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Secretariat of the Commission
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PART ONE

Features and documents

I. MONETARY EVENTS

Statement by Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission to the European Parliament (4 July 1972)

"Monetary problems are once more in the limelight. Once again we are playing at forecasts and predictions. The computation, and if I may say so, cerebration season is in full swing. But when facts are complex and ideas are muddled, we must try and get to the crux of the argument. In appraising the situation now, I feel that we have to distinguish between three separate problems, namely, the pound sterling, inter-Community exchange relations and the dollar.

After massive speculation against the pound, the British Government on 23 June decided as a temporary measure to let its currency float. So Great Britain for the time being cannot honour the commitments she made under the Washington Agreements and the Community monetary arrangements.

I shall not dwell on the causes behind this situation. The internal problems of the British economy, arguments in Britain over changing the parity of the pound, misgivings expressed in many British circles over Britain's ability to share in the Community monetary Agreements could do nothing but excite speculation. The force of the speculative gale which blew up in a few days is proportionate to the role of the London market in international financial dealings.

Thus the current crisis over the pound is not altogether a surprise; the fire was smouldering under the embers. The crisis shows that one cannot ignore or evade Great Britain's economic, monetary or financial problems and that solving them will require the smooth running and sound development of the enlarged Community.

The Community has sympathetically acknowledged the decisions which Britain has been obliged to take. What matters now is for the United Kingdom to be able to join the Community in January next with her exchange position standardized in relation to her partners. She will then have to find among the Member States the help to allow her to get over her difficulties.

The question arose immediately after the British lapse as to what attitude her partners would adopt. Ireland, monetarily bound to the United Kingdom, could only fall in with the British position. Denmark, up against balance of payment problems, temporarily withdrew from the Basle Agreement while respecting her Washington commitments. Norway maintained all her commitments.

What did the founder members of the Six intend to do? As you know, they decided in Luxembourg to respect the Washington Agreement on exchange rates and keep up the monetary arrangements made last March within the Community.

Italy had a special problem. Floating the pound exposed the Italian Lira to bearish speculation and heavy capital outflow. The Italian picture in contrast to the British could not justify floating the Lira. The Italian economy is certainly going through a difficult and unsure period. But Italy's balance of payments is in surplus, reserves are plentiful and her export prices have up to now developed more happily than those of her partners.

The Italian authorities, resolving to take all necessary steps to stem the outflow of capital and defend the Lira, asked for the intervention system on the exchange market to be temporarily waived, meaning that the Bank of Italy would be authorized for a specified time to intervene in dollars and not Community currency so as to keep the Lira within what is called the "Community crawling peg" by respecting the 2.25% margin.

The waiver was granted since it lies within the span of Community arrangements. Working closely with the other Central Banks in the Community, the Bank of Italy will take care to prevent an excessive flow of dollars into its partners' tills.

All those who just before the Luxembourg meeting were predicting that the Community Agreements, that the "Community crawling peg", would perish, immediately indicted the frailty of the Council's decisions, as if these people could only rejoice over setbacks and disasters. What a hue and cry there would have been if a week ago the Community Agreements had been suspended?

Comparing the moderate handicaps suffered under the temporary waiver granted to Italy with the economic problems which would have arisen if we had let go of the 2.25% margin, the solution taken can only be applauded. The waiver granted to Italy is merely the result of an actual situation where the gold of the Central Banks is now frozen and cannot perform its role as the international means of settlement.

Does this mean that other problems will not arise in future? I would be the last to say so. But nobody ever thought that the Community's monetary organization would be created by magic. The mechanism of the Basle Agreements was carefully thought out. They can work between the Six but only if Member States are prepared to defend them through close solidarity.

People will never tire of saying that speculation is so often a winning game, even if it does not have to be, because it senses the bastions against it are

going to crack. Speculation is anything but irrational. Why should it be robbed of a profit if there is any chance of making one? Why believe that an Agreement is solid if it is known that at the first blow the Agreement will be jeopardized and if it is seen that the partners themselves do not believe it will last?

In Luxembourg the Six Member States proved that they would not go back on their decisions of three months earlier. The future will depend on their showing such determination.

What I have just said about the inter-Community Agreements applies equally to the Washington commitments; namely, to the dollar problem. In December 1971, six months ago, a new exchange rate structure was set up between the main powers of the western world. Everyone knew then that it would not be easy to defend these rates and that, if need be, the dollar would have to be supported. Indeed, the USA's balance of payments cannot be redressed overnight and furthermore no one has yet succeeded in throttling the movement of speculative capital.

The Washington Agreements were made to put an end to a situation by then untenable. I know. I went through it. The countries which had let their currency float were getting more and more concerned at seeing their rate of exchange appreciate against the dollar. Countries which had brought in controls found themselves constantly obliged to tighten them. All of them had come to realize that it was crucial to set up and maintain a stable structure of realistic exchange rates which could be systematically adjusted.

Do we now really wish to abandon the still delicate monetary system which we have laboured to repair? Is it so impossible to support the exchange rates determined last December if we fully exploit the wider fluctuation margin with regard to the dollar, if we manage the interest rates and use the various devices for curbing the influx of speculative capital and improving the internal liquidity of our economies? This is not a matter of dogma or theology but simply a case of practical common sense.

Some people wonder whether this would be an adequate means to cope with a fresh crisis sparking off a dollar explosion in the Community. Here and there the idea of joint floating of Community currencies is cropping up. This is hailed both as the recipe for stopping the accumulation of dollars and as a catalyst for monetary standardization in Europe.

To appraise it as a solution, its meaning and application terms must be clarified. There is no greater danger than to bandy technical formulae about whose economic consequences may be all-important for each of us and the Community as a whole. To float, that is, to stop buying dollars, means in the current state of the international monetary system accepting a new revaluation for some Community currencies and, in relation to the dollar, for all of them.

So the first question that comes up is this. Are the Community countries prepared to accept a revaluation on top of that which they agreed to last December? One could reply that it depends on the size of the revaluation, whether it is to be slight or ample. A slight one would be acceptable but not a heavy one, etc. No one knows what to think.

Anyway, recent experience shows that when you start to float, you can see what is behind you but not what is in front. I remember that when I made these remarks in May 1971 they told me that the floating Deutschmark would not appreciate more than 5%. We all know what happened in six months.

Since supporters of floating press for the mutual floating of Community currencies, another question arises. Can the Six, or the Ten, held together by stable and realistic exchange rates, all stand the same revaluation rate against the dollar?

Granting this to be the case, a third question follows. Some Community countries, for obvious economic and social reasons, cannot risk an overstrong appreciation of their currency not merely against the dollar alone, but against all countries using the dollar, that is, the enormous dollar area. Is the Community therefore prepared to manage a joint and controlled fluctuation?

This means that controlled fluctuation should entail concerted interventions by our Central Banks on the dollar which implies setting up massive strategic funds capable of breaking speculation, plus an effective Community weapon against the influx of speculative capital.

Fourth and last question: if, as is sometimes claimed, the dollar should strongly depreciate, is the Community prepared to protect its competitive capacity by bringing in countervailing taxation on exchange? This is advocated and logically by the supporters of floating, but I would ask you to weigh up the implications and the consequences.

These are the four basic questions which must be answered before one can accurately appraise the scope and effectiveness of a formula for mutual floating.

Personally, I do not rule out a priori that, if events leave no other way out, we shall have to resort to joint fluctuation of Community currencies. Technically, I have no fault to find with this formula. But I am far from considering it the panacea and in any case I want to stress the fact that such a formula has no chance of success unless it means a controlled fluctuation and unless the necessary means of action are united. Otherwise, we may well see a free-for-all with highly uncomfortable economic, political and psychological results. Monetary standardization in Europe would in no way be advanced. Far from it, for all the effort towards it up to now would probably come to nothing.

These then are the three problems which I wanted to outline, the pound, inter-Community relations and the Washington Agreements or the dollar.

In the coming weeks and months, we will have to live dangerously on the monetary front, meaning that we must keep calm.

As I have been constantly saying in Parliament during recent years, in economic and monetary affairs we must never give way to illusions, never scamp the problems and never rush forward with words and no deeds.

My conclusion is quite clear. It is vital for the Community to safeguard the structure of the currency exchange rates set up last December in Washington and to see that we do not backslide into monetary and commercial anarchy which would damage our economies.

Moreover, it is crucial for the Community to maintain and reinforce the monetary Agreements within the Six. These Agreements allow the Common Market to run smoothly. They help us to deal with international monetary problems and they promote the chances of the Economic and Monetary Union. Undoubtedly, this is the surest way of ensuring a unified Community today and tomorrow”.

II. LOOKING TO THE "SUMMIT" OF TEN

After the Summit Conference in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, the Member States' Heads of State or Government had assigned the Foreign Ministers to "investigate the best way of making progress in unifying policies in view of the enlargement". The Report made after this decision and adopted in its final form by the Foreign Ministers of the Six on 27 October 1970 recommends that if the circumstances and matters to be dealt with justify it, the six-monthly meeting of Ministers could be replaced by a Conference of Heads of State or Government.

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The monetary events of May 1971 having compromised the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union decided only a few weeks earlier by the Council and Member States' Government representatives,¹ the European Parliament took the initiative in asking for a new Summit to be convened. During Parliament's debate on monetary problems in the May 1971 session, Mr Oele, Mr Broeks, Mr Ramaekers, Mr Spénale and Mr Vredeling had submitted a Resolution proposal aimed at "organizing a Summit Conference of Heads of Government of the Six Member States which would help to overcome the current difficulties".

In the Resolution adopted during the following session in June 1971,² Parliament "invites the Council of Ministers to initiate talks between Member States' Governments and including the Commission and Parliament to set up, after careful preparation and with the enlargement in mind, a Conference of Heads of State or Government. The mission of the Conference is to define the objectives of a united Europe, settle the outstanding issues, especially those still blocking the Economic and Monetary Union and obstructing the goals of the Third Programme of Medium-Term Economic Policy, and thirdly to strike a more democratic institutional balance".

As Mr Scarascia Mugnozza pointed out, when he was Chairman of the European Parliament Political Committee, the Summit "must not prejudice the situation before the Community's enlargement. Its task will be to solve the problems of the Economic and Monetary Union, if they have not been cleared up already, to recommend objectives for Europe in view of the enlargement, and strike a more democratic balance between the institutions".

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In August 1971 after the United States Government's decision to suspend gold convertibility, the French Government announced the intention of the President

¹ Resolution by the Council and Member States' Government representatives on the achievement by stages of the Economic and Monetary Union in the Community. EC Bulletin 4-1971, Part 1, Chap. I.

² OJ C 66 of 1 July 1971.

of the Republic to suggest "to the government leaders of the Community and the countries preparing to join, that advance discussions be organized pending a meeting at their level".¹

The day after this announcement, the President of the Commission, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, made the following statement at the start of the Council session of 19 August 1971:

"The problems which the European Community must face in the near future in making a constructive contribution to improving, on a new basis, world economic relations, can certainly not be completely solved today, at that meeting. The task before us is not an appendix to today's limited debate. We have to overhaul the economic structure which has ruled for the past twenty-five years over the relationships of almost all the countries of the world. From this widespread transaction a new reality must emerge. Our contribution and the defence of our interests as Europeans will depend on the degree of solidarity and unity which we can prove.

The Commission therefore fully endorses Mr Pompidou's move when he proposed to call, after careful preparation, a new Summit Conference of government leaders of the expanding Community. Only top-level political decisions will enable us to tackle our task properly, considering the multiple complications in the new situation following the measures announced by President Nixon".

Afterwards, on 10 September 1971, President Malfatti, on behalf of the Commission, sent a letter to the Heads of State or Government, drawing their attention to the serious risks for the Community in the monetary crisis.

In the letter, the Commission "considers it its duty to attend to this situation which may have an unhappy outcome both for our Community's future and for preserving the Community's present assets. For the first time in Community history, we are facing not merely a halt in the march on our objectives but a likely reversal of the trend and the possible deterioration of our Community. Obviously then the answers which we can find to our present difficulties will affect our chances of protecting equitably and systematically our Community interests which can henceforth be identified as our national interests. They will affect our scope for helping effectively to mould a new and more finely balanced form for international relations and will colour our chances of ensuring the smooth functioning of all that we have constructed over the last years. It may take a long time to resolve this complicated crisis. Nevertheless

¹ Communiqué published on 18 August 1971.

the time allowed to safeguard our house and work out a strategy which, under the new circumstances, will enable us to move forward in a Community spirit, is in fact extremely short.

Facing the need to tackle the immediate problems and confronted by disparate short-term economic situations, our greatest danger is in policies developed on exclusively national lines, diverging from and contrary to Community objectives. If we do not do our utmost to arrest this trend immediately, we shall deny the very reason for being of our Community.

Moreover, we must keep in mind that prolonging the present situation threatens to have a negative effect on the reality of the Community and on our proposed objectives for development. The basic vehicle of Community development; namely: the Economic and Monetary Union, is now held up. The opening moves which were to be made on the monetary front are now not feasible. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether the scheduled progress can be made in coordinating short-term and medium-term economic policies, in fiscal harmonization, in creating a single capital market and in regional policy.

The smooth running of the common agricultural market is already hampered by the existence of four different exchange systems within the Community. It is therefore getting very complicated to fix new prices for agricultural produce and get a new policy for structures underway.

On the commercial policy front with monetary policies still at cross-purposes the promotion of inter-Community trade is precarious. It is also likely that to iron out the difficulties due to the American measures on freedom of exchange, Member States will bring in national measures which might heighten the existing disparities in their policies of aid for export.

Tomorrow we could find ourselves not with just one more opportunity lost for moving further towards the construction of Europe, but facing a situation which as altered and vitiated all we have accomplished.

In the present state of affairs, the Commission feels that concurrently with the Council's coming discussions on the impact of the American moves, the Community institutions must consider everything that can be done to strengthen our Community. Working from the aims and decisions of the Summit at The Hague and guided by recent experience, these considerations should lead to preparing a more effective programme, a more realistic timetable and resources more closely geared to today's needs in strengthening the Community both in its institutions and its activities.

Obviously well prepared decisions taken at top political level will allow us to take effective action. So on behalf of the Commission, I have already stated at the Council meeting of 19 August that we support the intention of Mr Pompidou of calling together the political leaders of the Member States and the incoming countries.

In this context, the Commission will make any helpful suggestions. Carrying out the decisions taken will have to be done by combining all the political and democratic power of our countries".

This move by the Commission was warmly welcomed by the governments and the idea of holding a European Summit embracing both the Six and the four applicant Members was also supported by the British Prime Minister, Mr Heath, speaking in Zurich on the 25th anniversary of Winston Churchill's speech.

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During a press conference on 23 September 1971, President Pompidou talking about monetary problems, said about the Summit Conference: "What we need is to foster boldly economic concertation between partners so that Community currencies are not just at a certain rate relative to outside, but so that they are linked to each other by fixed and stable rates based on healthy, balanced economies. It is quite normal for those who are trailing to try and catch up and for those who are ahead to try and steady down. But unity should be the aim. It is a long way off and it is complicated but it is not beyond us. The whole matter can be the subject of a Summit Conference of the enlarged Community, as I suggested on 18 August, provided that it is very carefully prepared and well timed. Here I agree completely with Chancellor Brandt. Summit Conferences are not for swapping declarations of intent but for taking decisions".

Preparation for the Summit Conference of political leaders came up at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Six, held in Rome on 5 November 1971.

The Conference had received a note from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the basic guidelines for the Summit. Mr Harmel had stressed the need for such a meeting just when the expanding Community had to define its action regarding the outside world and had to deal with monetary difficulties. The Belgian Minister felt that the agenda should include:

- (a) A fresh impetus to the Economic and Monetary Union,
- (b) Laying down a Community programme regarding the developing countries,

- (c) A constructive definition of EEC-USA relations,
- (d) Adoption of a common policy towards the European Conference on Security and Cooperation (CSCE),
- (e) The future of the European institutions not deriving from the Rome and Paris Treaties (Council of Europe, Union of Western Europe, etc.),
- (f) Institutional issues in the enlarged Community. As to the date, Mr Harmel suggested March 1972 and for the place he proposed Luxembourg since this country was now bearing the "rotating" presidency of the Council of the European Community.

In a statement given to Mr Moro during this Conference by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, the Commission, noting that problems of a political nature were threatening the Community, pointed out that the Summit should be held "as soon as possible in 1972", as soon as the decisions had been made, which would restore monetary order in the Community. The President of the Commission said that the guidelines the Commission wished to see (on Economic and Monetary Union, the Community's world position, strengthening of institutions) seemed much akin to those envisaged by the Member States. The Foreign Ministers agreed that the Commission should share in the Summit proceedings, on matters under its jurisdiction and should be involved in the preparatory work on same. The statement issued to the press after the conference said: "Ministers discussed a future Conference of Heads of State and Government and hoped it would be convened during 1972, as early as possible and after it has been fully prepared in relation to the Community's development goals. One must also consider the Economic and Monetary Union and definition of the prospects before the Community both on the plane of internal organization and external relations and responsibilities".

During an informatory meeting the following day, the representatives of the four applicant countries were advised of the debates and invited to share in the Summit. The applicant countries agreed to holding the Conference and to its aims. Some of them, however, expressed the wish to share in a conference when the enlargement had been accomplished and in any case to take part in preparing it. The Six acknowledged their wishes.

After this meeting of Ministers, the Chairman, Mr Moro, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent the following message to the Commission on 20 December 1971: "During the political discussion between the Six Foreign Ministers of the Community on 5 November 1971 in Rome, it was agreed that the EEC Commission should be associated with the proposed Summit and its preparation on the same terms that it was associated with the Summit Conference at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969".

On 8 February 1971 when presenting to Parliament the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the Community for 1971 and the Commission's Action Programme for 1972, President Malfatti devoted much of his review to the Summit Conference: "The Summit will allow us to lay down the main lines for strengthening the institutions which the Community of Ten will have to follow. The exceptional period which we are passing through demands top-level proof of political resolve.

I think that the Summit must in no way replace the Community institutions. On the basis of the major options now facing us, it must provide the necessary guidelines and a medium-term policy which can be carried out by the Community institutions. The three major issues which the Summit must tackle are: a bolder advance on Economic and Monetary Union and the common policies, the Community's role in the world *vis-à-vis* the East, the West and the developing countries, and strengthening the institutions in the enlarged Community.

As I have said on another occasion, the Commission intends to make a maximum contribution to the Summit preparation...

Regarding the Problems on the agenda, I should like to make it quite clear that decisions on the Commission's proposals for the new boost to the Economic and Monetary Union must be brought in before the Summit... The Summit will have to define the institutional framework which will allow us to move swiftly and surely towards Economic and Monetary Union. I have already told your Political Committee a few days ago that the Commission is now studying the contribution it intends to make to prepare for the Summit. The Commission is inspired by the concern to maintain and strengthen the originality and balance of the institutions since we are convinced that if the institutions cannot advance the construction of Europe without political resolve by the Member States, this resolve will not yield practical results without adequate Community institutions. I can assure you that the work we are doing on these basic problems is already well advanced.

So this is the dual task facing us in this year of transition and deliberation: to create the conditions allowing the Summit of Heads of State and Government to give the enlarged Community a programme and a strengthened institutional framework".

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In his first press conference as President of the Commission, Mr Mansholt stressed the value of the Summit which will be the highlight of his nine

months Presidency . The Heads of State or Government are vested with limitless "institutional powers" allowing them to lay down the guidelines for the unification of Europe. "We must think about the issues over which the Treaty of Rome did not in practice work without friction. We must also look to the future for we are entering a new phase with problems arising which overflow the framework of the Rome Treaty", declared Mr Mansholt.

In his statement to the European Parliament on 19 April 1972, President Mansholt dealt at length with the question of preparation.¹

Replying to a written question from Mr Vredeling,² M.P. (Socialist Group, The Netherlands), the Commission clarified its position concerning the Summit.

Mr Vredeling had asked the following question:

"1. Can the Commission confirm that the coming Conference of Member States and the applicant countries will be devoted to the following three main issues:

- (a) Economic and Monetary Union and social progress
- (b) Strengthening the institutions and the advance of policies
- (c) External relations of the Community and its world responsibility ?

2. Is the Conference prepared within the Council ?

3. Does the Commission feel it is timely to share in preparing each of the three issues quoted above ?

4. Has the Commission been asked to share in preparing them ? Will it also take part in the actual debates ?

5. Is the Commission satisfied with the way in which it has been associated with the Summit preparation ?

6. If the Commission cannot give a completely affirmative reply to the previous question, what other requirements does it lay down ?"

The Commission replied:

"1. The Commission confirms that the next Summit of Member States and the new Members will be devoted to examining these three general issues:

¹ See Bulletin 5-1972, Editorial.

² Written question No. 15/72, OJ C 62 of 14 June 1972.

- (a) Economic and Monetary Union and social progress.
- (b) Strengthening the institutions and progress on the political front.
- (c) The Community's external relations and its world responsibilities.

2. Since the Summit is to assemble all Members of the enlarged Community, it is not being prepared within the Council which presently numbers only six Members.

3. Bearing in mind the subjects for discussion, the Commission feels that it is both timely and necessary for it to be fully involved in preparing for the conference at each step in the procedure.

4. The Commission was invited to share in preparing the subjects under (a) and (c). It will also take part in the debates thereon.

Regarding the strengthening of institutions and the advance of policies—mentioned above under (b)—the Commission received from the Chairman of the Foreign Ministers Conference a Communication indicating that the Commission would be connected with the work on strengthening the institutions. But it is specified in the Communication that the Commission would not share in the deliberations when, over and above the strengthening of the institutions, the discussions bear on progress to be made elsewhere, especially in political cooperation, in carrying out the mandate given by the Heads of State or Government to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

5. In general, the Commission is satisfied with the way in which it has been connected with the preparation for the Summit except as regards the issues concerning progress in the political field. This means progress in the field of policy unification covered in Part Three of the Report which the Foreign Ministers had approved on 27 October 1970 in applying para. 15 of the Communiqué from The Hague. The Commission considers that since political unification and strengthening the institutions are already closely linked and that this has been acknowledged by the Foreign Ministers themselves in the above Report, the Commission should therefore be brought into the proceedings on this matter.

6. Apart from the observations in item 5 above, the Commission makes no other requirements.

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After the Foreign Ministers Conference of 5 November 1971, a series of Ministerial meetings between the Ten were held with a view to preparing the

Summit. Moreover the Summit has also been the subject of many talks between the political leaders of Member States and the incoming countries¹ sometimes provoking a crisis.

During Parliament's debate on the Summit Conference on 5 July 1972, Mr Westerterp, President-in-office of the Council, made the following review of preparations:²

"Up to now the preparations have been made entirely through the offices of the Foreign Ministers themselves. The first discussion between the Ten took place on 29 February and the ten Foreign Ministers then unanimously decided to put the following three matters on the agenda:

- (1) Economic and Monetary Union and social progress in the Community,
- (2) The Community's external relations and its world responsibilities,
- (3) Strengthening the Community's institutions and progress in the political field.

In my view, these three issues must be regarded as a balanced entity. On 29 February it was agreed that the Commission would take part in the preparatory talks in the same way as in the 1969 Summit. Such participation apparently only raises difficulties on one matter on the agenda, namely: progress in the political field. During the February meeting, the dates of 19 and 20 October 1972 had been chosen and at Minister Scheel's suggestion Paris had been selected as the location.

The Ministers were to do all they could to conclude the preliminary talks as far as possible before the Summer recess. The next meeting towards preparing the Summit, held on 20 March in Brussels, concentrated on the issue of the Community's external relations. All the Member States then emphasized the Community's responsibility towards the developing countries. The Commission pointed out that we should take care that the Community's internal development did not emerge as a protectionist attitude regarding those countries. Also discussed was the question of some alignment with the Eastern Bloc countries and the enlarged Community's outlook towards the United States and Japan.

¹ See information published every month by the Bulletin, Part 3, ("Day by Day") and in this issue, statements made by Mr Pompidou on 2 June on the visit of the Belgian Prime Minister and on 19 June during the visit of the Queen of the Netherlands, by Mr Harmel in the Belgian Chamber on 7 June, by Queen Juliana on 19 June during her visit to France and by Mr Thorn, President-in-office of the Council on 28 June 1972.

² During the March session of the European Parliament preparations for the Summit were first debated when Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's Minister for Foreign Affairs, reviewed the Council's activities. The debate covered the question of the Commission's connection with Summit preparations which was highlighted in the statements by Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, and Mr Thorn (See Debate EP 148, p. 78).

At a further meeting in Luxembourg on 24 April the Economic and Monetary Union and social progress in the Community were debated.

As it turned out, very different problems were involved. The different way in which each of the Ten Ministers approached them makes it very hard to draw conclusions on the solutions recommended. But I would like to point out that it was unanimously agreed that the Summit anticipated for next October in Paris should give a new drive to developing the Economic and Monetary Union.

In Luxembourg on 26 and 27 May the questions of strengthening the Community institutions and progress in the political field were discussed. But before getting to grips with the problem, we had to know how far the European Communities would be allowed to share in the talks. The matter was discussed after a letter of protest had been received from Mr Mansholt, President of the Commission, in which he asked for the Commission to be allowed to share in all the preparatory stages. During the debate, it was decided that, in line with what had been agreed on 20 March, the Commission would be excluded from examining the problem of political progress but would be included in the discussion on strengthening the Community institutions. Concerning 'institutions' the delegations were able to discuss the timeliness of setting up a Political Secretariat, an issue which was dealt with by Mr Mansholt.

Regarding this item on the agenda, besides the President of the Commission, the Netherlands sent in a note which, as the Foreign Minister, Mr Schmelzer, intimated, must be looked upon as an attempt to enhance the effectiveness of decision-making in the Community and strengthen its democratic character. I reviewed last March in this House the main lines of this Dutch Memorandum.

On the visit to Paris in June of Mr Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister, and Mr Harmel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, President Pompidou said he was not prepared to convene a Summit in Paris if it was not to achieve firm results.

Other countries, including the Netherlands and Belgium, have also said openly that the Summit would be meaningless unless firm decisions are arrived at.

On 26 June in Luxembourg, Ministers concentrated on following up the preparation procedures.

It was agreed that before 10 July each country would submit some few issues backed with conclusions which might be drawn at the Summit. The different questions will be studied in Brussels by the Permanent Representatives of the Six and the Ambassadors of the four newcomers. The Dutch delegation will

then classify and summarize them and on 19 July the Ministers will investigate the possibility of reaching minimal agreement.

After this brief account of the Summit preparations, the House would doubtless like to know whether the Summit will actually take place. On my own responsibility, I would like to put forward one possible view. On the eve of the decisive Foreign Ministers' meeting to be held in Brussels on 19 July, it seems very hard to give an affirmative answer. Firstly, following the decision taken in Luxembourg on 26 June, we shall not know before 19 July the attitude of all ten governments on the issues proposed for debate and the solutions put forward.

Secondly, we have learned through the press the outcome of the talks in Bonn on 3 and 4 July between Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou. If we can believe what we hear, the chances of the Summit taking place have increased in the view of the French and German Governments even though it is still impossible to pinpoint the date.

At this stage, I will simply say on behalf of the Dutch Government that Mr Schmelzer, Minister for Foreign Affairs, intends to carry out faithfully the brief assigned to him as Chairman of the preparatory meeting of 19 July next. As Chairman he will do everything he can to help the Foreign Ministers to take, within a fortnight, the wisest possible decision.

If the unexpected happened and the ten governments decided to postpone the date, already agreed, of the Summit—and here I must stress the need for unanimity since the decision to hold a Summit was unanimously taken by the ten Governments and the agenda also unanimously adopted—it would be because it is preferable not to hold it in October rather than let it end in failure.

A negative outcome would certainly be a great disappointment for Europe and the rest of the world. All the same, there is no reason to overdramatize the consequences.

But if, in view of the status of the preparatory work, the Foreign Ministers were able to take a positive decision on 19 July, I think all the Community institutions, the ten governments and public opinion should rejoice that despite the problems the European Community is demonstrating yet again that it is indeed the hub for the construction of Europe.

We must unify Europe to promote the prosperity and well-being of the peoples within the Community and raise the standard of living in the Third Countries and especially the Third World.

May I hope that the 'European' Europe of which one hears so much will possess genuinely European institutions allowing her to conduct a truly European policy which means much more than merely comparing the policies of the Member States. The European Summit, if it is confirmed in Brussels on 19 July, to be held in Paris in October will have to make a valid contribution and therefore it should be convened".

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During its session of 5 July, the European Parliament debated the Summit, "in order to ascertain Parliament's official position regarding the objectives to be reached by this new meeting of Heads of State or Government".

During this debate, the President of the Commission, Mr Sicco Mansholt, made the following statement reviewing the Commission's position over the Summit Conference:

"I think the Summit will be of immense value if it manages to concentrate on a few basic problems and define the priorities. Obviously it behoves us to help all those taking part. Undeniably our society is now developing at an astonishing rate. Our Community is itself adding to this by expanding its Membership from six to ten. The need for taking political decisions for the future is so imperative that governments, in organizing the Conference, can no longer wait for each country to become a full-fledged Member and make the necessary preparations. Indeed, the ten Governments had already decided to hold a Conference before it was certain that four countries would actually join the Community. This testifies to political resolve and that decisions are intended to be made and I feel we should be glad of it.

At the moment we are still not absolutely sure whether the Summit will be held or simply postponed. What would happen if we put it off?

Let me explain the Commission's views. We feel that it is absolutely indispensable for the Conference to be held on the scheduled date and we see no grounds for delaying it. This does not mean that we think that all the problems must find a solution. I said before that priorities must be set. If we are not sufficiently together in our attitudes, even in fixing priorities, over the preparatory stage, then it would be better—and here I agree with President Pompidou—not to set up the Conference...

But I must add that I do not see any real risk here, and I think that, considering the preparation procedure which I will not dwell on since Mr Westerterp has reviewed it in detail, the Summit will take place. In any case, I hope that Goethe's line 'Über allen Gipfeln is Ruh, in allen Wipfeln spürest Du kaum einen Hauch' will not turn out to be true. We hope that the wind will blow

at the Summit, vigourously and towards meeting our Community's needs. What are the needs? The preparatory work is already answering the question. We are doing our utmost to help in solving the problems involved. We must also take care to avoid anything which might cause the slightest difficulty or block the view and strive to find the answers to these key questions.

What is all-important? What are the priorities? I think I can do no better than reiterate that what really matters, is for the Ten to accept what the Six agreed in the Hague. This means and I quote the French text, that: 'the irrevocability of the work accomplished by the Community, the importance of the political aims which give the Community its meaning and scope and the need to steer this venture to its conclusion is why the Community remains the seed from which European unity has taken root and flourished'.

These are the all-important conclusions from the Conference of the Six in The Hague. We ask that the Ten endorse them.

There is here a guiding principle for the future of our Community. I can demonstrate it. When one ponders the political future which will have to be made through what is called European political cooperation, we must keep our eyes on what was agreed at The Hague which must be binding for the four new Member States. We must not forget that this is a vital necessity.

What are the objectives which, in the Commission's view, must be kept in sight? What will determine our near future?

