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

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## Contents

	Page
<i>The European Economic Community and the developing countries . . .</i>	7
 PART ONE: FEATURES AND DOCUMENTS	
I. <i>The Third Session of UNCTAD . . . . .</i>	13
II. <i>Scientific research and technological development: new goals for the Community . . . . .</i>	27
III. <i>The need to coordinate agronomic research . . . . .</i>	33
IV. <i>The Stockholm Conference on man and the environment . . . . .</i>	36
 PART TWO: COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN MAY 1972	
I. <i>Functioning of the Common Market . . . . .</i>	43
— competition policy . . . . .	43
II. <i>Economic and monetary union . . . . .</i>	47
— economic, monetary and financial policy . . . . .	47
— regional policy . . . . .	49
— social policy . . . . .	49
— agricultural policy . . . . .	54
— industrial, technological and scientific policy . . . . .	61
— energy policy . . . . .	65
— transport policy . . . . .	67
III. <i>Enlargement and external relations of the Community . . . . .</i>	72
— enlargement of the Community . . . . .	72
— relations with Mediterranean countries . . . . .	72
— relations with Associated African States and Madagascar . . . . .	73
— relations with non-member states . . . . .	78
— commercial policy . . . . .	80
— the Community and the developing countries . . . . .	80
— Relations with the international organizations . . . . .	83
— the Community's diplomatic relations . . . . .	86



IV.	<i>Activities of the institutions</i>	87
—	the European Parliament	87
—	the Council	99
—	the Commission	101
—	the Court of Justice	102
—	the economic and social Committee	105
—	the European Investment Bank	107
—	Financing of Community activities	108

### PART THREE: INFORMATION AND SOURCES

I.	<i>From day to day</i>	111
II.	<i>Published in the Official Gazette</i>	121
III.	<i>Community publications</i>	162

## Supplements 1972

**Special edition:** List of publications of the EEC 1952-1971.

**Supplement 1/72:** The enlarged Community. Record of negotiations with the applicant countries.

**Supplement 2/72:** Commission Memorandum on a Community cooperation and development policy. Initial action programme.

**Supplement 3/72:** Proposals for harmonizing consumer taxes other than VAT.

**Supplement 4/72:** Report of the Working Party examining the problem of the enlargement of the powers of the European Parliament (Vedel Report).

**Supplement 5/72:** A Community programme concerning the environment.

**Supplement 6/72:** Objectives and instruments of a common policy for scientific research and technological development.

**Supplement 7/72:** Exemption from taxes granted to imports made by travellers.



# THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*by Mr Jean-François DENIAU, Member of the Commission*

One is bound to be struck by the growing attention paid in Community undertakings to the issue of relations with the developing countries.

While tackling the negotiations for the Accession of four new members, the Community had already declared that the enlargement "should generate new drive and allow a more spacious development policy to be determined". Three years ago the Commission stated that such a policy "should be technically, financially and commercially integrated, regionally adapted and help in forming economic groups".

It has often been stressed that the enlarged Community, the leading world trade partner and generally in debit in its trade with the developing countries, would represent for them a pole of attraction and a great source of hope and that therefore the resources should be found to discharge these increasingly heavy responsibilities.

Looking towards this horizon, the Commission, while working for the successful enlargement of the Community, drafted the blueprint and lines for practical action of a new Community development cooperation policy. This was done from July 1971 with a Memorandum, completed in early 1972 by an initial action programme and the preliminary proposals at the Santiago Conference.

At the same time, the Commission undertook the study of steps to be taken to vitalize the Community Mediterranean policy, mainly concerning the Magrab countries. It also analysed the questions raised by the special requirements of some Asian and Latin-American countries.

The Treaty of Accession signed on 22 January involves key political provisions and guidelines for developing the Association Policy with the African countries and for extending it to a significant number of comparable Commonwealth countries.

This brief outline of activity confirms the present day importance of cooperation with the developing countries. But at the same time one gets an impression of confusion, indeed of a clash between the size of the Community's responsibilities, its limited action resources and their geographical distribution.

This is why it will be vital from now on for the Community to fit itself with the resources for its policy here and to find all the criteria for their use. In the matter of choice a number of principles will have to be observed which for me seem hard to dispute.

Firstly, it must be admitted, that at today's level of political integration cooperation with the developing countries involving the entire Community is not a reasonable goal and, that its attainment would be detrimental to the developing countries, since the strong motivation underlying the substantial bilateral aid granted by our Member States would fade away. The trend here should therefore be towards some growth in Community resources for financial aid without, however, weakening the value of bilateral aid. At the same time, coordination must be effectively promoted between bilateral and Community policies.

