that the Commission, on 9 June 1972, had submitted a proposed Regulation to the Council on the compilation of uniform statistics on the foreign labour force, a Proposal which had been approved by both Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The Council had meanwhile started its examination of the Proposal. It was aimed at compiling statistics on the arrivals and existing numbers of migrant workers from both EEC Member States and third countries. To a further question from Lord *O'Hagan* asking for a specific date by which the Commission would demand the statistics for Member States and whether they would be published on a Community basis, regularly and in an intelligible form, Mr Dahrendorf explained that the Commission had to be empowered by the Council to collect and disseminate the data. The Commission was ready to make a prompt start but the Council's answer was not yet forthcoming. Lady *Elles* (C, Great Britain) commented on the problem of migrant workers who did not report to the employment agencies which made them statistically unidentifiable and meant that they received no social security. In his reply Mr Dahrendorf said that there were various attitudes over the question whether it was permissible to enquire about the nationality of employed persons when compiling statistics. Another difficult question was whether or not it should be permissible for material available to the social security authorities to be made accessible for public statistics. To an additional question from Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) Mr Dahrendorf explained that the Council had just begun to study the Commission's Proposal and that there was no problem between the Commission and the Council in this respect.

Sea Fisheries Conservation

2411f. Sir Tufton *Beamish* (C, Great Britain) asked the Commission on what date the Commission considered the Report of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea with special reference to the effects on conservation of the fishing zones of different types of trawling gear in the light of views expressed by the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission; and what recommendations did it have to make to ensure that overfishing did not occur around the United Kingdom shores. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, said that early in May the Commission had dealt with the report from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and on the basis of this report, at the meeting of the Fisheries Commission the Community had advocated further exploration with regard to fishing methods especially in the North Sea. The Commission shared Sir Tufton's fears and was contemplating putting forward at a given time detailed proposals for fishing in certain areas. This applied not only to the type and use of trawls but also to the engine capacities of the vessels involved. To a further question from Sir Tufton, Mr *Lardinois* explained that the Commission's proposals would take full account of the findings of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission. Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy) urged the Commission to extend the investigation and corresponding proposals to the other Community waters, in particular the Mediterranean and the Italian and French offshore areas. Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) wanted to know whether the Commission was prepared to exert its influence on the Member States to accept the same principles in respect of third countries.

Imprisonment of Professor Pesmazoglu in Greece

2411g. Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (Non-affiliated, Independent Left Wing, Italy) asked the

Commission whether it intended to take any action over the arrest of the eminent Greek jurist, Professor Pasmazoglu, one of the architects of the EEC-Greece Association Agreement. Sir Christopher Soames, Vice President of the Commission, replied that some weeks ago he had expressed to the Greek Ambassador to the Community the Commission's grave concern over the imprisonment of Professor Pasmazoglu and certain other prisoners. The Ambassador had assured him that he would inform his government of these representations. But he (the Ambassador) was still unable to give any substantive reply to the Commission's questions. Sir Christopher assured the House that the would continue to press the matter. For the Socialist Group, Mr Dalsager (Denmark) asked for a debate on this matter immediately after Question Time.

Harmonization of Tax Legislation Applicable to Holding Companies

2411h. Mr Dich (Non-affiliated, Denmark, Socialist People's Party) asked whether the Commission intended to table proposals for directives or regulations harmonizing the Member States' tax legislation applicable to holding companies which appeared indispensable in view of the crisis which accompanied the formation of the European Monetary Fund. Acting for Mr Simonet, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, replied that in its report on short-term monetary support and on the terms for the joint pooling of reserves, the Commission would also deal with the problem of the tax situation for the Luxembourg holding companies. The Commission had already in 1967 raised this question in its programme for harmonizing direct taxation. During its discussion of that plan the Council had thought it advisable that a solution be found to the problem in the general context of tax har-

monization. Mr Leonardi (non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) asked for quantitative data on the reasons for such concentration and not only in the fiscal field. Miss Lulling (S, Luxembourg) asked the Commission whether it felt that it ought to organize the capital movement of holding companies towards Liechtenstein or the Swiss canton of Glarus, rather than allowing these companies to establish themselves in a Community financial centre, where apart from anything else they provided employment for young professional people.

The Commission's Interest in the INSEAD Business School at Fontainebleau

2411i. Mr Noè (C-D, Italy) asked the Commission what interest and possible support it accorded to the INSEAD at Fontainebleau, one of the leading business schools in Europe. Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission, replied that the Commission was very interested in the INSEAD school, and as previously was prepared to support INSEAD's teaching activities in future by supplying lecturers and information material. Moreover, the Commission was now examining the possibility of developing new procedures in order to send teaching staff on a temporary basis to existing institutions especially for studies of European interest. To a further question from Mr Normanton (C, Great Britain) who referred to the growing international importance of some British schools and asked for a wider study of these subjects throughout the Community, Mr Dahrendorf stated that there were already very comprehensive catalogues available of this type of institute. He referred to the Commission's considerations on supporting these institutes which covered both teaching and scholarships. As far as the Commission was concerned the interest in European studies would be the prime consideration.

Regional Development Areas

2411j. Mr *Johnston* (L, Great Britain) asked whether the Commission would consider reviewing the current policy of designating peripheral and central areas in order to create a system with three or four categories of Regional Development Area in which different levels of aid would be acceptable.

Mr *Borschette*, Member of the Commission, replied that the Commission would make a decision before 1 July this year on central and peripheral regions in the three new Member States so that as prescribed in the Treaty of Accession the principles concerning general regionally targeted aid schemes could be applied to the new Member States from 1 July 1973 at the latest. The Commission would then institute a study on ways of setting up a more finely nuanced system concerning the regions of the enlarged Community. Lord *Gladwyn* (L, Great Britain) asked about intermediate arrangements to ease adjustment to European competition.

Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) asked about a Community policy to diminish the economic and population concentration in the big conurbations. To a further question from Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy) about criteria for differentiating between developed and underfavoured regions in the Community Mr *Borschette* said that they must be dynamic criteria. To a question from Mr *Gerlach* (S, Germany) concerning problem areas around internal frontiers of the Common Market, Mr *Borschette* stated that these regions would be regarded by the Community as central regions since there was a tendency that here the Member States were vying with each other over promotion measures. The problems of such regions had to be solved within the compass of regional policy. To a question from Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) Mr *Borschette* said that the proposed Directive on priority agricultural areas was still unresolved by the Council.

Concentration in the Dutch Sugar Market

2411k. Mr *Broeks* (S, Netherlands) asked the Commission what steps it had taken in connection with the intended takeover by the Coöperatieve Vereniging Suikerunie, which controlled two thirds of the Dutch sugar market, of the Centrale Suikermaatschappij, which controlled the remainder of the Dutch sugar market, both of which undertakings were fined by the Commission at the end of last year for infringing the EEC's competition rules. Mr *Borschette* said that the Commission had at once requested these two undertakings to supply it with the information it needed to decide whether this merger conformed with the rules of the Treaty, in particular with Art. 86. He added that this case proved the need for prior monitoring of mergers. To a further question from Mr *John Hill* (C, Great Britain) whether the Commission did not think it desirable wherever there was any tendency towards a monopoly in the processing of sugar, to protect the consumer's interest by carefully examining the margins for refining sugar and fixing limits thereto, Mr *Borschette* explained that in the past the Commission had taken steps to protect consumers' interests by taking decisions with respect to Community sugar companies. These decisions were temporarily in abeyance pending examination by the Court of Justice. Mr *Borschette* reminded the House that the Commission had set up a working party to examine the whole Community sugar policy.

Debate immediately after Question Time — Situation in Greece

2412. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Dalsager* (Denmark) welcomed Sir Christopher Soames' reply to the question from Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli*.¹ But he expressed his concern and unea-

¹ Point 2411 g.

business over the continuing developments in Greece. Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (non-affiliated, Independent Left Wing, Italy) said that the Commission simply could not bureaucratically refer to its previous views however justified. The Commission could do a great deal if it only wanted to. We must realize that the existence of fascism in three Southern European countries was preventing the future integration of these countries into the Community. The Chairman of the European Conservative Group, Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) insisted on confirmation from the Commission that the suspension of the Greek Association would remain the Commission's policy. Mr *Romualdi* (Non-affiliated, MSI-DN, Italy) said he was surprised that it should be the Communist Group which invoked the principles of democracy and the respect of human and political rights. Sir *John Peel* (C, Great Britain) asked whether abrogating the Association Treaty would help the Greek people. The Chairman of the Christian Democrats, Mr *Lücker* (Germany) doubted whether the Community could do anything more than leaving the Agreement in suspension.

Mr *Corona* (S, Italy) recalled the Community's responsibility for guaranteeing democratic rights and liberties and asked the Commission and Council for decisive measures with regard to the situation in Greece. Sir *Christopher Soames*, Vice-President of the Commission, reminded the House that twelve years ago the Community had offered Greece a most generous Association Agreement without any let-out clause and had undertaken far-reaching commitments towards that country to help it develop its economy for the good of its people and enable Greece, as soon as her economic progress allowed it, to join the Community as a full member. The events of 1967 had obliged the Community to confine itself to the minimal administration to which we saw ourselves bound in international law. Sir *Christopher* made it plain that on behalf of the Commission

in the present circumstances there could be no question of the Agreement progressing any further. The Commission did not intend to swerve from the course which it set itself in 1967. But he regretted to find that today the Community was further removed than ever from the renewal of normal relations with Greece.

Agricultural Policy

Implementation of Council Directives on Agricultural Structure Reform (7 June)

2413. The rapporteur of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr *Frehsee* (S, Germany) reporting on the Commission's proposed Directive to extend the time limit for implementing the Council's Directive of 17 April 1972 on reforming agricultural structures, first of all recalled the Parliamentary Resolution passed in April 1971 on the institution of a common agricultural policy and Council Directives for improving agricultural structures within the EEC which took effect from 15 April 1972. These Directives stipulated that within one year Member States would take the necessary measures to comply with the conditions of the three Directives. Since not one of the Member States had been able to bring in the necessary measures within the time limit the Commission had proposed to extend the deadline to 31 December 1973. The Agricultural Committee regretted, said Mr *Frehsee*, that the Commission had proposed this extension as late as 9 April because this had created a legal vacuum. He was, however, recommending the House to agree the Directive.

Lord *St. Oswald* (C, Great Britain) said that current British legislation was sufficiently closely consonant with the Council's Directive for the adaptations to be made within the pre-

scribed time limit. Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) said that the debate was futile since the House was being asked about things which had already been done. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, explained the non-compliance with the Directive's application time limit as due to the material complications. In its Resolution the House approved the proposed Directive and asked the Commission to submit by 1 August 1973 a report on Community and individual State measures for reforming agricultural structures.

Agricultural Surpluses in the Community
(7 June)

2414. Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) discussed the Oral Question with debate which he had put to the Commission for his Political Group whether the Commission in its announced forthcoming proposals for reforming agricultural structures it was going to include measures designed to rule out surpluses that had to be subsidized and at what date would the Commission announce its proposals for preventing overproduction in agriculture. Mr *Fellermaier* said that the European farming market with its continuous overproduction was more and more becoming 'a grave in which vast amounts of the taxpayers' money are being buried'. Despite the exceptional butter deal with the Soviet Union the 'butter mountain' would probably again rise to 500,000 tonnes during this year. The Commission must be reproached for continuing to pile up these mountains in the knowledge of the intolerable market surplus situation. With the Council it bore the responsibility for the fact that the citizens of Europe were slowly beginning to doubt whether the Community made sense. The Socialist Group urged the Commission to break the vicious circle of overproduction which had become a thorn in the side of European public opinion. The Socialists expected the Commission to submit proposals obliging the Council to

reform the agricultural market so that it was no longer a source of loss to the consumer without really helping the European farmer.

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, said first of all that an inventory of 500,000 tonnes of butter was a normal trading stock for the Community which had to be kept to hand if normal consumption was maintained. Mr *Lardinois* also urged that the problem of surpluses be regarded reasonably and that it should not be forgotten that the key task of European farming was to contribute to food supplies. There was no short-supply situation but owing to the effects of the chaotic currency situation there were already supply difficulties on the world market for certain products such as soya beans and olive oil for instance. In such conditions it was no bad thing for the Community to have more of some products than usual. Nevertheless, the common agricultural policy must manage to solve the butter problem in the next few years. The spokesman for the Socialists, Mr *Frehsee*, pointed out that there were surpluses of other products besides butter. There was an excess of 11 million tonnes of common wheat, 2 million tonnes of barley and 1.3 million tonnes of sugar.

These surpluses cost the Community 3 thousand million units of account a year. This had to be borne in mind when we made our political decisions. The Commission would have to summon up courage, in developing the new agricultural policy concept, to take penetrating decisions and if need be go as far as quantity controls on agricultural supply. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) said that it was impossible to ensure a reasonable income for the farmers who relied solely on their farms; for low-income farmers social subsidies could be created. We also had to see that products were actually made according to the demand. In his last speech before the European Parliament, Mr *Triboulet* (DE, France) strongly defended

the EEC agricultural policy of not subsidizing the farming incomes out of the state budgets but of making food consumers in general subsidize the standard of living of European farmers. The latter was for him the right policy, its only drawback being that it led to surpluses. But on the question of agricultural surpluses there seemed to be some complete misconceptions. Mr *Triboulet* stressed that it must be ensured that Europeans be able to feed themselves. Furthermore, it was Europe's humanitarian task to supply agricultural products to the countries where the population was starving even if this was a costly business. A policy of restricting agricultural policy was a scandalous policy. Mr *Nolan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Ireland) pointed out that his country was turning from sheepbreeding to milk production because there was no common sheepbreeding policy. Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) said that the agricultural policy which had hitherto been considered the cement of the European Community was now seen as a real disruptive force. If it was carried on further in this way it would be nothing less than an obstacle to the survival of the Community. In conclusion, Mr *Lardinois* said that the Commission hoped to submit proposals for improving the common agricultural policy before October. This did not mean a new policy but rather a list of starting points for improvement wherever the common agricultural policy at present had so far failed to provide a solution or a satisfactory solution, for existing problems.