Firstly—and I quote the French text—: 'The intensification and diversification of Community action.' This implies many things. Secondly: 'The Community's world role and responsibilities.' Thirdly: 'Strengthening the Community institutions.'

These are the three basic issues on which the Conference should concentrate. Many other things will be sacrificed but we think these three are vital.

It is a question of knowing which Europe we want. Here there will surely be divergence of view between the Socialists, the Liberals, the UDR and the Christian Democrats. These views must be reconciled and therefore the Ministers will come together at the Summit. We must know what action to take and whether we are prepared to take it.

The Commission's final view is that we shall be grossly failing in our duty if we do not succeed in the next months, for time is short, in defining the political guidelines. This means that deferring the Summit would only hold up the decisions for the problems would still be there. The Commission feels there can be no question of a postponement.

Today, tomorrow and Friday the Commission is putting the finishing touches to the proposals which we will lay before the Conference. These proposals will naturally consider Parliament's opinion. This opinion will arrive just in time about three days before we must make our final decision and submit our proposals. But we must do more. We must make new commitments. The question I want to ask is this: Are we prepared to do something if the developing countries tell us that they want to export more commodities, industrial raw materials and agricultural produce? Would we agree then to generalize the preferences?

We are prepared to conclude agreements in commodities. But the major question asked at Santiago which the British describe by the phrase 'excess of the market' is whether the commodity agreements will be really enough. To some extent the developing countries are right to ask themselves this. If a commodity agreement merely means that the developing countries will not have to import these products anymore, then the agreement has no interest for us. We must therefore know whether we are really prepared to conclude this agreement and then to adapt our own production by specifying our consumption. If we wish to import more then our production will suffer. It was easy to say in Santiago that we would do more, but we should still know what we will do in the Community. The question therefore is whether we are prepared to bear this responsibility by using our political devices, such as the Social Fund, and other industrial production with all the problems which that implies.

It would have been useful at the time to lean on a political statement confirming our readiness in this rich area of the world to solve some social and economic difficulties by financing, by social aid, by the EAGGF, so as to make possible the conclusion of a commodity agreement, authorizing increased imports from these countries. Obviously that would have simplified matters considerably.

Are we prepared to apply certain percentages for industrial products (and this would mean a key political decision), taking the percentages quoted by Mr McNamara; namely, an increase in imports of finished products of 15% per year? It could be done. After 15 years, it would come out at about 7% of our total imports. A clear statement in this direction would make headline news for the press of the developing countries. It would be a very precise commitment. But I doubt whether Para. 15 of the Resolution will make the headlines in Africa and the Far East. I doubt it.

These reflections have led the Commission to ask what political decision should be taken at the Summit. Anyhow, I hope that we can bring the governments to something more solid than the mere announcement of a plan. The Com-

munity's new task implies action for which the resources offered by the Rome Treaty are inadequate. Society is developing rapidly. The Treaty dates from 1958. It will have to be modified. New prospects are opening up.

New problems are looming up. We hope the Summit will make a firm decision pointed in one direction and which will deem applicable the opportunities offered by the Treaty regarding financing and the Commission's right to submit proposals, the discussion of same by Parliament, the Council's decisions, the regional problems and the environment problems, etc. One can also think of industrial policy, research, technology and so on. The Commission considers that here the Summit Conference must make a political commitment. It must make the Community institutions responsible for achieving all this in 1973, as an application of Arts. 235 and 236.

I am now coming to the crux of the problem. The Summit can take many decisions, but there must be a clear notion of how the intended solutions will be applied so that they may be fully backed up. We must be forearmed against the problems cropping up in our society. Certainly the massive expansion of the Economic Union linked with monetary stability will be a very helpful factor in increasing production and consumption. The companies will take care to make the most of these chances and we shall, too.

But we also know that some things are posing major problems, particularly due to the swift growth of world population and the rapid increase in power and raw material consumption in Europe. One of us takes the optimistic view and the other is more pessimistic. I am rather pessimistic because I cannot see how we can solve the problem at international level. When I think it has taken us twelve years to achieve something together in agricultural policy, that it may take fifteen years before there is economic and monetary union, whilst we are once more threatened with a monetary crisis, my heart sinks when I ponder on the problems in our society and which must be solved internationally. We do not yet possess any competent international authority. What was done in Stockholm has really no practical existence. For the next five years a kind of study club has been organized and that is all.

There is a task here for Europe. She possesses institutions which will be vested with the necessary authority if the Summit decides to do so. This authority must be used to conduct a meaningful Community policy and under these conditions much can be done.

Of course, I am not talking now of whether there must be growth or not of the economy. We shall see about that. But I do insist that Europe, both in its relations with the Third World and the setting up of institutions with new and broader powers, must assert her personality and shoulder her responsibilities.

This leads me logically to the institutions.

The Commission will lay very precise proposals before the Conference. We support many of the paragraphs of the Resolution proposal, especially those covering decision-making, institutional problems, better balance between the institutions and the working scope.

It may also be thought necessary to strive for possible solutions to the very difficult problems of the relationship between the decision agency, namely the Council, the institution responsible for making the proposals and which is partly delegated to carry out the decisions, namely the Commission and the future legislative institution, namely Parliament. But naturally this is not feasible. We have come to the conclusion that all we can expect from the Conference are some clear decisions on what must be done and the goals to be reached. We must leave it to the Community institutions to define the way in which the decisions are to be implemented. If the Treaty must be modified, then the national parliaments will have to settle that.

I say this because during the discussions up to now between the Commission, the Office and the Political Committee of Parliament, the question was asked as to what proposals we hope to submit to the Conference on certain specific issues. Of course we have our own opinions but I think it would be a mistake to put forward too broad solutions. The issues to be dealt with are indeed very varied both technically and politically. The solutions brought in may have appreciable financial consequences. We must define various procedures for governing the relationship between Parliament and the Council. All this will have to be perfected.

But there is one question over which we are hoping for a clear pronouncement. We think, and here we agree with Parliament, that it is absolutely necessary, regarding the running of the present institutions, to take certain practical measures which do not call for modification of the Treaty. This can be done now in application of the Treaty.

One item has given rise to general discussion here and that is the question raised in Para. 8 which covers the discussion procedure on which an agreement was made in Luxembourg; namely, the unanimity rule for the Council. The Commission has its own opinion about this. We think it far more preferable for the Treaty to be applied normally but without mincing words that for the moment is a vain hope. Indeed, it has been agreed otherwise.

I want to sound a warning note. I fully understand that some of you would like to delete the second sentence. In fact, to talk in the Resolution proposal of derogating the Treaty is to some extent to legalize this derogation. The Commission has also faced this issue. In its proposal the Commission did not specify that unanimity was required to take decisions over problems of vital interest to a Member State.

Obviously, this is not enough to solve the problem. The Commission feels that we should not complicate the task of the Conference by bringing up this question. It would of course be nice to know that the Summit will take a decision in the direction Parliament wishes, but there is no question of it. The four future Members would scarcely like to see the present situation modified. At the time of Accession, the four new Members officially recognized the unanimity rule which had been agreed. There is no question of putting this issue on the agenda of the Summit. There would be no agreement anyhow. I have already said that we must avoid creating fresh difficulties which would involve deferring decisions which must be made now.

It is not on a matter of principle but in view of practical considerations and its untimeliness that the question cannot be put on the Conference agenda. In my view, the sentence in Para. 8 which says 'the decision procedure involving the Commission, the Council and Parliament should be radically improved, especially as regards the procedures within the Council' only vaguely locates the problem. If I am wrong, I should be glad to know where. All the same, the problem remains with us.

What matters is for us to move forward from now until 1980 towards the achievement of an Economic Union. The final stage will be an Economic and Monetary Union with the hopeful expectancy that the Political Union materializes. But for the moment, we will not talk about that. Over this period until 1980, as we progress towards the Economic Union, we must take decisions for vesting the European Parliament with real legislative powers. The Summit must set up a precise timetable and set the deadlines for organizing elections by direct universal suffrage and for opening a Parliament directly elected.

This is how the Commission intends to submit proposals to the Conference. I think it largely meets the demands of the Resolution proposal, subject to a few observations and some scepticism over certain items. In sum, we approve this Resolution proposal".

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After this debate on the basis of a Report by Mr Muller (Christian Democrat Group, Germany) for the Political Commission, Parliament passed the following Resolution "on the next Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the European Community":

"The European Parliament:

- (i) With reference to the previous Summit Conference of the Six held in The Hague on December 1969 on the initiative of the President of the French Republic and which may be considered a success; recalling that

this Summit Conference was instrumental in perfecting, intensifying, and enlarging the Community and that it reaffirmed the final aims of the construction of Europe and that it outlined the major political options for Europe;

- (ii) Convinced that based on the results of The Hague Conference, the enlarged Community must discharge its responsibilities in the world, that its authority must be amplified and its institutional structure adapted;
- (iii) Finding that the European Community faces major events and developments, such as:
 - (a) Enlargement, after the Accession of Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland,
 - (b) Realization by stages of the Economic and Monetary Union,
 - (c) Progressive development of Political Union,
 - (d) The results of introducing a system of own resources from 1975.
- (iv) Inviting the Heads of State and Government to take their inspiration from these basic concepts:
 - (a) The European Community must stimulate awareness of joint political membership in all of its 260 million citizens for whom the aim must be maximum freedom and equality of opportunity especially for the underfavoured groups;
 - (b) The European Community, one of the major economic and trade powers in the world, must bear its share of responsibility towards the peoples of the Third World and must do its utmost to close the distressing gulf between the rich and the poor countries;
 - (c) The European Community must, by joint action, strive to improve the quality of life and with this aim in mind take all necessary steps to protect the environment in its widest possible sense;
 - (d) The European Community must recognize in the concern and uneasiness of the younger generation, following many failures in the above-mentioned three spheres, a token of commitment and fellowship towards the weak, a token which must be regarded positively. This manifestation must be turned into a fitting and conscious participation by the young in the development of the Community, this being the only way for youth to be identified with the Community's goals and to pursue them.

1. Is consequently of the opinion that the time has come to hold a new Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government to include the Ten and

expects this Conference to give a decisive drive to the dynamic development of the European Community.

2. Appeals to the Member States' Governments to remove any obstacles to the holding of this Conference, whose thorough preparation must guarantee success.

I. The Realization of Economic and Monetary Union

3. The Heads of State and Government are asked to confirm to the Ten their resolve to achieve Economic and Monetary Union, in the stages scheduled, in the Council Resolution of 21 March 1971 and to accelerate it as far as possible. This achievement represents the priority goal to be reached in founding the economic independence of Europe with no sense of autarchy, and allow her to remain mistress of her destiny.

4. The mechanisms needed to run the Economic and Monetary Union must be judicially fitted into the existing Community institutions so as to avoid the creation of duplicate decision structures.

5. It must be arranged in such a way that in the negotiations for reorganizing the world monetary system, the Community is there as an entity and fully able to negotiate.

6. The realization of Economic and Monetary Union must be accompanied by the activation of the Community policies, social policy, employment policy, short-term economic policy, industrial policy, transport policy and regional policy.

II. Improving the Balance between the Institutions and their Working Capacity

7. Parliament will soon have to be afforded greater participation in the Community's legislation.

To this end, the following should be provided for:

- (i) The obligation of reapplication to Parliament when the Council rejects its Opinion ('second reading');
- (ii) Suspension following Parliament's rejection of a proposal (for instance, in the case of two successive rejections by Parliament, a project would be held in abeyance for at least six months);

- (iii) Introduction of a right of co-decision for Parliament in the conclusion of international agreements, admission of new Members, modification of the Treaties, application of Art. 235 of the EEC Treaty, adoption of Regulations having a financial effect;
- (iv) The co-decision of Parliament to be eventually mandatory, adoption of the normal Community acts thus requiring Parliament's agreement;
- (v) Strengthening of Parliament's budgetary powers when the final phase is reached; namely, from 1 January 1975, in compliance with the requests made by Parliament in 1970.

8. The request made by Parliament in 1960 and several times insistently reiterated, concerning the election of Members by universal suffrage as under Art. 138, para. 3 of the EEC Treaty, still applies. The quest for solutions to remove the practical and political obstacles which till now have hampered application of this measure, must immediately be undertaken and resolutely carried out.

Amplification of Parliament's authority is quite distinct from its direct election and cannot be deferred until application of the latter.

9. There should be a radical improvement in the decision procedure between the Commission, the Council and the Parliament, especially as regards the procedures within the Council, respecting the letter and the spirit of the Treaties including the Accession Treaty.

10. On its transition into the second stage, the Economic and Monetary Union will move towards a political Community. For the modifications to the Treaty which must be decided by the Member States for the period beginning in 1975, the Summit Conference should lay down the basic guidelines and offer a plan by stages which defines the timing and content of those stages.

The Community should be made up of the following institutions:

- (i) A single decision agency which can take decisions binding for all Member States and which consequently must act as a European Government. This Government must draft and implement the policies deriving from the Community's authority by virtue of the revised Treaty.
- (ii) In the spirit of democratic recognition, this Government must be matched by a European Parliament vested with proper Parliamentary authority.
- (iii) The President and Members of the European Government are appointed at the beginning of the legislative period by a Conference of Heads of State or Government. If a new President has to be appointed the Conference will meet during the legislative period.

- (iv) The European Parliament must be associated with the investiture of the Government.
- (v) The obligatory participation of Member States in the Community decision process is made within a States Chamber sharing with Parliament legislative and controlling rights, under a procedure to be formulated.

11. From now, political cooperation must be strengthened with the view of bringing out a common external policy for all Members of the enlarged Community. If certain protocols are needed they should be designed in close liaison with the Community institutions.

12. Parliament expects an official position from the Summit Conference on the final installation of the Community institutions.

III. *The Community in the World*

13. The nations seeking peace, security and solidarity expect that the Europe of Ten will take a place in the world befitting her enlarged scope and responsibilities.

14. Europe's collaboration with the other industrial powers must be geared to this coming European identity. Relations between them must be clarified and improved through Conferences on world trade, customs disarmament and the world monetary system. Europe will here support the interests and needs of the Third World.

15. On the basis of coordinated Member States' policies, the Summit must promote relations between the enlarged Europe and the eastern states. The Community, within its authority and responsibility, must take part in the coming conference on European cooperation and security. The Community's success here will depend on how she can speak with a single voice.

16. Now that the enlarged Community is intending to reaffirm the motives of its European action and fix the firm objectives which the Europe of Ten is to take up in the coming years, the Community must, by exploiting its assets in regional aid, set up an ambitious long-term project for a new kind of relationship with the southern hemisphere countries. At the political level and in line with the decisions taken for the 2nd UNO Development Decade, a global European strategy should be set up for aid to the developing countries. As for the Economic and Monetary Union and the problems of its internal growth, the Community should fix, at the Summit, a Community objective with its stages of attainment.

17. Parliament expects that the Commission of the EEC will fully endorse these claims at the Summit Conference.

18. Parliament delegates its President to transmit this Resolution to the Governments sharing in the coming Conference, to the Council and to the Commission of the European Communities".

III. THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND POLICY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The regional economic structures and policies of the countries signing the Accession Treaty—Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom—have been the subject of studies made within the Commission. There follows a summary of the study on the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom, with a population of 55.8 million, falls into two large regional groups, each with its individual characteristics. These are, the North West (5 regions—Northern Ireland, Scotland, the North of England, North-Western England and Wales); and the South-East (6 regions—Yorkshire and Humberside, West Midlands, East Midlands, East Anglia, the South-West, the South-East). The approximate dividing line between these two main groups is a curve running from the Severn estuary on the west to the centre of the North Sea coast on the east.

The North-West is the more mountainous and the less fertile. It covers 57% of the national territory, has a population of 19.6 million (35% of the total) and in twenty years it has lost a million inhabitants through emigration to other parts of the country. It accounts for 33% of the total employment. It has more than its share of declining or relatively non-expanding industries, including 45% of the jobs in British coal-mining, 63% of those in ship-building, 50% of those in textiles. Over the 1959-1971 period, unemployment in the North-West ranged between 2.5% and 8% of the insured population.

The South-East, the more sunny area, has a population of 36.2 million (65% of the total) and its density is more than double that of the North-West. The industrial and urban concentrations are bigger, including both London (pop. 8 million) and Birmingham (pop. 2.4 million). It provides 67% of all the jobs in the United Kingdom; and unemployment in 1955-1971 has been about 1.5%. The employment includes 67% of the jobs in the machinery industries, 70% of those in electronic and 75% of those in the automobile industry.

A comparison by regions of the gross internal product per head shows that, with only one exception—Northern Ireland where the index is 66% of the average—the disparities between London (index 113) and Birmingham (109) and the less favoured regions (Scotland, Wales, the North of England, East Anglia and the South-West), where the index is between 85 and 88, are not as great as those existing in some countries of the Six-nation European Community.

Development of regional problems

Regional problems in Great Britain already have a long history, dating back to the great slump in the thirties. At that time Great Britain had 3 million unemployed, (or 19% of the working population) but these were unequally distributed, with a 13% rate in the London area and 38% in the North-West regions, which are the producers of coal, steel, ships and textiles. By 1940, the working population was to increase by 50% in the London area and decrease by 7% in the North-West. Great Britain had by now officially recognised her "depressed areas". The first legislation, enacted in 1934, created the "special areas", setting up industrial zones and encouraging their use for new industrial development.

It was not, however, until 1945 that another Act marked the real beginning of British regional policy. This law provided for the creation of four "development regions" (the North-East coast, South Wales, Central Scotland and Cumberland), where most of the activity was in coal-mining, iron and steel and ship-building. Their population is around 10 million, or some 20% of the national total. Powers were vested in the Board of Trade (now the Department of Trade and Industry) to acquire land, construct industrial buildings and re-develop abandoned sites. To combat urban concentration, the Act introduced the requirement of construction permits for buildings above a specified size.

In the 1945-59 period 200,000 new jobs were created in 60 of the Government's industrial zones; but unemployment in the development regions was still double the British average.

In 1960, increased unemployment led the government to amend the legislation. The development areas were superseded by "development districts", defined simply as any locality in which high unemployment might occur. There are 165 of these districts, including the whole of the Western Highlands and certain areas in Cornwall and Devon. The new Act continues the inducements offered by its forerunners, but provides increased government intervention by way of grants for the construction and equipment of industrial buildings, and subsidies and loans for the improvement of public services. The legislation requiring construction permits was reinforced in 1965.

From 1960 to the beginning of 1966, the British regional policy is claimed to have helped in creating 282,000 new jobs in the development districts, the cost per job being £636. At the beginning of 1966, Great Britain had 306,000 totally unemployed, or 1.3% of the working population; and of these, the development districts accounted for 116,000, a local average of 3.6%.

Great Britain has three types of regional problem:

- (a) the decline of old industrial regions. This began in the inter-war years, and has been on a very serious scale. In 1952-60, the decline in the North-West colliery district was 64%, which is equalled only by that of the Dutch Limbourg and exceeded only by the Belgian Walloon area (82%). By way of comparison, the decline in coal production in the same period was 39% in the European Community and 38% in the United Kingdom;
- (b) underdeveloped rural regions. The most important, because of its size, is the Scottish Highlands (pop. 275,000);
- (c) excessive urban concentration. Within a 40-mile radius from Central London, there are 12.5 million inhabitants, which is the greatest urban concentration in all Western Europe. The South-Eastern region for economic programming, of which London is part, is officially estimated as likely to show a 40% increase in population, involving an additional 3.5 million inhabitants, over the period 1961-81.

Present Regional Policy

The present policy results from a combination of legislative measures, most of which were enacted between 1965 and 1970. They define four types of region:

- (a) The development regions. These were redefined in 1966 and cover 55% of the land surface of Great Britain, providing 20% of total employment. They correspond in broad terms with the North-West regional group, as defined above. The Act, however, does not apply only to regions with an unemployment problem, but also to those which have growth prospects.
- (b) Special development regions. These regions are parts of the development regions. They were specified in 1969, and are largely identified with the declining colliery districts, and the large urban areas of the North-West group (Glasgow, Newcastle, Swansea). The aid available to them is on the same lines as that for development regions, but the terms are more favourable. They provide 8.6% of the total employment.
- (c) North-Western Scotland (the Highlands and Islands). A special Act was passed for this region in 1965.
- (d) The intermediate regions. These are defined as regions where the rate of economic growth gives rise to anxieties. This applies more especially to Lancashire and Yorkshire, which together provide 6.4% of total employment.

The assisted regions include a total of more than 6 million workers, or 26.4% of the working population.

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One of the measures used in British regional policy is location control for industrial and office buildings.

The regional policy, ever since its origin in 1945, has had location control for industrial buildings as one of its instruments. Any construction, extension or modification requires prior authorisation. The requirement relates throughout the country to any project of more than 450 sq.m; and in the South-East and Midlands, of more than 270 sq.m. For projects in one of the assisted areas, the permit is usually given automatically.

The control of office building dates from 1965. It was limited at first to the London Metropolitan area, but now applies to the entire South-East region of England. For any project of over 270 sq.m., an Office Development Permit is required. In 1963, a special organisation was set up with a general mandate to promote the migration of offices from London to other locations.

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During the 26 years of Great Britain's regional policy, there have been considerable variations in the choice, nature and extent of the official aid offered to businesses willing to set up in the assisted regions. Below is a brief summary of the aid at present available:

(a) Financial aid: The laying out of industrial zones at government expense and the construction of industrial buildings for re-sale or leasing; subsidies (up to 35% of the cost) for the construction of industrial buildings; loans for the formation, and subsidies for the transfer of companies setting up in development regions, or moving into them.

(b) Fiscal aid to companies: This provides tax-free depreciation for plant and equipment (except movable equipment). The percentage depreciation may be up to 100%, spread over a period of the investor's choice. The same system is also available for industrial buildings, at the rate of 44% for the first year and 4% for each subsequent year. Since 1966, there has been a selective employment tax, to encourage labour economies in the service trades, but this is reimbursed to hotel undertakings in the development districts.

(c) Labour aids: (1) Regional employment premium (£1.50 per week per male, and 42 p. per female worker) introduced in 1967 for a minimum of seven years; (2) vocational training grants; (3) removal and installation costs for certain workers classified as essential; (4) wage subsidies granted only in the special development regions of up to 30% of the total annual cost of wages and salaries paid by a company during its first three years' activity.

- (d) Preferential contract awards: In public tenders, preference may be given to companies located in development regions.
- (e) Public services improvements: Subsidies and loans may be granted for improvement of public services in development regions, when these are regarded as inadequate by the government departments concerned.
- (f) Neglected areas: The Department of Trade and Industry may acquire neglected areas, if necessary by expropriation. It may do this either, for aesthetic reasons, or for industrial re-development with subsidies of up to 85% of the cost.
- (g) Rural undertakings: Aid is granted to agricultural smallholders from various funds of minor importance.

It is difficult to arrive at a close estimate of the amount of aid granted by the British Government under the regional policy heading. The accent seems to be being placed increasingly on fiscal aid (accelerated depreciation), which is extremely difficult to estimate.

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Regional Programming

The first studies appeared in 1961-63. The first suggestion of regional programming dates from 1961, and is contained in an enquiry on the Scottish economy, carried out by the Scottish Council, a private regional development body. Two years later, the National Economic Development Council stressed the regional problems in a document on the conditions for accelerated growth. It was also in 1963 that two White Papers were issued, one on Central Scotland and the other on the North-East.

The first development plan for the British economy, covering the period 1964-70, did not specify any regional breakdown of the national plan; but since 1965, the United Kingdom has been divided into eleven economic programming regions, for which development plans, or strategies, are being published, or are in preparation. The eleven regions were listed at the beginning of this study. The regional programmes are defined in terms of the characteristics, the potential and the problems of each region, leading to action recommendations and proposals for a planned strategy. This strategy, however, is not in any sense obligatory. It is not designed to supercede the plans of local authorities, but simply to provide a framework for the principal investment and development decisions which may be taken by public authorities, firms and individuals.

The regional strategy contains a general plan for land allocation, based on human and material resources and defining the existing relations between the region and the nation in such matters as airports, seaports and green belts.

Three bodies are concerned in drafting the regional strategy. These are: (1) the Economic Planning Boards, composed of representatives on a regional level of the Central Administrations; (2) the Economic Planning Councils, composed of leading citizens of the region, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment; (3) the Local Authorities.

Land development

Two essential points are closely linked with the regional economic policy. These are, the de-centralisation of the London area and the new towns.

The introduction in 1947 of the obligatory industrial development permit for any construction or extension of industrial buildings of more than 450 sq.m. was intended to limit concentration into London, in the hope that new investment would thus be diverted into the development regions. In the immediate post-war period the system was a great success; but from 1950 onwards, the control was noticeably relaxed. Since 1960, it has been reapplied and reinforced, and the size above which a permit is now required is 270 sq.m. Some of the government administrative services, too, have been transferred to other towns in Great Britain.

The new towns were created under the Act of 1946, mainly for purpose of land development and town planning. It was necessary to decentralise the large urban areas and repopulate the old industrial regions. Today there are twenty-eight new towns in Britain—eight on the London periphery, four in the North-East coast region, nine in the rest of England, two in Wales and five in Scotland. They have called for the construction of 175,000 dwellings, re-centered 700,000 inhabitants and involved an investment of £800 million.

By the force of circumstances, these towns have attracted an increasing number of new businesses, which are sure of finding in them a work force which is young and well trained. They are laid out with a view to becoming ultimately, centres for more than 200,000 inhabitants. In some cases they help to de-centralise large urban centres, and in others they serve to re-establish a certain regional balance.

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Bodies responsible for regional policy

The regional policy responsibilities are on three levels:

1. The central level is made up of: (a) the Department of the Environment, which is specifically responsible for coordination and infrastructure; (b) the Department of Trade and Industry which is responsible for all aspects of industrial development; (c) the Department of Employment, which is responsible for all problems of employment in connection with regional policy; (d) the Treasury, which covers all finance aspects.

2. Regional level:

(a) in virtue of the United Kingdom political structure, there are localised bodies with powers similar to those of the Department of the Environment. These are, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Scottish Office; the Secretary of State for Wales and the Welsh Office; and the government of Northern Ireland;

(b) the Department of Trade and Industry has decentralised offices in all the large towns. These are responsible for negotiation on a regional level of any investment project;

(c) three Industrial Estates Corporations (for England, Scotland and Wales respectively) are responsible for development of industrial zones and for contacts with businesses setting up there;

(d) Planning Boards and Councils: in each of the eleven economic programming regions, there is an Economic Planning Board, composed of regional staff from the central administrations; and an Economic Planning Council, composed of leading regional citizens;

(e) Development Corporations exist in the new towns and are responsible for development and management;

(f) the Highlands and Islands Development Board has, since 1965, been promoting development in the mountainous region for which it is competent;

(g) private organisations, such as the Scottish Council for Industry, which often owe their origins to an access of regional consciousness.

3. Local level:

It is not necessary here to go into detail of the British administrative subdivisions. A reform project for the local authorities is already well advanced. Apart from the seven great metropolitan areas (London, Birmingham, Liverpool,

Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield and Leeds), it is proposed that the new administrative districts should vary between 250,000 and a million inhabitants.

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Results of the regional policy

During the last decade, the increase in aid to the development regions has been spectacular. The cost has risen from £32.8 million in 1962 to £303.1 million in 1970. At present, more than a third of the total aid granted is accounted for by the regional employment premium.

Official estimates suggest that the number of new jobs created in the development regions was 300,000 in 1945-60 and 660,000 in 1961-70.

In 1960-69, industrial development permits led to the provision of 742,000 jobs, of which 350,000 (or 47%) were in the development regions.

In 1945-66, rather more than 3,000 businesses, with a total combined payroll of 870,000, moved from one region of the United Kingdom to another. More than half the workers (438,000) were re-established in work in the peripheral regions (i.e. the development regions). It is into these areas, too, that 70% of the foreign investment in the United Kingdom has flowed.

In 1963-71, a total of 1,025 businesses, employing 88,000 people, agreed to leave the London area.

The unemployment rate in the development areas, though far below the 20% average, which affected the depressed areas in 1920-40, is still double the rate prevailing in the rest of the country. Between 1965 and 1971, it ranged between 3% and 4.7% in the development regions, as against a range of between 1% and 2.3% elsewhere.

Government White Paper on Industrial or Regional Development

On 21 March 1972, the British Government laid before Parliament a White Paper on Industrial and Regional Development which will certainly bring in decisions modifying the picture just drawn.

The main lines of the White Paper focus on:

Fresh inducements

- (i) Free depreciation up to 100% over the first year on all investments in plant and equipment, throughout the United Kingdom.

- (ii) Depreciation on the erection of new industrial buildings raised to 40% initially and 4% per annum afterwards throughout the United Kingdom.
- (iii) Subsidies for the developing regions.
 - (a) For erecting industrial buildings: 22% in the special areas and 20% in the developing regions, the intermediate regions and the regions where ground is to be absorbed.
 - (b) For plant and equipment: 22% in the special areas and 20% in the developing regions.

Geographical Areas

The North-West and the Yorkshire/Humberside regions are added to the list of "intermediate regions" and the North Midlands are put on the list of areas with abandoned ground to be recovered.

London Area

The upper limit for industrial development certificates is raised from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet.

Application

As soon as Parliament has passed a new law covering all operations after 22 March 1972, application will be until 1 January 1978.

Institutions

A Ministry of Industrial Development and a Committee for Industrial Development is to be set up.

Transport

Road links with the ports serving the Continent are to be improved.

Cost

The cost of industrial and regional development will be increased by £200 million per year, thus reaching £500 million annually.

PART TWO

Community activities in June 1972

I. THE WORKING OF THE COMMON MARKET

THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

The Common Customs Tariff

Amendments to the Nomenclature

1. On 26 June 1972, the Council adopted a Regulation¹ amending three sections in the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature.² In defining *newsprint*, the bottom limit of grammage per sq. m. has been restored to 40 gr/sq. m. Additional notes have been included to regulate the tariff classification of tractors coupled to *levelling machinery* and excavators. Lastly, in the wording of a sub-heading *forest tractors* will henceforth be classified with farm tractors since it is impossible to differentiate between them. The new Regulation also provides a *set of technical adjustments* each of which concerns one or more versions of the CCT so that the four versions will correspond more closely. Several sub-headings are involved. All these amendments came into force on 1 July 1972.

Waiving Autonomous Charges

2. On 15 June 1972³ the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted a Regulation on the partial waiving of the autonomous common customs charges on fresh, frozen or deep-frozen *mackerel* for the processing industries. The waiver at the level of 5% is valid from 16 June 1972 until 14 February 1973. On 12 June it had been the subject of a favourable Opinion by the European Parliament.⁴

On 20 June 1972⁵ the Council amended a Regulation of 20 December 1971 on the temporary waiving of the autonomous charges of the CCT on some products. These Amendments cover extension of the temporary CCT waiver provided for some coalfish in specified packaging, to coalfish otherwise presented. They also include the classification, under sub-heading ex. 29.39 E and the denomination "*prasterone*" (INN-DCI), of dehydroisandrosterone, originally classed under sub-heading ex 29.13 DI of the CCT.

¹ OJ L 148 of 30.6.1972.

² OJ L 172 of 22.7.1968.

³ OJ L 138 of 16.6.1972.

⁴ See Sec. 150.

⁵ OJ L 142 of 22.6.1972.

Deferred Alignment with the Common Customs Tariff

3. Under Art. 26 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission on 26 June 1972¹ authorized Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to defer raising the Benelux customs charges to those of the CCT for *manufactured tobaccos* (sub-headings 24.02 A, B, C, and D) imported from Third Countries into Benelux for consumer use. This Decision is valid from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973. This extends an authorization already granted on various occasions, and each time for one year, to the Benelux countries.

Customs Value

4. The Commission sent to Member States' representatives the explanatory notes of the Customs Value Committee on the Commission Regulation of 24 March 1972 which lays down the application terms of the provisions of Art. 3, para. 5, sub-sec. (c) and para. 6 of Council Regulation of 27 June 1968² regarding evaluation of goods imported subject after unpacking or processing either to sale or other disposal under a foreign trademark, or to an end use under such mark.

In line with its objective defined during the preliminary proceedings of implementing the Regulation of 24 March 1972, the Customs Value Committee prepared these notes for customs services responsible for applying the provisions of the Regulation which came into force on 1 May 1972. The terms of the Regulation specify the percentage limit, below which the *value of trade-mark rights* is to be totally excluded from the customs value of imported goods. This is henceforth allowed if the customs value of the imported goods does not exceed 25% of the total production cost of the finished products. A definition of the total production cost of the finished product, including a list of the factors making up the value of operations done after import, is also given in the Regulation and its Appendix. Lastly, a distribution rule is provided, based on a proportionate split between the customs value of the imported goods and the value of operations effected after import when part of the value of the trade-mark rights is included in the customs value, in conformity with Art. 5, para. 6 of the Regulation of 27 June 1968.

The explanatory notes, whose text was unanimously approved by the Committee, indicate in detail the factors of the "total production cost of the finished product". The notes are purely explanatory but thanks to their Community aspect, they should guarantee the standard application of the provisions covered above by the Member States.

¹ OJ L 166 of 24.7.1972.

² OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

Technical Obstacles

5. During its session of 20 June 1972, the Council adopted a Directive on the *elimination of radio-electric interference caused by automotive vehicles*.¹ This measure, proposed by the Commission as part of the "overall programme for eliminating technical obstacles to trade in industrial products" (initial phase), specifies the radiation limits for engines in a specified frequency band and techniques to gauge them.

6. During its session of 12 to 16 June 1972² the *European Parliament* passed two Resolutions on the elimination of technical obstacles to trade, covering dangerous preparations (solvents) and dangerous substances. The *Economic and Social Committee*³ meeting on 28 and 29 June also issued a number of Opinions on Directive proposals for "technical obstacles" including detergents, dangerous substances, solvents, weights of 1 mg. to 50 kg., reinforced plastic tanks and discharge of pollutants from engines.

COMPETITION POLICY

Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations and Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

7. Having adopted for the first time in December 1971 a Decision on licensing agreements⁴ the Commission has now clarified,⁵ in two Decisions, its official views on the compatibility of this type of contract with the competition rules of the Rome Treaty.

One Decision⁵ covers the contracts for exclusive patent licenses made by the American company *Davidson Rubber*, of the McCord group with the German company *Happich* of Wuppertal, the French firm *Maglum* of Neuilly-sur-Seine, and the Italian company *Gallino* of Turin, for the manufacture of arm-rests for cars. The favourable decision shows that the Commission had already stipulated that the non-contestation clause be rescinded, which prohibited the license holders from contesting the validity of the patents in question.

¹ OJ L 152 of 6.7.1972

² See Sec. 157.

³ See Secs. 181 to 187.

⁴ OJ L 13 of 17.1.1972 and Bulletin 2-1972, Part 2, Sec. 22. (Agreements between Burroughs Corporation of Detroit with Geha Werke GmbH of Hanover and Etablissements L. Delplanque et Fils of Bagnolet.)

⁵ OJ L 143 of 23.6.1972.

Moreover, the Commission considered that in this case exclusivity of manufacture and sale granted by Davidson to the three companies is fully covered by the bans under Art. 85 of the Rome Treaty because it provokes appreciable restrictions on free competition and on trade between Member States. Indeed the Davidson process can be regarded as the number one manufacturing process in the production of car arm-rests and the Davidson license holders hold about one-third of the market for these articles within the EEC.

But the Commission acknowledged that the licensing agreements in question met the conditions required by Art. 85 to benefit from an authorization decision. These agreements help to promote technical and economical progress in allowing the exploitation of a key process in moulding arm-rests. They reserve an equitable proportion of the accruing profit for the users. They entail no restriction which is not indispensable to attain the goals sought. Finally, they give no chance to the partners of substantially ousting the competition, not merely because there are other arm-rest makers in the market but because car makers themselves use various processes for moulding arm-rests, meeting about a third of their needs from their own resources.

8. The second Decision¹ concerns a license for patent, know-how and utility models granted by the German subsidiary, at Lörrach, of the French company *A. Raymond* of Grenoble to the Japanese firm of *Nagoya Rubber* controlled by the car makers Toyota. Nagoya obtains the right, using the Raymond technique, to make and sell in the Far East, plastic fixing devices used in making cars.

An earlier version of the contract stipulated that improvements to the Raymond process made by Nagoya were to become the property of Raymond and that Nagoya was obliged to accord Raymond an exclusive license on the property rights inherent in related inventions. But, after the Commission had intervened, the partners modified these commitments to make them compatible with the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome.

Henceforth, Nagoya is solely obliged to grant Raymond a non-exclusive license on the patents it might obtain in such cases.

In the favourable Decision of "negative attestation," which the Commission eventually took in this case, it conceded that the exclusivity granted to Nagoya for the Far East and the ban on exports imposed on the company do not affect the competition picture within the Common Market due to the particular nature of the specific case. Indeed, the sole effect of exclusivity was to oust potential competitors from the Far Eastern market. Due to the characteristics of the products in question, their export to the Common Market is in fact ruled out.

¹ OJ L 143 of 23.6.1972.

9. On 6 June 1972, the Commission under Art. 66 of the ECSC Treaty authorized the capital of the scrap metal company *E. Stroh* of Freiburg to be acquired by the steel trading company *Eisen und Metall AG* of Gelsenkirchen.

State Aid

10. The Commission took Decisions on State aid for the data-processing industry in Germany and France, and on:

(1) The second French "Plan calcul" providing for studies both on hardware and software as well as preferential loans. The amount of aid is evaluated at 200 millions FF per year for the period 1971 to 1975.

(2) The second "Datenverarbeitungsprogramm" in Germany involving aid for industrial research, technical development and preparation of software. The resources applied under this head amount to 800 million old DM for the period from 1971 tot 1975.

The Commission's official views, by and large favourable, on the aid systems is based on general considerations concerning the data-processing sector. The Commission feels that this is a sector of considerable economic importance for the Community due to:

- (i) Its own importance and rapid growth both in hardware production and activities in preparing software and leasing.
- (ii) Its catalysing effect on certain sectors, especially the electronics industry.
- (iii) The ever-increasing inclusion of numerically controlled tools in the products of the mechanical industry and the making of complete production orders through computers.
- (iv) The applied research that such an industry implies.

The Commission's Decision was also motivated by the fact that development in the use of data-processing allows fuller use of production factors, a more efficient management of companies, rationalization of public services and the development of scientific research.

Consideration given to the problem of financing has also guided the Commission's official view. Indeed, the companies concerned must bear very heavy financial charges to ensure the investments concerning the development of hardware, formation of a software library and renting of computers, all the more in that for European countries it is a case of starting up in a market already largely overshadowed by the American companies. The Commission also considers that the use of State aid can, in this context, help in solving the difficulties involved in mobilizing private capital.

The Commission is conscious of the problem arising from the lack of a genuine Community approach, regarding measures in favour of the data-processing sector. Pending such an approach now being prepared the Commission takes the view that national aid can validly support the action of Community companies who have entered the data processing market.

11. On 14 October 1971, the Commission had brought in the examination procedure, provided under Art. 93, para. 2, of the Rome Treaty, with reference to the *Italian law* No. 471 of 14 July 1969 which set up *aid for imports of scientific instruments and technological materials*.¹ The Commission considered that insofar as instruments and materials are concerned which directly serve companies' productive activity, the nature and terms of granting this aid affect competition and trade and are of such a nature as to bar them from exonerated incompatibility provided by the EEC Treaty provisions on aid.

Following comments made by those concerned with this procedure, the Commission could not change its basic outlook, but did allow for the fact that aid also serves to stimulate development of research. On 28 June,² it also adopted a Decision for discontinuing import aid (provided by Law 471) in favour of industrial production equipment. This Decision also puts under a posteriori control the application of the other provisions in the law to ensure that aid will be devoted solely to developing research.

12. Under Art. 93, para. 3 of the EEC Treaty, a draft law was submitted to the Commission by the *Italian Government* for the independent Region of Frioul-Venetia-Julia providing for a subsidy to be granted in favour of plans for *redeveloping and converting industrial concerns who discontinue their earlier activity*. These interventions are to serve as an antidote to the economic and social disturbance caused by many closures of industrial activity and whose impact is particularly felt in this Region.

The Commission is satisfied that this aid is not a preservation measure to rescue companies in difficulty since in this particular case the aid is intended to be used in radical redevelopment and conversion of companies. Since it is not cumulative with similar existing aid based on national and regional legislation, is intended for small and medium-sized companies, and budget credit for applying the scheme is limited, the Commission decided on 15 May 1972 to raise no objection to this aid scheme being applied for 1972 and 1973. The Commission reserved the option of reviewing the prolongation of the scheme subject to reports on its application.

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part 2, Sec. 7.

² OJ L 166 of 24.7.1972.

FISCAL POLICY

Tax and Duty Exemptions for Travellers

13. On 12 June¹ the Council adopted a second Directive for harmonizing legal and administrative provisions concerning turnover tax and levies raised on international private travel. This text amplifying the exemptions granted to travellers had been proposed to the Council by the Commission on 30 July 1971.

The first Directive on tax exemptions, adopted on 28 May 1969, had brought in an allowance of 75 u.a. for travellers crossing inter-Community borders with no distinction between foreign and Member States' nationals.² The first Directive had to be amended, after the Resolution of 22 March 1971, by the Council and representatives of Member States' government concerning the realization of the Economic Monetary Union.³ This Resolution provided among other things for the progressive increase of tax exemptions for private citizens crossing inter-Community borders.

After the Opinion expressed by the European Parliament on 7 February 1972, the Commission had decided to amend its second proposed Directive. The amendments are mainly aimed at reducing the risk of distorting competition in the inter-Community border regions. During its session of 12 June, the Council adopted the Directive after consulting the incoming countries.⁴

The new Decision by the Council means that:

- (i) The exemption for inter-Community private travel will be raised from 75 u.a. to 125 u.a. (from 20 u.a. to 30 u.a. for children).
- (ii) Limit quantities for products subject to tax will be raised as follows:
 - (a) Cigarettes from 200 to 300
 - (b) Coffee from 500 to 750 gm
 - (c) Coffee extract and coffee essence from 200 gm to 300 gm
 - (d) Spirits from 1 litre to 1 1/2 litres
 - (e) Aperitifs from 2 litres to 3 litres
 - (f) Wine from 2 litres to 3 litres
 - (g) Perfume from 50 gm to 75 gm
 - (h) Toilet waters from 1/4 litre to 3/8 litre
 - (i) Tea from 100 gm to 150 gm
 - (j) Tea extract and tea essence from 40 gm to 60 gm.

¹ OJ L 139 of 17.6.1972.

² OJ L 133 of 4.6.1969.

³ OJ C 28 of 27.3.1971.

⁴ The integral text of the two Directives forms the Supplement 7-72—Bulletin of the EEC.

- (iii) Minimal exemptions will be granted to border dwellers and workers and transport personnel involved in international traffic. They amount to 10% of the standard exemptions, except for tobacco products and alcoholic drinks for which particular quantities are specified (40 cigarettes, 0.25 litre for aperitifs or wine).
- (iv) Within the exemption limits, compulsory frontier declarations by travellers will be discontinued by providing for instance special channels at frontier posts.
- (v) Certain problems encountered in the application of Art. 6 of the Directive of 28 May will be resolved. These concern remission of tax for travellers whose home, usual residence or centre of occupation is located in a Member State. Tax remission at the retail trade level is now allowed only on articles with a unit value, tax included, exceeding that of the exemptions. It is subject to presentation of a copy invoice or supporting document, covered by a visa from the customs of the final importing Member State or from another competent authority in that Member State. The joint system adopted does not for the moment cover supplies to airport customs free shops or sales made on aircraft or ships. These questions are to be the subject of a proposed Directive now being prepared.

The new measures just adopted by the Council therefore cover only the movement of travellers between Member States. The tax-free allowance of 25 u.a. granted on imports of goods in the luggage of travellers from non-Member States has not been increased.

The new arrangements came into force on 1 July 1972 at the latest, except for the provisions on tax remission which are to come in at the latest on 1 January 1973.

THE RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND THE FREEDOM TO OFFER SERVICES, COMPANY LAW

The Right for the Self-Employed to Reside in the Territory of a Member State

14. The Commission sent the Council two proposed Directives. One concerns "The right of nationals of a Member State to remain in the territory of a Member State having had a self-employed occupation there." The other is to extend the scope of the Council's Directive of 25 February 1964 for "coordinating special measures applying to foreigners on relocation and residence

and justified on grounds of law and order, public safety and public health," in the case of Member States' nationals availing themselves of the "right to remain".

To stay, after retirement, in the country where one settled to earn one's living, is the normal continuation of permanent residence. Moreover, if workers are not assured of being able to stay in the country when they have stopped working, it means a check on the freedom of establishment, which for wage-earners was removed by the Commission Regulation of 29 June 1970.

This will happen for the self-employed through adoption of the first proposed Directive above. It must happen by virtue of Chapter II of the General Programme for the Abolition of Restrictions on the Freedom of Establishment, which amends provisions governing, in each Member State, the entry and residence of nationals of other Member States, insofar as those provisions impede access to and the exercise of self-employed occupation by those nationals.

In preparing this proposal, the Commission, in line with the unanimous desire of the government experts consulted, did all it could to ensure that this proposal matched as closely as possible the Regulation adopted¹ for wage-earners.

The proposed Directive on the "right to remain" for the self-employed is backed by another proposal with the aim of extending to those enjoying this right the guarantees provided by the Directive of 25 February 1964 with regard to measures for law and order, public safety and public health. This proposal is in every way akin to the Directive of 18 May 1972² for wage-earners and their families enjoying the "right to remain".

15. During its plenary session of 28 and 29 June 1972, the *Economic and Social Committee*³ issued an Opinion on three draft Directives prepared by the Commission and concerning three related aspects of the freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed hairdressers.

ALIGNMENT OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

International Private Law

16. The Committee of government experts on international private law has just finished preparing a preliminary draft Convention on the law to be appli-

¹ OJ L 142 of 30.6.1970.

² OJ L 121 of 26.5.1972 and Bulletin 7-1972, Part. 2, Sec. 22.

³ See Sec. 180.

cable to *contractual and extra-contractual obligations*.¹ In contracts, the draft recognizes the principle of free will and specifies the reference criteria when the parties have not gone to law. Concerning offences, the draft retains, in principle, the law of the place of occurrence, while allowing that under certain specific conditions another law could be applicable. Solutions would also be found under this convention for points of law applicable to the form and the proof of documents containing obligations, as well as for some questions particular to international private law such as transfer or public policy. This convention would be of a universal nature. It would apply even if the designated law is not that of a contracting state. Together with notes on the articles of the convention made by several rapporteurs appointed within the Committee, the text of the draft will be submitted to Member States' Governments for their comments.

Respecting its initial mandate from the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Committee is going ahead with the preparation of a second preliminary draft Convention on the law applicable to tangible and intangible assets. This second project should begin early in 1973 with a Committee including experts from the ten Member States.

Criminal Law

17. The Working Party on "criminal law" made up of Member States' experts and chaired by a representative of the Commission services, has finished reviewing problems raised by the criminal responsibility of EEC officials.² The outcome of this review emerged in the unanimous adoption of a draft Convention during the meeting of the Working Party of Member States' experts on 12 and 13 June 1972.

The draft aims at solving trouble due to lack of a Regulation covering Community officials in criminal proceedings. In all Member States, there are specific provisions for offences which officials might commit while performing their functions. Generally speaking, the provisions are not applicable to Community officials since they cover only national civil servants. Moreover, while performing their functions, Community officials are not protected in all Member States by criminal provisions, as are national civil servants, against for instance assault and battery or duress.

To solve these problems, which do crop up in practice, two approaches may be considered: either establish a supra-national law or a "common stock" of offences to be covered by Member States' criminal law.

¹ See Bulletin 6-1969, Chapter V, Sec. 10.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part. 2. sec. 10.

The first solution was discarded for it would have entailed the preparation of a complete criminal system which seemed out of proportion with the limited problems to be solved. Therefore, the minimal solution was adopted which had already been taken up in Art. 194 of the Euratom Treaty concerning the criminal consequences of divulging secrets. The draft Convention is also based on the principle, under which a Community official is subject, for some offences, to the system covering a national civil servant in his country of origin. Moreover, Community officials enjoy the same protection in criminal proceedings as that provided for national civil servants.

The offences which the Convention deals with are those occurring most frequently and which are the most serious and damaging to the interests and good name of the Community. The convention therefore covers: bribery, theft and embezzlement of public funds, and violation of professional secrets.

Putting Community officials and national civil servants on the same footing has logically led to delegating powers of jurisdiction to the courts of the country of origin. Referral to the law of the country of origin was adopted allowing also for the latest theories which tend to afford the maximum protection for the interests of the accused so as to reintegrate him smoothly into society. Auxiliary authority has also been assigned to the State of regular domicile and the State holding the Community Court of Justice, under certain conditions.

In ruling on legal authority, the traditional principle has been adhered to where the judge applies his own criminal law. Lastly, to ensure that the Convention will be applied as effectively as possible and with the aim of obtaining uniform interpretation, certain provisions assigning authority over interpretation to the Court of Justice have been written in. Before transmittal to the Council for signature, the text of the draft will be submitted to Member States' Governments and other interested parties for their comments.

II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

The Monetary Situation

18. During its 200th session held in Luxembourg on 26 June 1972, the Council heard a Report from the Chairman of the Central Banks Governors Committee on the application of the Resolution of 21 March 1972. Having already consulted the incoming countries on the matter, the Council examined the problems on the currency markets stemming from the United Kingdom's decision of 22 June 1972 to let sterling float.

After its deliberations the Council confirmed its resolve to respect the commitments made in Washington on 18 December 1971 and to follow the application of the European Agreement limiting the margins between the Community currencies to 2.25%.

To meet the special situation brought about on the currency markets by floating the pound, the Bank of Italy was authorized under para. 2 of Heading III of the Resolution by the Council and Member States' government representatives of 21 March 1972, to intervene in dollars to respect the inter-Community margin of 2.25%. This authorization came into force immediately.

The Governors Committee was delegated to define before 15 July 1972 the terms, limits and conditions under which the dollar interventions may be continued until 30 September 1972¹ at the latest.

Coordination of Short-Term Economic Policies

19. On the basis of a Commission Communication on economic policy to be followed in 1972 and on preparation of the 1973 public budgets, the Council at the same meeting made a second review of the Community economic situation. This conforms with Art. 3 of the Council Decision of 22 March 1971 on strengthening the coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies. After their review, the Council adopted the guidelines in the Commission's Communication.

The Monetary Committee

20. The Monetary Committee held its 163rd session in Luxembourg on 21 and 22 June 1972 with Mr Clappier as Chairman. In preparation for the

¹ See Part I, Chapter I (Statement in Parliament by Mr Barre, Commission Vice-President, on the monetary situation).

Finance Ministers Conference scheduled for 17 and 18 July in London, the Committee carried on its discussion of the key objectives in the reform of the international monetary system.

During its 164th session on 24 June 1972, the Committee examined the implications of the monetary measures taken on 22 June 1972 by the British authorities.

Ad Hoc Working Parties

21. The Working Party set up by the Governors Committee and the Monetary Committee to prepare a Report on the organization, function and statutes of a *European Monetary Cooperation Fund* finished its work and submitted its Report to both Committees on 1 June 1972.

As part of the work involved in implementing the Council Directive of 21 March 1972 on *controlling the flow of international capital* and neutralizing its ill effects on internal liquidity, an ad hoc Working Party had been delegated the Monetary Committee to finalize an analysis of the instruments available to the national authorities. The Party finished this work during June.

The Budgetary Policy Committee

22. The Committee held its 45th session in Brussels on 23 June 1972 with Mr Hullebroeck, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. The Committee reviewed the quantitative outlines of Member States' draft budgets for 1973.

The Short-Term Economic Policy Committee

23. The Committee held its 61st session in Brussels on 8 June 1972 with Mr Brouwers as Chairman. It discussed economic policy to be followed in 1972 and the preparation of public budgets for 1973. The Committee also took a view on the preliminary economic budgets for 1973.

The Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee

24. The Committee devoted part of its meeting of 30 June 1972 to reviewing the outcome of discussions during previous sessions on Member States' medium-term programming. At the same time, the Committee discussed key

problems involved in synchronizing programming procedures. The Committee also considered the work programme of the Study Group on Medium-Term Economic Prospects, especially regarding development of new projections for 1973-1978.

The Expert Group on "Short-Term Consumer Surveys"

25. This Group met in Brussels in 30 June 1972 to prepare the second short-term consumer survey for October 1972. The Group reviewed the technical problems concerning the sample, the questionnaire and the presentation of results. The Group was also consulted on the presentation of the results of the first survey which was made in the second half of April 1972.

REGIONAL POLICY

Preparation of a Regional Policy

Mr Borschette in the United Kingdom

26. Accepting an invitation from the "Confederation of British Industry", Mr Albert Borschette, Member of the Commission, went to London on 29 June. At a meeting organized by the Confederation, he reviewed "regional policy in the European Community", especially from the angle of enlargement. During the meeting Mr Borschette talked with Mr Michael Clapham, President of the CBI, and with many other personalities in industry. Special reference was made during these talks to problems raised by regionally targeted aid.

Commission Communication on Council Decisions concerning Community Regional Policy

27. On 19 June the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the latter's decisions concerning Community regional policy as well as a draft resolution on the means to be implemented. This Communication followed on the Council's Resolution of 21 March 1972 on applying the Resolution of 22 March 1971 concerning the realization by stages of the Economic and Monetary Union, and in terms of which the Council was committed to take decisions before 1 October 1972 on Commission proposals for regional policy.

In its Communication, the Commission reiterated that all the regional policy proposals it had submitted since 1969 and which are interlocked, provide a

basis for solutions to priority regional problems with the aim of easing tension which might compromise the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union. The result of the discussions in the Council on these proposals is an agreement on basic points.

The Council thus determined which regions involved problems of common interest and which called for priority Community action. The Council recognized the need to compare and coordinate Member States' regional policies. The Council's review of the scope offered by existing Community financial instruments found that, except for the European Investment Bank, these instruments are necessarily limited since they are tied to specific objectives in particular sectors and that they should be directed as a function of the coordinate objectives of regional policy. Moreover, in its Resolution of 21 March 1971, the Council gave its agreement in principle for using, as from 1972, resources of the EAGGF for regional development moves and for raising specific financial means for regional development.

Two problems remain to be solved to enable the Council to take the necessary decisions before 1 October 1972. The first involves the terms of cooperation between Member States and the Commission over regional policy. The Commission considers that a solution may be found allowing effective cooperation and guaranteeing the Community's institutional balance. The Commission is prepared to review with the Council the solution of setting up a regional development committee attached to both the Council and the Commission.

Regarding the specific financial means for regional development, the Commission is obliged to note that neither the Community nor the European Investment Bank has unused resources available which could be used here. The Commission considers that the Regional Development Fund suggested in principle in October 1969 and with terms of application in May 1971, is the most suitable financial device for handling the Community's tasks in regional development. The Commission is ready to investigate with the Council both the question of technical interventions and the date of their application.

Regarding the intervention techniques, the Commission is prepared to allow, alongside the system of interest rate allowances, a scheme of capital premiums. For the opening date of the Fund, the Commission suggests that it be set up at once even if it could not become "operational" until the second stage of Economic and Monetary Union. In that case, the annual posting of credits into the Community budget against immediate commitments for the benefit of the most underfavoured regions could be considered.

To make the application of these financial means more effective, the Commission, in its Communication of 31 May 1972, suggested that a regional development company might be set up.

Considering what has already been done and the fact that the preparatory technical work is well advanced, the Commission considers that the October 1969 proposals and the two Application Regulations proposed in May 1971 should enable the Council to make the necessary decisions before 1 October 1972.

Financing New Activities

28. Under Art. 56, para. 2 (a) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission took the decision to issue to the Berliet vehicle company in *France* the balance (2.9 million u.a.) of an overall credit of 5.4 million u.a. granted in 1971 to set up a gear-box and transmission unit plant. An initial instalment of 2.5 million u.a. had been granted in December 1971.

Under the same Art., the Commission has also received a new request for a loan in connection with a redevelopment project in France.

Studies

29. The three Reports on the *Development of the Flemish Economy* in relation to the international outlook were examined and approved. The Reports deal with needs for industrial sites in Flanders, frontier congestion areas and the coordination programme required with the adjoining countries, and the labour market situation 1970-1980.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational Guidance and Training

30. From 5 to 9 June, the Commission called together at the Heidelberg Rehabilitation Centre about thirty executives directing *vocational training for the handicapped*. This project helped to bring out guidelines for developing and improving vocational training in this sector. Among measures to be adopted, those taking part hoped to see the European Social Fund contributing to setting up pilot rehabilitation centres, training schools for instructors and technical rehabilitation staff, and the financing of research.

31. On 9 June, the agricultural occupational and trade union organizations with the Commission officially inaugurated a *European Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development and Guidance* (CEPFAR). This is the first time that the combined efforts of the Commission and the agricultural, occupational organizations have resulted in such a move. The purpose of the centre is to activate the induction, training and development of instructors and others responsible for training and guidance as well as assisting in Community moves for the socio-structural areas of vocational training.

32. From 7 to 9 June in Brussels, the Commission organized day-study sessions for *vocational guidance leaders* from the United Kingdom to advise this group on the chief problems of vocational training at Community level and on current Community projects in this field. The delegates then visited the Community countries to study the problems on the spot before a final review on 14 June with Commission representatives in Brussels. A Report on the visits and studies will be submitted to the next annual Conference of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education (BACIE), scheduled for 12 to 14 September next. Its topic will be "Joining the European Community: Trends in Teaching and Vocational Training in the U. K. and other European Countries."

The Free Movement of Workers and Social Security for Migrant Workers

33. During its 124th session held on 5 June in Brussels, the *Advisory Committee for Migrant Workers Social Security* examined the problems of interpretation arising from preparation of forms involved in the Council's revised Regulations on the application of social security systems to wage-earners and their families who relocate within the Community. The revised Regulations will come into force in the six Member States from 1 October next.

34. On 14 and 15 June in Brussels, Members of the Administrative Committee and representatives from the incoming countries held their second meeting to examine *technical amendments to be made to the Regulations of 21 March 1972* for the application of revised Regulations to the incoming from 1 April 1973.

35. On 29 and 30 June the *Audit Committee* and some experts made a preliminary inspection of the above-mentioned forms before they are sent to the Administrative Committee for approval.

36. A Working Party from the *Advisory Committee for the Free Movement of workers*, meeting in Brussels on 29 June, prepared a draft of their findings on problems arising at inter-Community level from the activity of employment agencies (temporary and part-time labour, gewerbsmäßige Arbeitsnehmerüberlassung, Beschikking). This draft will be laid before the Advisory Committee itself.

Reemployment and Redevelopment

The European Social Fund

37. The last meeting of the team of experts assigned to make a survey on *redevelopment of research workers* was held on 16 June. The experts reviewed the initial results of the survey, especially the sharp disparities between one country and another and the causes behind them. The group also tried to come up with various suggestions for possible uses of the European Social Fund. A draft Report will be submitted in September.

Redevelopment Moves in the ECSC

38. During May the Commission decided, under Art. 56 § 2 of the ECSC Treaty to contribute up to 3 135 000 DM (856 557.37 u.a.) in *Germany* for the redevelopment of 1 926 coal miners hit by closures and up to 90 000 DM (24 590.16 u.a.) for the benefit of 54 iron ore miners. The Commission has also added 5 000 DM (1 366.12 u.a.) to the credit already available for the benefit of two small collieries. The German Government is contributing an equal amount of credit for redevelopment expenditure.

Social Security and Social Action

Social Security

39. The Commission followed up in practical form several Council Decisions of 26 November 1970 on social security.

To promote *concertation between Member States* in this area, the Council had delegated the Commission to prepare a report on the categories of people covered by social security in each Member State and the risks involved. This study was to be made from the dual viewpoint of legal norms and the actual socio-economic situation allowing conclusions to be drawn as to what should be done based on the results. The Commission sent the Report to the Council on 15 June.

40. To make a budget available the Council had asked the Commission to report on the medium-term forecast of social expenditure and the finance for it, illustrating the common factors and existing gaps. The Report, sent to the Council on 12 June 1972, will be followed up by a work programme for preparing the European Social Budget for the Council.

Housing

41. As part of the first instalment of its 7th ECSC Programme of financial aid to build social housing¹ for employees of the Community coal, iron and steel industry, the Commission on 19 June approved a series of projects for building 821 dwellings. The projects are:—

Germany (miners in the Ruhr): 538 dwellings for an amount (special reserve — interest rate 1%) of 2 220 000 DM. These are dwellings built near the pithead for miners transferred following closure of other pits.

Germany (miners Aachen): 18 dwellings for an amount of 108 000 DM (special reserve — interest rate 1%). These are single family dwellings for young households.

Germany — iron and steel workers (Rhineland/Westfalia): 205 dwellings for an amount of 3 459 000 DM, of which up to 449 412 DM comes from the special ECSC reserve and 3 009 588 DM from funds loaned on the free capital market. The interest will be 6.54%. These are dwellings to ease employment problems arising from restructuration of the German coal and steel industry.

France — iron and steel workers (North): 60 dwellings for an amount of 483 150 FF, of which 219 535 FF comes from the special ECSC reserve and 263 615 FF from loans. The interest is 4.5% per year. These are dwellings to ease employment problems in the new coastal iron and steel centres near Dunkerque.

Living and Working Conditions. Industrial Relations

42. According to the most recent comparative statistics on *gross hourly wages* and the working week in *Community industry*, the growth rates registered over one year (October 1970 to October 1971, i.e. the latest figures available) varied

¹ Social housing = subsidized or Council-type housing.

somewhat from country to country. This is shown in a study published by the Statistics Office.¹ An increase of about 15% was registered in Italy and the Netherlands, a little under 13% in Belgium and 12% in France. In Germany and Luxembourg the increase was less than 10% (9.3% and 7.1% respectively). Reckoning with the rise in the cost of living, the progression in average nominal earnings in real terms for all of industry shows an increase in buying power for the same period of about 9% in Italy, 7% in Belgium, 6% in France and the Netherlands, 3% in Germany and 2% in Luxembourg.