Imports of Cattle and Beef from Yugoslavia (7 June)

2415. On the basis of a report by Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) for the Committee on Agriculture, Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Regulation on the levies applicable to imports of mature cattle and to meat from such cattle originating in Yugoslavia. Mr *Scott-*

Hopkins (C, Great Britain) pointed to the foot and mouth disease now rampant in Yugoslavia and asked the Commission whether sufficient precautions were being taken on the importation of animals from Yugoslavia to Italy to prevent the disease spreading further. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, said he was sure this was being done.

Fixing Prices for Raw Sugar and Beet (7 June)

2416. On the basis of a report by Mr *Héger* (C-D, Belgium) for the Committee on Agriculture, Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Regulation for setting the derived intervention prices, the intervention prices for raw beet sugar, the minimum prices for beet, the threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity, the maximum amount of the production levy and the special maximum quota for 1973/74 sugar marketing year.

Fixing the Main Intervention Centres for Oilseeds (7 June)

2417. Also on the basis of a report from Mr *Héger* for the Committee on Agriculture, Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Regulation for fixing the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the relevant derived intervention prices for the 1973/74 marketing year.

Community Tariff Quotas for Various Portuguese Wines (7 June)

2418. On the basis of a report by Mr *de Koning* (C-D, Netherlands) for the Committee on Agriculture, the House approved the Commission's proposed Regulations on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for Port wines, Madeira wines and Moscatel de Setúbal wines falling within subheading ex. 22.05 of the CCT, originating in Portugal.

Special Measures for Colza and Rape Seeds (7 June)

2419. On the basis of a report by Mr *Lefèbvre* (L Belgium) for the Committee on Agriculture, Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Regulation providing for special measures in respect of colza and rape seed for sowing and adapting in respect of these products the nomenclature given in Regulations 136/66/EEC, (EEC) 2358/71 and (EEC) 950/68.

Suspension of Customs Duties for Certain Agricultural Products (7 June)

2420. Mr *Martens* (C-D, Belgium) submitted a report on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture concerning the Commission's proposed Regulation on the temporary suspension of autonomous CCT charges for certain agricultural products. In its Resolution Parliament approved the Commission Proposal. This concerned a Regulation which had already in previous years been applied to stop up import gaps. This year the Commission had not submitted partial proposals but had grouped a certain number of agricultural products, especially fishery products, under one single Proposal. In the Resolution, the House urged the Commission to submit a report on the causes of supply breaks which entailed duty suspensions. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) stated that he would find it regrettable if in view of the existing problems with Iceland that country could, through the duty suspension, increase its exports to the Community.

Financial Matters*Parliament's Budgetary Powers (7 June)*

2421. The Chairman of the Finance and Budgets Committee, Mr *Spénale* (S, France) asked the Commission whether it was in a position to submit the Proposals for extending Parliament's budgetary powers within the

prescribed time limit. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, replied that it was.

Report of the ECSC Auditor for the Financial Year 1970 (6 June)

2422. As rapporteur for the Budgets Committee concerning the ECSC Auditor's report for the financial year 1970, Mr *Offroy* (DE, France) said that the Committee approved the new procedures for controlling the budget applications and budgetary measures of the ECSC. But he urged that the procedure be speeded up and asked for the possibility of spot checks. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Spénale* (France) called on the Commission to examine in detail the procedures involved in the utilization of the ECSC levy (i.e. the first of the Communities' own resources) when it presented its proposals on general budgetary procedures. We must not let it appear that the manner in which we utilized the Community's own resources these days was less effective than the one devised twenty years ago. Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission, said that spot checks were quite in order and the Commission would try to facilitate them. With regard to the time limits for controlling budgetary and financial activity, the Treaty Regulation whereby the accounts should be rendered by 30 June must be strictly respected.

In its Resolution Parliament on the basis of the ECSC auditor's conclusions approved the ECSC accounts for the financial year 1970. It also urged that the auditor take part in the spot checks in conjunction with the internal monitoring.

Transfer of Funds to cover Research and Investment Expenditure for 1973 (6 June)

2423. On behalf of the Budgets Committee, Mr *Offroy* (DE, France) presented a report on

the Commission's Proposal to the Council for a transfer of funds to cover the 'balance sheet of research and investment expenditure for 1973 (Annex I to Plan III—Commission—of the EEC Budget Plan). The rapporteur moved that the House approve the Commission's proposed transfer of funds and was glad that the Commission had consulted the House on this issue. Mr Offroy brought up the question whether a simpler consultation procedure for transfers could not be devised. This certainly did not mean giving up the procedure. On the contrary the Committee put great value on applying the procedure for all the supplementary budgets. The Chairman of the Budgets Committee, Mr *Spénale* (S, France), supported the rapporteur's suggestion: it would be sufficient, for simple transfers, if the Committee could deliver an Opinion but where there were reservations Parliament would have to deal with them with the understanding that the normal procedure would have to be applied for all supplementary budgets. Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission, was also in favour of a less unwieldy consultation procedure for simple transfers.

In its Resolution Parliament approved the Proposal for a transfer of 8 935 million u.a. to the budget research and investment expenditure and urged the Council to consult the House as soon as possible on the Corrective Budget for 1973 and to allocate the forecast resources for the particular Euratom budget headings.

Budgetary Estimates for the European Parliament—Financial Year 1974
(5 and 7 June)

2424. As rapporteur for the Committee on Budgets, Mr *Gerlach* (S, Germany) presented the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the financial year 1974. Mr Gerlach said that as against

1973 the draft showed an increase in expenditure of 17%, although it did not include the possible financial impact of adjustments to the establishment following the Community enlargement. This increase did not conform to the state of economic activity and in the light of efforts to secure stability appeared excessive. Mr Gerlach stressed that the House had a duty to see that the administration used the resources sparingly but also pointed to the inescapable requirements it Parliament was to be able to function properly. The rapporteur went on to say that the expenditure for staff made up about two-thirds of the total in the draft estimates. Another key item was rent outlay, especially for the new Luxembourg building.

Mr Gerlach also mentioned the high costs incurred by the provisional nature of Parliament's seat. The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Aigner* (Germany), opposed any expansion of the establishment. The duties of Parliament could only be performed satisfactorily if a certain mobility of staff was ensured and new staff could not be demanded for every task. Mr Aigner also underlined the rapporteur's comments on Parliament's seat. We should miss no opportunity to remind the Council of what it implied for the House and what it meant in the way of squandering European taxpayer's money if the issue of the seat of the European Institutions was not finalized.

Mr *Pounder* (Great Britain) speaker for the European Conservatives, expressed concern over the increase of the budget estimates compared with the previous year and advocated savings. For the Socialists Mr *Schmidt* (Germany) approved the estimates and asked that the budget allocation for scholarships be frozen until it was clear how these funds were to be disbursed usefully. Mr *Beylot* (DE, France) for his Group said that the budget figure for 1974 should be compared with actual 1972 expenditure. It could then be seen

that the increase was not 17% but in reality 90%. This reflected the cost of enlargement and the effects of inflation. Mr *Fabbrini* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) announced that he and his political colleagues would abstain since they did not agree with the figures for financing the political groups. But Mr *Fabbrini* warmly welcomed the proposal in the Resolution that the 30,000 u.a. which were to be used for the expenses of the Joint Committee for the Association with Greece be included as a token entry. Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) pointed out that the funds given for secretarial expenses were not allocated to all M.P.'s on the same basis and he wanted to know how the money was to be shared out. The Chairman of the Budgets Committee, Mr *Spénale* (S, France), confirmed that the increase was 90%. He pointed out that with the change from four languages to six the problems of translation were almost tripled. Unlike any of the other Community Institution the House was obliged to have its texts published in the six working languages as promptly as possible. Mr *Spénale* also dealt with equipping the documentation department, with the working costs of the political groups and said that he found it equitable to provide a certain sum for the non-affiliated M.P.'s. There must therefore be a strict sense of economy without overlooking the constraints peculiar to the House; namely, its nomadic existence, the lack of a headquarters, the two-fold terms of reference and other related problems and the necessary means should be provided for the House to operate efficiently in discharging its tasks worthily.

Agreements with the EFTA Countries not Joining the EEC (6 June)

2425. Mr *Bos* (C-D, Netherlands) spoke on the Oral Question with debate put by the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee asking the Commission whether in the agree-

ments made between the EEC and the EFTA States not joining the EEC sufficient account had been taken of the importance to the economy of these countries of exports to the Community of certain 'sensitive' products. Mr *Bos* pointed out that the effects of these Agreements were difficult to assess and that the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee therefore set great store by the development clause included in each Agreement. These clauses were intended to make it possible for alteration to the Agreements to be decided on the basis of practical experience. Putting ceilings on sensitive products should not lead to impairment of trade between the EEC and the EFTA States concerned. The Commission must do much more to see that trade with those countries who for certain reasons were obliged to remain outside the Community was expanded.

Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* for the Commission said that the ceilings in the EEC-EFTA Agreements were very flexibly applied. They were valid only for the transition period, were higher than the average of current imports and would be raised by 5% each year. This should allow a normal development of trade with these countries. Even if the ceilings were exceeded, the customs tariffs for non-Member States were not automatically applied. The Commission would do all it could to ensure that the development clause would promote the reaching of agreements.

Sir *Tufton Beamish* (C, Great Britain) asked about the Commission's position on Iceland's fishing policy and on the coming into force of the Agreement with Iceland. He again urged that the House be consulted before trade agreements were concluded.

Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) endorsed this and expressed the hope that the other EFTA countries would later join the EEC. Mr *Normanton* (C, Great Britain) asked for an effective application of the rules of origin

so as to prevent third country products from getting into free circulation. The Chairman of Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) criticized the 'partially very narrow outlook by Member States' which had led to the acceptance of the list of sensitive products in the Agreements. He asked the Commission to evaluate how far in fact certain sectors of the Community would be endangered and to do all it could do to abolish all exceptional conditions so that by the end of the transition period for the three new Member States a complete free trade area emerged. In conclusion Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* stressed once again that the Commission was prepared to act in such a way that no protectionist trade limitations between the EEC and EFTA could arise.

Outcome of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association (6 June)

2426. On behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, Mr *Harmegnies* (S, Belgium) presented a report on the outcome of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association, held in Kinshasa in March 1973. The rapporteur praised the proceedings and the outcome of the Meeting which had brought up three main ideas:

- (i) An increase in aid from the Community's expanding own resources;
- (ii) Integration of the EDF into the Community budget;
- (iii) Guarantee of minimum yearly revenue within the agreements on exports into the Community.

Lord *Reay* (Great Britain) speaker for the Conservatives, warned against an 'exaggerated, even artificial enthusiasm for the Association', as was found nowadays in the discussion of this

question at all levels in the Community. There were a number of tendencies in the world at large which ran counter to the possibility of maintaining any serious special advantages for the Association as far as trade was concerned. On the political level there were also signs of a wish for a further independence from Europe on the part of certain countries within the Association. The Community had to take account of these tendencies. Lord *Reay* doubted the value of continuing the Conference in its present form into the next Association. Firstly, only about half of the African Member States had Parliaments today, and secondly with the weakening of the Association the function of such a Parliamentary Conference withered away. The speaker for the Socialists, Mr *Spénale* (France), opposed any weakening of the Association and the breaking off of Parliamentary contacts, especially since the relationships with the Associated countries went further than economic and technical cooperation. The Community must follow a policy open to all developing countries at the same time protecting Community achievements as far as possible. Mr *Spénale* also pointed out that the idea of setting aside funds of Community own resources and especially from VAT for development aid would be contrary to the overriding principle of general budget application.

Speaking personally he agreed that a proportion of VAT be reserved for the Development Fund but with the proviso that another part of that revenue was at the same time allocated to a European Regional Development Fund. Sir Douglas *Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) said he also favoured the idea of the EDF having its own funds whether they came from VAT or elsewhere on condition that Parliament had some financial control over how the money was allocated. Mr *McDonald* (C-D, Ireland) suggested setting up a new type of Peace Corps within the Association. Mr *Normanton* (C,

Great Britain) advocated an expansion of trade with the developing countries. Profitable trade was for these countries better than economic aid. For the Christian Democrats Mr *Dewulf* (Belgium) stressed that the Association policy, in other words, Europe's regional responsibility, did not conflict with the worldwide responsibility also borne by the Community. He also stressed the importance of the Association's Joint Institutions. Mr *Cheysson*, for the Commission, defended the soundness of the Association policy followed by the Community. He urged the liberalization of trade between the industrial countries and the third world as well as the stabilization of raw material prices. Mr *Cheysson* reminded the House that the Commission had proposed to the Council that the EDF be in future incorporated in the Community budget and concluded by calling on Parliament to support a 'most generous and open policy as possible with regard to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries'.

In the Resolution passed unanimously the House affirmed that the Community put great weight on the Association policy as the cornerstone of an overall policy of cooperation with developing countries on a worldwide scale. The House endorsed the Commission's initiative to adjust the trade policy conditions of the Association to the current development needs of the Associated States and suggested that from 1975 the funds of the EDF be swelled by the allocation of Community own resources.

Removal of Technical Barriers to Trade

Type Approval of Mopeds (4 June)

2427. The rapporteur of the Legal Affairs Committee dealing with the Commission's proposed Directive on the alignment of Member States' law relating to the type approval of mopeds, Mr *Bermani* (S, Italy) explained that

the proposed Directive would remove trade barriers by bringing in a Community type approval procedure. Mr *Schwörer* (C-D, Germany) asked the Commission for strong measures to reduce noise. Technical rules must be introduced which precluded any modifications to the exhaust system. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President for the Commission, supported this demand. In its Resolution the House approved the Commission's proposed Directive. It recommended that the Directive's range of application be extended to cover electric mopeds and urged the Commission to speed up its work on rules concerning the maximum permissible noise level and air pollution by mopeds throughout the Community.