43. From October 1970 to October 1971, the trends towards shortening the industrial *working week* already apparent in previous years has been confirmed. In the manufacturing industry, the reduction reached 1% in France, the Netherlands and Belgium and Luxembourg. It was a little sharper in Italy (1.2%) and Germany (1.6%). Because of the general nature of this trend, the relative situations of the different countries have not changed. Thus France is still in front with 44.6 hours per week followed by the Netherlands (43.8), Luxembourg (43.6), Germany (43.3), Belgium (42.2) and Italy (42.1).

44. Another study, published by the Statistics Office, analyses "the social accounts in the European Community (1962-1970)"² and shows that *social benefits* account for a quarter or more of the disposable income of households (from 22% in Italy to 30% in the Netherlands). In 1970, social benefits per head of population varied between 16 000 BFrs. (Italy) and 30 000 BFrs. (Germany). Total social expenditure which in absolute figures between 1962 and 1970 doubled in Germany and more than tripled in the Netherlands represents almost a fifth of the gross national product of the Member States. The conclusions drawn in this study show: — a spectacular explosion in social expenditure in the Netherlands, an increase in all countries in the "sickness" proportion of the overall benefits, a standstill and even relative decrease in family allowances, and finally an overall growth of the share born by households in financing social expenditure.

45. On 23 June a meeting was held with the employers and workers organizations to finalize the lines of a survey on *holidays with pay*. It was agreed that the survey would focus on the legal holiday and the contractual holiday, the staggering of holidays and rest days in 12 branches of industry. It will also include some forms of justified and paid absence and the different types of extra leave. The survey will also illustrate developments in the length of minimum holidays between 1962 and 1972.

¹ Statistics Office: "Social Statistics" 1/1972.

² Statistics Office: "Social Statistics" 2/1972.

Security, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

46. The General Committee for *Safety and Health in the Iron and Steel Industry* which held its 8th annual meeting in Amsterdam on 15 and 16 June, adopted its third Report and reviewed the results of studies made by its Working Parties on the following matters:

- (i) Design, construction, set-up and use of oxygen plant mechanisms.
- (ii) Intermediate oxygen cylinders.
- (iii) Lubrification of oxygen plant mechanisms.
- (iv) Degreasing of oxygen ducts and apparatus.
- (v) Specifications for constructing casting beds in blast furnaces.
- (vi) Preparation of the casting-floor in the blast furnace.
- (vii) Tap-hole plugging and deplugging apparatus.
- (viii) Personal safety. Procedures and equipment.

These papers will be published during the second half of 1972.

47. The Working Parties on "*the use of agricultural machinery*" (government experts) and "*working safety and hygiene in agriculture*" (specialists from the professional associations) held a joint meeting in Hanover on 31 May and 1 June. The experts reviewed the preventative action developed in Member States and heard a report on the latest moves by the Federal Government from Dr Ehrenberg, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Labour.

48. A meeting was held from 5 to 7 June of national experts on the production and use of films on *accident prevention*. A selection of films was shown. The competent authorities of Member States intend to make a joint film on accident prevention, a project which will be coordinated by the Commission.

49. A meeting of the Expert Group "*pneumoconioses and ambient factors*" was held at the Institute of Occupational Medicine, Edinburgh, to review the results of the epidemiological survey on *pneumoconioses*, running in Great Britain since 1953. The new norms for permitted dust levels in production shops are henceforth expressed in terms of weight as a result of Great Britain's moving over to gravimetric measurement of dusts.

50. The Expert Group for "*the campaign against dust*" met in Essen, Dortmund-Derne, Duisburg and Gelsenkirchen to examine developments in research

undertaken with the aid of the ECSC on dust extraction from gallery excavators. Over recent years these techniques have considerably developed and this would not have been possible if well-adapted dust extraction techniques had not been perfected.

51. On 2 June specialists in fire-resistant conveyor-belts met United Kingdom representatives to finalize life-size trials in conveyor-belt fires and define a joint policy on objectives regarding fire-resistance norms and trials which will be established for the Community to replace the ISO norms which have proved inadequate for underground work. Other Expert Groups of the *Permanent Agency for Safety and Health in the Coal Mines* met in June, including the "fire-resistant fluids" Group to review experiments in the British mines where an appreciably different policy has been followed, the "ventilation and firedamp" Group and the "electrical" Group, which visited the Houillères de Provence to study the linear motor rolling chutes, a modern transport technique combining the advantages of locomotive trolleys and conveyor belts without the same risks.

52. On 12 and 13 June, the Commission and the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt in Brunswick organized a seminar attended by forty specialists from the Member States of the EEC. The subject of the seminar was the possibility of applying dosimetry to inherent effects in exo-electronic emissions. Its purpose was to exchange information on the current status of research in the field of *exo-electronic dosimetry*, to strengthen communication between the different disciplines and clarify future prospects.

*

53. During its session of 12 to 16 June,¹ the *European Parliament* passed two Resolutions concerning Social Policy in which it took an official position on the "preliminary guidelines for a programme of Community Social Policy" prepared by the Commission and on some problems arising from the definition of a coordinated wages and incomes policy. The Economic and Social Committee,² meeting in plenary session on 28 and 29 June, issued an Opinion on the "Social Report" for 1971, hoping that the next Summit may give Member States the chance to take measures for promoting a more active Community Social Policy.

¹ See Sec. 144.

² See Sec. 178.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The Joint Organization of the Markets

Cereals

54. On 27 June 1972,¹ the Council passed three Regulations on the system of cereal prices for the 1972/73 marketing year. The Regulations determined the threshold prices of cereals, the chief marketing centres for this produce, the relative intervention prices and the monthly increases in the prices for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal. The single intervention prices for maize and Durum wheat were also fixed.

Rice

55. For the 1972/73 marketing year, the Council also adopted on 27 June 1972¹ the threshold prices for husked and broken rice as well as the monthly price increases for paddy and husked rice.

Milk and Dairy Produce

56. Since the price situation in international trade had stabilized, the Commission decided on 5 June 1972² to discontinue the export tax on skim milk powder. Similarly, it decided on 6 June 1972³ to reinstate butter and manufactured butter products in the list of dairy produce benefitting from the special system of advance payment of export restitutions. In so doing, the Commission allowed for the changed picture in the Community butter market and international trade.

For some time, the Community butter market situation has been coloured by the presence of stocks. To avoid lengthy stockage and the resulting high charges, the disposal of butter should be boosted. Selling butter at cut prices to Community processing companies and to the military may help. The Commission on 16⁴ and 21⁵ June 1972 passed two Regulations covering the terms for such sales.

¹ OJ L 150 of 4.7.1972.

² OJ L 129 of 6.6.1972.

³ OJ L 130 of 7.6.1972.

⁴ OJ L 139 of 17.6.1972.

⁵ OJ L 142 of 22.6.1972.

Regarding exports of certain cheeses (Emmental, Gruyère, Cheddar, Edam and certain soft cheeses) to Spain, the Commission on 22 June 1972¹ amended the provisions it had adopted in August 1970. This meant a reduction in refunds disbursed against these exports since the Spanish authorities had decided to raise the threshold prices in Spain. Spain had taken this decision in agreement with the Community and after negotiations through GATT.

Beef and Veal

57. To alleviate the Community market situation coloured by an appreciable rise in prices (the criteria fixed by the Council in May 1972² having been noted) the Commission decided on 2 June 1975³ to waive, from 5 June, the autonomous common customs charges and levies in the beef and veal sector.

Pigmeat

58. On 13 June 1972⁴ the Commission decided to adapt the provisions⁵ in force, concerning the marketing phase (to which the arithmetical average of prices for slaughtered pork refers), to the introduction⁶ of the Community grading "grid" for pig carcasses. The arithmetical average of prices on the representative Community markets must allow appraisal of whether the market picture justifies the adoption of intervention measures.

Oils and Fats

59. Having fixed on 24 March 1972⁷ the target and basic intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1972/73 marketing year, the Council officially adopted them on 27 June 1972⁸ at the following levels:

	<i>Target Price</i>	<i>Basic Intervention Price</i>
Colza and rape seeds	208.50 u.a./ton	202.50 u.a./ton
Sunflower seeds	210.50 u.a./ton	204.50 u.a./ton

¹ OJ L 143 of 23.6.1972.

² See Bulletin 7-1972, Part 2, Sec. 32.

³ OJ L 128 of 3.6.1972.

⁴ OJ L 136 of 14.6.1972.

⁵ See Bulletin 1-1971, Part. 2, Sec. 39.

⁶ See Bulletin 12-1972, Part. 2, Sec. 50.

⁷ See Bulletin 4-1972, Part. 1, Chap. I.

⁸ OJ L 147 of 29.6.1972.

On the same date¹ and for the same marketing year, the Council also specified the main intervention centres for oilseeds, the applicable intervention prices and the monthly increases for the target and intervention price of the same produce, allowing for average storage and interest charges in the Community.

On 27 June 1972¹ the Council decided to continue for another marketing year the grant of additional aid in the colza and rape seed sector. This follows an analysis of the causes behind the economic problems in Italy over the grinding of rape and colza seeds for oil production and a study of Community production conditions, considering the developments in the grain market. Again on 27 June¹ the Council decided to adjust the opening and closing dates of the marketing year for sunflower seeds. In the main Community growing areas, the sunflower seed crop is gathered during September. The Council, therefore, decided to start the marketing year on 1 September (instead of 1 October) and close it on 31 August (instead of 30 September).

In September 1971² the Council adopted the provisions for aid schemes for oilseeds and on 7 June 1972³ the Commission passed a Regulation covering the terms of application of the scheme. This Regulation both supplements and supersedes the existing rules in the light of experience and for better alignment between the Member States. Provisions adopted concern "the Community aid certificate", the terms for controlling imports of seeds and the terms for fixing aid. They also cover aid for oilseeds other than olives and are intended to bridge the gap between the target price and the world market price when the latter is lower than the former. The new Regulation applies from 1 July 1972.

Cotton seeds

60. On 27 June 1972 the Council fixed¹ the general rules for granting aid for cotton seeds which are to apply over crop year 1972/73. The rules stipulate that aid be granted to growers and that areas sown and harvested be inspected. These provisions apply from 2 July 1972.

Sugar

61. For the crop year 1972/73, the Commission on 30 June 1972⁴ fixed the amount (0.163 u.a./100 kg of white sugar per month) of reimbursement by

¹ OJ L 147 of 29.6.1972.

² See Bulletin 11-1971, Part 2, Sec. 29.

³ OJ L 133 of 10.6.1972.

⁴ OJ L 149 of 1.7.1972.

Member States of the storage charges for white and raw sugar made from beets or cane harvested in the Community. It also fixed the amount (0,95 u.a./100 kg of white sugar) of the subscription levied by Member States on each sugar manufacturer.

Fruit and Vegetables

62. On 6 and 27 June 1972¹ the Council fixed the base and purchase prices for tomatoes (from 1 June to 30 November 1972), peaches (from 1 June to 30 September 1972), lemons (from 1 June 1972 to 31 May 1973), pears (from 1 July 1972 to 31 January 1973) and dessert grapes (from 1 August to 31 October 1972). After these decisions, the Commission on 6 June 1973² specified, for tomatoes, peaches, and lemons, the coefficients to be applied for computing purchase prices of produce withdrawn from the market and having characteristics different from those of the produce covered by Council-fixed prices.

The Council also³ extended the closing date of 30 June 1972 for one year for the provisions concerning protection measures in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables.

Allowing for the need to appraise the ripeness of some varieties of apple and pear early in the season, the Commission on 29 June 1972⁴ passed a Regulation giving scope for fixing broader norms for sorting. This temporary provision applies from 1 July 1972.

From 3 July 1972, the import vouchers for tomato concentrates were suspended. The voucher system was brought in as part of protection measures applied to imports of these products from Third Countries except Greece. On 30 June 1972⁵ the Commission withdrew this measure at the junction of two crop years so as not to encroach on the new year since the study of protection measures applied during the preceding year was not completed.

Fishery Products

63. On 15 June 1972⁵ the Council decided to waive up to 5% of the autonomous common customs charge on the imports of mackerel for the processing industry. This measure came into force on 16 June 1972 and will

¹ OJ L 130 of 7.6.1972, OJ L 147 of 29.6.1972 and OJ L 150 of 4.7.1972.

² OJ L 130 of 7.6.1972.

³ OJ L 149 of 1.7.1972.

⁴ OJ L 148 of 30.6.1972.

⁵ OJ L 138 of 16.6.1972.

apply until 14 February 1973. The Community's fishing fleets are not able to meet the needs of the mackerel processing industry and no appreciable improvement is in sight in this sector for the coming months.

Wine

64. On 30 June 1972¹ the Council postponed until 1 November 1972 the application of additional conditions² to be met by imported consumer wines. This postponement was made necessary by technical and administrative problems in the exporting Member States.

Eggs and Poultry meat

65. On 27 June 1972³ the Council passed a Regulation for improving the application terms of current egg marketing norms for marketing in the Member States and trade with Third Countries. The provisions adopted mainly concern information shown on the packaging.

A Regulation adopted on the same day³ by the Council includes provisions for smoother adaption of supply to market demands, by making short and long-term forecasts based on knowledge of production capacity involved (incubator eggs) and by setting up marketing norms for stamping, packaging and carriage.

Hops

66. After the Council had laid down the general rules for granting aid to hop growers,⁴ the Commission on 28 June 1972³ adopted their terms of application. The terms focus on declarations of surface areas sown and the terms for requesting aid. On the same date³ the Commission adopted a Regulation on recognition by Member States of grower groups. The text covers the legal status of affiliates (who must of course be hop growers), production and marketing disciplines (varieties planted, cultivation techniques), the minimum number of affiliates, the size of registered surface areas and notification of the Commission by Member States. Each year the Commission will publish the list of recognized groups in the Official Journal of the EEC.

¹ OJ L 149 of 1.7.1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part. 2, Sec. 64.

³ OJ L 148 of 30.6.1972.

⁴ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part 2, Sec. 38.

Harmonization of Legislation

Legislation on Seeds and Plants

67. Under the Council Directive of September 1970 on marketing vegetable seeds, the Commission published¹ the first "common catalogue of species and varieties of vegetables", varieties officially recognized under Community criteria, and whose seeds are exempt from any marketing restrictions in the Community.

The European Agricultural Guarantee and Guidance Fund

Guarantee Section

68. In a Regulation of 5 June 1972² the Commission issued the application terms for advances to cover expenditure incurred in supplying dairy produce as food aid.

Guidance Section

69. Regarding requests for reimbursement of aid to producer organizations in the fishery sector, the Commission on 20 June 1972³ adopted provisions on the data to be supplied in Member States' reimbursement requests. The Guidance Section of the EAGGF is providing up to 50% in aid granted.

On 21 June 1972⁴ the Commission adopted the Decisions on the first financial instalment of the Guidance Section of the Fund. Under the provisions adopted, the credit available, amounting to 200 million u.a. in 1971, was split into three

	Amount in National Currency	Projects	Amount in u.a.
Germany	58 277 369 DM	45	15 922 776
Belgium	235 360 242 FB	30	4 707 204
France	75 462 549 FF	43	13 586 594
Italy	12 888 119 800 Lit	85	20 620 992
Luxembourg	51 652 500 FL	5	1 033 050
Netherlands	18 097 562 Fl	12	4 999 325
		220	60 869 941

¹ OJ C 69 of 29.6.1972.

² OJ L 129 of 6.6.1972.

³ OJ L 141 of 21.6.1972.

⁴ OJ C 71 of 3.7.1972.

instalments. This finance covers public, semi-public or private projects aimed totally or partially at improving agricultural structure following criteria adopted by the Council. The 220 selected projects are distributed as above.

Due to uncertainty over the currency parities relative to the u.a., the amounts of aid have been specified in national currency.

For the first time, the Commission has financed projects in deep-sea fishery sector (building of five fishing boats).

Food Aid

70. The Council had adopted the provisions on supply of egg products for the World Food Programme¹ and on 13 June 1972² the Commission adopted the application terms of those provisions. On 9 June 1972³, the Commission also adopted a Decision at the request of some Member States, exempting from the export tax on skim milk powder, consignments shipped to the developing countries by Member States' welfare agencies.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Environment

Community Participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment

71. The Member States, the incoming countries, the Council and the Commission shared actively in the United Nations Conference on "Man and his Environment"⁴ and reaffirmed their position. Held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972⁴ it was the first Conference of its kind.

Industrial Policy

Organization of Statistical Surveys on Industry and the Crafts

72. On 6 June 1972, the Council adopted a Directive on setting up coordinated annual surveys on industrial activity.⁵ A few days earlier, the Council

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-1972, Part 2, Sec. 147 and Bulletin 7-1972, Part 2, Sec. 81.

² OJ L 138 of 16.6.1972.

³ OJ L 141 of 21.6.1972.

⁴ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part 1, Chap. IV.

⁵ OJ L 133 of 10.6.1972.

had adopted the text of another Directive concerning the setting up of coordinated statistical surveys on industry and the crafts.¹ These approvals may be regarded as a big stride forward on the way to developing and harmonizing Community industrial statistics.

The purpose of the first Directive is to compile annually consistent statistical data comparable between countries which will facilitate evaluation of the economic situation and developments in the various industrial branches with their growth possibilities and problems. The data will also meet statistical requirements for computing the contribution by industry and the crafts to the national product and for other projects involving economic statistics. Statistics to be established cover the number of persons employed, staff expenditure and all the data needed for computing gross added values in market prices and factor costs (turnover, purchases, stocks, indirect taxation, subsidies, etc.). The other Directive covers the regular compilation of statistics on industry and the crafts needed to chart the short-term economic development of the Community. The statistics will be broken down by industrial branch and regrouped by major productive sector.

General and Technological Research

Goals and Means for a Joint Scientific and Technological Development Policy

73. On 14 June 1972, the Commission sent the Council a Communication on this issue together with a draft Resolution for the Council and Member States' government representatives "concerning the progressive activation of a joint scientific and technological development policy for the Community",² in view of the favourable conditions created by the enlargement.

General Guidelines for Preparing the JRC Programmes

74. On 14 June the Commission adopted the general guidelines for preparing the JRC programmes which it transmitted to the Director General of the Centre.

As part of the outlook on scientific and technological policy, the JRC comes in as the instrument which should become a polyvalent centre providing a research service to meet society's needs in many fields.

¹ OJ L 128 of 3.6.1972.

² See Bulletin 7-1972, Part 1, Chap. II, and Supplement to Bulletin 5-1972, both publications dealing with the Commission's Communication.

In this context, the future Community research programmes will have to make room for the radical changes which have occurred over recent years in the nuclear sphere:

This means that:

- (i) It is impossible at the moment to carry on or launch research programmes supporting industrial development of nuclear reactors within the compass of the JRC.
- (ii) The JRC should plan a multi-annual programme spanning five years.
- (iii) The JRC should plan with the activities scheduled in PREST or COST and those assigned to itself.
- (iv) These guidelines should lead the JRC to revise and permanently adapt its structures.
- (v) The pointers listed above should be regarded as a framework to hold all the proposals which the Director General of the JRC might wish to put forward.

With these guidelines the JRC will find its activity directed towards basic research and projects in the field of public service.

The *basic research* will be pointed in the following directions:

- (i) Studies on substances including the transuranics. The work will involve techniques used in research physics on condensed-state matter (fast neutrons).
- (ii) Long-term energy supply.

Regarding *public service activities*, they will focus on three main points:

- (i) Analysis of data including expansion of information analysis centres, especially in the field of nuclear reactor safety supported by CETIS which will continue to be the pivot for data transmission and the European Computer Programme Library.
- (ii) Reference standards and substances. In the nuclear field, the BCMN will continue its activities. They will be extended to other sectors and it is anticipated that an agency will be set up to coordinate all the relevant activity in the national laboratories and institutions.
- (iii) Protection of the environment.

New Means of Transport: The Current Status and Prospects

75. In an outside study made at the Commission's request and shortly to be published, the current status and outlook for research and development

work in land and sea transport have been surveyed. The Commission's aim was to determine:

- (i) Who was concerned (the State, industry, the Universities, local or regional administrations, international organizations, etc.) with organization, financing and executancy;
- (ii) Existing or future guidelines for research;
- (iii) The extent of research work;
- (iv) Results obtained or likely to be obtained;
- (v) The possible end use of results;
- (vi) Deficiencies and obstructions in research;
- (vii) Gaps found in research programmes.

The geographical area of the survey covers the Six and countries of the Western World who are actively involved in this field: Great Britain, the United States, Canada and Japan. Some research in other countries including Switzerland, Spain, Sweden or Norway will also be investigated. The sectors covered are land and sea transport. A survey on the aeronautic and space industry has already been made over recent years and published in 1971 by the Commission.

The survey depended basically on the use of information published, and answers given by the agencies and companies to a questionnaire. Direct contacts with many of those concerned helped to complete the picture. Difficulties arose, however, over information on research made by the big industrial companies.

The structure of the study hangs on an analysis of action by the public authorities, on an analytical census of research into basic techniques and intercity, urban and marine transport networks and on summary conclusions drawn from the current status of transport. The main observations of the survey may be summarized as follows:

Action by the public authorities is decisive each time the risk bearing exceeds the concept of normal commercial risk borne by a company.

This is often the case in the area of land or sea transport, especially where costly prototypes or commercial experiments are concerned. The type of outlet also counts, most often tied to the concept of public service.

Action by the public authorities varies considerably from country to country. Consistency is the exception rather than the rule but is seen to be improving in several countries.

There is no overall future transport policy in any country, so that efforts are encouraged in any one country on rival concepts, thus vitiating the efforts.

Some sources which could meet heavy needs are neglected and others are favoured but with doubtful application.

International cooperation is crude although it is apparently indispensable for manifold reasons; namely, compatibility between systems, raising efficiency by concentrating resources, a growing market allowing longer manufacturing runs and reduced costs.

Most research has not apparently been inspired by a marketing concept founded on a thorough study of needs.

The stage of commercial experiment is the hardest to get underway, especially when sizeable infrastructure is needed.

This spontaneous, haphazard and competitive research has up to now been to some extent advantageous in the striking array of concepts it has brought out. But the next stage in research will require some order in view of future end uses.

Lastly, comparison of the European picture with that of the USA or Japan shows that we are approaching a crossroads. Up to now, Europe has disposed of the most capital in new techniques of land and sea transport. But the USA and Japan are launching programmes with resources that make it probable that they will swiftly obtain results comparable with Europe. The example of the fuel battery where American resources did not yield more results than the French despite ten times more research personnel is a specific case in a special technological problem. The picture is different when it comes to finalizing systems with largely perfected techniques. The value of resources is then decisive. The USA and Japan have evolved programmes, particularly in high land speeds, not only on a large scale but with organization scheduled down to the terminal trials. Unless the European countries pull themselves together and take appropriate measures jointly, their progress is likely to soon fade away without any benefit to industry or other research end-uses.

The Commission is not committed by the content and conclusions of this project. But it will examine and use the results of the study in preparing any action which it deems necessary at Community level in the field of new methods of transport.

ENERGY POLICY

Mr. Haferkamp in the United States

76. Invited by the United States Government, Mr. Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice President of the Commission, visited Washington from 5 to 8 June. His talks

with the American authorities focussed on all the problems of United States and Community energy supply, especially hydrocarbons. Developments in this area over the coming years are causing concern which was recently stressed several times by American Government representatives. The talks also centred on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the prospects for Community supplies of enriched uranium.

Coal

77. Applying the Commission's Decision of 19 November 1969 on coke coal and coke, the Commission authorized the German Government to disburse *aid* to its collieries of 1.50 u.a./ton for the *production of coke coal in the German coal fields* during 1972.

78. In 1970, the Commission had already implemented a medium-term aid programme for *technical coal research* (1970-1974) to try and concentrate research on the areas and questions most likely to yield practical results and to be financed. Meanwhile, the need has arisen to bring in some amendments allowing for technical progress, the coal industry's needs and environment and nuisance problems. The revised version of the programme, which had already been submitted for discussion to the incoming countries, was approved by the Commission on 26 June.¹

Nuclear Energy

The Second Nuclear Programme

79. On 19 and 20 June, a Conference was held in Brussels on the Community's draft "nuclear programme" prepared by the services of the Commission under Art. 40 of the EAEC Treaty. Representatives from the agencies concerned—governments, Community electricity producers and nuclear apparatus manufacturers, jointed by delegates from the incoming countries—discussed with the Commission the Community's nuclear objectives and the resources to be put to work to attain them.

Inspired by the need to ensure the security of the Community's energy supply, the second "programme" recommends the installation as early as 1985 of nuclear power stations with a minimum output of 100 000 MWe. The programme stresses the projects to be agreed at once so as to remove any obstacles

¹ OJ C 74 of 10.7.1972.

which might slow down the required impetus in nuclear energy development. The broad agreement issuing from the talks will give this programme a reference value both in analysing the present and guiding the future.

Community Capacity in the Enrichment of Uranium

80. The Special Study Group of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Research had been delegated by the Council to make a report to enable the Council to take a position on the Commission's proposals for creating uranium enrichment capacity in the Community. The Group submitted the Report on 30 May 1972. On the basis of the Report's conclusions, the Commission put forward new proposals in June modifying those it had made in May 1969. The Commission suggests that the Council approves a Resolution recognizing the need for the Community to equip itself with a uranium enrichment capacity which will allow it to meet from the start of the next decade a sizeable and growing proportion of the Community's needs. To this end the preparatory work should begin at once to help in the decisions for building suitable installations. Since these projects are crucial for the Community, a juridical framework should be set up to ensure that all moves are coordinated and integrated. Here the "joint enterprise" as defined in Chapter V of the Euratom Treaty is the most effective tool to ensure in the early stages combination between all concerned, the development of joint studies and later the start-up and management of the isotope separation units required.

TRANSPORT POLICY

First Signs of a Common Policy on Air Transport

81. On 28 June 1972, the Commission adopted and sent to the Council a draft Decision for the Council on initial joint moves in air transport. Through this Decision, the Commission is asking the Council to study with experts from the Member States what should be done at Community level to initiate a joint air transport policy. As part of the study, the Commission considers that priority should be given to:

- (i) Improving the structure of the air service network within the Community.
- (ii) Discussing tariff policy with Member States' air services.
- (iii) Coordination with Third Countries on the development policy for air service networks.

Conclusions from the study with Member States' experts must enable the Commission to report to the Council on what measures to take.

Prices and Conditions of Transport

82. During a meeting held on 9 June 1972, the Commission with the Member States reviewed the method of applying the Council Regulation of 30 July 1960, instituting a system of *bracket rates* applied to freight consignment by road between Member States. Also reviewed was the Commission's Executive Regulation of 26 February 1969 to arrive at a regular and effective application of these Regulations throughout the Community.

83. The Special Committee on "international road tariffs" set up by the same Council Regulation met on 19 June 1972 to finalize the procedure for compiling its first twice-yearly Report on developments in the transport market.

84. On 28 June 1972 the service of the Commission met representatives of the Dutch Government to discuss draft laws and decrees in the Netherlands on the *breaking up of ships' timbers on internal waterways*.

Harmonization of Competition Conditions

85. During its session of 12 to 16 June 1972¹ the European Parliament passed a Resolution on the Council's proposed Decision for *improving the situation in the railway companies* and harmonizing the rules governing financial relations between these enterprises and the States. The Resolution also covered the Council Regulation proposal amending its Regulation of 26 June 1969 on the joint rules for normalizing the railway companies' accounts. In its Resolution, Parliament expressed its anxiety over the considerable deficits of the railway companies and concluded that it was crucially important to improve the situation there in the direction and with the resources recommended by the Commission. The Economic and Social Committee expressed its views on these proposals submitted to the Council and in an Opinion² issued during its session of 27 and 28 June 1972 approved them subject to certain amendments.

¹ See Sec. 147.

² See Sec. 179.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Relations with Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom

Denmark

86. On 22 and 23 June 1972, Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission, made an official visit to Denmark. During his stay he talked with Mr Knud Boerge Andersen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Ivar Nørgaard, Minister for External Trade. In Copenhagen, Mr Mansholt said he was convinced that in the referendum on 2 October next the majority of the Danish people would vote in favour of joining the Community.

On 30 June and 1 July, Mr *Carlo Scarascia-Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission and responsible for agriculture, talked with several members of the Danish Government, including Mr Frederiksen, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Thomson, Minister of Fisheries and Mr Ivar Nørgaard, Minister for External Trade. Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza* discussed with them certain problems which might arise in Danish agriculture after 1 January 1973 when Denmark is to belong to the enlarged Community. During his stay he visited farm-holdings and experimental centres in Jutland.

Norway

87. After Denmark, Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission, officially visited Norway on 29 and 30 June. During his stay in Oslo he talked with the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Andreas Cappelen, and with Trade Minister, Mr Per Kleppe, Fisheries, Mr Magnus Andersen, and for Agriculture, Mr Thorstein Treholt. At a press conference in Oslo, the President of the Commission said that the terms agreed for Norway in the accession negotiations should allow her to adapt smoothly to the Community Agricultural Policy.

Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission made an official visit to Norway from 22 to 25 June. He talked with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Thorstein Treholt and the Minister of Commerce, Mr Per Kleppe. The Vice-President went to see farms in three regions of Norway (including the north as far as Tromsø) and inspected fishery installations.

A delegation from the European Investment Bank led by the President, Mr *Yves Le Portz*, went to Norway on 7 and 8 June to study questions

involved in Norway's association with the Bank in line with her joining the Community.

Ireland

88. From 11 to 13 June, Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission and responsible for agriculture, visited Ireland where he had talks with Mr J. Lynch, Prime Minister, Mr P. Hillery, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr J. Gibbons, Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

United Kingdom

89. Accepting an invitation from the British Government, Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza* began his tour of the acceding countries with a visit to the United Kingdom from 8 to 10 June to discuss agricultural problems. In London he had talks with Mr J. Prior, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Lady Tweedsmuir, Minister at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza* also visited Scotland. There he met Lord Polwarth, Minister of State for Scotland and saw for himself the situation in Scotland and the problems in hill farming. Then, during a visit to Belfast, the Vice-President talked with Mr Young, Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland and with Mr Hanna, Chairman of the Ulster Farmers Association.

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

Development of Negotiations

90. During its session of 5 and 6 June 1972, the Council evolved common guidelines for the additional Directives to the Commission to carry on the negotiations with the EFTA States in question. These common guidelines cover the rules on origin, ECSC issues and agriculture. On the last item, the Council agreed that it was timely to give the Commission an exploratory mandate based on the guidelines brought out by the Council's deliberations.

In the light of these Directives, of which some points were finalized by the Council on 20 June, plenary negotiation sessions were able to take place between Heads of Delegations for each of the six nations concerned on the following dates: 7 and 14 June (Switzerland), 8 and 15 June (Sweden), 9 and

16 June (Austria), 12 and 19 June (Finland), 20 June (Portugal), 19 and 21 June (Iceland).

During the session of 26 and 27 June, the Council evolved common guidelines for the additional Directives to the Commission for carrying on the negotiations with the EFTA States in question on certain items concerning the rules of origin and newsprint. It was agreed to get everything underway for settling by 10 July the outstanding questions in the negotiations and if need be a special session will be held for this on that date. The Agreements could therefore be signed before the end of July 1972.

The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs Visits the Commission

91. On 21 June, Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission, received Mr Rudolf Kirchschräger, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Franz Helmut Leitner, Head of the Austrian Mission to the Community. The talks focussed on the negotiations now underway for concluding an interim Agreement between the EEC and Austria as well as an Agreement to set up a free-trade area. Both the Commission and Austria hope to see these Agreements concluded before the end of next July.

RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Adaptation of Existing Agreements following Enlargement

92. During its session of 26 and 27 June 1972, the Council had a broad discussion on the problems of adapting the Mediterranean Agreements, due to the Community's enlargement. The Council asked the Commission to work out a global proposal which the Council could consider during its October session.

Greece

93. *The EEC-Greece Association Council* held its 34th meeting at Ambassador level on 21 June 1972. During this session, the Community Delegation heard a Report from the Greek Delegation on the current status of exports of tomato concentrates from Greece to the Community. The Report also dealt with some of the implications for Greece of the Community's enlargement (Art. 64 of the Athens Agreement) and Greece's hopes of being

included in the list of countries enjoying generalized preferences. The Community Delegation enumerated the barriers against imports of certain Community goods into Greece and asked for some clarification on the lists of quotas set up by Greece in favour of the Community since 1969 under Article 26 of the Association Agreement.

Turkey

94. *The Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association* held its thirteenth meeting from 5 to 8 June at Marmaris. After the discussions, the Commission adopted a Recommendation with the hope that Member States who have not yet ratified the supplementary Protocol signed on 23 November 1970 will do so without delay and if they do not, that the interim Agreement valid until 30 September 1972 will be extended. The Commission applauded the results gained by the Association during 1971 as shown in the seventh Annual Report of the Association Council and the Commission again stressed the value of the enlargement for this Association. The Commission also mentioned the question of cooperation on tourism between the Community and Turkey as well as the problem of Turkish subjects working in the Community without a work permit. In another Recommendation, the Joint Parliamentary Committee had taken a hard look at ways to amplify the relationship between the European and Turkish Parliaments to make the proceedings more effective. The Commission decided to hold the next meeting from 2 to 7 October in Italy.

95. The *EEC-Turkey Association Council* adopted on 22 June a Decision authorizing Turkey to derogate the "most favoured nation" clause written into Article 17 of the interim Agreement pending application of the supplementary Protocol. The derogation allows Turkey to apply certain tariff concessions which she granted under GATT to some of the developing countries and which go further than those anticipated in favour of the Community through the interim Agreement.

Malta

96. During the first meeting of the *EEC-Malta Association Council* on 24 April 1972 the Maltese Delegation had asked for the Agreement to be completed by provisions for industrial cooperation and an agricultural folio. The Council had then asked the Commission to initiate *exploratory talks* with the Maltese Government to study these questions. A Commission Delegation

went to Malta from 7 to 10 June 1972. During the visit the Delegation and the Maltese authorities examined the questions involved in these requests. The Commission will report on its conclusions to the Council.

The Magrab

97. On 16 June 1972 the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the *Community's relations with the Magrab countries* with a view to implementing the provisions adopted by the Council on 10 May 1972. These provisions include proposals to the Magrab countries for concluding global agreements entailing a preferential scheme for trade and other moves in economic and financial cooperation.

In this Communication, the Commission reviewed the Association Agreements signed in Tunis and Rabat in 1969 and developments of Community and Member States' relations with Algeria over trade. For future agreements, the Commission put forward a scheme and programme for progressively setting up free-trade areas between the Community and each of the three Magrab countries. The Commission illustrated the kinds of technical, economic and financial cooperation which could be envisaged with the Magrab to ensure an optimum Community contribution to the economic and social development of the three nations.

Tunisia

98. Mr *Ralf Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission responsible for external relations and trade, made an official visit to Tunisia from 18 to 20 June 1972. He met Mr Hedi Nouria, Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Masmoudi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and several other Members of the Government. The talks bore on various issues concerning future relations between Tunisia and the Community and in particular the negotiations for a new Association Agreement on broader foundations. Questions arising from the Community's Mediterranean Policy were also discussed.

Algeria

99. His Excellency, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, *Foreign Minister for the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria*, was received on 29 and 30 June by Mr Dahrendorf and Mr Deniau, Members of the Commission. The talks centred on the development of Community relations with Algeria in the light

of negotiations scheduled to open on 10 July 1972 for concluding a global agreement on the merchandise trade system and economic and financial cooperation between the two partners.

Morocco

100. His Excellency Mr Abdellah El Fassi Fihri, *Secretary of State to the Prime Minister of Morocco*, responsible for economic affairs and cooperation, visited the Commission on 29 June. The talks focussed on anticipated economic, financial, and technical cooperation with the Magrab countries.

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

AASM and OCT

THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE EEC-AASM ASSOCIATION

101. *The Joint Committee* of the Association's Parliamentary Conference met in Luxembourg from 29 May to 1 June 1972 with Mr Jean Go'O Mere Cameroons Delegate, and Mr E.W. Achenbach from the Community as Chairmen. A Delegation from Mauritius, led by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Satcam Boolell, shared for the first time in the proceedings. Mr G. Thorn, President in office of the Council, and Mr J.F. Deniau, Member of the Commission, attended the debates which centred on the following points.

Discussion of the Association's Current Problems

102. From the start the proceedings were coloured by the results of the third UNCTAD in Santiago. The Members all took the view that on the basis of UNCTAD the question of development was badly put. By comparing all the rich countries with all the developing countries attitudes ranged around the simplest common denominator. Nevertheless, some positive results came out. The Joint Committee considered that the on-the-spot contacts between the Community, whose attitude was rated positively, and the AASM were encouraging. After the lean result from Santiago, the Committee thought that the Association's importance was being confirmed and that regional cooperation within the Association should be vitalized, without for all that

forsaking world solutions where these seem possible. For regional cooperation in Africa, the creation of a West African Economic Community was quoted as an example.

Regarding the running of the 3rd EDF, Mr Deniau stressed the importance of speeding up procedures. He also indicated that the Community is seeking a solution aimed at removing the negative effects of monetary fluctuations on the EDF. On commercial trade, Mr Deniau, recalling the favourable development for most of the AASM seen in 1971, regretted the reduced value of exports to the Community from some Associated States over the same period, a drop partially due to falling prices for some products or natural disasters. The Associated States grasped this opportunity to emphasize the need to keep up and consolidate the preferential system now running within the Association and to back it up with solutions per product. Mr Thorn intervened here on the institutional running of the Association (outcome of Council and Association Committee meetings) and on the work ahead in the international complexes (IMF-GATT). The Joint Committee could deal only in a general way with the issues involved in the enlargement of the Association. The Committee concentrated on the value of preparing for the coming negotiations at once, together with the countries likely to join the Yaoundé Convention.

The Association of Mauritius

103. The Mauritian Delegation was warmly welcomed by the European and African Members. The role of Mauritius as a link between the Associates and potential Associates was highlighted. Members felt that regarding the Santiago Conference, the Accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention heightened the vitality and interest of the Association. The Minister, Satcam Boolell, said he hoped that his country's Association Agreement would be ratified and come into force speedily.

The Commission's Memorandum on Community Policy on Development Aid

104. A Report will be made on this by Mr Aigner pending the Parliamentary Conference session in Kinshasa. The Commission's Director General for Development Aid recalled the Resolution passed on this Memorandum at the session of the Parliamentary Conference in the Hague (January 1972). He reviewed its guiding principles saying that it must be seen in the Community's general political context especially in its growing responsibilities towards the developing countries, and in the light of its concern to maintain and consolidate the Association's assets. The goal of the Memorandum is to carry out new practical Community projects coordinated with the Member States.

Members stressed the value of this paper and felt that the Community's future efforts should not become too diffuse and lose their intensity.

The Draft Report by Mr Glinne on Coordinating the Action of the Association's 24 Partners within the International Organizations

105. Mr Glinne recalled that his draft Report already discussed at the Hague is slanted towards extending concertation between the Six and the Eighteen beyond the issues explicitly covered by the Association and including political questions of joint interest. Ambassador Sissoko spoke of the value attached by the Eighteen to this document. The Joint Committee approved the draft Report and the appendixes Resolution unamended and will submit them to the Parliamentary Conference in Kinshasa.

Promotion of Tourism in Africa

106. Based on a statement by Mr Briot, scope for promoting tourism in Africa was investigated. Mr Briot mentioned the positive outcome of the Tourism Conference called in Yaoundé in March 1972 in collaboration with the Commission. Members of all the Associated Countries engaged in tourism stressed how valuable the promotion of tourism could be for new economic development. The Joint Committee agreed unanimously that moves by the EDF on tourism must be based on a systematic plan and applied on a regional scale. Mr Briot will compile a working paper on this matter for the Parliamentary Conference in Kinshasa.

The Summing Up

107. At the end of the meeting, the Joint Committee of the Association's Parliamentary Conference approved a statement in which it:

1. Regretted that the third UNCTAD at Santiago did not settle the basic problems facing the developing countries.
2. Recorded having proposed more practical discussions within the competent international authorities on:
 - (i) application of the stipulations recognized as being for the benefit of the least advanced countries,
 - (ii) a World Agreement on Cocoa,
 - (iii) intervention by the World Bank to encourage world agreements on other products,

(iv) participation by the developing countries in discussing solutions for the world monetary problems.

3. Stressed the constructive approach taken by the Community in Santiago.

4. Reiterated the need for regional agreements considering the present economic situation and pending world product agreements.

5. Applauded the Accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention which showed the open and dynamic nature of the Association.

6. Insisted that enlargement of the Association, which should make a big contribution to strengthening African solidarity, conserve the assets of the Association just as enlargement of the EEC had to preserve the Community's assets.

7. Renewed its recommendation that action be taken very shortly to ensure that the overall intervention capacity of the European Development Fund cannot be affected by changes in monetary parity.

8. Addressed an urgent appeal to the Community for the imminent Summit Conference to strengthen political development aid.

The next meeting of the Joint Committee will take place at Ouagadougou from 24 to 27 September 1972 and the Parliamentary Conference will be held at Kinshasa from 11 to 17 February 1973.

THE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

108. The 36th meeting of the EEC/AASM Association Committee took place in Brussels on 30 June 1972 chaired by Mr Ely Ould Allaf, the Mauritanian Ambassador and Chairman in Office of the AASM Coordination Committee.

Admission of Mauritian Representatives

109. For the period between the signature of the Association Agreement for Mauritius and its coming into force, Mauritian representatives were allowed to participate as observers in the proceedings of the Association Committee and the attached Working Parties, without waiting for a Resolution to be passed by the Association Council.

Generalized Preferences in favour of the Developing Countries

110. The Community spokesman indicated that some amendments to the system of generalized preferences are being considered in particular their

extension from 1 January 1973 to some developing countries bearing in mind the optimum interests of the AASM as well as their request for amending the system with reference to veneered and laminated woods. The AASM will be consulted on these amendments. The Community again urged some of the industrialized countries to honour their commitment to set up a scheme of generalized preferences. The AASM in turn asked the Community that the amendments, which the Community has in mind, be carefully thought out with the aim of ensuring a better balance to protect their interests.

Information on Negotiations with the EFTA States not applying for Membership

111. The Commission representative completed the data already supplied during the Association Council session of 30 November 1971 and the Association Committee meeting of 24 March 1972 concerning the negotiations underway with the six Members and Associates of EFTA not applying for Membership (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland) now entering their final phase. Explanations were given on the system agreed for veneered and laminated woods allowing for the concern expressed by the AASM. In the ensuing discussion, the AASM appealed to the Community not to let the Agreement in mind with Portugal reinforce that country's African policy and the AASM documented themselves on measures to avoid diversion of traffic.

System applied to certain Fruit and Vegetables of AASM Origin

112. The AASM spokesman reiterated the dissatisfaction of the AASM over the system applied by the Community to certain fruit and vegetables of AASM origin since 1 May 1972 (Council Regulation of 25 April 1972) and wanted to go back to the old system. He asked for this issue to be kept on the agenda of the Council and the Association Committee. The Community spokesman, noting the AASM's position, spoke of scope for revising the system in about a year's time. The AASM then raised the question of the protection clause provided in the Arusha Agreement regarding pineapple preserves. The ceiling originally set had been largely exceeded and the AASM asked for this clause to be applied to protect their interests.

Quantity Limits; AASM Customs Tariffs

113. Since some of the AASM had not dealt with the Communication on quantity limits set by the Yaoundé Conventions, the Community spokesman reminded them of their obligations here. Explanations were also asked for on

the Customs Tariffs of three Associated States so as to check that they conformed with the Yaoundé Convention. Lastly, certain practical terms were discussed under the concept of "*originating products*". Cooperation concerning the results of the third UNCTAD and the *peaceful exploitation of the ocean depths*, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, were postponed pending further study of the dossiers.

The next session of the EEC/AASM Association Council will be held around 11 October 1972 in Luxembourg. The Association Committee meeting will be scheduled relative to the above date.

ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

114. On 30 June, the Commission sent the EEC/AASM Association Council its Report on "administering financial and technical cooperation from 1 January to 31 December 1971". The Report which covers the first year of application of the Second Yaoundé Convention reviews the aid ratified in 1971 by activity sector and studies the terms for implementing Community aid.

THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

New Financing Decisions

115. Following the favourable Opinions issued by the European Development Fund (EDF) Committee, the Commission on 5 and 26 June 1972 took seven financing Decisions with non-repayable grants from the 3rd EDF for an amount of 16 234 000 u.a.¹ plus a sum of 293 000 u.a. for a project under the 1st EDF by a Council Decision of 4 June 1972.

116. The Decisions under the 3rd EDF are:

French Guiana—Bridge over the Cayenne River: 14 350 000 FF or about 2 584 000 u.a. This project is to throw a bridge over the Cayenne River to replace the present ferry-boat service. The total cost of the operation amounts to 4 865 000 u.a. of which 2 160 000 u.a. will be borne by bilateral French aid. The bridge itself will be 500 m long and attached to the banks by access dikes joining the national highway.

Madagascar—Development of the Morovay Plain (COMEMA): 490 million Frs. CFA or about 1 764 000 u.a. The project is to develop a surface of 2 700 ha of rice, to be later extended to 3 200 ha on the left bank of the River Betsiboka. It includes hydraulic infrastructure (primary, secondary and

¹ OJ C 65 of 19.6.1972.

tertiary irrigation and drainage systems) as well as terminal operations such as water control and levelling of plots. It will result in raising average output per hectare from 2.4 tons to 4.3 tons of paddy rice in fifteen years.

Ivory Coast—Reconstruction of the Road Network in the Kossou-Bandama region: 1 100 million Frs. CFA or about 3 961 000 u.a. The project concerns financing for the development of three stretches of unmetalled road as part of road reconstruction around the future artificial Kossou lake. It is one of the operations scheduled in the overall regional development (in the Dept. of Kossou) creating a real focal point of development. The stretches of road covered by the project with a total length of 95 km are: Gouitafla-Kounairi, Tieningbe-Bada and Marabadiassa-Botro.

Upper Volta—Asphalting of Koupela-Nianguedi Highway part of the Ouagadougou-Lomé Road Link: 1 810 million Frs. CFA or about 6 518 000 u.a. This project carries on modernization of the Ouagadougou-Lomé road link, Ouagadougou being the capital of Upper Volta lying north of Togoland, and Lomé the capital and seaport of Togoland. The overall distance is 991 km and the stretch to be asphalted stops at 58 km from the Togoland frontier. The work on this section will lengthen the asphalted distance to 643 km of which 492 km was financed out of Community aid resources for a sum of 17 million u.a.

Mali—Additional Financing to complete the Regional Health Centre at Mopti: 203 million Malian Frs. or about 367 000 u.a. The purpose of the project is to increase the credit committed (446 000 u.a.) in April 1969 under the 2nd EDF for building the Regional Health Centre in Mopti. The original credit proved inadequate when the dossier on calls for tender was set up. The overrun of credit initially allowed is mainly due to a sharp rise in construction costs in this country over recent years.

Somaliland—Studies on Roads Goluen/Gelib and Berbera/Burao: 7 million Som. shillings or about 1 040 000 u.a. The project consists of a technical survey and economic study on the Goluen/Gelib road (260 km) on the Mogadiscio-Chisimaio link and the Berbera/Burao road (136 km) in northern Somaliland. The first stretch is to serve as a permanent highway for taking out the region's agricultural produce and linking the capital with the port of Chisimaio. The Berbera/Burao link will mainly serve in transporting livestock from the interior to the port of Berbera which handles 92% of the cattle exports to the Arabic countries.

Ivory Coast—Contribution to the Risk Capital and Interest Allowances for the benefit of a Company building a Spinning and Weaving Mill. On 26 June 1972 the Commission approved from the resources of the 3rd EDF an initial

contribution to the risk capital of 275 million Frs. CFA, or about 990 243 u.a. in the form of a share in the capital of the UTEXI Company (Industrial Textile Union of the Ivory Coast). It also approved an interest rate allowance at a flat rate of 3% to be applied to a standard loan from the EIB. The amount of the allowance granted on the interest of the loan as non-repayable aid, amounts to 612 220 u.a. The EDF Committee had given a favourable Opinion on these transactions for which the total comes out at 1 602 463 u.a. The project will set up in Dimbokro, pop. 25 000, 180 km north of Abidjan, a spinning and weaving mill with an annual capacity of 4 500 tons of grey cloth.

As a result of these recent Decisions, the total commitments of the 3rd EDF amount to 335 855 000 u.a. for 129 financing Decisions.

117. The Decision under the 1st EDF is:

Central Africa—Additional Financing for the River Fleet of the Upper Sangha: 81 500 000 million Frs. CFA or about 293 000 u.a. Under Article 5(2) of the Application Agreement on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) with the Community, the Council formally approved extra finance for an economic project in favour of the Central African Republic, which had already been approved by the Commission on 27 April 1972. This extra finance is needed after an overrun was found when calls for tender were made.

Meetings and visits

118. From 16 to 26 June, an EDF mission visited *Mali* to discuss with the local authorities the investment programme to be made with the third EDF. A *Togoland* delegation led by Mr Mivedor, Minister of Public Works, was received by the EDF from 7 to 9 June to finalize the projects to be carried out with the 3rd EDF. Likewise, a Delegation from *Dahomey*, under Mr S. Ibahim, High Commissioner for Planning, had talks with the EIB's services and reviewed agricultural projects to be financed out of the 3rd Fund.

TRAINING, COURSES AND CONFERENCES

119. From 12 to 15 June, AASM Senior Civil Servants, during a *training course* with the Commission services, made a working visit to Luxembourg and Strasbourg to get acquainted with the European Institutions. From 26 June to 2 July, they were introduced to the national, financial and technical cooperation agencies in Paris and Rome.

On 19 and 20 June, the annual informative meeting on the EEC *Scholarship* programme took place in Brussels with the administrative agencies of the Member States. During the meeting the 1972-1973 programme of "colloques" for student nationals of the AASM was discussed.

120. During the session of 12 to 16 June¹ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution stating that "the Accession of Mauritius to the Association testifies to the attraction of Euro-African cooperation and has a symbolic value in the sense that Mauritius is the first Commonwealth country to support the Association, even before Great Britain had officially joined the EEC".

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER STATES

Canada

121. A Canadian Ministerial Mission, headed by Mr Dupuy, *Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs*, talked on 22 June with Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission. The Mission's purpose was to review means for improving bilateral EEC-Canada relations, if need be, by concluding an overall agreement. This initial exploratory discussion will be followed by further talks with no commitment on either side in order to define problems and study them to see if their solution can be embodied in an Agreement.

Uruguay

122. Negotiations for a Trade Agreement between the EEC and Uruguay were resumed from 14 to 16 June following the first round which took place on 25 and 26 April 1972.² The proceedings made satisfactory progress although agreement could not be reached on all the points discussed. These concern sea transport, considered important by the Community, and certain requests by Uruguay over cooperation. Both sides will try to clear these outstanding issues as soon as possible.

¹ See sec. 146.

² See Bulletin 4-1972, Part Two, sec. 79 and Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 77.

Australia

123. The Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, Mr J.D. Anthony, was received on 29 June by Mr C. Scarascia-Mugnozza, Vice-President, and Mr J.F. Deniau and Mr R. Dahrendorf, Members of the Commission. During the discussions, Mr Anthony submitted a diary on the problems his country faces due to the enlargement of the Community, with special reference to Australian agricultural produce. Mr Anthony stressed Australia's interest in the Community which from 1 January 1973, would become the biggest customer for Australian wares. The talks also focussed on the scope for closer collaboration especially in trade.

South-East Asia

124. A Delegation from the *South-East Asia Association (ASEAN)*, led by the Indonesian Minister for Trade, Professor Soemitro Djojohadikoesoemo, met the Commission on 16 June 1972 in Brussels. The Commission Delegation was led by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, responsible for External Relations and Trade. This was the first official contact between the ASEAN and the EEC. Preliminary talks between Mr Dahrendorf and Mr Soemitro had already taken place at various times in Asia and Europe and most recently during Mr Dahrendorf's visit to Djakarta on 21 February 1972. Talks between President Mansholt and Mr Soemitro at the third UNCTAD in Santiago had also prepared the ground.

Both sides applauded this meeting which they looked upon as the start of a dialogue to help in examining a whole series of issues of mutual interest. The first discussion bore on questions of commercial trade with special reference to the Community's enlargement. The discussions also centred on some long-term aspects of mutual relations, for which the cycle of world negotiations, due to begin in 1973 on the Community's initiative and covering future systems of world trade and reform of the world monetary system, will form a suitable basis. The Commission Delegation once again stressed that the EEC was anxious for the developing countries to take an appropriate part in reforming world trade and the monetary system.

During the talks, Mr Soemitro explained institutional action taken by the ASEAN to intensify its relations with the EEC and he underlined the value of institutionalizing the dialogue with the Community. With this in mind, the ASEAN had set up the Special Coordination Committee of the ASEAN (SCCAN) in Bangkok and the ASEAN Brussels Committee (ABC). The Commission declared it was convinced of the value of establishing such

contacts and recalled the special interest that the Community takes in infra-regional integration projects like the ASEAN or the "Andean Group" in Latin America.

Lastly, questions on the system of generalized preferences and their impact on the economy of developing countries were discussed together with the Community's Association Policy, with special reference to the enlarged Community.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Preparing and Implementing the Common Commercial Policy

Joint Systems for Decontrol

125. During its session of 26 and 27 June 1972 on a Commission proposal, the Council adopted a Regulation extending to other imports the Appendix of the Regulation of 19 December 1969 setting up a joint system applied to imports from State-trading countries ("12th instalment"). The Council also adopted two Regulations for the inclusion of new products in the list in Appendix I of the Regulation of 25 May 1970 on setting up a joint system applied to imports from non-Member countries ("4th and 5th instalments").¹

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Derogations or Authorizations

126. On a proposal by the Commission, the Council on 8 June 1972² authorized the *tacit renewal* of some Trade Agreements concluded between Member States and Third Countries (2nd instalment 1972).

Special Commercial Policy Measures

Steel

127. With a Decision on 28 June 1972,³ the Commission by derogating Recommendation 1-64 of the High Authority, granted to several Member States the option of importing duty-free limited tonnages of steel products manufactured either outside the Community or in insufficient quantities within it. The total of these tariff quotas amounts to 78 000 tons, the bulk of it

¹ OJ L 151 of 5.7.1972.

² OJ L 133 of 10.6.1972.

³ OJ L 166 of 24.7.1972.

consisting of worn rails for rerolling (44 000 tons) and the rest of coils and some special grades of wire rod used in making pneumatic apparatus and springs. Slight increases in tonnage compared with the first half year had been proposed by some Member States and allowed by the Commission.

Cotton Textiles

128. In its offer on generalized tariff preferences, the Community had specified that regarding cotton textiles, preferences would be reserved for countries who had signed the long-term Agreement on the cotton textile trade or those who would make towards the Community similar commitments to those in the Agreement. Yugoslavia, not being party to the long-term Agreement, had asked to benefit from the preferences on cotton textiles and the Commission considered that similar commitments to be asked of her could consist of an autolimiting Agreement like those concluded with others supplying Third Countries. The Commission therefore proposed to the Council that negotiations be opened. During its session of 26 and 27 June the Council approved this proposal.

Cloth Woven on Hand Looms

129. During its session of 5 and 6 June, the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with *Thailand* to conclude a trade agreement on silk cloth or floss (schappe) and cotton cloth, woven on handlooms. The Commission has already made similar Agreements with India and Pakistan which stipulate that, under certain conditions, both countries may benefit from non-discriminatory tariff quotas, exempt from duty, opened by the Community for the current year.

Jute

130. During the same session of 5 and 6 June, the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with *Bangla Desh* to conclude a trade agreement on some classes of jute products. The intended agreement should match the provisions and content of the Agreement made by the Community with Pakistan in 1970.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Olive Oil

131. The International Olive Oil Council (IOC), during its 26th session in Madrid from 6 to 9 June 1972 chaired by Mr D. De Leonardis (Italy),

reviewed the terms of the Community's membership of the International Olive Oil Agreement and action to be taken when it expires on 31 December 1973. After noting that Germany's and the Netherlands' membership (the only Community countries not yet parties to the Agreement) would be automatic, the IOC approved a report defining membership terms for the Community as such. The Council hoped that the necessary procedures would be activated as swiftly as possible so that the instruments of Accession for the two Governments and the EEC itself could be deposited as soon as possible. The IOC also took a hard look at action to be taken in view of the current Agreement's expiry at the end of 1973. Although the IOC did not officially decide for the moment whether the Agreement should simply be renewed as it stood or renegotiated on a fresh basis, the International Council came out in favour of calling a Conference under the aegis of UNCTAD, which might be held in March 1973. It adopted several measures as preparation for such a Conference and delegated a Special Committee (where the Community is represented) to study and submit any useful suggestions at the next meeting in November 1972.

Cocoa

132. After the Santiago Conference, final negotiations for an International Cocoa Agreement "will certainly be lengthy and complicated, and the Commission cannot make any assumptions at this stage on the ultimate attitudes to the various problems brought up and on which the negotiations hinge. But the Commission can say on behalf of a major group of consumer countries, which with the new Community Members represents 45% of the world import trade in cocoa, that everything will be done within the Community to give the negotiation optimum chances of success". This was the conclusion of the Commission's reply¹ to a written question by Mr Vredeling, a Dutch Member of the European Parliament.

The Commission reiterated its official position in favour of the Community sharing in the negotiatory Conference and the future International Cocoa Agreement, and declared: "The concerted conclusions of the Negotiation Committee, adopted on the eve of UNCTAD in Santiago, were a positive move, but may only be regarded as a draft agreement endorsed by the parties to it largely because of certain reservations expressed by the chief consumer country, the United States. Still one of the most delicate issues of the negotiations, according to the Commission, is the official fixing of the price scale which has overshadowed the slight progress made on the issue of the

¹ OJ C 65 of 19.6.1972.

regulator stock. Other questions are still pending and may also lead to complications when negotiations are resumed, namely: allocation of votes between importing countries, the voting procedure, barriers against consumption growth and relations with countries outside the Agreement.

Rubber

133. From 13 to 16 June 1972, the Commission attended as an observer the 87th meeting of the International Study Group on Rubber. The main result of the meeting was the formation proposed by the British Delegation, of a team of experts delegated to suggest measures, seeing the probable developments in the rubber market, to improve its action. This group, whose formation fits in with the wishes of the producer developing countries, will be assigned to find ways to make natural rubber more competitive with the synthetic products.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Generalized Preferences

134. During its session of 26 and 27 June 1972, the Council gave its agreement to extending generalized preferences from 1 January 1973 to the following countries: Cuba, Bhutan, Fiji, Bangla-Desh, Oman, Sikkim, Nauru, Western Samoa, and Tonga.

Regarding several Mediterranean countries who had asked to enjoy generalized preferences, the Council thought that it would serve more purpose to study these questions simultaneously with the proposal requested from the Commission for October in order to define a global policy towards these countries. It was therefore agreed to postpone the debate on the requests from these countries, including Romania, until the October session.

Food Aid

135. On 29 June the Commission adopted a draft recommendation to the Council for opening negotiations with the World Food Programme (WFP), UNRWA, Ruanda, Burundi, Jordan, the Lebanon and Egypt for the supply of 15 000 tons of *butteroil* and the anticipated implementation of Agreements thus negotiated. The Commission also adopted a Regulation proposal laying down the general terms for supplying *milkfat* as food aid.

RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Union of Western Europe

136. The first part of the 18th session of the Western European Union Assembly was held in Paris from 5 to 8 June 1972 with Mr John Peel (Conservative, Great Britain) in the Chair. The dominant feature of the meeting was the Report from Mr Scott-Hopkins (Conservative, Great Britain) on "Europe and Today's Economic and Political Issues". The other major Reports dealt with "Europe and the Mediterranean", "Defending the North and South Flanks", and "The Status of European Security".

The Assembly of the WEU, concerned about its future despite fairly optimistic remarks by its doyen, Mr Carlo Schmidt (Germany), was unable to approve, lacking a quorum, any Resolution in the key areas on its agenda for review. Voting had to be postponed until the next session which will not be held before November 1972. Mr de Lipkowski, Secretary of State for the French Foreign Minister, recalling some recent comments by the President of the Republic, offered some thoughts on how the French Government views the current stage of the construction of Europe and coming developments.

The United Nations Conference on Environment

137. The Conference called by the UN on "Man and the Environment" was held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972¹ attended by some thousand delegates from 112 countries. The Community was represented and Mr Sicco Mansholt spoke on 8 June.

The International Labour Conference

138. The 57th session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 7 to 29 June. Mr Albert Coppé made a speech in which he stressed the link between the main theme of the Conference ("Technique in the Service of Freedom: Man and the Environment") and the Commission's programmes in social and environment policy, regional policy and development aid. He ended by saying that if technological progress has bred many problems for our society it can also help in solving them and serve as the basis for economic progress.

¹ See sec. 71 and Bulletin 7-1972, Part One, Chapter IV.

Mr Coppé invited the representatives of governments and both sides of industry from Member States to a dinner debate on the theme of "mobility and incomes". Demonstrating that geographical and occupational mobility of labour was a hallmark of our times, Mr Coppé described the Community's resources for developing mobility in terms of optimum employment and higher incomes.

The International Atomic Energy Agency

139. On 15 and 16 June the 6th round of negotiations between Euratom and the IAEC took place in Vienna for concluding an agreement on guarantees under the Treaty for the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This round saw still more progress towards reconciling the views of both sides and a successful result may be hoped for soon.