Alignment of Legal Provisions on Fertilizers (7 June)

2428. On behalf of the Agriculture Committee Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) presented a report on the Commission's proposed Directive for aligning Member States laws on fertilizers. Miss *Lulling* welcomed the proposed Directive which was aimed at liberalizing trade in a number of fertilizers which had been listed by type and, if they matched up to certain precise and monitorable criteria, would carry the designation 'EEC-Type Fertilizer' and could be freely traded throughout the Community. Subject to a number of amendments Miss *Lulling* recommended that the House approve the proposed Directive. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) and Mr *McDonald* (C-D, Ireland) advocated a stricter control on the composition and quality of fertilizers. Mr *Lardinois* for the Commission agreed for the most part with the House's proposed amendments. In its Resolution Parliament the Proposal subject to some amendments and asked that application of the Directive be ensured by regular checks according to Community established methods.

Miscellaneous

Amendment to European Parliamentary Procedure (7 June)

2429. On the basis of two reports by Mr *Jozeau-Marigné* (L, France) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, Parliament decided to amend Art. 37(1) and Art. 48 of its Rules of Procedure. The amendments had to do with the number of Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and the procedure for dealing with petitions.

EEC-USA Relations (7 June)

2430. On behalf of their Political Groups, Mr *Lücker* (C-D, Germany), Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) and Mr *Achenbach* (L, Germany) moved a Resolution on the visit to Europe of the President of the United States. After a short debate the House decided to refer the motion to the Political Affairs Committee.

Cruelty to Animals (7 June)

2431. In an Oral Question without debate Mr *Normanton* (C, Great Britain) asked the Commission whether it would take measures to put a stop to the suffering caused to sheep, horses and cattle during their transport live from Britain to the European mainland. Mr *Lardinois*, for the Commission, recalled a Convention adopted by the Council of Europe on the matter in 1968. He hoped to see the Convention accepted by all Members this year so that it could be applied throughout the Community next year. Mr *Normanton* urged the Commission to submit a report towards the end of the year on the steps that had been taken in this matter.

Supplementary Protocols to the EEC-Tunisia and EEC-Morocco Association Agreements (7 June)

2432. On the basis of a report by Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) for the External

Economic Relations Committee, Parliament approved without debate the supplementary Protocols to the EEC-Tunisia and EEC-Morocco Association Agreements necessitated by the entry of new Member States into the EEC.

Research Programme on Solar Energy and Recycling Raw Materials (7 June)

2433. On the basis of a report from Mr *Glesener* (C-D, Luxembourg) for the Committee on Energy, Research and Technology, the House approved the Commission's Proposals to the Council for setting up two research programmes for the utilization of solar energy and the recycling of raw materials.

Council

In June, the Council held five sessions dealing with foreign affairs agriculture, general matters, economic and financial matters.¹
(Luxembourg, 4 June 1974)

2434. *Chairman:* Mr *Van Elslande*, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President; Mr *Haferkamp*, Sir *Christopher Soames*, Mr *Hillery*, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. *Cheysson*, *Borschette*, *Thomson*, *Gundelach*, Members.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Elslande*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Belgium); Mr *Nørgaard*, Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs, Mr *Christensen*,

¹ For the various items examined by the Council during its sessions, see the Chapters of this Bulletin on the various problems dealt with.

Secretary of State for Foreign Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Apel*, Secretary of State for Parliamentary Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Jobert*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *de Lipowski*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *Fitzgerald*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Keating*, Minister for Industry and Trade (Ireland); Mr *Medici*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg); Mr *van der Stoep*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Brinkhorst*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Sir *Alec Douglas-Home*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Davies*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

During this session, the Council accepted the request made by Mr *Christian Calmès*, General Secretary of the Council, to be relieved of his office from 15 June 1973. From that date, Mr *Calmès* appointed Honorary General Secretary of the Council of the European Communities. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission paid a solemn tribute on behalf of their institutions to Mr *Calmès* who has exercised his office since 1952 for his eminent services to his institution and for his indefatigable devotion of the European cause. After congratulating Mr *Calmès* on his recent appointment to the office of Chamberlain to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, the Presidents of the Council and of the Commission addressed their best wishes on his future which will be devoted to scientific work.

The Council nominated Mr *Nicolas Hommel*, Minister Plenipotentiary, at present Ambassador of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Bonn and in Copenhagen, as successor to the office of General Secretary.

The Council had an extensive exchange of views on the headings in the framework of

the overall approach for the Community's relations with Mediterranean countries and with Spain, Israel, the Maghreb countries and Malta in particular. A large measure of agreement was reached on industry and cooperation in the agreements contemplated. The Council was satisfied with the progress made in the examination of this matter and confirmed its objective of adopting, during its session of 25/26 June, the directives enabling the Commission to open negotiations with the countries concerned.

The Council has re-examined the requests made by a number of countries seeking to be admitted among the beneficiaries of Community generalized preferences. The Council decided in principle to include Roumania from 1 January 1974 among the countries beneficiaries of generalized preferences granted by the Community. The effective decision which—like others taken in this field—will have the character of an autonomous and not of a contractual decision, will be adopted by the Council at a later date on the basis of proposals made by the Commission. Concerning Turkey and Malta, the Council has agreed to take necessary steps so that both Countries benefit from 1 January 1974 from a treatment not less beneficial than that granted to countries which are beneficiaries of generalized preferences.

Regarding multilateral negotiations at the GATT, the Council had again an extensive exchange of views on certain aspects of the overall concept in order to finally decide during its session of 25/26 June on the conception as a whole as required by the Summit Conference.

Concerning the Community's future relations with associated and associable countries, the Council decided to invite the AASM and independent developing Commonwealth countries situated in Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean to participate

in an inaugural conference to be held in Brussels on 25/26 July 1973 in the framework of negotiations under Protocol 22 of the Brussels Treaty. The Council decided under the usual conditions to entrust the Commission with these negotiations, special provisions have to be agreed on matters coming under the scope of Member States, particularly financial aspects of the negotiations. The Council agreed to examine requests which it might receive from African States situated south of the Sahara, not listed as associable countries in Protocol 22.

Moreover, the Council agreed the proposed regulation laying down special measures of a temporary character applicable to civil servants of the Commission remunerated from research and investment credits, as well as two proposed regulations resulting from the one just mentioned and concerning income tax and provisions of the Protocol of the Communities privileges and immunities. These regulations extend to civil servants remunerated from research and investment credits and special measures concerning release and recruitment already applicable to other civil servants of the Community under Regulation 2530/72. Finally, the Council approved, as to substance, the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters with Egypt on Art. 6 of Annex I of the EEC-UAR (citrus), also the decision to conclude an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters extending the 1965 agreement on trade and technical cooperation between the EEC and Member States on the one hand and the Lebanon on the other. It adopted the decisions on an agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia for cotton textiles.

In the framework of the convention concerning food aid, the Council adopted the Decision on the Community financing certain expenses relating to food aid supplied under the 1972/73 programme. In the framework of the 1971/72 schedule, the Council agreed a project for supplying food aid to Niger, Chad and Upper

Volta. It also agreed the contents of the Commission's Communication concerning the extension of the convention of 12 December 1972 between the Community and UNWRA.

It finally adopted the Directive on the alignment of Member States' provisions by law, regulation or administrative action for the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous goods (solvents).

Government representatives of States which are Members of the ECSC met in the Council and adopted a decision concerning measures applicable to countries with State controlled trade and to products of the iron and steel industry coming under the ECSC Treaty, including cast-iron and carburetted ferromanganese.

246th Session — Agriculture (Luxembourg, 5 June 1973)

2435. *Chairman:* Mr *Lavens*, Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr *Lardinois*, Mr *Cheysson*, Members.

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 *Brouwer*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands); Mr *Godber*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

During this session, the Council with a view to establishing the Community's position in agriculture in its overall approach to relations

with Mediterranean countries, examined in detail the measures to be taken on fruit and vegetables, the common commercial policy for processed food based on fruit and vegetables and the system of import of wines originating and coming from Mediterranean countries, Algeria in particular. Having secured a measure of agreement in the views, the Council decided to pursue the work on this subject on the occasion of a future meeting.

The Council adopted the regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 laying down the exchange system to apply to certain goods resulting from the process of various agricultural produce, also the directive amending the Directive of 26 June 1964 on exchange of bovines and porcine species in the Community.

247th Session — Agriculture
(Luxembourg, 18 to 20 June 1973)

2436. *Chairman:* Mr *Lavens*, Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr *Lardinois*, Member.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Frederiksen*, Minister of Agriculture (Denmark); 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*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Ney*, Minister of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Brouwer*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands); Mr *Godber*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

Regarding agriculture as a whole for the Community's relations with Mediterranean countries, the Council reached a compromise after a lengthy debate on the problems arising from measures to be taken for fruit and vegetables

particularly, the common commercial policy for processed food based on fruit and vegetables and the system of imports of wines originating and coming from Mediterranean countries, Algeria in particular. The Council's guidelines on agriculture are an important factor in the overall mandate of the negotiations.

On beef, the Council agreed to waive the provisions of Art. 4bis, para. 2 of Regulation 974/71 which provides that, in exchanges between Member States and with Third countries the compensatory amounts applicable due to a depreciation of the currency concerned cannot be higher than the import cost from third countries. Under this exemption, the application by Member States concerned of an 8% compensatory amount on import of calves is admissible. As regards an eventual amendment to the 'shortage' regulation as a result of the development in the meat market, the Council agreed to examine the situation of this market in detail during its session of 16 and 17 July 1973.

The Council adopted seven decisions concerning the European Communities' pluriannual programme on research and teaching.

In the framework of the convention on food aid, the Council adopted two decisions on the conclusion of agreements with Mali for the supply of 7 000 tonnes of sorghum and of corn, also with Sri Lanka for the supply of 11 000 tonnes of soft wheat flour. Concerning the aid programme in milk products, the Council adopted a decision on the conclusion of an agreement with the World Food Programme for the supply of 29 450 tonnes of skimmed milk powder also a decision on the conclusion of an agreement with the Lebanon for the supply of 250 tonnes of the same product.

On agricultural policy, the Council adopted several regulations concerning the common organization of the sugar market and the price

of pigs slaughtered in the Community. The Council noted the Commission's communication concerning the final balance sheet of the 1971/72 wine campaign.

It also adopted regulations temporarily suspending autonomous duties of the Common Customs Tariff for various agricultural produce and on the opening, distribution and method of administration of Community tariff quotas on Port, Madeira, Moscatel of Setúbal wines. It adopted decisions authorizing the tacit renewal of various trade agreements concluded by Member States with third countries and the tacit renewal or continued application of certain treaties of friendship, trade or navigation and similar agreements concluded by Member States with third countries. It also adopted a decision authorizing Italy to grant the necessary permits for the import of 130 tonnes of cotton cloth from Bulgaria.

The Council adopted a draft decision by the Mixed Committees set up under the agreements with EFTA countries with a view to completing and amending Protocol No 3: 'Origin'.

Moreover, the Council adopted a regulation raising the volume of the Community quota on raw magnesium, a regulation authorizing imports of tape recorders from Italy, originating from third countries, also a regulation laying down Community quantitative quotas on exports of certain copper ashes and residues and certain copper, aluminium and lead waste and fragments.

Regarding credit insurance, financial guarantees and credits, the Council adopted a decision concerning the Community's position within the OECD on a sectoral agreement concerning aircraft.

Finally, it gave the favourable opinion asked by the Commission under Art. 54, para. 2 of the ECSC Treaty concerning the second install-

ment of the Seventh programme of financial assistance for building ECSC workers homes.

248th Session — General Matters

(Luxembourg, 25 and 26 June 1973)

2437. *Chairman:* Mr Van Elslande, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Ortoli, President; Sir Christopher Soames, Mr Hillery, Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Spinelli, Mr Borschette, Mr Lardinois, Mr Gundelach, Members.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr Van Elslande, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mme Petry, Secretary of State for Development Cooperation (Belgium); Mr Nørgaard, Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs, Mr Christensen, Secretary of State for Foreign Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Scheel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Friderichs, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Eppler, Minister for Economic Cooperation, Mr Apel, Secretary of State for Parliamentary Foreign Affairs, Mr Rohwedder, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr Jobert, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr de Lipkowski, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Deniau, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr Fitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ireland); Mr Medici, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Pedini, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mart, Minister for National Economy and Energy (Luxembourg); Mr van der Stoep, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation, Mr Lubbers, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (United Kingdom).

In accordance with point 12 of the Paris Summit Conference, the Council obtained agreement on the overall Community concept in view of its participation in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations by GATT. The definition of this overall concept will enable the Community to participate in Geneva in a positive way in July, to the preparatory work in view of the Ministerial Conference with GATT contracting parties which is to be held in Tokyo in September. This agreement puts into effect, within the time stipulated, one of the main points of the programme adopted by the Heads of States or of Governments during the Summit Conference.

As regards the global approach for the Community's relations with Mediterranean countries, the Council approved all headings (industrial, agricultural, labour, cooperation, general and institutional provisions) of the Commission's directives on opening negotiations with Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Spain and Israel.

Moreover, the Council had a lengthy debate on questions concerning the implementation of guidelines laid down at the Summit Conference for the preparation by the Community of an overall policy for development in cooperation on a world scale. It also had exchanges of views on the preparation for the conference with AASM and the independent Commonwealth countries referred to in Protocol No 22 of the Acts of Accession; the Conference is scheduled for the 25 and 26 July.

On the Commission's proposal, the Council adopted the Decision extending Community finance to food programmes for Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad and accepting costs for delivery of produce to places of destination. This acceptance by the Community of transport costs is necessary to ensure the choice of the most appropriate means of transport so that the aid reaches as quickly as possible the victims of the disaster even those

in remote regions. The Council also decided the additional delivery of 9 000 tonnes of cereals to Upper Volta to cover the increased needs of this country due to the influx of victims from other countries in the Sahel region. Member States have accepted the invitation to take the necessary steps for the supply of baby food and to place transport aircraft at the disposal of Sahel countries to ensure the movement of food from ports of discharge to the areas affected. The Council has asked the Commission to take all necessary measures to ensure coordination in logistics by using the EDF infrastructure set up in those countries.