The World Health Organization

140. The strengthening of relations between the Commission and the Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) was discussed in correspondence between the two Institutions. Periodic contact between them to study projects and activity of joint interest has been planned beside the regular exchange of information.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

141. During its session of 20 May 1972, the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations for *Hungary* to join GATT.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

142. The European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg from 12 to 16 June heard a statement by President Behrendt on the next Summit Conference, discussed two reports on the Community Social Policy and expressed its concern over the lack of a European policy on research. Parliament approved the Agreement on the Accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention, issued several Opinions concerning Transport Policy, the Common Agricultural Policy, public works contracts and removal of technical barriers. It also approved its Budget for the financial year 1973.¹

The two Reports by Mr *Romeo* (L, Italy) concerning the freedom to offer services for lawyers and the right of establishment for hairdressers were referred to committee at the request of Mr *Brouwer* (CD, Netherlands) Chairman of the Judicial Committee.

The President of Parliament welcomed a Parliamentary from the Dutch Antilles and Surinam as well as the President of the Netherlands' Lower Chamber, Mr *van Thiel* accompanied by Dutch Members of Parliament.

Statement by the President of the European Parliament on the next Summit Conference

(12 June)

143. Mr *Behrendt* (S, Germany) President of Parliament opening the session stressed that the date fixed for the Conference of Heads of State and Government should allow the Conference to be carefully prepared. The sudden scepticism about keeping to the scheduled date is due to other causes. In the President's view a reform of the institutions is indispensable if it is desired to achieve Economic and Monetary Union and if the enlarged Community is to bear its responsibilities regarding the Third World. The Community's decision mechanisms should be made stronger and more democratic. The Community must be able to express a single unified opinion and wield its influence in solving the problems of our time. The Summit

¹ For the complete text of Resolutions passed by the European Parliament during its session of June see OJ C 70 of 1.7.1972. These minutes were taken from the French edition of "Informations" published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament. The Political Group and the nationality of Members speaking in the debates are shown in brackets after their names. The Political Groups of the European Parliament are indicated by the following abbreviations: CD (Christian Democrat), S (Socialist), L (Liberal and Allied Groups), DE (European Democratic Group).

Conference must find a pragmatic solution for the Economic and Monetary Union. In conclusion Mr Behrendt said that political resolve to be guided by practical requirements matched today's needs.

Community Social Policy

(13 June)

144. Parliament approved the preliminary guidelines *for a Community Social Programme*¹ submitted by the Commission and it made several suggestions for defining a systematic Wages and Prices Policy after debating two Reports presented for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee by Mr Vredeling (S, Netherlands) and Mr *van der Gun* (CD, Netherlands).

Mr Vredeling's Report recalled that in offering its preliminary guidelines the Commission had intended to bring out the priority issues in relation to available resources and logical systematic action and to stimulate expansive thinking likely to emerge in a consistent action programme for gradually reaching the close collaboration between Member States social policies hoped for by the Hague Summit in December 1969.

In its Resolution, Parliament approved the priority moves defined by the Commission which must be made during the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, on employment, living conditions, safety and hygiene at work, the situation of working women, integration of handicapped people, setting up a European Social Budget and participation by both sides of industry in hammering out a Community Social Policy. Parliament highlighted the urgent need for a joint and effective Employment Policy and for Community action on vocational training, integration of young people and workers from Third Countries and a statute for European collective agreements.

Parliament drew the Commission's attention to the plight of small traders and craftsmen and on Community consumer policy stressing that at the next Summit it will have to be clearly demonstrated how far political resolve is prepared to move surely and swiftly towards a guarantee of social progress.

Mr *van der Gun* in his Report, examined some specific issues in a joint wages and incomes policy basing his argument on a study by the Commission called "Basic Criteria and Problems in Determining Wages for a Wages and Incomes Policy".

¹ See Bulletin 5-1971, Editorial, Part One, Chapter I, Part Two, sec. 23 and Supplement 2/71 — Appendix to Bulletin 4-1971.

Parliament considered that a key objective of coordinated incomes policy lay in ensuring a more harmonized development in the incomes of both the various social categories and the different regions, and in guaranteeing a distribution more even and kinder to the weaker economic strata of the population of the revenue and plus-values gained from economic expansion. The incomes policy must apply to all incomes and attention must be paid to social security and fiscal policy. Parliament emphasized that the incomes policy was a mainstay of the overall economic policy and stressed that both sides of industry must bear high responsibility for a harmonized development of wages and prices. Parliament also insisted on the value of a policy on asset formation advocated some moves for distributing revenue to the greater benefit of the underfavoured social groups, again called for the principle of equal pay for equal work to be applied and asked the Commission to arrange a dialogue with both sides of industry on the incomes policy.

During the debate, Mr *Berthoin* (L, France) Mr Vandewiele (CD, Belgium) Mr Müller (C-D, Germany), Miss Lulling (S, Luxembourg), Mr Liogier (DE, France) and Mr Laudrin (DE, France) approved the two Resolutions on behalf of their Groups. Mr *Berthoin* emphasized aid for company redevelopment and vocational training. He also spoke of the value of solidarity in today's society. Mr *Vandewiele* noted the scant progress made in social integration and hoped that the Community's social, spiritual and cultural aspects would be highlighted at the next Summit. Mr *Müller* said it was essential to harmonize income policies which must move in harness with the Economic and Monetary Union since disparities in social charges could not exist in the Common Market. Miss *Lulling* felt that the political resolve to pledge priority action should no longer be lacking. Discrimination against women must go and advice for the consumer must be improved. A coordinated incomes policy implies loss of sovereignty for States and loss of autonomy for both sides of industry and presupposes the democratization of Community procedures and overall concurrence on the aims of our society.

Mr *Liogier* said that Mr Vredeling's Report indicated Parliament's concern to see progress benefit firstly the most underfavoured regions or people. He emphasized the measures to be taken to help the craftsmen and small traders as well as the need to consult the family associations. Mr *Laudrin* took stock of what progress had been made in solving, at Community level, some of the problems involved in a coordinated wages and incomes policy. But social issues would become priorities for the Community and joint solutions would have to be found, for social justice is the question of the hour. Henceforth, we must turn to solving specific and practical problems. Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (Non-affiliated, Left-wing, Independent, Italy) felt that the Reports under discussion showed up the Community's social shortcomings. The present guidelines must be changed and a new social contract be drawn up.

The proposals submitted were unacceptable. Mr *Bermani* (S, Italy) concentrated on migrant workers' problems.

Mr *Boersma*, Netherlands Ministers for Social Affairs and Member of the Council, recalled the major questions debated at the last meeting of Community Social Affairs Ministers, with special reference to the labour market, harmonization of some aspects of social policy and the rights of migrant workers. The two Reports under discussion were significant and it was to be hoped that governments would show the political resolve to move forward in Social Policy. Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) called for care and method in applying the proposed measures. Mr *Wolfram* (S, Germany) demanded a wages policy and a halt to social injustice.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, gave details on the points raised by the speakers and said that if the governments were resolved to hammer out a social policy, they could make use of the scope offered by Art. 235 of the EEC Treaty. A constructive attitude must also be forthcoming from all the trade union organizations and especially the employers associations. National parliaments and governments as well as the European institutions were all responsible if a coordinated incomes policy was needed to support and develop the Economic and Monetary Union in its stability and progress.

European Research Policy

(15 June)

145. On the basis of a Report submitted by Mr *Glesener* (C-D, Luxembourg) for the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, Parliament expressed its view on the Euratom Research Programme defined by the Council on 21 December 1971 and on the Agreements for joint research moves signed by the European States and the Commission (COST Agreements). The Agreements, seven in number, were finalized after a Conference on Scientific and Technological Organization (COST) attended by nineteen European States. The Agreements concern European moves in data-processing, telecommunications, metallurgy and industrial nuisance. Among the Community countries, France and Italy alone have signed all seven Agreements, Germany and the Netherlands have signed five, Luxembourg one and Belgium none. The Community has signed one Agreement under the Euratom Treaty and two under the ECSC Treaty.

In a Resolution, approved by the four Political Groups, Parliament noted that the Commission had done all it could at the level of European Research Policy, and that the Council and Member States were unable to take European action in this field thus compromising Euratom's situation. Since the Council

was no longer able to fulfill its legal obligations, powers for legal co-decision on research should be reassigned to Parliament as soon as possible. Parliament adopted an Amendment by Mr *Bousquet* (DE, France) urging the Council to prepare a multi-annual programme before 31 December 1972. Failing such a decision, it would be up to Parliament to take any action it deemed timely.

Parliament also approved the COST Agreements representing a first step towards setting up European research but regretted to note that the current provisions of the Treaties did not vest any authority in the Community enabling it to share in joint projects deriving from the Agreements. Parliament warned the Commission against the risk of seeing the growth of Parliament's budgetary powers wither away thanks to an unsound consultation and decision procedure. It hoped that the Community would endorse all of the COST Agreements, in their desired form, which would assume the creation of a juridical basis for development of Community research through amendments to the Treaties. Parliament considered that a single management committee should be set up for all the COST Agreements and hoped that the non-European States might come in on them, especially all the Mediterranean countries.

For the Christian Democrat Group, Mr *Springorum* (Germany), Mr *Noè* (Italy) and Mr *Vandewiele* (Belgium) all spoke. Mr *Springorum* regretted that Ministers supported the national rather than the European interest and reproached the Commission for accepting, without protest, the perpetual adjournment of decisions over the research programme. Mr *Noè* urged the Commission to divorce the overall problem of research from the particular issue of the Joint Research Centre (JRC). He also said that if the Centre was handling only joint programmes, then it should be engaged in non-nuclear activity. Mr *Vandewiele* insisted that a multi-annual research programme should be drawn up and asked the Commission to clarify its position regarding cuts in the JRC's staff and budget.

For the Socialist Group, Mr *Giraud* (France) keenly criticized the Council's inability to solve the problem of Community research. Thanks to a niggardly outlook and a narrow interpretation of the Treaties, the Europe of research can be seen heading for collapse. Parliament must put the problem clearly and declare its resolve to see the Europe of research succeed. For the UDE Group, Mr *Bousquet* (France) stressed the value for Europe of studying the question of atomic energy eventually superceding oil and he hoped for an Agreement by the Permanent Representatives on a multi-annual research programme before the year-end. Regarding the COST Agreements, we had to find a way towards scope for Community action.

Mr *Gerlach* (S, Germany) who drew up the opinion of the Finance and Budgetary Committee, explained that Parliament could take no responsibility for appropriating credits for action outside the Community's jurisdiction. The progress of the European Research Policy must be ensured by adjustment of the Treaties and not by concluding temporary agreements in specified sectors. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) stressed the responsibilities of the Council and the Commission in the Community research crisis. He called for amplification of Parliament's powers and rated the COST Agreements as positive although they were only the tools and not the manifestation of political resolve. It was essential to get a research policy underway, not aligned on military or prestige targets but towards improving the quality of life.

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, acknowledged that the COST Agreements were made on a dubious juridical basis but the alternative was refusal to sign. In his opinion, to achieve a joint research policy, it was essential to get the agreement not only of national Ministers but also of the European Parliament. Mr *Spinelli* recalled the fruitless efforts of the Commission to get a decision from the Council on a three year research programme and he pointed out that since the Council had curtailed the JRC's range of activity, staff cuts were inevitable. The Commission had passed a draft Resolution asking the Council to recognize the need for a Joint Research Policy and to indicate joint objectives and priorities as a ratio of socio-economic needs. It would thus be possible to see whether there was, in the Member States, a political resolve to embark on a Community research programme.

Accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention

(12 June)

146. Parliament approved the conclusion of an Agreement for the Accession of Mauritius to the Second Yaoundé Convention. In a Resolution following Mr *Seefeld's* Report (S, Germany) for the Committee on AASM Relations, Parliament hoped that this association would help Mauritius to improve her economic and social situation and would help to bring together the English and French-speaking Africas. Parliament hoped that the Yaoundé Convention would be developed and extended seeing that it had created an Association representing the most effective form of development aid ever put to work up to now.

Mr *Thorn*, President in Office of the Council, recalled the major provisions of the Association Agreement which endeavours to reconcile a dual demand: to

set up a body of provisions under which Mauritius will enjoy the same rights and carry the same obligations as the AASM at the same time allowing for the island's special situation. Mr *Laudrin* (DE, France) and Mr *Spénale* (S, France) for their Political Groups, approved the Association Agreement and underlined its importance for the Mauritian economy and its symbolic value while recalling the bonds of history tying it to Europe. Mr *Déniau*, Member of the Commission, hoped that ratifications by the national Parliaments would be forthcoming as swiftly as possible and stressed the value of this token from the Mauritian Government in requesting Membership just at the time when the Association is being criticized.

Common Transport Policy

(13 June)

147. Subject to a few Amendments, Parliament expressed a favourable Opinion on two Commission proposals concerning a decision on improving the railway companies' situation and harmonizing financial relations between the companies and the State and on a Regulation amending the Regulation on joint rules for standardizing railway company accounts. In his Report, Mr *Faller* (S, Germany) stressed the value of this decision which fits into a set of Community bills intended for improving the railways. By virtue of their very size, said Mr *Faller*, management methods in the railway companies strongly colour the industrial process of Member States and the economy's overall productivity. If Community initiative could help in radically changing the situation, Europe would gain much economically and socially.

Mr *Kollwelter* (CD, Luxembourg), Mr *Giraud* (S, French), Mr *Biaggi* (L, Italy) and Mr *Bousquet* (DE, France) approved these bills. Mr *Kollwelter* saw these proposals as a remedy for the railways companies' financial difficulties. Mr *Giraud* also stressed this aspect as well as fair competition between the different means of transport, between the national networks, and greater autonomy for the railways companies. Mr *Biaggi* spoke of the value of reorganizing transport. Mr *Bousquet* said he agreed with the guidelines laid down in these proposals for there was a need to achieve a balance in management methods for rail transport.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, commented on the common resolve to grant financial autonomy to the railway companies. Competition conditions between the railways and other means of transport must be harmonized.

Common Agricultural Policy

Parliament debated several Reports from the Agricultural Committee.

Action to be taken following developments in the monetary situation (16 June)

148. On the basis of a Report submitted by Mr *Heger* (CD, Belgium), Parliament approved a Regulation on certain measures to counter prejudice which farmers could suffer in countries whose currency had been revalued. The Regulation provides temporary measures for progressively reconciling common agricultural prices by means of compensatory amounts. After adoption of an Amendment tabled by Mr *Richarts* (Germany) for the C-D Group, Parliament decided to postpone the date for reducing the compensatory amounts for Germany to 1 November 1972 at the latest, the Commission suggesting 1 July 1972. Parliament regretted that progress in integrating the common agricultural markets was being jeopardized due to the lack of an economic and monetary union. Parliament stressed that the system of compensatory amounts would have to be kept up until Member States had declared the new parities for their currencies to the International Monetary Fund. Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) for their Groups, approved the amended Regulation. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the date fixed by the Commission could be changed and hoped that the Council would swiftly find a solution for these monetary problems.

Seed Marketing (12 June)

149. On the basis of a Report from Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany), Parliament approved two Directives aimed at obviating supply problems and helping the new Member States to benefit from accepted equivalence regarding inspection of reproductive material.

Common Customs Charges on Mackerel (12 June)

150. On the basis of a Report from Mr *Kriedemann* (S, Germany), Parliament approved a Regulation on the partial waiving of the autonomous common customs charges on mackerel for the processing industry.

Official Inspection of Animal Feeds (16 June)

151. From a Report submitted by Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg), Parliament approved an Amendment to the Directive on the application of Community

sampling methods and analysis techniques in official inspections of animal feeds. Parliament reiterated its preference for the administrative committee procedure since the regulation committee procedure upsets the Community's institutional balance. Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Council had always declined to adopt Parliament's position and he asked the Council to adopt the Directive as it stood.

Export Restitutions in the Beef and Veal and Poultry Sectors (16 June)

152. Parliament adopted two Regulations aimed at creating juridical scope for prefixing restitutions in the sectors concerned. In the Resolution, following the Report by Mr. *Hunault* (DE, France), Parliament considered that these Regulations must be backed up by provisions allowing the Commission to waive advance fixing of restitutions to meet the particular market conditions.

Cattle Imports from Yugoslavia (16 June)

153. On a Report from Mr *Kollwelter* (C-D, Luxembourg) Parliament approved a Regulation on levies applied to imports of mature cattle and meat from Yugoslavia.

Joint Organization of the Market in Oils and Fats (16 June)

154. On a Report from Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany), Parliament approved a Regulation amending the Regulation setting up joint organization of the market in oils and fats. This covers corrections in the German version of certain denominations and definitions of grades of olive oil.

Systems Applicable to Maize of Tanzanian, Ugandan and Kenyan Origin (16 June)

155. On a Report submitted by Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) for the Committee on AASM Relations, Parliament approved a Regulation fixing the cut in the levy applied to maize from these countries at 1 u.a. per ton. The cut is currently 0.75 u.a. per ton.

Opinions Issued on Public Contracts
(14 June)

156. Subject to a few Amendments, Parliament issued a favourable Opinion on a Directive concerning terms and conditions for published, notice of public

works contracts and concessions in the Official Journal. The Opinion was based on a Report submitted by M *Broeks* (S, Netherlands) for the Judicial Committee. In its Resolution, Parliament regretted that coordination of procedures to be followed over works concessions were based on declarations by Member States meeting within the Council and not on a Community Act. He considered that no legal force derived from this declaration and insisted that the Commission and the Council bring in a Community Act to coordinate works concession procedures.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, gave his agreement on the Amendments tabled and regretted that the Council had not consulted Parliament over the question of works concessions.

Technical Obstacles

(14 June)

157. Parliament expressed a favourable Opinion on two Directives concerning the alignment of Member States' legislation on the grading, packing and labelling of dangerous preparations (solvents) and substances. Amendments tabled by the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee in the Reports submitted by Mr *Bourdellès* (L, France) tended to strengthen consumer safeguards and bring forward the application date of the first Directive. Parliament reiterated that the Technical Committees must remain purely advisory.

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, objected to applying the first Directive so soon. Mr *Giraud* (S, France) abstained saying he could not accept that the Directive had no definite application date. The phrase "as soon as possible" meant nothing.

Parliament's Budget

(12 and 14 June)

158. After debating the Report from Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) for the Financial and Budgetary Committee, Parliament drew up its forecast of receipts which amounts to 23 847 165 u.a. Higher expenditure and increased staff was the result of adapting the General Secretariat to enlargement and especially the needs involved in adopting a seven-language system. The jobs and the credit for them were blocked. The Office was delegated to release them when notified by the Financial and Budgetary Committee as needs and criteria were determined.

The Budget was approved by Mr *Artzinger* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Reischl* (S, Germany) for their Political Groups. They said that expenditure should be based on moderation and necessity, allowing for the special situation brought about by the enlargement and the new language system. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (France) vindicated abstention by the UDE. The new organization should have been made between Parliament's standard working Budget and the credit required over enlargement. Moreover, a confirmatory procedure would have enabled M.P.'s of the incoming countries to pronounce on this Budget as soon as they joined the European House. Lastly, among Community institutions, Parliament had not apparently shown any greater sense of economy. Mr *Fabbrini* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) came out against Parliament's Budget which should have been put together with closer attention to Parliament's activities. Quantity had prevailed over quality and options had been taken regarding the incoming countries before they had expressed their views. Mr *Spénale* (S, France) Chairman of the Financial and Budgetary Committee, said that since the structures for greeting the new Members had to be in place for 1 January 1973, it was hard to set about fixing Parliament's Budget any other way. New Members' interests had been safeguarded by adopting a procedure for the progressive release of functions and credits.

THE COUNCIL

During June the Council held five sessions on general issues and social agricultural economic and financial questions.¹

197th Session: General Issues

(Luxembourg, 5 and 6 June 1972)

159. *Chairman:* Mr *Thorn*, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs

From the Commission: Mr *Mansholt*, President; Mr *Coppé*, Mr *Deniau*, Mr *Spinelli*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, Members

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Harmel*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Belgium). Mr *von Braun*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Rohwedder*, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and Finance, Mr *Emde*, Secretary of State for Economic and Financial Affairs (Germany). Mr *Schumann*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (France). Mr *Moro*, Minister for

¹ For the various points examined during the Council sessions, see Chapters of this Bulletin referring to problems dealt with.

Foreign Affairs (Italy). Mr *Thorn*, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg). Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

The Council gave its agreement on the joint guidelines of the second Directive on harmonizing legal and administrative provisions concerning turnover tax and levies raised on the international transit of travellers. Under this Directive the overall exemption granted to persons travelling between Member States is raised from 75 to 125 units of account. Exemption by product is raised by 50 % with the understanding that cuts may be applied in the case of borders dwellers. The general exemptions are scheduled from 1 July 1972 and the provisions for remission of tax from 1 January 1973.

The Council was able to lay down joint guidelines for carrying on the negotiations with the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership. The guidelines mainly concern the rules on origin, ECSC products and agriculture.

The Council reached agreement on the additional Directives to be given to the Commission for carrying on the negotiations with Turkey over adapting the Association Agreement to the Community's enlargement. The Council decided that the Community would take a favourable view within the EEC-Turkey Association Council regarding Turkey's request to derogate the most-favoured-nation clause under Art. 17 of the 17th interim Agreement.

The Council asked the Commission to contact the Yugoslavian Government for explanations on the content it hopes to give to the new Agreement which it wants to conclude.

The Council also agreed to the revision of the Civil Servants Statute and the system applying to the other Community agents.

The Council proceedings also focussed on adapting the Agreements with the Mediterranean countries in view of the Community's enlargement. Other matters dealt with were the potential extension of the generalized preferences system to other countries, scrutiny of the Accession Treaty to be made by GATT, the consultory procedure of the European Parliament and aid granted in the shipbuilding sector.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted the Decisions for the tacit renewal of some trade agreements concluded between Member States and Third Countries for opening negotiations with Bangla Desh and Thailand to conclude trade agreements on some products and on the Directive covering annual coordinated surveys on industry. The Council also adopted the Regulation fixing the base and purchase prices for tomatoes, peaches and lemons.

198th Session: Social Questions

(Luxembourg, 12 June 1972)

160. *Chairman:* Mr Dupong, Minister of Labour and Social Security, Luxembourg

From the Commission: Mr Coppé, Member

Member States were represented by Mr Major, Minister of Labour and Employment (Belgium). Mr Arendt, Minister of Labour and Social Security (Germany). Mr Fontanet, Labour, Employment and Population Minister (France). Mr Donat Cattin, Minister of Labour and Social Security (Italy). Mr Dupong, Minister of Labour and Social Security (Luxembourg). Mr Boersma, Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health (Netherlands).

The Council discussed the Community employment situation and its developments. For the Community Mr Coppé made a review emphasizing unemployment among young people, which was a very disturbing sight, and stressing the problems caused by the disparity of national settlements for collective lay-offs.

The Italian Government's Memorandum on Community employment policies was thoroughly discussed after which the Council agreed some considerations and conclusions. In these, the Council stressed that achieving Economic and Monetary Union implied independent moves to be made at Community level in the various areas including the social one. Three key objectives were defined: elimination of structural imbalance in employment especially in the underdeveloped areas; progressive integration of the employment market with balanced supply and demand in the Community; development of the geographical and occupational mobility of Community workers. The European Social Fund must become more and more the rudder for Community moves on employment while the Standing Committee on Employment will ensure coordination and dialogue with both sides of industry.

The Council also heard a report from Mr Coppé concerning the lines on which the Commission proposes to survey living and working conditions of foreign workers in the Community.

A Regulation was formally adopted on opening distributing and administering Community tariff quotas for some products originating from the developing countries and a second Directive was passed on turnover tax and on levies raised from the international transit of travelers.

199th Session: Agricultural Questions
(Luxembourg, 20 June 1972)

161. *Chairman:* Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Agriculture, Luxembourg

From the Commission: Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza*, Vice-President

Member States were represented by: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium). Mr *Griesau*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Germany). Mr *Cointat*, Minister of Agriculture (France). Mr *Macchia*, Assistant Permanent Representative (Italy). Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Ney*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Luxembourg). Mr *Lardinois*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

Regarding measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following developments in the monetary picture, the Council reviewed the programme to be followed in agriculture.

The Council agreed in principle some Regulation on prices, intervention centres and aid for oilseeds over the crop year 1972/73.

The wine market situation was examined and the imports of Greek wines into the enlarged Community was discussed.

The Council agreed in principle to the Regulation prolonging the terms of protective measures in the sector of fruit and vegetables processed products which cover tomato concentrates.

While reviewing problems involved in selling cut-price butter to non-profit making agencies and organizations, the Council discussed in general terms the situation in the dairy produce market.

The Council also examined issues raised by the Commission's proposals on waiving the application of provisions covering the advance fixing of levies and restitutions in the various sectors under the joint organization of markets.

The Council cursorily reviewed an amended Regulation proposal concerning producer groups and their mergers and briefly discussed the proposed Regulation on certificates of origin for hops.

Two proposed Regulations put forward by the Commission were recorded. These bear on action to be taken in the various agricultural sectors to implement the provisions of the Accession Treaty.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted the additional Directives on negotiations with the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership, adopted the Decision on the negotiations for Hungary to join GATT, a

Regulation on waiving Common Customs Tariffs and a Directive for removing technical obstacles.

Government representatives of the ECSC Members meeting within the Council adopted a Decision on tariff measures for some iron and steel products for the second half of 1972, and approved a Decision on scrap metal exports to Third Countries.

200th Session: Economic and Financial Questions
(Luxembourg, 26 June 1972)

162. *Chairman:* Mr Werner, Minister of Finance, Luxembourg

From the Commission: Mr Barre, Vice-President

Member States were represented by: Mr Vlerick, Minister of Finance, Mr Close, Minister, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Regional Economy for Wallonia (Belgium); Mr Schiller, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Rohwedder, and Mr Schöllhorn, Secretaris of State at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Germany). Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Finance and the Economy (France). Mr Carli, Governor of the Bank of Italy, Mr Bombassai de Vettor, Permanent Representative (Italy). Mr Werner, Minister of Finance (Luxembourg). Mr Nelissen, Minister of Finance (Netherlands).

Also present were: Mr Brouwers, Chairman of the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee, Mr Clappier, Chairman of the Monetary Committee, Mr Hullebroeck, Vice-Chairman of the Budgetary Policy Committee, Mr Schöllhorn, Secretary of State, Chairman of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, Mr Wormser, Chairman of the Central Banks (Member States) Committee.

The Council heard a Report from the Chairman of the Central Banks Committee on the application of the Resolution of 21 March 1972 and having consulted in advance the incoming countries on this issue, it examined problems in the current monetary situation. After discussion the Council confirmed its intention to respect the commitments made in Washington on 18 December 1971 and to continue the system of reduced margins between the Community currencies. It therefore asked the Central Banks to make the necessary arrangements to implement this decision.

On the basis of a Commission Communication on the economic policy for 1972 and the preparation of public budgets for 1973, the Council made a second review of the Community's economic situation, conforming with Art. 3

of the Council Decision of 22 March 1971 on strengthening coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies.

201th Session: General Issues

(Luxembourg, 26 and 27 June 1972)

163. *Chairman*: Mr *Thorn*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Luxembourg

From the Commission: Mr *Mansholt*, President, Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President.

Member States were represented by: Mr *Harmel*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Belgium). Mr *Scheel*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *von Braun*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Rohwedder*, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and Finance (Germany). Mr *Schumann*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (France). Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy). Mr *Thorn*, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg). Mr *Schmelzer*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Langman*, Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr *Nelissen*, Minister of Finance, Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

The Council was able to reach joint guidelines concerning the additional Directives for carrying on negotiations with the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership on some points relative to the rules of origin and newsprint.

The Council had a general discussion on the problems arising from the adaptation due to the Community's enlargement, of the Agreements made with various Mediterranean countries.

The Council confirmed its agreement regarding the extension from 1 January 1973 of generalized preferences to the following countries: Cuba, Bhutan, Fiji, Bangla Desh, Oman, Sikkim, Nauru, Western Samoa and Tonga.

Regarding some of the Mediterranean countries who had asked for preferences to be extended in their favour the Council agreed to postpone its debate on the requests from these countries including Romania until October.

The Council agreed the texts of the amended Statute for Civil Servants and the system covering the other Community agents. The Council set up the draft of the adjusted and additional Budget No. 1/1972. It also dealt with some problems in regional policy and aid for shipbuilding.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted a Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations with Yugoslavia to conclude a Trade Agreement in cotton textiles and a Decision authorizing Italy to bring in quantitative limits

on imports of some products of Japanese origin. It also adopted several Regulations on imports from State-trading and non-Member countries, on the Common Customs Tariff, on inward processing tariffs and on the prices of some agricultural produce for the crop year 1972/73.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

New Cases

Case 30/72—The Commission v. Italy

164. On 8 June 1972 the Commission lodged an appeal with the Court against the Republic of Italy claiming that the latter was in breach of the Community Regulations setting up a system of premiums for the uprooting of certain fruit trees.

Case 32/72—Firma Wasaknäcke Knäckebackfabrik GmbH, Celle v. Einfuhr- und Vorratstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel Frankfurt/Main

165. On 13 June 1972 the Court received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Bundesverwaltungsgericht concerning interpretation of Art. 3 of Regulation No. 602/68 (cereals) on the time-limit for putting in requests for compensatory allowances.

Case 33/72—Commission official v. the Commission

166. This is an appeal for the grant of the foreign allowance.

Case 34/72—Firma Friedhelm Busch, Hamburg v. Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

167. On 15 June 1972, the Berlin Finanzgericht lodged a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Art. 4 of Regulation 22 (meat and poultry) over the question of whether the compensatory tax on turnover tax (Umsatzausgleichsteuer) should be deducted from the levies on German imports of these products.

Case 35, 36 and 37/72—Commission officials v. the Commission

168. These three appeals are respectively for the annulment of a Commission Decision relieving the plaintiff of his functions and appointing him to another function, for annulment of a claim already paid, and for annulment of a competition notice.

Judicial Decisions

Cases 9 and 11/71—Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit SA et Grands moulins de Paris SA, Paris v. the Commission

169. On 16 and 18 March 1971 two appeals had been filed with the Court to annul an import certificate issued by the relevant French authorities under a Community Regulation and to quash the Commission's rejection of requests put in by the companies for an allowance to be granted because of an alleged illegality in the import subsidies fixed by the Commission after the French franc was devalued in August 1968. The companies had also appealed for an allowance alleging principally an administrative default and subsidiarily inequity in the matter of taxation.

By Decree of 13 June 1972, the Court rejected the annulment requests as inadmissible and the claims for redress as non-suited.

Cases 20 and 32/71—Commission and Parliament officials v. the Commission and European Parliament

170. By Decree of 7 June, the Court accepted these appeals for recovery of foreign allowance.

Case 31/72—Commission official v. the Commission

171. This appeal bearing on a career problem was rejected as non-suited by the Decree of 28 June 1972.

Case 44/72—Commission official v. the Commission

172. By Decree of 14 June 1972, the Court annulled the report of the board in an internal competition.

Case 94/72—Firma Schlütter & Maack v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

173. By an ordinance filed with the Court on 18 November 1971, the Finanzgericht Hamburg had asked for a preliminary ruling on Regulation 1009/67 bearing on the joint organization of the market in the sugar sector and in particular on the concept of "requests for export restitution" and the term "*force majeure*".

By its Decree of 6 June 1972, the Court ruled that the declaration which the exporter is obliged to make under Art. 1, § 1 of Regulation 1061/67, and in particular the exit certificate covered by Art. 5 of the same Regulation are

adequate evidence within the meaning of Art. 17, § 2 of Regulation 1009/67, of the exporter's intention to benefit from the restitution and that they therefore fulfill the requirements of this provision.

Case 1/72—Mrs. Rita Frilli, Brussels, v. the Belgian State, in the person of the Minister of National Insurance

174. On 6 January 1972 a request was filed with the Court from the Brussels Labour Tribunal to know whether guaranteed income granted by virtue of the Belgian Law of 1 April 1969 is a social advantage within the meaning of Reg. 1612/68 on the free movement of workers within the Community, an old-age benefit within the meaning of Regulation No. 3 on social security for migrant workers or whether it represents social assistance within the meaning of the same Regulation.

By Decree of 22 June 1972, the Court ruled that the "guaranteed income" granted under Member States' law assuring elderly people living in that State a right to a minimum pension is to be considered, as regards wage-earners within the meaning of Reg. No. 3 entitled in the State to a pension, as an "old age allowance" within the meaning of Art. 2, § 1 C) of Reg. No. 3 and the Court ruled that the grant of such allowance to a foreign worker meeting these conditions cannot depend on the existence of a reciprocal agreement with the Member State of which the worker is a subject.

Case 2/72—Mr Salvatore Murru Gairo v. The National Sickness Insurance Fund, Paris

175. On 10 January 1972, the Paris Appeal Court had filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of Reg. No 3 concerning social security for migrant workers. The point in question is to know which laws are to be followed, when a period of unemployment is co-eligible with a period of work in determining a migrant workers's rights to a disability pension. Should it be the laws of unemployment legislation or the laws of disability legislation?

By Decree of 6 June 1972, the Court ruled that in determining if and how far a period of unemployment is co-eligible with a period of work in determining a migrant worker's rights to a disability pension the legislation under which this period elapsed is to be complied with.

Case 5/72—Ditta Fratelli Grassi fu Davide, Cavatigozzi v. Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato italiano

176. On 31 January 1972 the Court received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Appeal Court of Brescia on whether the provisions of the EEC

Treaty and Community Regs. 19 and 20, plus Art. 16 of Reg. 120/67 on the joint organization of the market in cereals and pigmeat, imposed until 1 July 1967 on Member States' administrations the obligation to make restitutions or simply authorized them to make restitutions.

By Decree of 15 June 1972, the Court ruled that under the system of Reg. 19, meaning until 30 June 1967 inclusive, Member States were free to grant or not restitutions on cereals exports to non-Member countries and that when a Member State had used this option, the matter of the deadline for disbursing the restitutions hung exclusively on the national law.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

177. The Economic and Social Committee held its 109th plenary session in Brussels on 28 and 29 June with Mr Kuipers in the Chair. During the session the Committee adopted eleven Opinions.¹ The Committee also examined a study on "Problems in the Alignment of Legislation on Technical Obstacles" as well as a Report on the "Commission's Communication to the Council on General Aid Systems with Regional Targets". The Committee decided to send these documents to the Council and the Commission.

Opinion on the *"Development of the Social Situation in the Community during 1971"*

178. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr de Bruyn (Belgium, Miscellaneous Activities Group) was adopted unanimously less five abstentions. In its Opinion the Committee highlighted the need for governments and both sides of industry to keep in mind the carrying out of Community Social Policy. The Committee therefore hoped that the Summit Conference would give the Heads of State the chance to agree measures for carrying out a more active social policy. The Committee closely studied the employment picture, the problems involved in the free movement of workers and questions arising over workers having reached a certain age and those retiring. The Committee heard a review by Mr Coppé, Member of the Commission, who contributed to preparing this Opinion.

¹ OJ C 89 of 23.8.1972.

Opinion on 1. the *“Council’s proposed Decision for improving the situation of the railway companies and for harmonizing the rules governing financial relations between the companies and States”*,
and 2. the *“Council’s proposed Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on joint rules for standardizing railway company accounts”*

179. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Delacarte (France, Employers Group) was adopted by 40 votes against 25 with 8 abstentions. Whilst agreeing in principle with the decision the Committee expressed its concern that the lack of deadlines for regaining financial balance in the railways would prolong the deficit. Such a situation would be quite contrary to the objective of equal competition conditions between the various means of transport. The Committee stressed the importance of wiping out the Community railway deficits. It hoped that after application of the Decision the Commission would publish the figures on the Community’s railway losses.

Opinion on the: *“Proposed Directive concerning the right to establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activity in the hairdressing business”*,

the *“Proposed Directive on reciprocal recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications in hairdressing”*

and the *“Proposed Directive for coordinating legal and administrative provisions covering hairdressing”*

180. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion prepared from a Report by Mr Lecuyer (France, Miscellaneous Activity Group). In it the Committee applauded the Commission’s intentions regarding reciprocal recognition of diplomas and coordinating action over the right of establishment and the freedom to supply services for hairdressers. But the Committee did not put much value on temporary measures. The Committee proposed that pending the institution of a title of professional proficiency Italian hairdressers not possessing the required diplomas could set up in other Member States under the same terms as their own nationals.

Opinion on the *“Council’s proposed Directive on alignment of Member States legislations on detergents”*

181. The Committee adopted by 52 votes to 8 with 11 abstentions its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Ramaekers. (Belgium, Miscellaneous Activities Group). Whilst it approved the underlying intention of the proposal the Committee felt that it fell far short of solving the problems raised by the use of detergents and that only a solution based on overall harmonization

could protect public health and the environment from the danger of water pollution. The Committee also commented on the "biodegradation" potential of detergents and on inspection measures envisaged by the Directive.

Opinion on the *"Council's proposed Directive amending the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on alignment of legal and administrative provisions for grading, packing and labelling of dangerous substances"*

182. In its Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Kramer (Germany, Employers Group) and adopted unanimously barring 2 abstentions, the Committee approved the proposal especially regarding the provisions for the "Committee for Adaption to Technical Progress".

Opinion on a *"Proposed Council Directive concerning alignment of Member States' law on grading, packing and labelling dangerous preparations (solvents)"*

183. In this Opinion, also prepared from the Report by Mr Kramer (Germany, Employers Group) and adopted unanimously barring 2 abstentions, the Committee approved the proposal subject to some amendments.

Opinion on a *"Proposed Directive to align Member States law on chocolate and sweetmeats"*

184. This Opinion, prepared from the Report by Mr Bourel (France, Employers Group) was adopted by 67 votes in favour with 5 abstentions. The Committee approved the proposal subject to some observations on hygiene measures in manufacture, the use of some substances as a substitute for chocolate and the manufacture of some liquorice-based products.

Opinion on the *"Council's proposed Directive concerning alignment of Member States' law on Weights from 1 mg to 50 kg of more than average accuracy"*

185. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr Lecuyer (France, Miscellaneous Activities Group) was unanimously adopted. Whilst it approved the proposal the Committee felt that the dual existence of a Community system and national systems is only temporarily justified. It therefore asked for a deadline on replacing national provisions with Community measures.

Opinion on the "*Council's proposed Directive to align Member States' law on reinforced plastic tanks for the road haulage of dangerous substances*"

186. On Mr Renaud's Report (France, Employers Group, the Committee with 2 abstentions unanimously adopted its Opinion approving the proposal subject to certain observations.

Opinion on the "*Council's proposed Directive to align Member States' law on action to be taken against discharge of pollutants from the diesel engines of motor vehicles*"

187. On Mr Ramaekers' Report (Belgium, Miscellaneous Activities Group) the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion. It approved the proposal subject to some observations on the inspection and tuning of diesel engines and on the risks of competition distortion which could arise from disparate legislation.

Opinion on the "*Council's proposed Directive on prescription in legal proceedings and enforcement in EEC transport and competition law*"

188. This Opinion prepared from the Report by Mr de Grave (Belgium, Workers Group), was unanimously adopted. The Committee approved the proposal but regretted its limited range. It felt that Community prescription provisions should be made applicable to fines and progressive penalties impossible under the ECSC Treaty and to the future powers of the Commission for imposing such sanctions.

THE ECSC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

189. The Advisory Committee held its 149th session on 9 June in Luxembourg with Mr Hawner in the Chair. The Agenda included a Report from the Commission on negotiations with the EFTA countries not applying for Membership, a review of the projected 1972 steel programme and the coal market picture in the Community.

190. The Committee heard the Report by a Commission representative on the status of negotiations with the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership. During the debate the Committee expressed the hope of obtaining from the Commission documentation on questions concerning ECSC industries in order to discuss them in detail through the

competent committee. The question of application of Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty by the non-Member EFTA countries was discussed.

191. The projected steel programme for 1972 debated during the Committee's sessions of 20 December 1971¹ and 10 March 1972² was amended by the Commission to allow for developments since. The steel market was showing signs of improvement. But a sizable proportion of tonnage output would go into stock. Employment conditions were correspondingly better than in 1971. The Commission's outlook was borne out by the debate. All the same the steel market picture is still somewhat inconsistent. Several speakers mentioned increased imports of finished or processed iron and steel goods mainly coming from Japan. A Committee Member representing the workers asked the Commission to undertake a study on wage guarantees.

192. Opening the debate on the coal market, the Chairman, Mr Hawner, outlined developments in Community coal production emphasizing the inherent dangers of the galloping recession in the collieries. A Commission representative observed that improvement in the short-term steel situation over the first half of 1972 had not yet affected the coal market. By and large the short-term situation was not a happy one for coal. Output of coking coal was down at the same time that stocks were up. In face of the Community colliery problems and world market situation in power products the Committee asked the Commission to send as soon as possible the results of its work on the power situation up to 1985. The Commission was also asked to determine general objectives for coal or at least to specify the minimum safety output for the Community.

THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

193. A delegation from the European Investment Bank, led by its President, Mr Yves Le Portz, visited *Norway* from 7 to 10 June.

President Le Portz was received by Mr Per Kleppe, Minister of Trade and Shipping, Mr Ovard Nordli, Minister of Labour and Municipal Affairs, and Mr Knut Getz Wold, Governor of the Bank of Norway. The delegation talked with senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and the Economy as well as people engaged in regional and structural policy. The delegation also met representatives of the banks, commerce and industry.

¹ See Bulletin EC 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 187.

² See Bulletin EC 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 143.

The aim of the visit was to examine questions arising from Norway's accession to the EIB in line with her Membership of the EEC. The talks focussed in particular on the potential contribution by the Bank to financing Norwegian development projects. Invited by the Norwegian Government, the Bank delegation also visited northern Norway to meet the authorities of the province of Finnmark and the Regional Committee for Northern Norway.

Activity Report 1971

194. During its session of 26 June, the EIB Council of Governors approved the Bank's Annual Report for the financial year 1971.

In 1971, the Bank granted 52 loans and guarantees for a total amount of 502.5 million units of account¹ which represents compared to the previous year (54 contracts for a total of 354.4 million u.a.) an increase of 148.1 million, or 42%. The total for the Bank's interventions from 1958 to 1971 thus rose to 2 315.5 million u.a.

A total of 469.3 million u.a. (or 95% of the sums committed by the Bank in 1971) spread over 46 loans and guarantee transactions, was granted for projects located within the Community. The total amount made available to Community promoters also rose by 130.8 million u.a. or 39%, compared with the previous year (48 contracts for a sum total of 338.5 million u.a.). The transactions made in 1971 are split between 40 standard individualized loans for a total of 410.4 million u.a., 3 overall loans for a total of 22 million u.a., and 3 guarantees totalling 36.9 million u.a.

Financing for *economically underdeveloped regions or those under redevelopment is still a keynote* of the Bank's activities. Thus in 1971, finance for regional development, distinctly higher than the previous year, represented nearly four-fifths of the total aid disbursed in the Community by the Bank. It was applied more to investments in the lesser developed regions in the strict sense of the word, mainly southern Italy, than to investments in regions up against the problems of redevelopment. The Bank has, however, allocated *considerable sums to projects of joint interest to several Member States*. These include industrial cooperation projects and some heavy financing for infrastructure projects of joint interest.

¹ At the parities running on 31 December 1971:

1 unit of account (u.a.) = 50 FB = 3.66 DM = 5.55419 FF = 625 Lits. = 50 LFr.
= 3.62 Fl. = 1 US \$.

Looking at the geographical distribution of the loan and guarantee transactions, Italy in 1971 is still the biggest user of the Bank's aid. The dual reason for this lies in the economic delay in the south and the flabby short-term investment situation in 1971. The Bank therefore stepped up its activity in Italy during the financial year, granting a total sum of 274.9 million u.a. over 27 transactions (against 205.2 million over 26 transactions in 1970). Then comes France with 124.5 million u.a. (1970: 61.4 million), Germany with 61.9 million u.a. (1970: 46.1 million), and lastly, the Netherlands with 8.0 million u.a. (1970: 2.8 million).

For projects located in Associated countries, the Bank in 1971 endorsed six loans for a total sum of 33.2 million u.a. (or about 7% of the credit agreed by the Bank in 1971). This includes 4 standard loans for a total of 22.5 million u.a. for projects in the Associated African States, a loan with special terms from the resources of the EDF (0.7 million u.a.) for Réunion and a loan with special terms (10 million u.a.) agreed for Turkey under an initial financial Protocol signed with her and which exhausts the credit.

Over the last two years transactions by the Bank's Special Department and in favour of the Associated countries have dropped off due to the rather protracted negotiations and ratification procedures in the second Yaoundé Convention and the second financial Protocol with Turkey. The second Yaoundé Convention, signed by the EEC and the AASM on 29 July 1969, only came into force on 1 January 1971 and the second Protocol with Turkey signed on 23 November 1970 has not yet come into effect because ratification by some countries is still pending.

In 1971, the Bank strongly developed its calls on the financial markets. Its issues amounted to 412.9 million u.a.¹ showing a marked progression compared to previous years (1970: 168.9 million; 1969: 146.0 million; 1968: 212.5 million). The Bank made the most of the scope offered by the national long-term capital markets of the Community countries (208.8 million u.a. against 62.3 million in 1970). It borrowed 52.3 million u.a. in Switzerland and continued to use the international capital market (151.8 millions).

The balance sheet total at 31 December 1971 amounted to 2 327.7 million u.a. against 1 828.9 million at 31 December 1970.

Assets: The amount to be paid by Member States into the Capital Account is registered at 50.0 million u.a.² The total of standard loans amounts to 1 796.7 million u.a. (1 393 million at end 1970), of which 1 516.3 million

¹ Computed on the parities running on the day of the transaction.

² During the meeting of 26 April 1971, the Council of Governors of the Bank decided to raise the capital subscribed to the Bank from 1 000 million to 1 500 million u.a. Member States will remit 10% of the increase in two equal installments in 1973 and 1974.

paid (1 058.8 at end 1970), the total of loans on mandate and secured by the Bank amounts to 92.9 million (56.0 at end 1970). Liquid assets: 287.6 million u.a. (300.1 million at end 1970).

Liabilities: Capital disbursed amounts to 300 million u.a. (subscribed capital: 1.5 thousand million)¹ and reserves and provisions amount to 149.8 million (129.3 million). The total of loans is 1 423.3 million u.a. (1 020.0 million), while disbursement commitments on standard running loans amounts to 280.4 million (334.1 million).

Receipts for the financial year amount to 112.5 million u.a. (88.5 million in 1970). The balance available after deduction of expenses inherent in the interest, amortization and administration costs (before amortization of issuing charges and reimbursement premiums) amounts to 24.7 million, against 24.3 million in 1970. After amortization of loan issue charges, reimbursement premiums and less the appropriations for justified provisions, the final surplus, 6.4 million, was put to statutory reserve. This swells the reserve from 57.3 million to 63.7 million, and the provisions from 72.0 million to 86.1 million.

Loan contracts signed by the Bank under the *special department* amount to 222.7 million u.a. against 211.9 million the previous year.

¹ During the meeting of 26 April 1971, the Council of Governors of the Bank decided to raise the capital subscribed to the Bank from 1 000 million to 1 500 million u.a. Member States will remit 10% of the increase in two equal installments in 1973 and 1974.

FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

Draft Supplementary Budget No. 1/1972

195. After adoption of the general 1972 Budget the Community found itself obliged to absorb the financial impact of certain Council Decisions early in 1972 (adjustments in the monetary system covering the President and Members of the Commission, the President, Judges Advocates General and Clerk of the Court of Justice plus adjustments in the corrective coefficient affecting officers and other agents of the Community) and to deal with contingencies which had not been anticipated or whose extent had not been gauged accurately enough.

On the basis of requests from all the institutions the Commission therefore submitted to the Council in June 1972 the preliminary draft of initial amendments and additions to the Budget for the financial year 1972.

The new Budget increases the credit needed to carry out the above Decisions and must enable certain special situations regarding staff to be met. Lastly the Commission, besides adjusting the credits for the EAGGF had to completely recast the credits for financing food aid projects anticipated in the 1972 Budget.

In this preliminary draft, the requests for extra credit per institution come out as under:

European Parliament	1 872 300 u.a.
Council	2 111 780 u.a.
Economic and Social Committee	521 215 u.a.
Commission (including Bureau of Official Publications)	69 460 960 u.a.
Court of Justice	135 800 u.a.
	<hr/>
	74 102 055 u.a.

The sum of 69 460 960 u.a. for the Commission includes 63 300 000 u.a. under food aid and credit of 563 000 for adjusting the corrective coefficients of the "research and investment" portion of the 1972 Budget pending a Council Decision on adjustments to the research programme.

During its session of 26 and 27 June 1972, the Council formulated the additional draft Budget No. 1/1972. The credits posted therein are:

European Parliament	1 872 300 u.a.
Council	2 111 780 u.a.
Economic and Social Committee	521 215 u.a.
Commission (including Bureau of Official Publications)	68 163 670 u.a. ¹
Court of Justice	135 800 u.a.
	<hr/>
	72 804 855 u.a.

Own Resources

196. The Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation on defining the responsibilities and authority of agents mandated by the Commission, as under Article 14(5) of Regulation 2/71 of 2 January 1971. This Article stipulates that the Council must define the conditions to be respected by the Commission's mandated agents in superintending the recording and disposal of receipts from own resources.

ECSC Loan

197. On 13 June 1972, the Commission signed a bond issue of 100 million DM (equivalent value 27.3 million u.a. AME). This loan underwritten by a syndicate of German banks matures in fifteen years, carries an interest rate of 6.5% and was offered to the public at the issue price of 99.50.

With this issue, the total sum of loan transactions made by the ECSC since it started activity amounts to the equivalent value of 1 132.8 million u.a. reckoned at the new US dollar parity declared to the IMF.

¹ Including 63 300 000 u.a. as food aid.

PART THREE

Information and sources

I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

2 June

• Speaking at a lunch in honour of the official visit to Paris of Mr *Gaston Eyskens*, the Belgian Prime Minister, with Mr *Pierre Harmel*, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Georges Pompidou*, the President of France, declared:

... "A meeting of such consequence requires the most careful preparation and what I should call a thorough weeding of questions on the agenda so that the chief difficulties can be eliminated in advance. I would not take the responsibility for inviting nine heads of governments if all that was to come of their meeting amounted to vague expressions of intention, agreement on minor issues, or worse still, thinly disguised dissent. This is why the talks we are going to have, have already had or will have with others, just like the conferences of Foreign Affairs Ministers, are vitally important.

... If the Six and then the Ten cooperate sincerely and openly on the issues over and above the Rome Treaty, then things will develop of themselves. All of a sudden governments will make the effortless discovery that it is easier to assign responsibilities to Community agencies in line with the Treaty procedures or adapted ones. But to claim that we have defined the procedures and assignments before some joint inter-governmental action however slight has been taken, will doom us to eternal ratiocination over principles and in the end to doing nothing...

... Despite all the difficulties, inevitable cross-purposes, conflicting ambitions and lack of public enthusiasm, we must persevere."

Leaving the Elysee, Mr Eyskens stated to the press: "What is the use of calling such a major conference if it cannot arrive at firm decisions? We must not get bogged down in vagueness".

Mr Harmel, asked about the Summit philosophy, added: "It has been developing for several months and as I see it, there is more divergence of view than one would imagine. A Summit must reach key decisions and I hope that we shall get to it before the end of July. I hope that all the European partners will show enough political resolve for the Summit to be held at the scheduled time and for it to be fruitful."¹

5 June

• During the commemoration ceremony of the 25th anniversary of the Marshall Plan, Mr *Willy Brandt*, the Federal German Chancellor, announced the setting up of a "German Marshall Fund" in memory of the Marshall Plan.

¹ See further the statements made by Mr Harmel to the Belgian Chamber on 7 June.

The Fund of DM 150 000 000 is to “promote understanding between associates on both sides of the Atlantic” and will be used in a series of studies on political, economic and cultural questions “as to their impact on Euro-American relations”. In his speech, the Chancellor acknowledged American impatience over the slow advance of European unification and asked for understanding of the European nations’ interest in preserving their national identities. What mattered was to construct Europe in such a way that she would remain European. Mr Brandt also stressed the need to maintain America’s presence in Europe which had become “more necessary than ever”. The shape of America’s commitment in Europe could change but a withdrawal would take away the foundations of peace, he added.

- In an article in “Le Soir”, the Brussels daily, Mr *Jean Rey*, former President of the Commission, described the Summit Conference and the problems it must solve: “The biggest and most difficult is the strengthening of the Community Institutions, for everything else hinges on that. If things go on as they are, Europe is in danger of paralysis just when she needs to be able to act. To put it bluntly: the Community is badly managed . . .”

- Seven African countries, all Associates of the EEC, signed the Treaty inaugurating the “*West African Economic Community*” (CEAD). The signatories are: Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Dahomey. Togoland has not yet signed but should also in principle be a Member of the CEAD.

The aim of the CEAD is to create a real Community going further than just a customs union. Besides forming a unified tariff area, the Treaty provides for economic cooperation, joint moves in industrialization and trade promotion, pooled financing, mutual organization in producing and marketing cattle or meat, and the free movement of people and capital. On the political plane, only “exchange of information” is anticipated.

The CEAD Institutions include a Conference of Heads of State as the ruling voice, a Council of Ministers (made up of two Ministers per Member) and a Secretary General.

The Protocols appended to the Treaty will be finalized in the coming months and the Heads of State will reconvene on 27 and 28 December in Bamako to sign them.

All the texts will come into force the year after the one in which the Treaty has been ratified by at least five of the signatory countries.

Mr *Deniau*, Member of the Commission, attended the ceremony and promised technical help from the EEC to the new organization.

6 June

- Mr *Jean de Lipkowski*, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared to the UEO assembly that “the success of the October European Summit Conference will be gauged by the firm decisions which the Heads of State and Government can take in the vital area of developing a common monetary policy”. Those decisions “will steer the Community policy for the coming decades. How could the progressive establishment of a European monetary zone have no effect on political issues?”. In Mr de Lipkowski’s view, the key factor was the political resolve of governments. We must not rush headlong institutionally as a token of political resolve to make progress. Answering Members’ questions, Mr de Lipkowski intimated that France saw no problem in shifting responsibilities at a certain time to Community institutions but these transpositions must not be made before government decisions.

- In Geneva the representatives of 16 *European trade union confederations*, Members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) confirmed their resolve to set up a European Trade Union Organization before the end of 1972. The representatives agreed on a draft statute and undertook to support this proposal in their national organizations. They also intend to hold the inaugural Congress on 7 and 8 December 1972. A Working Party made up by Mr Debunne (FGTB, Belgium), Mr Nielsen (LO, Denmark), Mr Vetter (DGB, Germany), Mr Feather (TUC, Great Britain), Mr Storti (Italy) will put forward proposals for early October on financing the organization and the form of its Secretariat. The representatives also briefed Mr Rasschaert, Secretary General of the ECFTU, and Mr Sandegren, Secretary of the EFTA Trade Union Committee, to contact the European Organization of the World Confederation of Labour (EO-WCC) and develop a dialogue on future European trade union cooperation.

7 June

- Speaking in the Chamber of Representatives, Mr *Pierre Harmel*, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said of the scheduled autumn Summit:

“The Paris Summit Conference must be for the enlarged Community, what the Messina Conference was for the creation of the Six. It must reaffirm the underlying motives adapted to the 1972 situation of our European action and the goals to be reached in the next ten years.

The Belgian Government considered that this awareness of the 1972 change in Europe must emerge in new joint action and in improved performance by our institutions . . .

These new moves need more effective institutional support in three areas. The first means submitting the big new projects to Community procedures. The second concerns strengthening Community institutions. Lastly, we must ensure progress in diplomatic cooperation."

Regarding the date of the Conference, Mr Harmel added: "If indeed the projects and concepts for European growth could not be clarified in time, we should prefer to postpone a Summit rather than call one and by not reaching the necessary key decisions misroute Europe".

8 June

- During a Parliamentary debate on Membership of the Community, the Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr *Bratteli*, asked his countrymen to vote for Membership in the referendum on 24 and 25 September. Mr Bratteli said that although the Government did not regard the referendum as a matter of life and death, he was convinced that only Membership of the Common Market can afford Norway the best standard of life and the most favourable opportunities for the future.

9 June

- On an official visit to Copenhagen on 8 and 9 June, Mr *Edward Heath*, the British Prime Minister, declared that although he agreed with President Pompidou that the Summit Conference must be well prepared, he did not agree with the President's choice of city as the possible future seat of the Community Political Secretariat. For such an agency to be effective, it should be located in the same capital as the other Community institutions. The Danish Prime Minister, Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, declared that Denmark would not oppose installing the Political Secretariat in Paris. But he thought that Brussels would be the final choice. Mr Krag added that the British and Danish Governments welcomed the proposal to install the Secretariat in Brussels "provided that it is not located in the Commission buildings" to show that the two institutions are separate.

11 June

- The Danish Social Democrats and the British Socialists agreed in Copenhagen that all the Socialist Parties of the enlarged Community should prepare a *Socialist Manifesto*. In it the strategy to be followed would be

precisely defined, said Mr George Thomson, Chairman of the European Socialist Committee.

12 June

- The Office of the *Christian Democrat Group in the European Parliament* and representatives from the Christian Democrat Parties of Member States national Parliaments meeting in Brussels considered that it would be better to give up a Summit rather than draw the teeth from the points that Parliament wanted to see on the Conference agenda. The points concern amplification of Parliament's powers, progress in achieving economic and monetary union, the Political Secretariat and Community foreign policy.

13 June

- "The delicate, new-born European Economic Community must not turn into an Atlantic free-trade area", said French Senator Mr *Jean Lecanuet* addressing the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. An exaggerated "Atlantism" in the European economy would unfortunately be misunderstood by a major part of French public opinion who would see in it the risk of "subordinating Europe to the American economy which would certainly feed the left-wing political current in France".

14 June

- Speaking in Cologne to the General Assembly of the Federation of German Industry (BDI), Mr *Willy Brandt*, Chancellor of the Federal Republic, said that he was acting on the idea that the Summit would be held in Paris in the Autumn and that it would give vital fresh impetus to the Community. "We shall make a constructive contribution to the Conference", declared Mr Brandt, who also thought that the Federal Republic must make a solid contribution to building the Economic and Monetary Union. "We shall do all in our power to see that the European Economic and Monetary Union does not turn into Community inflation, but proves itself as Community stability".

Lastly, the Chancellor expressed the hope that the enlarged Community would manage to speak with a single voice in the negotiations on reforming the international monetary system.

- The Steering Committee of the *European Metallurgists Federation*, meeting in Brussels with Mr Gust Wallaert as Chairman, acknowledged

reports on contacts made between the EMF and the British and Scandinavian metal workers unions on the setting up of a unified union in Italy and the convening of an inaugural Congress pending creation of a European Trade Union Confederation. The EMF advocated the activation of broad structures for European union organizations which should not be conceived centrally but federally so as to ensure their practical efficiency. The Committee decided to set up a Special Sub-Committee responsible for drafting practical directives for negotiating European agreements with multi-national companies.

- By a majority of 8, the British *House of Commons* passed the clause in the Bill on Britain's Community Membership, concerning transfer of certain legislative powers from the British Parliament to the Community. The clause gives legal force in Great Britain to current and future Community legislation.

15 June

- Speaking to the Foreign Press Association in London, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir *Alec Douglas Home*, said that he had never been a supporter of supra-nationality. "This is why", he went on, "we shall have made a great step forward if France, ourselves and the other EEC Members unite in solving the problems through pragmatic solutions. This is why I am for the moment against projects which in Europe look towards a federation or confederation". Regarding the Political Secretariat, Sir Alec said that this was a less important matter, the vital issues being agricultural and regional policy.

16 June

- During an official visit to Austria, Mr *Stefan Olszowski*, Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that Poland did not wish to establish diplomatic relations with the EEC nor amplify its relations with the EEC as an entity. Mr Olszowski felt it was of more value to forge direct links between the Community and COMECON. The Minister also pointed out that his country was leaning towards economic collaboration, liberation of trade relations, and non-discrimination against the Eastern countries.

17 June

- The *Tenth General Assembly of the European Communes* meeting in Nice, passed a political Resolution on Europe recommending:

- (a) Appointment of an independent Committee responsible for starting, on behalf of Europe, a dialogue with the national States in handling the tasks of coordinating and unifying national diplomatic and defence policies.
 - (b) Designation at top political level of Members of the European Commission.
 - (c) Election by universal suffrage of the European Parliament whose authority must be amplified and who must be vested with powers for co-decision.
 - (d) Creation of an Assembly where local and regional authorities will be represented.
- The National Congress of the *Belgian Liberal Party PLP/PVV* passed a Resolution stating that a federal structure would affirm the irrevocable nature of the union of European peoples and that strengthening Community institutions would mean assigning genuine legal, budgetary and controlling authority to the European Parliament as well as its election by universal suffrage. The Congress also came out in favour of setting up as soon as possible, a real European Liberal Party.

18 June

- On the eve of Queen Juliana's visit to France, President *Pompidou* in an interview for Dutch television said of the Summit Conference:

"I can see that we are scarcely in agreement about anything. If there is no desire to really get some things done and make genuine progress, it is not worthwhile to call this Summit. It would be better to postpone it."

Regarding the Political Secretariat, Mr Pompidou stated that he was prepared to examine it but that the problems involved in its location and functions should be closely studied "for all this", he added, "will be politically significant".

President Pompidou said he favoured a conference on European cooperation and security, adding: "We are reluctant regarding mutual and balanced reduction of armed force for we do not see the meaning of "mutual" and "balanced" . . . France does not intend to cut down its defence projects".

"The problem of European defence is moreover the most difficult to solve", said Mr Pompidou. "First we have to achieve in Europe an Economic and Customs Union, outside the dollar area, and we have to work out a joint European foreign policy. The rest will come of itself".

Asked about achieving a United States of Europe, Mr Pompidou replied: "I do not believe nations are due to die tomorrow. Even if we reach a United States of Europe with a single President, there will always be governments responsible. Furthermore, the underpopulated European countries have no interest in asking for a European Parliament elected by universal suffrage for they would be overwhelmed".