The Council adopted a regulation on the conclusion of an agreement between the EEC and Norway and adopting provisions for its application, a regulation on safeguard measures provided for in the EEC/Norway agreement and a regulation establishing Community control regarding imports of certain products originating from Norway. With the adoption of these technical provisions the Community has fulfilled all the conditions for the entry of the agreement into effect on 1 July 1973. On the same occasion, Government representatives of States which are members of the ECSC met in the Council and adopted a decision opening tariff preferences for ECSC products originating from Norway.

Concerning the association with Turkey, the Council prepared the 19th session of the Association Council scheduled for 30 June in Ankara. It also adopted as to substance, the additional protocol to the Ankara agreement extending the association to the three new members of the Community, the additional protocol relating to ECSC products and the intermediary agreement under which trade provisions of the additional protocol can be applied in anticipation.

The Council heard a report by the Commission on the stage reached in negotiations started by

the Community with GATT under Art. 24/6, following enlargement of the Community and the gradual alignment of customs tariffs to the CCT by the three new Members.

The Council gave the Community the go-ahead to reply favourably to the USA's request to open the negotiations provided for under the agreements between the EEC and Member States on the one hand, and the USA, on the other, concerning quality wheat, corn and other agricultural produce.

The Council adopted additional directives on the EEC/India negotiations about jute and coconut products.

Finally, the Council adopted a directive amending the Directive of 13 May 1965 on standardization of certain rules concerning authorizations for transport of goods by road between Member States, the number of languages in which authorizations are to be drawn up, decisions authorizing the Commission to open negotiations to amend the agreements between the EEC and Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, a regulation amending Regulation 1463/70 on the introduction of control equipment in road transport and several regulations concerning beef, oil seeds, rape and colza seeds.

During the meeting of 25 June 1973 in Luxembourg, the Conference by representatives of Member States Governments gave its agreement on a text concerning the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation.¹

As regards measures to be applied to countries with State controlled trade, Government representatives of States, members of the ECSC, met in the Council and took a decision whereby Member States are to liberalize or pursue the liberalization, independently and from 1 January 1974, of certain iron and steel products coming under the ECSC Treaty. They

also adopted several decisions concerning exports of scrap iron, roller mills scrap, steel alloys to third countries on temporary exports and exports of scrap iron and on certain tariff measures for the second half of 1973.

249th Session — Economic and Financial matters

(Luxembourg, 28 June 1973)

2438. *Chairman:* Mr De Clercq, Belgian Minister of Finance.

Commission: Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr De Clercq, Minister of Finance, Mr Humblet, Secretary of State for the Budget, Mr Vande Putte, Governor of the National Bank (Belgium); Mr Haekkerup, Minister of the Budget and Economic Affairs, Mr Hoffmeyer, Governor of the National Bank, Mr Schmidt, Secretary of State for the Budget and Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Friderichs, Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Klasen, President of the National Bank, Mr Schecht, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr Pohl, Secretary of State for Finance (Germany); Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of the Economy and Finance, Mr Wormser, Governor of the Bank of France (France); Mr Murray, General Secretary for Finance, Mr Whitaker, Governor of the Central Bank (Ireland); Mr Malagodi, Minister of the Treasury, Mr Carli, Governor of the Bank of Italy (Italy); Mr Werner, President of the Government, Minister of Finance (Luxembourg); Mr Lubbers, Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Zijlstra, President of the 'De Nederlandsche Bank NV' (Netherlands); Mr Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer,

¹ See point 2204 for the full text.

Mr *Davies*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

The Council examined, for the second time, the economic situation in the Community in 1973, it also examined the programme for anti-inflation measures. At the conclusion of this work, the Council gave its agreement on a resolution.¹

During this session, the Council also had an exchange of views on the Commission's communication concerning the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union and heard the Commission's Report presented by Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President, concerning arrangements for short-term monetary support and the conditions for gradually pooling monetary Member States reserves. The Council also noted the 14th Report on activities of the Monetary Committee. The Council approved the provisional interior regulation of the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation.

The Council adopted a directive freeing various non-salaried activities in banking and other financial institutions' activities on which the Six had already agreed the guidelines during the 212th session of 6 and 7 September 1972.²

Finally, the Council adopted a regulation (temporarily suspending autonomous duties of the CCT on a number of goods, a regulation) amending for the sixth time Regulation (EEC) 1599/71 laying down additional conditions for wines imported for direct human consumption and a regulation exempting from Regulation (EEC) 1693/72 the procedure for mobilization of food aid to Sahel countries.

It gave a favourable opinion, as asked by the Commission under Art. 55, para 2 of the ECSC Treaty, on the opportunity of assigning funds from the ECSC levies to coal research programmes, and a favourable opinion on the assignment of funds from the ECSC levies to two programmes of research on coal mine safety.

Commission

Appointment of Directors-General, Deputy Directors-General and department heads

2439. Following the adjustments it has made in the structure of departments³ with the coming into effect of the Treaty of Accession, the Commission has appointed the heads of the main administrative units:

Secretariat:

Emile *Noël*, Secretary
Klaus *Meyer*, Deputy Secretary
Christopher John *Audland*, Deputy Secretary;

Legal Service:

Walter *Much*, Secretary
Giancarlo *Olmi*, Deputy Director-General;

Spokesman Group:

Beniamino *Olivi*, Spokesman;

Statistical Office:

Jacques *Mayer*, Director-General;

Administration of the Customs Union:

Klaus *Pingel*, Director;

Department of the Environment and Consumer Protection:

Michel *Carpentier*, Director;

DG I — External Relations:

Edmund *Wellenstein*, Director-General

¹ See point 22 for the full text.

² Bull. EC 11-1972, Part Two, point 135.

³ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2451.

Theodorus *Hijzen*, Deputy Director-General
 Wolfgang *Ernst*, Deputy Director-General
 Roland *de Kergorlay*, Deputy Director-General;

DG II — *Economic and Financial Affairs:*
 Ugo *Mosca*, Director-General;

DG III — *Industrial Affairs and Technology:*
 Ronald *Grierson*, Director-General
 Josephus *Loeff*, Deputy Director-General;

DG IV — *Competition:*
 Willy *Schlieder*, Director-General;

DG V — *Social Affairs:*
 Michael *Shanks*, Director-General
 Raymond *Rifflet*, Deputy Director-General
 Pierre *Recht*, Special Adviser;

DG VI — *Agriculture:*
 Louis-Georges *Rabot*, Director-General
 Adolfo *Pizzuti*, Deputy Director-General
 Michael *Franklin*, Deputy Director-General
 Helmut *von Verschuer*, Deputy Director-General;

DG VII — *Transport:*
 Raymond *Le Goy*, Director-General
 Gérard *Wissels*, Deputy Director-General;

DG VIII — *Development and Cooperation:*
 Hans-Broder *Krohn*, Director-General
 Jacques *Ferrandi*, Deputy Director-General
 Maurice *Foley*, Deputy Director-General;

DG IX — *Personnel and Administration:*
 Pierre *Baichere*, Director-General;

DG X — *Information:*
 Sean *Ronan*, Director-General;

DG XI — *Internal Market:*
 Fernand *Braun*, Director-General;

DG XII — *Research, Science and Education:*
 Günter *Schuster*, Director-General;

DG XIII — *Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management:*
 Raymond *Appleyard*, Director-General;

DG XV — *Financial Institutions and Fiscal Matters:*
 Erik Alban *Hansen*, Director-General;

DG XVI — *Regional Policy:*
 Renato *Ruggiero*, Director-General
 Philippe de *Casteljacob*, Deputy Director-General;

DG XVII — *Energy and Euratom Safeguards:*
 Fernand *Spaak*, Director-General;

DG XVIII — *Credit and Investments:*
 Antonio *Nicoletti*, Director-General;

DG XIX — Budgets:

Jozef Van Gronsvelt, Director-General;

DG XX — Financial Control:

Carlo Facini, Director-General;

Joint Research Centre:

Pietro Caprioglio;

Euratom Supply Agency:

Felix Oboussier, Director-General;

Security Office:

Tjerk Noyon, Director;

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities:

Louis Knaff, Director.

Court of Justice

New cases

Case 138/73 — Codrico NV Rotterdam vs. Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague

2440. College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven filed a suit with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the use of methods for determining the fat content of certain cereals.

Case 139/73 — Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main, vs. Firma Eugen Münch, Getreidemühle, Horgen

2441. On 4 June 1973 Verwaltungsgerichtshof of Hessen requested the Court of Justice for a Preliminary ruling on the interpretation

of the term time allowed in Art. 3, last paragraph, of Regulation 1196/71 on conditions for granting compensatory indemnities for soft wheat, rye of bread making quality and corn in stock at the end of the 1970/71 campaign compared to Art. 3, para 4 of Regulation 1182/71 laying down the rules applicable to time allowed, dates and terms.

Case 140/73 — (1) Direction générale de la sécurité sociale de la région parisienne and (2) Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie de Paris, Paris, vs. Mme Carmela Mancuso, Caltanissetta-Bompensiere

2442. The Paris Court of Appeal asked the Court of Justice on 23 June 1973 for a preliminary ruling on the question of knowing if Articles 27 and 28 of Regulation 3 on social security for migrant workers, as defined in the matter of old age, must be transposed in the case of disablement.

Case 141/73 — Firma Fritz Lohrey, Transport-Metallbau, Leimfeld, vs. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, vertreten durch das Bundesamt für gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Frankfurt/Main

2443. In a dispute on the grant of investment subsidies, Verwaltungsgericht of Frankfurt/Main asked the Court on 15 June 1973 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty concerning aid granted by States.

Case 142/73 — Firma Hugo Mathes & Schurr KG i.L., München, vs. Einfuhr und Vorratsstelle für Getreid und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2444. Finanzgericht of Hessen asked the Court on 15 June 1973 to interpret in a preliminary ruling Article 14 of Regulation 19 on the common organization in the cereal market, concerning the payment of export restitutions in cases of fraud.

Case 143/73 — Société de produits alimentaires et diététiques (SOPAD), Courbevoie, vs. (1) Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) and (2) Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FORS)

2445. On 20 June 1973 the Administrative Tribunal of Paris filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the system applicable to rates of restriction on exports of sugar.

Case 144 and 145/73 — Commission civil servants vs. Commission

2446. These appeals seek the cancellation of examination procedures.

Casse 146/73 — Firma Rheimühlen Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf-Holthausen, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2447. Finanzgericht of Hessen filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Art. 177 of the EEC Treaty on referring a matter to the Court, and on Articles 19 and 20 of Regulation 19 (cereals) combined with Articles 14 and 15 of Regulation 141/64 (system of goods processed from cereals and rice), concerning the conditions for the grant of export restitutions.

Case 148/73 — Commission civil servants vs. Commission

2448. This is an appeal seeking the reimbursement of removal expenses and the payment of daily indemnities and cost of fittings.

Judgements

Case 35/72 — Commission civil servant vs. Commission

2449. This appeal for the cancellation of a decision by the Commission relieving the plaintiff of his office and appointing him to another post was rejected by the Court on 27 June 1973.

Case 77/72 — Ditta Capolongo, Bassano del Grappa vs. Azienda Agricola Maya, Pieve di Soligo

2450. On 27 November 1972 the magistrate's Court of Conegliano had filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Articles 13, 30, 86 and 92 of the EEC Treaty. The questions asked by the national judge concerned a system of aid set up for the Italian paper industry but which is financed through a para-fiscal tax applied both to local products and to those originating from the other Member States.

2451. On 19 June 1973, the Court gave its ruling; the main points can be summarized as follows: Art. 92 of the EEC Treaty can take effect in the internal juridical order of Member States only as a result of instruments (decisions or regulations) issued for its application under Article 93 and 94; however, an exception is provided for as regards the last phrase of Art. 93, para 3. The provisions of Art. 13 of the EEC Treaty can be applied to a tax, according to the same criteria, on imported goods when the income is for financing aid only for national products.

Case 79/72 — Commission vs. Italian Republic

2452. On 6 December 1972, the Commission had filed with the Court of Justice a submission against Italy with the object of recording the delay by Italy in applying the Council directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forestry reproductive material.

In its decision of 21 June 1973, the Court ruled that Italy had failed in its obligations under the EEC Treaty by omitting to take, within the time stipulated, the necessary measures for implementing the directive mentioned above.

Case 80/72 — Koninklijke Lassiefabrieken NV Wormerveer, vs. Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague

2453. On 11 December 1972 College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven had filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation and the validity of Community law in tariff classification.

In its decision of 20 June 1973, the Court could find no element of a nature to affect the validity of the provisions in dispute. It also expressed its decision on the delimitation of products under headings ex 11.01C (barley and oat flour) and ex 23.02 (brans, remillings, etc.).

Case 81/72 — Commission vs. Council

2454. On 15 December 1972, the Commission had filed a request for the partial cancellation of Council Regulation of 12 December 1972 on the adaptation of 'civil servants' and 'other agents' salaries.

In its decision of 5 June 1973, the Court ruled that Articles 1 to 4 of the above mentioned Regulations are cancelled and that these Articles will continue to have their effect until the eventual settlement following its decisions.

Case 82/72 — C. J. Walder, Brussels, vs. Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Amsterdam

2455. On 21 December 1972, Centrale Raad van Beroep of the Netherlands had filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Articles 5 and 6 and Annex D of Regulation 3 on social security of migrant workers, also of Articles 6 and 7 and

Annex II of Regulation 1408/71 on the application of the social security system to wage earning workers and their families moving inside the Community. These Articles relate to the field of application of bilateral conventions between Member States.

In its decision of 7 June 1973 the Court replied that Regulations 3 and 1408/71 take the place, as regards persons to whom they apply, to social security conventions between Member States which are not mentioned respectively in Articles 6 and 7 or in Annexes D and II of these Regulations, even if the application of these conventions present, for those entitled to them, to better benefits than those resulting from the said Regulations.

Case 14/73 — Commission civil servant vs. Commission

2456. This appeal seeking the cancellation of a disciplinary procedure against the claimant and of the decision which resulted from it was erased from the Court's register by decision of 20 June 1973.

Economic and Social Committee

2457. The 112th plenary session of the Committee was held in Brussels on June 26 and 27, 1973, under the chairmanship of its Vice-President Mr Maspronne. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, attended part of the session, in the course of which the Committee prepared ten opinions.

Opinions given by the Committee

Opinion on '*Draft resolution by the Council concerning an action programme by the European Communities in environmental matters*'

2458. This opinion was prepared from a report by Mr Merli Brandini (Italy, workers)

and was adopted unanimously. In it the Committee reemphasizes the need for creating very close links between the objectives of regional policy and the execution of the environment policy. It considers that action can be taken by community, national, regional and local bodies to ensure the awareness and stimulate the sense of responsibility of every citizen. The Committee points out that it is not enough to adopt objectives and principles of an environment policy, and approve the main lines of action in the programme prepared by the Commission. It is also necessary that the Community should clearly and openly decide to use every legal instrument available to it in carrying out the priorities fixed. In this connection it noted that the draft Council resolution provides only an undertaking to pronounce on the Commission proposals. Such a commitment does not provide sufficient assurance regarding the effective execution of the priorities and objectives set forth. In a brief statement the Commission Vice-President, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, recalled that the draft resolution put forward by the Commission is in line with the decisions of the Summit Conference in Paris. He stated that the programme, as such, contains priority objectives to be attained and action to be undertaken during the next two years, the appropriate legal instruments being regulations or directives as required. In the opinion of Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, the political significance of the programme lies largely in the fact that the Community should be present at the international level in any action aimed at securing an improvement in the living conditions of populations. Though the Commission follows the principle that it is the polluter who should pay, it recognizes that environmental protection measures may give rise to various difficulties regarding the economic and competitive position in various sector of activity. It is desirable, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza said, that

agreements between Community countries and third countries should allow for the tendencies and specific provisions at the Community level. In this connection he emphasized the usefulness of continued exchanges of information and an assessment of the training requirements for the technicians required to carry out the necessary controls.

Opinion on the Commission communications to Council on '*the problems and instruments of energy policy for the period 1975-85*' and on '*the progress needed in Community energy policy*'

2459. Subject to four abstentions, the Committee unanimously approved its opinion based on the report of Mr Hoffmann (Germany, workers). It emphasized the interest attaching to some of the decisions taken by the Council at its meeting on energy problems on May 22, 1973, especially those relating to the measures to be taken in the event of supply difficulties. It regretted, however, that the Council has not yet been able to make a positive pronouncement on the general lines of policy put forward by the Commission, though some of these call for urgent Community decisions. The Committee noted that the intentions expressed at the Summit Conference have not been embodied in a real Community energy policy, and invited the Council to use its next meeting as the final occasion for laying down concrete decisions in energy policy matters.

Opinion on '*development of the social situation in the Community*'

2460. This opinion, based on a report by Mr De Bruyn (Belgium, various activities) was adopted by a majority, with 3 votes against and 8 abstentions. The Committee restated the need for setting up a permanent dialogue at Community level, with the representatives of

social and economic life. It also appears necessary to coordinate the measures taken in the different member countries. Without such coordination, it would be a waste of time to advocate the harmonization of social policy.

In regard to changes which have taken place, the Committee made a special examination of employment policy, the position of migrant workers, family policy and social guarantees for independent workers. In conclusion, it asked that representatives of the different categories of economic and social life should be associated with the social budget projects. In so far as the social indicators represent attempts to quantify the qualitative concepts, it is desirable that they should be open to democratic scrutiny.

Opinion on *'the draft directive by the Council on unifying the legislations of Member States regarding collective dismissals'*

2461. This opinion was based on a report by Mr Muhr (Germany, workers) and the Committee adopted it by 57 votes against 10, with two abstentions. In preparing the opinion, the Committee sought to take a middle line between the requirements of firms to possess the instruments they need for their adaptation to new economic circumstances, and the fundamental interest of workers affected by collective dismissals and seeking to keep their jobs. Because of the fundamental opposition between these two concepts, it was not always easy to arrive at concordant results.

The Committee considered that the Commission draft should be considered as a first step which must necessarily be followed by a real common policy in this field. It regarded collective dismissals as an important phenomenon, both because of the number of workers affected in comparison with the total volume of employ-

ment, and also in relation to the reemployment potential in the region in which the dismissals take place. The Committee attached particular importance to the part played by public authorities in seeking solutions for the dismissed workers and particularly in the outlook for new job possibilities. It also took the view that it would be necessary to define, on the widest possible basis, the conditions in each of the member countries enabling public intervention to be contemplated.

In conclusion, the Committee expressed the hope that an enquiry would be put in hand as early as possible to ascertain the position in the new member countries.

Opinion on *'the draft regulation by the Council setting up a joint organisation of the market for ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, supplementary provisions for ethyl alcohol of non-agricultural origin and certain products containing alcohol'*

2462. This opinion was based on a report by Mr Emo (Italy, workers) and adopted by 65 votes against 7, with 21 abstentions. In the opinion the Committee raises two preliminary questions. The first is, whether the alcohol regulation is sufficiently in line with the regulations providing a joint organisation of the markets for wine and for fruit and vegetables; and the second is whether some aspects of the proposal may not seem out of date following the enlargement of the Community. The Committee then suggested a number of proposed amendments to the draft submitted by the Commission.

In addition, the Committee made two suggestions for alternative solutions. The first was that alcohol of agricultural origin should be defined to cover any product resulting from the distillation of alcoholigenic raw materials of agricultural origin. The other was the adoption

of a low-price policy for alcohol in the reserved sectors, putting the cost of the policy on the shoulders of the public as a whole, and not exclusively on those of the consumers.

Opinion on the 'second nuclear indication programme'

2463. This opinion was prepared from a report by Mr Schlitt (Germany, various activities) and adopted unanimously with 5 abstentions. In it the Committee approves the second nuclear indication programme, subject to certain observations. It regards the objectives of the second nuclear indication programme as appearing more realistic than those of the first. It also regrets that the second programme deals almost wholly with the use of nuclear energy for production of electricity and has omitted discussion of other utilisation possibilities. The Committee would have wished that there should have been at least a broad indication of chances of other utilisation possibilities. From the standpoint of future uses for nuclear energy, and especially the part assigned to it in the general pattern of energy supplies, the Committee thinks the competitiveness of this energy will play a decisive part.

Opinion on 'draft directive by the Council on measures to mitigate the effect of difficulties in hydrocarbon supplies'

2464. In this opinion, which was based on a report by Mr Bonomi (Italy, employers) and was approved unanimously with 3 abstentions, the Committee approved the Commission's draft directive, subject to certain observations. It considers the directive as proposed would have only a limited effect, but agrees that in the absence of a common energy policy, and the harmonisation of national economic policies, it would be difficult to go beyond a directive of a general character.

Opinion on 'the draft regulation by the Council, setting up a common system applicable to imports of hydrocarbons from third countries'

2465. This opinion was also based on a report by Mr Bonomi (Italy, employers) and was approved unanimously with one abstention. The Committee took the view that the extension to hydrocarbons of the regulation EEC 1025/70 is not opportune until the scope and methods of a common supply policy have first been laid down. In any case, it considers that the system of importation from third countries, as laid down in the regulation quoted, does not provide an adequate solution to the situations and problems connected with the import of hydrocarbons. In addition, the Committee was of the opinion that facts which have arisen since 1970 have basically changed the situation in the hydrocarbons sector; and that this may justify Community decisions—or in their absence national decisions—which are not necessarily compatible with the principle of the liberalisation of imports.

Opinion on 'the draft directive on hill-farming and certain other less favoured areas'

2466. By 73 votes against 9 and with 8 abstentions, the Committee adopted an opinion based on a report by Mr Emo (Italy, employers). In this the Committee emphasises that the Community measures in support of areas less favoured by nature should be diversified in such a way that they are adapted to the specific conditions in the different Community areas and thus permit of the maintenance of the agricultural activity necessary for the preservation of natural open spaces. It brought out the need for providing, through compensation payments, a valid and sufficient encouragement for producers operating units of small dimension, and the necessity for not excluding from the aid, the typical

quality production including livestock products associated with the less favoured areas. The Committee also feared lest the criteria proposed by the Commission for the delimitation of the agricultural areas—especially the relationship between the average regional agricultural income and the national average, and the condition that there should exist an adequate infrastructure—might raise difficulties in the application of measures aimed to improve the income of agricultural producers. In conclusion the Committee expressly asks that the Commission should bring forward as soon as possible, as part of a Community programme for the protection of open spaces, a directive on measures to be taken in favour of forestry.

Opinion on the 'draft directive by the Council on the unification of legislation in the member States on the reception of motor bicycles'

2467. This opinion, based on a report by Mr Masprone (Italy, employers) was adopted unanimously. The Committee approved the proposed directive put forward by the Commission, and asked that it should be rounded off as soon as possible by directives relating to brakes, sound-warnings, atmospheric pollution and the exhaust system. The Committee thought the Commission should also harmonize the administrative arrangements in the member countries to the same effect.

ECSC Consultative Committee

2468. The Consultative Committee held its 157th meeting in Luxembourg on June 15, 1973. The chair was taken by Mr David *Davies* and Mr *Spinelli*, a member of the Commission, was also present. The agenda included a report by the Commission on its activities under the ECSC Treaty; an examination of the revision of the programme estimates for steel for 1973; and

consultation on a number of technical research projects relating to steel, coal and mining safety.

In an introductory speech, Mr Spinelli set out the tendencies of Community policy in industry and technology. He defined the main objectives, which include the completion of the Common Market in the shortest possible time, by the elimination of preferences which are granted in law or in fact to national suppliers in the placing of public supply contracts, and of disparities in fiscal systems and in regard to company legislation. Secondly, it is a question of providing firms with the legal and other instruments which will enable them to adapt themselves to the requirements of the new European market, and to carry out the necessary changes.

In reference to a point raised by Mr Spinelli, in his introductory speech, several members of the Committee expressed lively concern at the strained condition of the market for scrap as a result of the increases in price and supply difficulties.

The question of aid to coke and coking coal was also raised, and it was noted in this connection that the version of the draft decision currently before the Committee differs from that which it has already discussed. For this reason a proposal was put forward to seek a procedure which will enable the Committee to keep more closely in touch with the development of problems lying within its field.

The Consultative Committee gave a favourable opinion on proposals to allow financial aid to 16 research projects relating to coal, steel and mine safety.

Mr Spinelli presented the revised programme estimates for steel for the current year. In the early months of 1973, he said, the Community steel market had shown a very well maintained rate of production; and in view of the general business recovery, the Commission had revised its earlier forecasts not only of the internal demand, but also of production and exports.

European Investment Bank

Annual meeting of the Board of Governors

2469. The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank held its fifteenth annual meeting in Luxembourg on 27 June 1973. In the chair was the Governor for Italy, Mr Giovanni Malagodi, Minister of the Treasury.

The Board approved the EIB Annual Report and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year 1972, put before it on behalf of the Board of Directors by Mr Yves Le Portz, President of the Bank.

After formally appointing the members of the Board of Directors from the new member countries, with effect from the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession at the beginning of this year, the Board of Governors reappointed the directors and their alternates from the former member countries, whose terms of office expired on the day of the Annual Meeting. It also renewed the appointment of Professor Dahlgrün as a member of the Audit Committee.

The Board of Governors also fixed the contribution of the new member countries to the reserves and equivalent provisions of the Bank at 56 279 553 units of account. The United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland will pay over this amount in proportions corresponding to the key given in Article 11 of Protocol No. 1 annexed to the Treaty of Accession. Since the accession of the new member countries, the total capital of the EIB is 2 025 million u.a., of which, 405 million u.a. is paid up. Including the reserves and equivalent provisions, the total amount of the Bank's own funds is thus about 600 million u.a.

The Board of Governors also decided to authorise the EIB to grant loans from its own resources and on its customary terms in respect of

private investment projects in Turkey to a total amount equivalent to 25 million u.a. These are in addition to loans on special terms for an amount of 195 million u.a. made by the Bank on the mandate and from the resources of the member States in respect of investment projects in Turkey, in virtue of the EEC-Turkey Finance Protocol. By agreement between the contracting parties this amount of loans on special terms will be increased by 47 million u.a., corresponding to the participation of the new member States in the Community financial aid to Turkey.

The President of the Bank, in his report to the Board of Governors, stressed the considerable increase in the Bank's activity during the first six months of 1973, especially in respect of projects of common European interest, more especially in the energy sector. The Board of Governors also reviewed the prospects for the future development of the Bank's activity. As from 28 June 1973, the chairmanship of the Board of Governors of the Bank devolves for one year on Mr *Pierre Werner*, Governor for Luxembourg, Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the Grand Duchy.

Membership of the Board of Directors

2470. The Board of Directors of the European Investment Bank is now made up as follows:

Directors

Alfred *Becker*, Mitglied des Vorstandes des Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

Giorgio *Cappon*, Direttore Generale dell'Istituto Mobiliare Italiano

Bernard *Clappier*, Président du Crédit National

Raymond *Denucé*, Directeur Gérant Honoraire du Crédit Communal de Belgique

Jacques *de Larosière de Champfeu*, Chef du Service des Affaires Internationales, Direction du Trésor, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances

Christopher *Fogarty*, Deputy Secretary (Overseas Finance Group), Treasury

Salvatore *Guidotti*, Amministratore delegato e direttore generale delle SME (Società meridionale (finanziaria))

Pierre *Guill*, Président Directeur de la Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg

Erik *Hoffmeyer*, Chairman of the Board of Governors, National Bank of Denmark

Anthony I.J.A. *Looijen*, Directeur van het Buitenlands Betalingsverkeer, Ministerie van Financiën

Gastone *Miconi*, Direttore generale del Tesoro, ministero del Tesoro

Ugo *Mosca*, Director General of Economic and Financial Affairs, Commission of the European Communities

Alfred *Müller-Armack*, Staatssekretär a.D.