- 118 people died in the air crash shortly after take-off from Heathrow, London. Among the casualties was an Irish Delegation flying to Brussels on an informative visit to the EEC and which included twelve representatives from the Confederation of Irish Industry, the Irish Employers Confederation, the Irish Chamber of Commerce Association and the Irish European Movement Committee. Mr *Mansholt*, President of the Commission, sent telegrams of condolence to the British and Irish Governments expressing the Commission's sympathy for the victims and their families.

19 June

- On an official visit to Brussels, Mr *Walter Behrendt*, President of the European Parliament, met Mr *Van Acker*, President of the Chamber, Mr *Struyve*, President of the Senate, Mr *Eyskens*, Prime Minister, and Mr *Harmel*, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The outcome of the talks was complete agreement over the need to strengthen Parliament's powers and later on to institute its election by universal suffrage. Mr *Eyskens* said that Belgium had always endorsed the need for strengthening the democratic control of the Community and amplifying Parliament's powers.

- In an interview with "Le Soir", the Brussels daily, Mr *Walter Behrendt*, President of the European Parliament, asked on his hopes for the Summit with reference to Parliament, replied:

"If the Summit decides to achieve swiftly the Economic and Monetary Union, the question then arises of the effectiveness and democratic control of Parliament. On 12 June, I stated in Parliament that an Economic and Monetary Union could not be conceived conventionally and in the abstract without at the same time setting up institutions which could take decisions. Otherwise an Economic and Monetary Union cannot work."

- Queen Juliana of the Netherlands arrived in Paris for an official visit to France. In his speech made at a dinner in honour of the Queen and the Prince of the Netherlands, President *Pompidou* said concerning the European Community:

"Your Majesty can be proud to preside over the destiny of a nation in so many ways exemplary and whose partnership in the construction of Europe we can only applaud (...)

"It is true that sometimes our interests clash and our concepts do not always match. But thinking back over Netherlands' history, I doubt whether these differences go very deep.

"Throughout their history our two countries have consistently shown their passionate concern over independence and accepted so many sacrifices to defend it, that it seems to me most unlikely that we should want to get lost in a soulless, characterless mass. I am sure that all of us deeply desire to construct a free and peaceful and independent Europe which will respect national personalities. Since this is a mutual objective, we shall find the means to reach it."

Making her speech in French, *Queen Juliana* replied:

"Is not Europe, for all of us French and Dutch and all our partners in the Ten the goal which we are striving to reach?"

"We may sometimes diverge regarding the surest and swiftest way, but our objective is certainly none the less a living and exciting Europe which, through its multiple unity, can boldly approach both the immediate tasks as well as the unexplored ground which our human responsibility is still opening up for us (...)

"Enlargement will mean a "more European and more effective" dimension for integration. But at the same time, amplifying the institutions must, through joint concentration, facilitate positive development which will afford the Community the swiftness of decisions and democratic character indispensable for Europe if she is to achieve her objective, namely herself (...)"

20 June

• Mr *Norbert Schmelzer* after talking with his opposite number in France, Mr *Schumann*, said in Paris about the Summit that there were "enough issues of joint interest between the Ten for the Conference to be held after a series of talks between those concerned." "I am confident," he added, "but postponing the Summit until the Spring of 1973 would not be a tragedy for there is no obligation to hold such a Conference in the Autumn."

Concerning the Political Secretariat, Mr *Schmelzer* felt: "Our differences stem from radically different concepts. Indeed, the Netherlands felt that there must be a geographical link between the external policy of the Ten and the activity

of the Community and that the Political Secretariat must therefore be located in Brussels.”

Regarding monetary problems, Mr Schmelzer said about the control of capital movement: This question is currently the subject of technical studies and the Netherlands have not yet defined a discipline. The same applies to the question of setting up a European Monetary Fund. A European Monetary Fund involves many still unsolved problems, especially the relationship between a European Fund and the International Monetary Fund and the relationship between the European Fund and the EEC.”

- In a speech made in Paris, Mr *Gaston Thorn*, the Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that postponing the Conference of Ten may cause some frustration, “but we are convinced that a Summit ending in failure would be worse still.”
- In an interview relayed by the *Süddeutscher Rundfunk*, Sir *Alec Douglas Home*, the British Foreign Secretary, expressed the hope that the Summit would take place as scheduled. For Sir Alec, the Conference was the next bridge to be crossed by the European Community.

21 June

- Addressing the Committee for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Maurice Schumann*, France’s Minister for Foreign Affairs, said about European construction that “the current problems do not stem from institutional disputes but from the definition of appropriately European mutual resolve and the need for Europe to become aware of her responsibilities.”
- In Bonn, the *Bundestag* unanimously ratified the treaties on the Accession of Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway to the EEC.
- A *Foreign Office* spokesman stated that “the British Government is expecting the Ten Summit to be held on 19 and 20 October and is going on preparing its plans in this direction.”

22 June

- *The German Council of the European Movement* declared itself in favour of the Summit on the scheduled date. Decisions on the Economic and Monetary Union, on strengthening Community institutions and the overall Community situation regarding the rest of the world should not be postponed.

- Speaking in Copenhagen, Mr *Sicco Mansholt* said he hoped that in the referendum on 2 October a majority of the Danish people would vote in favour of Community Membership.

- Bank rate in Great Britain was raised from 5% to 6%.

- In a speech at the University of Strasbourg, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands appealed to a united Europe, saying:

“We have made much progress towards a European Community. Certainly the road is still long, but I hope that the European Summit will find the means to strengthen and democratize the Community institutions. I hope that such means will allow us to reach our common goal. But let us remember that we must advance and that cooperation and unification are not ends in themselves. They are but means which must help us to assume our responsibilities both in relation to our own countries and the world community.”

23 June

- The British Government decided to let the pound temporarily “float.”¹

- In an interview published by the Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Chancellor *Brandt* said he was in favour of the Summit being held on the scheduled date:

“If the French Government does not want the Conference for October, this should be officially recorded. I think it more sensible not to postpone the Summit and concentrate on the issues where real agreement can be reached now.”

- After two days of talks between Mr *Paul Franck*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic, and the Italian leaders, it was confirmed that the Federal German Republic and Italy would do all in their power to ensure the success of the Summit. The speakers reached agreement in principle on questions concerning the Atlantic Alliance, East-West relations and the Mediterranean situation. Mr *Franck* felt that the harmony of view on all the big questions of foreign policy was the key result of the Rome talks. Mr *Franck* was openly sceptical about the outcome to be expected of a conference on European security.

¹ Concerning the monetary situation, see also Part One, Chapter I (Mr Barre's statement to the European Parliament on 4 July) and Part Two, Chapter II (Economic, monetary and financial policy).

- *The EEC Union of Industries* (UNICE) sent a Memorandum to the Council and the Commission pending the Summit Conference. In the Memorandum the Union emphasized that the central industrial federations within UNICE expected the Conference to make commitments which would highlight the European identity of the enlarged Community. This identity must emerge at internal level, in growth and acceleration of European construction in the economic, monetary, social and political spheres. At external level, it must help in contributing to the balanced solution of international monetary and trade problems.

For UNICE, achieving Economic and Monetary Union as swiftly as possible is the main concern of the Conference of Heads of State and Government. It is the indispensable requirement to allow the common market to work in the long term and to bring about undistorted competition conditions. For UNICE, the Summit's success hinges on whether and how far it can make a decisive breakthrough coupled with precise timing in the management of a consistent Community policy.

26 June

- Interviewed by the French weekly "Express", M *Walter Scheel*, the Federal German Minister for Foreign Affairs, said about the Summit:

"I do not think we should cultivate prematurely the idea of adjournment. This Conference would be needed even more if we did not agree about anything. But this is not so. The Ten, France included, have agreed on an agenda. The preparatory work to be continued in July and September is satisfactory. While Great Britain and three other countries are making ready to join the Common Market, it is everyone's responsibility to think about the enlarged Community.

Asked what in his view were the priority tasks, Mr Scheel said:

"The European institutions have proved themselves. They must be further strengthened. I think in the long run we shall have to revise the rule of unanimity. With ten of us, this rule could threaten to obstruct the Community's powers of decision. The Economic and Monetary Union is vital to unification. But in the end it means transferring national authority to the Community.

Mr Scheel felt that the Political Secretariat must "perform two functions in relieving national Ministries and easing political cooperation. The dispute is over the choice of location. We feel that this is a simple matter of common sense. The new Community agencies must be installed next to the already existing institutions.

Asked about Europe tomorrow, the German Minister said: "It should have a government responsible to the people and taking political decisions. But Europe then could not be contained in a centralized framework. On the contrary, regions and regional policy would come first.

- After Britain's decision to let the *sterling* float, the Member States' Finance Ministers meeting in Luxembourg¹ reached the following agreement:

"The European agreement to limit the margins between Community currencies to 2.25% is kept in force.

To meet the special currency market situation brought about by the United Kingdom's decision to float the pound, the Governors Committee of the Central Banks authorizes, under Para. 2 of heading III of the Resolution of 21 March 1972, the Bank of Italy to intervene in dollars to respect the inter-Community margin of 2.25%.

Before 15 July 1972 the Governors Committee will define the terms, limits and conditions under which these interventions can be continued until 30 September 1972 at the latest.

The *Danish Government* decided not to observe the monetary agreement of the Six and the four acceding countries and to raise the fluctuation margin of the Danish krone to 4.5% in line with the Washington agreement.

- In Italy, the newly elected Government was formed by Mr *Giulio Andreotti*. It is made up of a coalition including the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Liberals.

- Mr *Willy Brandt*, Chancellor of the Federal German Republic, announced in Berlin that in agreement with Mr Walter Scheel, Leader of the Liberal Party, he was thinking in terms of elections in November 1972.

27 June

- The twelfth Congress of the Socialist International meeting in Vienna elected Mr *Sicco Mansholt* as Vice-President.

¹ Concerning the monetary situation, see also Part One, Chapter I (Mr Barre's statement to the European Parliament on 4 July) and Part Two, Chapter II (Economic, monetary and financial policy).

28 June

- Speaking at the Congress of the Socialist International, Mr *Harold Wilson*, former British Prime Minister, defended the position of the Labour Party on the issue of Great Britain joining the Community. Mr Wilson stressed that his party had never been against Membership, provided the price Britain had to pay was not too heavy. "Our European friends are not entitled to impose as a condition of entry for the U.K., a financial burden which they themselves have not and would not have accepted."

- In an interview published by the German weekly "Rheinischer Merkur", former President of the EEC Commission, Mr *Walter Hallstein*, considered that to adjourn the Summit from this Autumn to next Spring "would be of value because it would give time for thought."

- At an informal meeting in Brussels, the Benelux Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers discussed the Summit. The meeting was distinguished by an effort to "de-dramatize the institutional problem." But the Benelux countries would like to see the Political Secretariat installed in Brussels. At the close of the meeting, Mr *Varend Biesheuvel*, the Dutch Prime Minister, summarized the conclusions: Benelux wanted the Summit to be held on the scheduled date. The Summit must make real progress in achieving the Economic and Monetary Union.

- Mr *Gaston Thorn*, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister and President in Office of the EEC Council, speaking to the European press at the end of his Presidency, declared: "We must take the mystique out of summit meetings. There is nothing more normal than for the heads of European governments to meet from time to time to take stock of Community construction and offer guidance to ministers, without the necessity of getting advance agreement on the issues for discussion."

"Why should not the heads of government meet every year or even every six months," he added. "Furthermore, the Rome Treaty does not lay down how the EEC Council of Ministers shall be made up."

Mr Thorn also remarked that at the Hague Summit "nobody knew at the end of the first day what decisions would be taken on the second." He stressed that the Hague Summit had been less carefully prepared than the October Conference and pointed out, "If we do not reach agreement, it is because we are not politically resolved."

Mr Thorn observed that this Summit had been desired by the governments. "If it does not take place, there will be disappointment throughout Europe and scapegoats will be sought." Obviously, if this meeting was foredoomed to failure, it was better not to hold it, but "I see no reason now why it should not take place."

The President of the Council also remarked, "I have some regrets, especially at seeing the Community engage for 18 months almost entirely in external negotiations. I fear that for the next two years the Community will devote nearly all its efforts to external negotiations. We are in a dangerous situation because there is a risk of our neglecting to strengthen the Common Market which is vital and which we owe to the people of our Member States.

29 June

- Replying to a Member's question, Mr *Norbert Schmelzer*, the Dutch Foreign Minister, stated in Parliament that "the Dutch Government considered that Economic and Monetary Union in Europe could not be achieved without central management with powers of decision. The European nations will not accept such management unless they are able to control it democratically."

Mr Schmelzer added that "radical changes in Europe's institutional structure seemed necessary to bring in this democratic control."

Lastly, the Minister reiterated that the reinforcement of Community institutions must be one of the issues tackled by the Summit. He pointed out that this issue must be approached with more intensive preparation than had been made up to now.

- The "Inter-government Conference for Instituting a European Patent System" decided that the European Patent Office will be located in Munich.

- The Standing Committee of the *Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe* meeting in the Hague, passed a Resolution asking the governments concerned to "do all in their power to ensure the success of the Summit and to give priority to setting up a European Monetary Fund vested and endowed with appropriate authority and resources.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE (from 1 to 30 June 1972)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Meeting 1972-1973

Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 8 au 10 mai 1972 (Minutes of Meetings from 8 to 10 May 1972)

Appendix 150
of May 1972

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 8 mai 1972 (Record of the meeting of Monday, 8 May 1972)

C 56, 2.6.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision relative à l'ouverture de la négociation d'un accord entre la CEE et la Suisse sur la mise en œuvre d'une réglementation concernant l'immobilisation temporaire de bateaux affectés aux transports de marchandises et applicable à certaines voies d'eau (Opinion on the proposed Decision to open negotiations for an Agreement between the EEC and Switzerland to implement a settlement over the temporary lay-up of boats assigned to freight transport and applying to certain waterways)

Résolution sur le cinquième rapport général de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'activité des Communautés en 1971 (Resolution on the Fifth General Report of the Commission of the EEC on the activities of the Communities in 1971)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 9 mai 1972 (Record of the meeting of Tuesday, 9 May 1972)

C 56, 2.6.1972

Question orale 1/72 avec débat de la commission de l'énergie, de la recherche et des problèmes atomiques au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur le budget de la recherche pour 1972 et l'adoption du futur programme pluriannuel d'Euratom (Verbal Question 1/72 with debate by the Committee for Energy, Research and Atomic Problems to the EEC Council on the 1972 Research Budget and adoption of the future Euratom multi-annual programme)

Question orale 2/72 avec débat de la commission des relations économiques extérieures au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur l'action de la Communauté à la conférence mondiale sur le commerce et le développement de Santiago (Verbal Question 2/72 with debate by the External Economic Affairs Committee to the EEC Council on Community moves at the World Trade and Development Conference in Santiago)

Question orale 19/71 avec débat de la commission de l'énergie, de la recherche et des problèmes atomiques à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la coordination des projets de développement des réseaux de télécommunications dans la Communauté (Verbal Question 19/71 with debate from the Energy, Research and Atomic Problems Commission to the EEC Commission on the coordination of development in the Community telecommunications networks)

Résolution sur la communication de la Commission des Communautés au Conseil : premier rapport sur la liquidation des aides aux travailleurs licenciés des mines de soufre en Italie (Resolution on the EEC Commission's Communication to the Council: first Report on the liquidation of aid for laid-off workers in the Italian sulphur mines)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux mesures à prendre contre les émissions de polluants provenant des moteurs diesel des véhicules à moteur (Opinion on the proposed Directive concerning alignment of Member States' legislation on measures to be taken against discharge of pollutants from diesel engines of motorized vehicles)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 10 mai 1972 (Record of meeting of Wednesday, 19 May 1972

C 56, 2.6.1972

Résolution relative à l'état prévisionnel supplémentaire des recettes et des dépenses du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1972 (Resolution on the additional forecast list of receipts and expenditures for the European Parliament for financial year 1972)

Résolution sur l'exposé de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1971 (Resolution on the EEC Commission's Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1971)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant le montant de l'aide pour l'élevage des vers à soie pour la campagne 1972/1973 (Opinion on a proposed regulation fixing the amount of aid for silkworm breeding for the 1972/1973 season)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinion on proposals covering:)

— une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au préconditionnement en volume de certains liquides en préemballages (— A directive on alignment of Member State's legislation for the volume preconditioning of certain prepacked liquids)

— une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux bouteilles utilisées comme récipients-mesures (— A directive on alignment of Member States' legislation for bottles used as measure-containers)

Written Questions and Replies

Question écrite 361/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Renouvellement de l'accord international sur l'étain (361/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Renewal of the International Agreement on Tin)

C 57, 3.6.1972

Question écrite 504/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations entre la Communauté, d'une part, et l'Union soviétique et les pays du Comecon, d'autre part (504/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Relations between the EEC and the USSR and the COMECON countries)

C 57, 3.6.1972

Question écrite 578/71 de M. Vals au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Situation en Irlande du Nord (578/71 by Mr Vals to the Council: The situation in Northern Ireland)

C 57, 3.6.1972

- Question écrite 80/72 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Facilités de service accordées aux fonctionnaires mères de jeunes enfants (80/72 by Miss Lulling to the Commission: Service facilities for civil servants, mothers of young children) C 57, 3.6.1972
- Question écrite 109/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Ratification par la France de la convention européenne des droits de l'homme (109/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Ratification by France of the European Convention on the Rights of Man). C 57, 3.6.1972
- Question écrite 468/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Action en vue de faire cesser les activités des meuneries en république fédérale d'Allemagne (468/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Moves to stop milling activity in the Federal Republic of Germany) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 508/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide alimentaire sous forme de lait écrémé en poudre (508/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Food aid in the form of skim milk powder) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 591/71 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Diminution des aides à la fabrication de caséine et de caséinates (591/71 by Mr Dulin to the Commission: Reduction of aid for manufacture of casein and caseinates) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 616/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Recouvrement de sommes versées indûment pour l'amélioration de l'agriculture en république fédérale d'Allemagne (616/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Recovery of excess sums paid out for improving agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 627/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportations de vins des Pays-Bas vers la France (627/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Wine exports from the Netherlands to France) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 6/72 de Mme Orth à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Méthodes d'analyse des résidus présents dans les légumes et dans la viande (6/72 by Mme Orth to the Commission: Techniques for analysing residues in vegetables and meat) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 7/72 de M. Boano à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Certificat d'origine pour produits bénéficiant du régime des préférences généralisées (7/72 by Mr Boano to the Commission: Certificate of Origin for products benefitting from the system of generalized preferences). C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 11/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Implantation dans les EAMA d'industries manufacturières orientées vers l'exportation (11/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Installation of export-orientated manufacturing industries in the AASM) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 14/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations entre la Communauté et le Bangla Desh (14/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Relations between the Community and Bangla Desh) C 62, 14.6.1972

- Question écrite 15/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conférence européenne au sommet (15/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The European Summit Conference) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 18/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Programme de travail du Conseil (18/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The Council's work programme) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 622/71 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation des intérêts des consommateurs (622/71 by Miss Lulling to the Commission: Representation of Consumer Interests) C 63, 15.6.1972
- Question écrite 633/71 de M. Adams à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Collaboration de la Commission avec les organisations représentatives des consommateurs de la Communauté (633/71 by Mr Adams to the Commission: The Commission's collaboration with Community consumer representatives) C 63, 15.6.1972
- Question écrite 2/72 de M. Jahn à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prise en considération des intérêts des consommateurs lors des décisions de la Commission (2/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission: Consideration of consumer interests in Commission Decisions) C 63, 15.6.1972
- Question écrite 574/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord international sur le cacao (574/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: International Agreement on Cocoa) C 65, 19.6.1972
- Question écrite 641/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Allocations de naissance dans les États membres (641/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Birth allowances in the Member States) C 65, 19.6.1972
- Question écrite 3/72 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Protection de la dénomination des denrées alimentaires naturelles originaires des pays tropicaux (3/72 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission: Protection of the denomination of natural foodstuff products originating from tropical countries) C 65, 19.6.1972
- Question écrite 8/72 de M. Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Suppression du Contrôle de la « carte verte » aux frontières intracommunautaires (8/72 by Mr Oele to the Council: Abolition of "Green Card" checks at inter-Community frontiers) C 65, 19.6.1972
- Question écrite 9/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mise en œuvre des recommandations adoptées dans le cadre de la CNUCED (9/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Implementation of Recommendations adopted at UNCTAD) C 65, 19.6.1972
- Question écrite 65/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Les groupes de pression et les Communautés européennes (65/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Pressure groups and the Community) C 65, 19.6.1972

- Question écrite 71/72 de M. Jahn à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exploitation d'un nouveau procédé permettant l'utilisation des gaz d'échappement, eaux résiduaires et eaux tempérées pour la culture de certains produits agricoles (71/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission: A new process allowing the use of exhaust gases, residual and treated water for the cultivation of certain agricultural products) C 65, 19.6.1972
- Question écrite 22/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Excédents de produits laitiers dans la Communauté (22/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Surplus dairy produce in the Community) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 32/72 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Proposition en vue d'une planification, sur le plan communautaire, de la production chimique de la CEE (32/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Proposal for planning, at Community level, production of chemicals in the EEC) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 34/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Entreprises européennes, américaines ou japonaises autorisées à créer une représentation permanente à Moscou (34/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: European, American or Japanese enterprises authorized to set up permanent representation in Moscow) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 35/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Proportion des cotisations sociales payées par l'employeur et le salarié dans les États membres (35/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Proportion of social subscriptions paid by the employer and the wage-earner in the EEC) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 42/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de primes d'abattement en Italie (42/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Grant of animal slaughtering premiums in Italy) C 62, 14.6.1972
- Question écrite 440/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Cartel de fabricants néerlandais de réglisse (réponse complémentaire) [440/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Dutch cartel of liquorice producers (supplementary reply)] C 68, 28.6.1972
- Question écrite 425/71 de MM. Noè, Springorum, Adams, Bermani, Biaggi, Cifarelli, De Winter, Flämig, Galli, Gerlach, Glesener, Kriedemann, Oele, Poher et Scelba au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Programme pluriannuel de l'Euratom (425/71 by Messrs Noè, Springorum, Adams, Bermani, Biaggi, Cifarelli, De Winter, Flämig, Galli, Gerlach, Glesener, Kriedemann, Oele, Poher and Scelba to the Council: Euratom's multi-annual programme) C 68, 28.6.1972
- Question écrite 503/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations entre la Communauté, d'une part, et l'Union soviétique et les pays du Comecon, d'autre part (503/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Relations between the Community and the USSR and the COMECON countries) C 68, 28.6.1972
- Question écrite 585/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Restructuration et reconversion d'entreprises industrielles en Italie (réponse complémentaire) [585/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Restructuration and redevelopment of Italian industrial enterprises (supplementary reply)] C 68, 28.6.1972

- Question écrite 637/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Trafic international de voyageurs (637/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: International movement of travellers) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 5/72 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations en France de viandes bovines en provenance de l'Amérique du Sud (5/72 by Mr Klinker to the Commission: French imports of beef and veal from South America) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 16/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions françaises à l'exportation de pommes de terre de consommation (16/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: French subsidies for exports of table potatoes) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 20/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions à l'approvisionnement en énergie des exploitations horticoles aux Pays-Bas (20/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Subsidies for power supplies to horticultural holdings in the Netherlands) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 29/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interprétation de l'article 85 paragraphe 1, à la lumière des décisions d'attestation négative relatives aux comptoirs communautaires de vente d'engrais chimiques (29/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Interpretation of Article 85(1), in the light of negative attestation decisions concerning Community sales organizations for chemical fertilizers) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 33/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Montant des accises frappant les produits tropicaux — sommes versées au FED, aux États africains et malgache associés par les États membres (33/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Amount of levies on tropical products—sums paid to the EDF and AASM by the Member States) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 57/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Infraction à l'article 85 paragraphe 1 du traité CEE (57/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Breach of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 58/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contrôle vétérinaire effectué aux Pays-Bas à l'importation et à l'exportation du bétail et de la viande (58/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Netherlands' veterinary controls on imports and exports of cattle and meat. C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 59/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contrôle vétérinaire effectué en Italie à l'importation et à l'exportation de la viande (59/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Italian veterinary controls on meat import and exports) C 68, 8.6.1972
- Question écrite 86/72 de M. Martens au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Cessation d'exploitation d'entreprises agricoles (86/72 by Mr Martens to the Council: Withdrawal from farm-holding activity) C 68, 28.6.1972

Question écrite 94/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Possibilités de contrôle des taxes compensatoires aux frontières dans les échanges de produits agricoles à la suite de fluctuations des changes (94/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Scope for surveillance of compensatory taxation at frontiers in agricultural trade as a result of fluctuation exchange rates) .

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Information

Communiqué (Communiqué)

C 66, 20.6.1972

Avis de concours général PE/46/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue allemande) [Notice of Open Competition PE/46/C (Secretaries with shorthand and typing in German)]

C 66, 20.6.1972

Avis de concours général PE/47/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue italienne) [Notice of Open Competition, PE/47/C (Secretaries with shorthand and typing in Italian)]

C 66, 20.6.1972

Avis de concours général PE/48/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue néerlandaise) [Notice of Open Competition, PE/48/C (Secretaries with shorthand and typing in Dutch)]

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Avis de concours général PE/49/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue anglaise) [Notice of Open Competition, PE/49/C (Secretaries with shorthand and typing in English)]

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Avis de concours général PE/50/C (dactylographes de langue anglaise) [Notice of Open Competition, PE/50/C (typing in English)]

C 66, 20.6.1972

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

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Règlement (CEE) 1109/72 du Conseil, du 30 mai 1972, établissant les règles générales applicables en cas de hausse sensible des prix dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) 1109/72 of 30 May 1972, fixing general rules applicable if prices rise appreciably in the beef and veal sector)

L 126, 1.6.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1110/72 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 72 of 31 May 1972, fixing levies applicable to cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal)

L 126, 1.6.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1111/72 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 111/72, of 31 May 1972, fixing premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)

L 126, 1.6.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1112/72 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1112/72 of 31 May 1972, amending corrective factor applied to cereal restitutions)

L 126, 1.6.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1113/72 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1113/72 of 31 May 1972, amending restitutions applied to cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal)	L 126, 1.6.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1114/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1114/72 of 29 May 1972, fixing levies on rice and broken rice)	L 126, 1.6.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1117/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1117/72 of 29 May 1972, amending corrective factor applied to restitutions on rice and broken rice)	L 126, 1.6.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1118/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1118/72 of 29 May 1972, fixing levies applicable to imports of cereal- and rice-based processed products)	L 126, 1.6.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1119/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1119/72 of 29 May 1972 fixing levies applicable to imports of compound animal feeds)	L 126, 1.6.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1120/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1120/72 of 29 May 1972 fixing restitutions applied to exports of cereal- and rice-based processed products)	L 126, 1.6.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1121/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1121/72 of 29 May 1972 fixing restitutions applied to exports of cereal-based compound animal feed)	L 126, 1.6.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1122/72 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1122/72 of 31 May 1972 fixing levies in olive oil sector)	L 126, 1.6.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1124/72 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1972, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1124/72 of 31 May 1972 on fixing restitution amount for oil seeds)	L 126, 1.6.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1125/72 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1125/72 of 31 May 1972, fixing amount of aid in the oil seed sector)	L 126, 1.6.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 1147/72 de la Commission, du 1^{er} juin 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie (schappe), de la position tarifaire 50.09, originaires de l'Inde, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2799/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1147/72 of 1 June 1972, on revival of common customs tariff levies applied to silk fabrics or floss (schappe), under tariff heading 50.09, of Indian origin and benefitting from tariff preferences under Council Regulation (EEC) 2799/71 of 20 December 1971) L 127, 2.6.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1148/72 de la Commission, du 2 juin 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1148/72 of 2 June 1972, fixing levies applicable to cereals, rye and wheat flour, groats and meal) L 128, 3.6.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 1183/72 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1972, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pêches par le règlement (CEE) 1174/72 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1183/72 of 6 June 1972, fixing adjustment coefficients applied to purchase price of peaches scheduled by Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/72) L 130, 7.6.1972
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L 132, 9.6.1972

72/216/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les pellicules sensibilisées non impressionnées, perforées ou non, en rouleaux ou en bandes, de la position 37.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision, 5 May 1972, authorizing Italy to exclude from Community stipulations sensitized non-printed film, perforated or not, in rolls or bands, under position 37.02 of the common customs tariff, of Japanese origin and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 132, 9.6.1972

72/217/CEE :

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L 132, 9.6.1972

72/218/CEE :

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L 132, 9.6.1972

72/219/CEE :

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L 132, 9.6.1972

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L 132, 9.6.1972

72/223/CEE :

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L 136, 14.6.1972

72/224/CEE :

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L 136, 14.6.1972

72/225/CEE :

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L 136, 14.6.1972

72/226/CEE :

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L 136, 14.6.1972

72/227/CEE :

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L 136, 14.6.1972

72/228/CEE :

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L 136, 14.6.1972

72/229/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 juin 1972, modifiant la décision, du 15 mars 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 10 765 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Decision, 2 June 1972, amending Decision, 15 March 1972, on opening a standing tender for export of 10 765 tons of rye held by the Dutch Intervention Agency)

L 136, 14.6.1972

72/231/CEE :

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L 140, 20.6.1972

72/232/CEE :

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L 140, 20.6.1972

72/233/CEE :

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L 140, 20.6.1972

72/234/CEE :

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L 141, 21.6.1972

72/235/CEE :

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L 141, 21.6.1972

72/236/CEE :

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L 141, 21.6.1972

72/237/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 juin 1972, relative à des procédés au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/17 545, 6 964, 26 858, 26 890, 18 673, 17 448 — Davidson Rubber Co) [Commission Decision, 9 June 1972 on proceedings under Article 85 of EEC Treaty (IV/17 545, 6 964, 26 858, 26 890, 18 673, 17 448—Davidson Rubber Co.)] . . . L 143, 23.6.1972

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IV. RECENTLY PUBLISHED

COMMISSION

EUR 4795 — Studies "Research and Development" No. 3 — Public financing of research and development in the Community countries 1967-1971 — Analysis by objectives

1972 — 120 pp. (i,n,e) FB 100,—

The present study constitutes the second report of the Statistical Experts Study Group to the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee. Like the first report, of which it is an updated version, this study analyses the RD appropriations in the central government budgets, broken down according to the objectives specified in a functional Community nomenclature. This nomenclature, in which the RD activities financed are classified not by the institutions responsible for them but on the basis of homogeneous categories of socio-economic objectives, facilitates international comparisons by reducing, without completely eliminating, the distortion resulting from structural differences between countries considered.

Knowledge of the public appropriations for research at the time the budgets are drawn up makes it possible as a general rule to obtain a better idea of the governments' political intentions. At that stage, however, it is sometimes necessary, especially for the purpose of assigning the data to the various headings in the nomenclature, to employ estimates based on the results of surveys carried out subsequently or on other information. Although appreciable progress has been achieved in this field, these methods of evaluation are still liable to differ from country to country. It must accordingly be emphasized that some of the figures are not entirely reliable, so that caution is necessary in interpreting them.

As was the case last year, the present report has also been published, after being approved by the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, in the series "Statistical Studies and Surveys" and "Research and Development", issued by the Commission of the European Communities.