Sean F. *Murray*, Assistant Secretary, Department of Finance, Dublin

Maurice *Perouse*, Directeur Général de la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Raymond *Prosser*, Deputy Secretary, Industrial Development Executive, Department of Trade and Industry

Rupert *Raw*, Former Adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England, Director of the Italian International Bank Ltd., Director of Banque Belge

Hans-Herbert *Weber*, Ministerialdirektor, Bundesministerium der Finanzen

Alternates

Michel *Camdessus*, Sous-Directeur, Sous-Direction Epargne et Crédits, Direction du Trésor, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances

Lionello *Fronzoni*, Direttore, Banca d'Italia

Paul *Gaudy*, Inspecteur Général, Ministère des Finances, Bruxelles

Geoffrey *Littler*, Under-Secretary for Finance (Overseas Finance Group) Treasury

Rudolf *Morawitz*, Ministerialdirigent, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft

Waldemar *Muller-Enders*, Ministerialdirigent, Bundesministerium der Finanzen

John Edward *Nash*, Director, Directorate General of Economic and Financial Affairs, Commission of the European Communities

David *Nendick*, Assistant to the Chief Cashier, Bank of England

Yves *Roland-Billecart*, Directeur Général adjoint de la Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique

Savino *Spinosi*, Ispettore Generale, IRFE, Ministero del Tesoro

Annual Report of the Bank

2471. The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank, at its Annual Meeting on 27 June 1973, examined the Annual Report of the Bank for the year 1972.

During the year under review, the Bank showed an increase in its activity with active operations amounting to 526.8 million u.a., against 502.5 million u.a. in the previous year. The rate of expansion, however, was less than in the previous year, when the total was 42% above 1970.

Ordinary long-term loans from the Bank's own resources amounted to 501.6 million u.a., of which 488.8 million u.a. was in respect of investment projects inside the Community, and 12.8 million u.a. for projects in the Associated African and Malagasy States (AASM). By granting its guarantee the Bank made it possible for a loan to a countervalue of 17.1 million u.a. to be made available jointly by two German

mortgage banks to finance a chemical plant in Bavaria. In addition, and by arrangement with the Commission of the European Communities, the Bank undertook five operations (4 loans and 1 shareholding participation) amounting to a total of 8.1 million u.a. for projects in the AASM financed from the resources of the European Development Fund.

Geographically the loan operations of the Bank for projects in Italy amounted to a total of 216.2 million u.a. Next in order were the projects in France, with a total of 144.9 million u.a., after which came Germany with 113.3 million u.a. (to which must be added a guarantee of 17.1 million u.a. and Belgium with 14.4 million u.a. These figures again indicate the concentration of a large part of the Bank's lending into Italy.

The Bank's financing of regional development, as required by its Treaty mandate, played a predominant part in 1972, accounting for more than two thirds of the total credit granted. It is interesting too, to note the considerable expansion in loans for projects of European interest, which amounted to nearly 30% of the finance made available and related principally to energy and communications infrastructure.

The second EEC-Turkey finance protocol was signed on 23 November 1970 but did not come into force until 1 January 1973. The Bank was, accordingly, unable to assist in financing projects in Turkey during 1972; but the investigation and appraisal of several operations was put in hand during the year and these were brought to a conclusion at the beginning of 1973.

In 1972, the Bank's calls on the finance market reached a total of 479.5 million u.a., against 412.9 million u.a. in 1971 and 168.9 million u.a. in 1970. The nominal value of loans issued was 462 million u.a. In addition, the Bank experimented with a new fund-raising instrument, by offering institutional investors and banks certificates of participation covered by

its guarantee. In this way it raised 17.5 million u.a.

The easier conditions in finance markets during 1972 enabled the Bank to lower the interest rates on its loans to a significant extent. At the beginning of the year the rate was 8.125%, irrespective of duration; but this was diversified and reduced for the first time in April to 7.5% for loans for not more than 9 years and 7.875% for longer periods. In October these rates were again lowered to 7.375% and 7.75%.

As of 31 December 1972 the balance sheet total amounts to 2.76 thousand million u.a., or 18.4% more than the figure of 2.33 thousand million u.a. shown on 31 December 1971.

On the assets side, ordinary loans outstanding amount to 2.16 thousand million u.a. (against 1.80 thousand million u.a.), in respect of which 1.86 thousand million u.a. (against 1.52 thousand million u.a.) had been effectively paid out. Outstanding loans on mandates guaranteed by the Bank were 92.9 million u.a. Liquid assets amounted to 340.0 million u.a. against 287.6 million u.a. a year earlier.

Among the liabilities the outstanding borrowings are shown at 1.78 thousand million u.a. (against 1.42 thousand million u.a.), while commitments for disbursement in respect of ordinary loans were 298.2 million u.a. (against 280.4 million u.a.).

The current surplus in 1972 reached 22 million u.a. (against 20.5 million u.a.). This was applied to reserves and provisions.

Loans issued

2472. The European Investment Bank has signed a contract for the public issue of a bonded loan in the German capital market for a nominal amount of 150 million DM (41 million u.a.). Introduction of the bonds has been

applied for to the stock exchanges of Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München.

The bonds are offered to the public at par and bear interest at 7% of the nominal amount, payable annually. The loan is for 15 years; and after an initial period of 5 years it is repayable by purchase or drawings in ten annual instalments. Earlier redemption at par is authorised from 1983 onwards.

The product of the loan will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

This is the EIB's twelfth public bond issue in Germany, bringing the total amount of its public issues in Deutschmark to 1 210 million DM. In addition the volume of borrowings privately placed by the Bank amounts to 970 million DM.

Loans granted

Germany

2473. The Bank granted a loan to a counter-value of 70 million DM (20 million u.a.) to Industriekreditbank AG (IKB), Düsseldorf. This is a general loan, the amount of which will be applied by IKB (with the prior consent of the EIB) to finance small and medium-sized industrial ventures in regions of Federal Germany faced by problems of delayed development or in the conversion of their established activities.

This is the second general loan made to IKB. By this form of intervention, the Bank is able to contribute to the financing of a range of small and medium-sized investment projects in pursuance of its role as a promotor of regional development.

2474. The Bank has also made a loan equivalent to 15 million DM (4.3 million u.a.) to Koehring GmbH, Hamburg. The term is for twelve years and the rate of interest 7.75%.

The loan is to finance a factory at Ellerau (Bad Segeberg district) in Schleswig-Holstein, making hydraulic excavators, scrape-dozers, pile-drivers and telescopic cranes. On completion of this factory, the activities of the firm will be transferred from Hamburg to Ellerau.

The fixed investment involved in the project is estimated at 46 million DM (13.1 million u.a.). The new factory is to start operations at the end of 1974.

The completion of this project will help to strengthen the industrial potential of the Bad Segeberg area. It is thus in line with the Bank's work for regional development and conforms, also, to the regional aid programmes of the Federal and Land administrations. Schleswig-Holstein has a comparatively weak economy, and is one of the less developed regions of the Community.

2475. The Bank has made a loan equivalent to 20 million DM (5.7 million u.a.) to Energieversorgung Weser-Ems AG, Oldenburg (Lower Saxony). The loan is for 20 years at a rate of interest 7.75%. It is intended for the extension of the company's natural gas and electricity distribution networks in the north-west region of Lower Saxony, and thus ranks as an important contribution in the field of energy policy.

The cost of the fixed investments involved, and scheduled for completion by the end of this year, has been estimated at 91 million DM (26 million u.a.). The execution of this project will help to create the infrastructure needed for setting up new industry, by providing for regular supplies of energy from a system which allows for the foreseeable increase in demand in com-

ing years. The economic structure of this region is weak by comparison with the rest of Federal Germany, or even with the rest of Lower Saxony; and it also has the benefit of regional aid measures provided by the Federal and Land administrations.

France

2476. The Bank has entered into a loan contract with Crédit National, Paris for an amount of 166.6 million FF (30 million u.a.). This is a general loan, the amount of which will be applied by Crédit National, after prior agreement with the EIB, to financing small and medium-sized industrial ventures, especially in regions suffering from delayed development or from a situation requiring the conversion of their established activities.

The Bank will thus be in a position to contribute to the financing of a range of small and medium-sized investment operations in pursuance of its role in regional development.

Ireland

2477. The first of the Bank's loans in one of the new member countries of the EEC is in respect of a project in Ireland. The Bank has made available the counter-value of 2.8 million Irish pounds (5.7 million u.a.) to Comhlucht Siuicre Eireann Teoranta—CSET (Irish Sugar Company Ltd.,) for a term of 8 years at 7.375% p.a.

The loan is intended for financing modernisation and rationalisation work, to be carried out in the sugar plants of CSET, especially those at Carlow and Mallow (Co. Carlow and Co. Cork respectively). The work is aimed to improve the yield from the plant concerned, making it possible to reduce the duration of the sugar

beet run, and thus to help the Irish sugar industry in remaining competitive in Community conditions.

The total cost of the project aided by EIB is estimated at £ 7.1 million (14.5 million u.a.).

The plants concerned play an important part in the economy, and in providing jobs, around Carlow and Mallow. These are predominantly farm regions; and in boosting their industrial potential, the investments financed comply with the Bank's mission as a promotor of regional development.

Italy

2478. The Bank has made a loan, equivalent to 3 thousand million Italian lire (4.3 million u.a.) to the industrial credit section of Banco di Napoli, for the enlargement of one of the establishments of 'Cantieri Metallurgici Italiani SpA' (Naples) a specialist in the production of tinplate, galvanised sheets and thin sheets. The aim of the project is to enable the firm to deal with the growth in demand for these products, especially on the mainland of Southern Italy. The cost of the fixed investment is currently estimated at 10.3 thousand million Italian lire.

2479. A loan equivalent to 20 thousand million Italian lire (28.8 million u.a.) has been made to SIP (Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico SpA). The bank is thus helping in the finance for a programme of improving the telephone system in Sardinia which is to be carried out in 1972-1975 involving fixed investments of some 50 thousand million lire. The work planned will contribute to improving the telephone service on the island and will enable the number of subscribers to be increased by about 70 000.

Financing Community Activities

Strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament

2480. In compliance with its commitments to Parliament as regards the progressive implementation of an own resources system for the Community—the Commission forwarded to the Council on 8 June a draft amendment to the Treaties.¹ This draft aims firstly at increasing the Parliament's budgetary powers, and secondly at establishing a European Audit Office to supervise the use of the Community's public funds.

Until Parliament takes over complete responsibility for the Community Budget, the Commission is particularly anxious to strengthen Parliament's existing powers in this respect. It therefore proposes a second readings procedure to enable Parliament to give more weight to its Opinions on problems with notable financial repercussions. The Council and the Commission would thus have the opportunity of re-examining their position if necessary whenever this procedure was applied.

The Commission also proposes that the category of expenditure over which Parliament has the final say pursuant to Article 203 should progressively be extended to all expenditure not automatically resulting from previous long-range decisions.

On this same day, the Commission also forwarded to Parliament the memorandum on the practical measures designed to strengthen the latter's supervisory powers and to improve relations between it and the Commission.²

Budgetary Questions

2481. The examination of preliminary drafts of additional budgets Nos 2 and 3 was conti-

nued in June. The Council, at its session of 25 and 26 June, drew up the corresponding draft budgets which, in their broad outlines follow the Commission's proposals. Amended budget No 2 reflects the consequences of Norway's non-accession and contains a number of minor amendments necessitated by adoption of the budget for the 1973 financial year. Amended budget No 3 reflects, where credits are concerned, the first year of the Communities pluri-annual programme on research and teaching.

Moreover, it seems necessary to prepare a preliminary draft for budget No 4 to meet a deficiency of 900 000 u.a. in the 'guarantee' section of the EAGGF.

2482. The Commission requested the transfer of credits from item 98 to item 33 to meet certain expenses incurred pending a decision on the programme and the adoption of amended budget No 3 (Research and Investment expenses). The Parliament gave a favourable opinion on this operation during its plenary session of 6 June 1973 and the Council approved this proposal on 21 May 1973.

2483. In view of the Auditor's Report, the Parliament approved, on 6 June 1973, the ECSC accounts for the 1970 financial year.

ECSC Loans

2484. In June 1973, the Commission secured two loans:

(i) A private loan of 800 000 Luxembourg Frs. representing a counter-value of 16 million u.a. This loan, placed on the international capital market, is for a duration of 15 years at the rate of 7% per annum. It contains a restrictive clause prohibiting the sale to residents in Belgium or in Luxembourg;

¹ See points 1101-1103 and Supplement 9/73 — Bull. EC.

² Points 1201-1210.

Financing Community Activities



(ii) An obligatory loan of 200 million Fr. Frs. representing a counter-value of 36 million u.a. It is represented by 50 million Fr. Frs. in bonds issued at par at the rate of 7%, for a duration of seven years and by 150 million Fr. Frs. in bonds issued at 99.50% at the rate of 7.50% for a duration of 18 years. This loan was also placed on the international capital market.

The admission of both bonds has been requested in the official quotations of the Luxembourg Bourse.

As a result of these operations, the total amount of loans contracted by the ECSC, since the start of its activities is the counter-value of 1 386.8 million u.a. to date.



3RD PART

**INFORMATION
AND SOURCES**

For technical reasons, the notes under this heading relating to the month of June will appear in the next number of the Bulletin.

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

European Parliament

1973-1974 Session

Report of Proceedings from 4 to 6 April 1973

Annex 161, April 1973

Report of Proceedings from 7 to 11 May 1973

Annex 162, May 1973

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday, 7 May 1973

C 37, 4.6.1973

Resolution on the drought in Africa

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on safety glass for use in motor vehicles

Opinion on the proposals for

I. a Directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on radio interference caused by domestic electrical appliances, portable power tools and similar devices

II. a Directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on radio interference caused by fluorescent lighting tubes

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 8 May 1973

C 37, 4.6.1973

Question time

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities :

(i) 25/73 by Mr Normanton: Construction of a Channel tunnel

(ii) 28/73 by Mr Noè: Laying down a Community strategy for the procurement of enriched uranium

(iii) 32/73 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: Relations of the Community with the oil-producing countries

(iv) 33/73 by Mr Bangemann: Export subsidies on the sale of surplus butter to the Soviet Union

(v) 38/73 by Mr Scott-Hopkins: Surplus butter to Russia and surplus sales of commodities

(vi) 34/73 by Mr Jahn: Economic cooperation between the Community and Latin America

(vii) 35/73 by Mr Vredeling: Agreements between manufacturers of electronic equipment in the Community and in Japan

(viii) 37/73 by Mr Springorum: Depletion of coal reserves in Europe

Questions put to the Council of the European Communities:

(i) 29/73 by Mr Schwabe: Abolishing inspection of the green insurance card before the beginning of the main holiday season

(ii) 30/73 by Lord O'Hagan: Setting up a European foundation to improve working and living conditions

(iii) 31/73 by Sir Tufton Beamish: Harmonization of Foreign Policy

(iv) 36/73 by Mr Dewulf: New guidelines on the Community's development cooperation policy

Resolution on the communications from the Commission to the Council on

(a) the progress necessary in Community energy policy, and

(b) energy policy: problems and resources 1975 to 1985

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation establishing a common system applicable to imports of hydrocarbons from third countries

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on oil and gas pipelines which cross frontiers

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on measures to alleviate the effects of hydrocarbon supply difficulties

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on tariff arrangements applicable to goods purchased by travellers in airport shops and on board aircraft, ships, boats or hovercraft operating between two or more Member States

Oral Question No 27/73 with debate by Mr Fellermaier on behalf of the Socialist Group to the Commission of the European Communities: Competition in the car industry

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 9 May 1973
C 37 of 4.6.1973

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on arrangements to enable bonded goods to be processed before being made available for consumption

Resolution on the 6th General Report of the Commission of the European Communities on the activities of the Communities in 1972

Resolution on problems connected with the practical arrangements for the Audit Boards's performance of its duties

Resolution on the economic situation in the Community

Decision on the giving of a discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the European Communities' budget for the financial year 1970 and on the report of the Audit Board (*)

Resolution on the setting up of a Public Accounts Committee

Resolution on the Statement of Accounts of the European Parliament as of 31 December 1970

Oral Question No 3/73 with debate by Mr Jahn and others to the Commission of the European Communities: Information policy of the European Communities

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 10 May 1973
C 37 of 4.6.1973

Resolution on Draft Supplementary Budget No 1 of the Communities for the financial year 1973

Resolution on the Resolution of the Parliamentary Committee of the EEC/East Africa Association adopted at Nairobi on 28 November 1972

Resolution on the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation supplementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on action by Member States concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation supplementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on common rules for the normalization of the accounts of railway undertakings

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on agriculture in mountain areas and in certain other poorer farming areas

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Friday, 11 May 1973
C 37 of 4.6.1973

Opinion on the proposals for:

I. a Regulation on imports of citrus fruit originating in the Republic of Lebanon

II. a Regulation on imports of olive oil originating in the Republic of Lebanon

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation modifying Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation No 121/67/EEC as regards the price recorded for pig carcasses in the Community

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive amending Council Directive of 26 June 1964 on intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation concerning interest on sums paid out of the EAGGF and by way of good aid which are recoverable

Resolution on the emergency assistance to be given by the Community to alleviate the consequences of the drought in Africa

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the treatment to be accorded to imports of a specific quantity of raw sugar originating in the associated African States and Madagascar

Minutes of proceeding of the sitting of Monday, 4 June 1973
C 49, 28.6.1973

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 2829/72 of the Council on the Community quota for the transport of goods by road between Member States

Opinion on the proposal for a Decision on opening negotiations for an agreement between the European Economic Community and third countries concerning the system applicable to international road passenger transport by coach and bus

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type approval of mopeds

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 5 June 1973
C 49, 28.6.1973

Resolution on the improvement of traffic infrastructures across the Alps

Resolution on reform of the world monetary system

Resolution on the Communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on initial measures to establish a common vocational training policy and on the list of priority projects in the vocational training field to be undertaken in 1973

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 6 June 1973
C 49, 28.6.1973

Question time

Questions put to the Council of the European Communities:

(i) 42/73 by Mr Brewis: Cuts in the administrative budgets from 1975

(ii) 45/73 by Mr Dalsager: The recent arrest of Professor Pesmazoglou and his detention by the Greek military police

(iii) 46/73 by Mr Dewulf: Working methods of the Council

(iv) 51/73 by Lord Reay: Relations between the Community and countries referred to in Protocol 22 to the Act of Accession

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities:

(i) 39/73 by Lord O'Hagan: Improved statistics or migrant workers from countries outside the Community

(ii) 40/73 by Sir Tufton Beamish: Sea Fisheries Conservation

(i) 41/73 by Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli: The imprisonment of Professor Pesmazoglou in Greece

(ii) 43/73 by Mr Dich, Harmonization of tax legislation applicable to holding companies

(iii) 44/73 by Mr Noè: The Commission's interest in the INSEAD business school at Fontainebleau

(iv) 49/73 by Mr Russel Johnston: Regional Development Areas

(v) 52/73 by Mr Broeksz: Concentration in the Du sugar market

Resolution on the results of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC—AASM Association

Resolution on the report of the ECSC auditor for the financial year 1970

Opinion on the proposal for a transfer of funds to cover the balance sheet of research and investment expenditure for the financial year 1973 (Annex I to Section (Commission) of the Budget of the European Communities)

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 7 June 1973
C 49, 28.6.1973

Resolution on the estimates of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the financial year 1973

Resolution on an amendment to Rule 37 (1) of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament, concerning the number of vice-chairmen of the committees

Resolution on the amendment of Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive extending the time limit for implementation of the Council Directives of 17 April 1972 on the reform of agricultural structure

Oral Question 53/73 with debate by Mr Fellermaier, on behalf of the Socialist Group, to the Commission of the European Communities: Agricultural surpluses in the Community

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the levies applicable to imports of mature cattle and to meat from such cattle originating in Yugoslavia

Oral Question 26/73 without debate by Mr Normanton to the Commission of the European Communities: Cruelty to live animals

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning fertilizers

Opinion on the proposal on a Regulation fixing for the 1973/74 sugar marketing year the derived intervention prices, the intervention prices for raw beet sugar, the minimum prices for beet, the threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity, the maximum amount of the production levy and the special maximum quota

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation fixing the intervention centres for oilseeds for the 1973/74 marketing year and the derived intervention prices applicable in these centres

Opinion on the proposals for

I. a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for Port wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Portugal

II. a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for Madeira wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Portugal

III. a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for Castel de Setubal wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Portugal

Opinion on the texts of the Supplementary Protocols to the EEC/Tunisia and EEC/Morocco Association

Agreements following the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 1463/70 of 20 July 1970 on the introduction of recording equipment in road transport

Opinion on the proposals for Decisions to set up two research programmes in the field of new technologies and recycling raw materials

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation providing for special measures in respect of colza and rape seed for sowing and adapting in respect of these products the nomenclature given in Regulations 136/66/EEC, (EEC) 2358/71 and (EEC) 950/68

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on a number of agricultural products

Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the Associated African and Malagasy States

Ninth annual meeting, Kinshasa (Zaire)
C 42, 16.6.1973

Minutes of the sitting of Thursday, 29 March 1973
C 42, 16.6.1973

Resolution on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1971 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year

Minutes of the sitting of Friday, 30 March 1973
C 42, 16.6.1973

Minutes of the sitting of Saturday, 31 March 1973
C 42, 16.6.1973

Resolution on the eighth annual report on the activities of the Association Council

Resolution on the memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities on a Community policy for development cooperation

Resolution on coordination of the activities of the 24 partner States of the Association in international organizations for economic cooperation and development, pursuant in particular to Protocol 5 to the Second Yaoundé Convention

Written Question 592/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Creation of an 'Emergency Food Supply Scheme'
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 593/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Hexachlorobenzene in Dutch pigmeat
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 598/72 by Mr Premoli to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Consequences of the policy towards Mediterranean countries
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 602/72 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: New arrangements for the system of aids for coking coal and coke
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 603/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Door-to-door sales
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 608/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Transaction relating to deliveries of flour
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 609/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Date relating to point 2 in Written Question 360/71
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 612/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Withdrawal of proposals and drafts submitted to the Council
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 613/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Cheese made from milk powder in Member States
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 614/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Community reserves
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 616/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Standardization of bills of exchange and promissory notes
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 618/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Anticipated visit of the President of the United States to the Council of the European Communities
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 619/72 by Miss Lulling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: High-ranking officials being made redundant
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 620/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Mass extermination of birds of passage in Italy
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 621/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Obstacles to the trade in motor vehicles in the EEC
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 627/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: State of progress in talks on an Agreement between Algeria and the Community
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 629/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Supply of services to professional organizations operating at Community level
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 630/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Export subsidies for agricultural products
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 633/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Belgian legislation on taxes equivalent in effect to income tax
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 647/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Amendments to proposals from the Commission to the Council on which Parliament has delivered an Opinion
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 648/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Belgian Economic Expansion Act
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 651/72 by Mr Vredeling to Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Sample survey of manpower resources
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 653/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Premiums for slaughtering cows to be paid by the Italian Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 654/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Production of electric lamps
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 660/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Cable television
C 39, 7.6.1972

Written Question 664/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Details of the sums remitted by foreign workers to their country of origin
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 665/72 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Protection of animals during international transit
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 670/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Simplification of intra-Community transit procedure
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 676/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Difficulties facing the cross-frontier supply of groceries to retailers within the Community
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 26/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Ban on exports of books to Belgium
C 39, 7.6.1973

Written Question 227/70 by Mr Schwörer to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Licence contracts in France (Additional reply)
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 268/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Importation into the Federal Republic of Germany of sugar confectionery and sugar grain from the German Democratic Republic (Supplementary reply)
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 249/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Keeping a 'civil register' in the Community countries (Supplementary reply)
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 329/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Italian Bill on the textile industry
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 401/72 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Use of milk powder in foodstuffs
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 406/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Community statistics on milk production and dairy products
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written 423/72 by Mr Oele and Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Policy to curb investment within the framework of Community and United Kingdom regional policy
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 573/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Measures against irregularities which may have financial effects on the EAGGF
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 588/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Monopolies for Thomas-phosphates, alcohol and matches
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 605/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Support arrangements for industrial undertakings engaged in the regeneration of waste oil
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 607/72 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Standardization of postal rates in the enlarged Community
C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 645/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Formation of a 'Trade' directorate in the Commission of the European Communities
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 652/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: New regional subsidy system in France
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 656/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Generalized tariff preferences
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 673/72 by Mr Pêtre to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Closing dates in notices of competition
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 679/72 by Mr Artzinger to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Motor vehicle insurance rates
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 681/72 by Mr Habib-Deloncle to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Industrial and technological policy measures by the Community in the aeronautical sector
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 682/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Functioning of the rennet industry in the Community
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 684/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Outline of coffee imports

Written Question 700/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Violation of human rights in Greece
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 700/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: METEOR project

Written Question 723/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: The soluble coffee trade
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question 728/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Plan for fighting inflation
 C 45, 23.6.1973

Written Question No 405/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Meetings of the Councils of State of the Member States
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 466/72 by Mr Noè to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Distortions in competition between public and private enterprises
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 469/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Recognition of the laissez-passer issued by the Community as a valid travel document
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 478/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Common definition of the concept of 'the origin of goods'
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 480/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Increase in premiums for insurance against fire and industrial risks and taxes levied on the premiums
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 500/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Foot-and-mouth disease in East European countries as a threat to livestock in Western Europe
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 518/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: International livestock transport in Italy
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 526/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: Modifications to proposals from the Commission to the Council, on which Parliament has delivered an Opinion
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 582/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Prices of agricultural land in England
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 587/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Failure to implement the provisions of Article 93 (3) of the Treaty arising from the application of support measures in the Federal Republic of Germany to improve the liquidities of agricultural undertakings
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 595/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Formal infringement of Community rules
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 597/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Presence of hexachlorophene in a large number of cosmetics and baby products
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 604/72 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: Precarious situation of certain refugees
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 637/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Application of VAT to amateur photography and cinema equipment
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 638/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Exchanges of 'au pair' girls in the Europe of the Nine
 C 47, 26.6.1973

Written Question 639/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Extending the competence of the Court of Justice
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L 164, 21.6.1973

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L 164, 21.6.1973

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L 164, 21.6.1973

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L 164, 21.6.1973

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L 165, 21.6.1973

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L 165, 21.6.1973

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L 165, 21.6.1973

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L 175, 29.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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L 176, 30.6.1973

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73/120/EEC:

Commission Opinion of 13 April 1973 addressed to the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on the Draft Regulation of the Grand Duchy implementing Regulation 117/66/EEC and Regulation (EEC) 1016/68
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73/121/EEC:

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73/122/EEC:

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73/123/EEC:

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73/135/EEC:

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73/138/ECSC, EEC, Euratom:

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73/139/EEC:

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L 153, 9.6.1973

73/144/EEC:

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73/154/EEC:

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73/151/EEC:

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73/152/ECSC:

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73/153/EEC:

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L 153, 9.6.1973

73/134/EEC:

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L 153, 9.6.1973

European Development Fund⁽¹⁾

Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (FED)
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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.

Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 1083
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Avis d'appel d'offres 1096 de la République du Dahomey (Société nationale pour le développement rural — Sonader), pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED
C 45, 23.6.1973

Avis d'appel d'offres 1097 de la République française, territoire des Comores, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED
C 45, 23.6.1973

Avis d'appel d'offres 1098 de la République du Sénégal (Office national de coopération et d'assistance pour le développement — ONCAD), pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED
C 45, 23.6.1973

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 1090 de la République malgache (Centrale d'équipement agricole et de modernisation du paysannat — CEAMP)
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Information 20 sur un appel d'offres de la République centrafricaine concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED
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Information 21 sur un appel d'offres de la République du Dahomey concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED
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L 158, 15.6.1973

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L 162, 19.6.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

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L 163, 20.6.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

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L 165, 22.6.1973

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L 166, 23.6.1973

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C 43, 18.6.1973

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Published list for the application of Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1769/72 of 26 July 1972 setting out the accompanying documents and relating to the obligations of producers and merchants, with the exception of retailers, in the wine sector
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Notice of termination of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidies investigation into urea from Yugoslavia
C 51, 30.6.1973

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C 51, 30.6.1973

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C 51, 30.6.1973

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C 51, 30.6.1973

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C 38, 5.6.1973

Amendment of the Notice of standing invitation to tender of the intervention agencies: FIRS, EVSt-Z, AIMA, HPA, OBEA, EF.D, ISIA, IBAP for the mobilization of sugar to be supplied to UNRWA under Community food aid actions
C 38, 5.6.1973

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C 38, 5.6.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the delivery fob of common wheat pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 1488/73 of 4 June 1973
C 38, 5.6.1973

VIII European Communities Prize
C 40, 9.6.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the supply of maize pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 1536/73 of 8 June 1973
C 40, 9.6.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the loading, transport and delivery cif of common wheat pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 1534/73 of 8 June 1973
C 41, 15.6.1973

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C 41, 15.6.1973

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C 50, 29.6.1973

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C 51, 30.6.1973

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C 51, 30.6.1973

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C 51, 30.6.1973

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C 36, 1.6.1973

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C 36, 1.6.1973

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C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 8/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Bundesfinanzhof dated 23 January 1973 in the case pending before that court between Hauptzollamt Bremerhaven and Massey-Ferguson GmbH
C 36, 1.6.1973

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C 36, 1.6.1973

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C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 11/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Hessisches Finanzgericht dated 5 February 1973 in the case of Getreide-Import GmbH v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel
C 36, 1.6.1973

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C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 13/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Cour de Cassation of Paris, dated 1 February 1973, in the case of Société Anciens Etablissements D. Angenieux Fils aîné, of Saint-Etienne (Loire) and others v. Willy Hakenberg, of Paris
C 36, 1.6.1973

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C 36, 1.6.1973

Cases 15/73 to 22/73 and 24/73 to 27/73: Actions brought on 27 February by Mesdames Kortner-Schots; Moreau-De Tavernier; Besse-Sarens; Bensedoun-Goovaerts; Pion-Lefebvre; Meyer-Hancq; Daerden-Van Den Driessche; De Cuyper-Masset; Muller-De Blander; Burkschat-Pourceau; Szrifgiser-Goeminne and Silberschlag-De Thier against the Council of the European Communities
C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 23/73: Action brought on 27 February 1973 by Madame Gisella Milanese-De Moor against the Council of the European Communities
C 36, 1.6.1973

Cases 28/73 to 32/73: Actions brought on 27 February 1973 by Mesdames Debattice, née Jadatz; Houet-Le Creff; Debois, née Wiedicke; Van Nuffel-Antonini and Léonard-Agazzi against the Commission of the European Communities
C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 33/73: Action brought on 27 February 1973 by Madame Stefanutti-Chandelle against (1) the Council of the European Communities and (2) the European Parliament
C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 34/73: Application for injunction made by the Tribunale di Trieste in the case: Variola Bros. S.p.A. v. Administration of Finances
C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 35/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Bundessozialgericht dated 20 October 1972, in the case: Ludwig Kunz v. Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte
C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 36/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Raad Van State of the Netherlands dated 28 February 1973, in the case: N.V. Netherlands Railways v. Minister of Transport and Waterways
C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 37/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Arbeidsrechtbank of Antwerp (11th Chamber) dated 23 February 1973 in the case of Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders v. N.V. Indiamex C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 38/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Arbeidsrechtbank of Antwerp, dated 23 February 1973, in the case of Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders v. (1) de Feitelijke Vereniging De Belder and (2) its member (a) Joris W. L. De Belder and (b) Robert De Belder C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 39/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Oberverwaltungsgericht für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen dated 19 February 1973 in the case: Rewe-Zentralfinanze GmbH v. the Director of the Landwirtschaftskammer Westfalen-Lippe as representative of the Land C 36, 1.6.1973

Case 40/73: Action brought on 12 March 1973 by Coöperatieve Vereniging 'Suiker Unie' UA Rotterdam against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 41/73: Action brought on 12 March 1973 by Société Anonyme Générale Sucrière de Paris against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 42/73: Action brought on 14 March 1973 by Naamloze Vennootschap Centrale Suiker Maatschappij, Amsterdam against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 43/73: Action brought on 14 March 1973 by Société des Raffineries & Sucreries SAY Société Anonyme, subject to French law, against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 44/73: Action brought on 14 March 1973 by Société F. Beghin against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 45/73: Action brought on 15 March 1973 by the Zuccherificio del Volano SpA against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 46/73: Action brought on 15 March 1973 by the Società Agricola Industriale Emiliana — AIE against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 47/73: Action brought on 15 March 1973 by Société Anonyme Raffinerie Tirlemontoise, Brussels against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 48/73: Action brought on 15 March 1973 by Sucres et Denrees Société Anonyme against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 49/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Finanzgericht Hamburg dated 22 February 1973, in the case Firma Herbert Fleischer V. Hauptzollamt Flensburg C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 50/73: Action brought on 19 March 1973 by the Italian Law Society SADAM against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 51/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Centrale Raad Van Beroep of Antwerp, dated 8 March 1973 in the case of the Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank v. B. Smieja C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 52/73: Action brought on 19 March 1973 by Madame Maria Gobin-Hunze against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 53/73: Action brought on 19 March 1973 by Madame Anna-Maria Rainaldi-Behr against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 54/73: Action brought on 20 March 1973 by Süddeutschen Zucker-Aktiengesellschaft against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 55/73: Action brought on 20 March 1973 by Südzucker-Verkauf GmbH against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 56/73: Action brought on 20 March 1973 by the firm Pfeifer & Langen against the Commission of the European Communities C 45, 23.6.1973

Cases 57/73 to 71/73 and 73/73, to 94/73, 96/73 and 98/73 to 104/73: Action brought on 20 March 1973 by Mesdames Scheffler-Pilons, François-Gerster, Decoster-Berthelin, Thielemans-Pauscin, Verschuere-Della Chiaie, Goldszajn-Wagner, Weber-Kuehnle, Maes-Dumpelmann, Guiot-Tingaud, Fleury-Callam, Laloux-

Herrmann, Zalinsky-Potemkine, Francq-Knuver, Declerck-Van Den Reek, Van Hamme-Willems, Cludts-Detillon, Theisen-Loewen, Rauchs-Meny, Kobor-Sonne, Lehnertz-Neyt, Souris-Hornemann, Diton-Kirwald, Corbiau-Marchello, Duchesne-Labayie, Dumonceau-Drieux, Bechet-Wilkler, Debaise-Degli Esposti, Fornasier-Simon, Vander Velde-Feller, Cosyns-Crosetto, Steels-Wilsing, Stiens-Frenzel, Wolteche-Valle, Durdurez-Cadringer, Decock-Fischer, Stern-Schmitt, Herde-Jaeger, Thilges-Porte, Swartenbroeckx-Weber, Vanden Avont-Ziepries, Despice-Tourolle, Wautrequin-Trafojer, Delacroix-Glania, Nauwelaerts-Schedlitz, Schoentgen-Wingenter against the Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 72/73: Action brought on 20 March 1973 by Madame Ingebord Joppart-Kluwig against the Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Cases 95/73 and 97/73: Action brought on 20 March 1973 by Mesdames Yvette Moes-Bouchaud and Eliane Hagen-Van Liefferinge against the Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Cases 105/73, 106/73, 108/73 and 109/73: Actions brought on 20 March 1973 by Mesdames Magda Ewen-Buonocore, Stefanie Del Bon-Weber, Ingrid Terrens-Fellinger and Argia Bidoli-Scarsini against the European Parliament
C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 107/73: Action brought on 20 March 1973 by Madame Helene M. Moulin against the European Parliament
C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 110/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Cour de Cassation of Paris, of 22 February 1973, in the case of Gerd Fiege v. Caisse Regionale d'Assurance Maladie de Strasbourg
C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 111/73: Action brought on 22 March 1973 by the society Cavarzere Produzioni Industriali by Italian law against the Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 112/73: Action brought on 22 March 1973 by Madame Anna Maria Campogrande against the Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 113/73: Action brought on 23 March 1973 by 'Societa Italiana per l'Industria degli Zuccheri' on the basis of Italian Law against the Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Case 114/73: Action brought on 23 March 1973 by 'Societa Eridania Zuccherifici Nazionali' on the basis of Italian law against the Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Judgments

Judgement of the Court dated 6 December 1972 in Case 18/70: X., acting both in her own name and as legal guardian of her minor children, widow of Y, deceased official of the Council of the European Communities, v. Council of the European Communities
C 36, 1.6.1973

Judgment of the Court dated 14 December 1972 in Case 29/72 (request for a preliminary ruling, referred by the President of the Tribunale di Trento): S.p.A. Marimex v. Financial Administration of the Italian State
C 36, 1.6.1973

Judgment of the Court dated 14 December 1972 in Case 38/72 (request for a preliminary ruling referred by the Finanzgericht Rheinland-Pfalz): Firma Arend van de Poll KG v. Hauptzollamt Trier
C 36, 1.6.1973

Judgment of the Court of 11 January 1973 in Case 13/72: Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands v. Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Judgment of the Court of 6 February 1973 in Case 48/72 (request for a preliminary ruling referred by the Tribunal de Commerce de Liege): SA Brasserie de Haecht v. Wilkin-Janssen
C 45, 23.6.1973

Orders

Order of the President of the Court of 14 March 1973 in Joined Cases 6 and 7/73 R: Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano SpA and Commercial Solvents Corporation v. Commission of the European Communities
C 45, 23.6.1973

Recently published

5778 — Regional statistics — Year of reference 1970, or nearest year to 1970 1972 — 209 pages (d/e/f/i/n) - Yearbook FB 200.—

The 1972 edition of the yearbook of regional statistics of the Statistical Office of the European Communities contains most of the series published in the 1971 edition. In addition, new series are introduced, particularly as regards industry (employment, cost of manpower, investment in fixed assets), standards of living and the Community's financial participation in investment.

From 1973 onwards, the realization of the programme defined by the Statistical Office and the Statistical Institutes of the member countries should make it possible to increase considerably the information available at the regional level: the principal aggregates of economic accounting values, added gross formation of fixed capital, final consumption by households, available income, etc.—should be established in conformity with the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (SEC).

The sources for the statistics presented in the yearbook of regional statistics, as well as the definitions, are stated at the head of each of the chapters which make up the body of the publication.

Chronological series (1960-1970) are established for certain essential statistics of population, unemployment and economic accounting.

5973 — Industrial statistics series — No 4

1972 — 107 pages (d/f/i/n) FB 125.—; FF 14.—

5974 — Industrial statistics series — Yearbook 1972

1972 — 149 pages (d/f/i/n) FB 200.—; FF 22.50

The industrial production indices contained in the first part of each of these two bulletins are published on the basis 1963 = 100. The indices concerning the 6 EEC-countries are partly calculated on this basis and notified by the Member States themselves and partly converted by the SOEC. The weighting of national indices according to community indices is based on the gross value at factor cost in 1965. The second part deals with production in physical units of about 500 products. Germany's production indices cover the federal area and West Berlin whereas data on Germany's production in physical units covers West Berlin's production only from 1964.

8377 — Study — Social policy series No 22 — Information on incomes and savings in the Community countries

1973 — 43 pages (d,f,i,n) FB 100.—

This study, which is a synthesis of five reports on individual Community countries, is in two parts. The first deals with information available on incomes and contains first of all a concise analysis of the distribution process in order to pinpoint the various stages at which incomes can be recorded. After this the principal obstacles to good information on incomes are examined and finally, the various methods by which income statistics are compiled are outlined in the light of experience acquired in the various countries. This section is rounded off with a table showing the main items of information available in each country, and an attempt is made to assess this information in relation to the ideal requirements for good information on incomes.

The second part, dealing with information on savings, is extremely brief: theoretical and methodological reflections are barely touched on and only one of the Community countries has statistics on how savings are broken down. These again are at least incomplete, if not fragmentary.

Although the work of the group of experts was completed in 1969 so that some of the figures quoted may seem rather old, this report is still of value since its objective was not to assess and compare figures but to identify statistical omissions which in the majority of cases have not as yet been remedied.

Grants for Research into European Integration

The Commission of the European Communities awards research grants to encourage the study of various aspects of European integration.¹

The grants are available to young postgraduate research students, or assistants and junior lecturers at institutes for European studies, research institutes or universities, who are studying European integration either individually or as a team.

The value of individual grants is determined by the nature of the research and the time required for completion, the maximum grant being Bfrs 120.000. Grants are not renewable.

Applications should reach the Directorate-General for Press and Information, Commission of the European Communities, Rue de la Loi 200, 1040 Brussels, before 15 September. They must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, documentary evidence or photocopies of university qualifications, a letter of introduction from the relevant academic authorities, an outline of the research to be undertaken, an estimate of the expenditure involved and a time-table for the research work. None of these papers will be returned.

The grant is paid in two installments, the first when research begins and the second when the recipient has given evidence of the satisfactory progress of the work in a detailed report.

If the work programme supplied in accordance with paragraph 4 necessitates a stay in Brussels or Luxembourg, the Commission may accord the recipient all necessary facilities to enable him to establish direct contact with the departments concerned with the field of research chosen and gain access to documentation. The cost of a stay in Brussels or Luxembourg must however be included in the estimated figure for the total cost of the research.

Applicants for grants must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities, or of a State having diplomatic relations with the European Communities. Employees of the institutions of the European Communities and their spouses and children may not apply.

The study must be written in one of the languages of the European Communities. Two copies of the typewritten text must be submitted not later than two months after the period covered by the grant expires.

The Commission of the European Communities may be prepared to contribute not more than Bfrs 25 000 to the cost of publishing the study.

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¹ A list of suggested themes may be obtained from the University Information Division of the Commission of the European Communities, Berlaymont 2/71, 200, rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, or from any of the Press and Information Offices listed below:

Bonn: Zittelmannstraße 22, 53 Bonn

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Dublin: 41 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2

Geneva: rue de Vermont, 37-39, 1202 Genève

London: 23 Chesham Street, London S.W.1

Luxembourg: Centre européen, Kirchberg, Luxembourg

Paris: 61, rue des Belles-Feuilles, 75782 Cedex 16 Paris

Rome: Via Poli, 29, 00187 Roma

The Hague: Alexander Gogelweg, 22, Den Haag

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