But cooperation with the developing countries does not crystalize into terms of financial aid, although such aid is an important and at the moment under-developed factor. What really matters just as much is, to create an economic trade policy which genuinely considers all the problems of the developing countries. Steered up to now with the one device provided in the form of the customs tariff (preferential agreements and generalized preferences) such a policy must now be completed through positive moves to promote trade cooperation and Community commitments supporting certain commodities, which form the bulk of export revenue for the developing countries.

It must not be overlooked here, that in the Accession Treaty and as part of the future enlarged Association Policy, a key political commitment was made to find Community solutions to the special problems posed by the single-crop commodities.

Regarding the active participation by the Community in world product agreements, this must still be sought, but with the stipulation that the difficulties in concluding such agreements do not

serve as an alibi for the Community to back out of temporary, limited commitments which it would be altogether capable of making.

Even with increased financial resources and a trade policy brought up to date, the means of the enlarged Community will still necessarily be limited compared with the massive needs of all the developing countries.

Consequently, in trying to be effective, the Community is compelled to adopt some sort of ranking for its commitments and activities. It is naturally led to do so by the priority concern of respecting the Community's assets embodied by the existing Association Agreements, and in reinforcing these assets by way of offers made to several comparable Commonwealth countries.

Perhaps not enough weight has been put on the fact, that of the twenty-five countries which the Santiago Conference acknowledged as the most underdeveloped of the developing countries, sixteen are African and thirteen of these are already Associated with the Community or have received an offer of Association.

If there was any need, Europe's special commitment towards Africa would find here an additional justification.

For reasons already often quoted, the renewals on a broader basis of the Agreements with the Magrab countries must also be a priority task.

These two priorities, embracing a privileged regional compass of relations, must not be set against larger scale ventures. Here, however, it must be admitted that the scope for valid world solutions is very limited and in the last analysis, of course, inequitable, as the recent Santiago Conference has shown once again.

Nevertheless, the Community cannot abandon its quest for possible improvements in its generalized preferences system nor for more favourable monetary solutions for the developing countries.

But in trying to contribute to the development of countries other than those associated with it, the Community must not overlook a recognized reality, namely: the wide disparities in development between the underfavoured countries and therefore the need, in

order to be effective, to recognize the special regional characteristics and to adapt the solutions allowing for the resources available.

It is in this spirit that scope for action in favour of the underdeveloped Asian and Latin-American countries will have to be carefully investigated.

*Jean P. Linnan*

## **PART ONE**

# **Features and documents**





# I. THE THIRD SESSION OF UNCTAD

Officially opened on 13 April 1972 by President Allende, the Third Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) closed on 21 May 1972.

The agenda, of which the draft was adopted at the eleventh meeting of the Trade and Development Board in Geneva in August and September 1971, included besides questions on the traditional activities of UNCTAD several new matters, particularly the question of the international monetary situation. The Conference elected Mr Almeyda, Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs, as its Chairman, and then set up six major Committees and three Working Parties.

Before appraising the results, it is worth while to review some of the background to this session and the questions arising from it. This needs to be done in order to make any objective appraisal of the work of UNCTAD III.

## The Background

The Third Session took place at an extremely complicated and uncertain time on the international front, both in economic and monetary affairs and for the political routes followed by some countries or groups of countries.

In the first place, problems in the international monetary situation were, and still are, in the embryo stage, with solutions being studied.

Moreover, preparation for the 1973 trade negotiations has not even started. Decisions in these key areas of international economic relations on problems in the developing countries could not be brought in in Santiago, until solutions to those key issues at the general level or in the relevant groups had been recognized or suggested.

The political situation in the United States with Presidential elections just round the corner prevented the USA from making new commitments on basic trade or monetary issues. The Six on their side still do not have an overall policy on development cooperation and the positions adopted nationally by Member States on matters still unattended to by Community authorities narrowed the scope of statements by Community representatives. Furthermore, the Six were not and could not be authorized to take basic options committing the Ten. So their moves were confined to solutions which would not hamper the policy to be followed from 1 January 1973 concerning development cooperation.

The concerns and interests of the developing countries did certainly not converge. The divergence between the three developing continents and the countries within them widened, thus diminishing the impact of these countries both in their legitimate claims and in solving the basic problems in international economic relations.

This chain of unfavourable circumstances prevented the Conference from achieving spectacular results.

But it did give a chance to the developing countries to publicize and even impose the principle of their participation in world scale decision-making such as the reform of the international monetary system and the far-reaching trade negotiations scheduled for 1973. Here it must be said that their efforts were considerably helped by resolute and decisive moves on the part of the Community and its Member States. Indeed the Community took the initiative with a declaration in favour of the developing countries which was endorsed by all the Western group despite some marked reluctance. The official positions adopted by most of the Community States and the statements and moves by President Mansholt in Santiago eventually contributed to general assent on the developing countries sharing in the reform of the international monetary system and on the need to adopt a constructive approach in examining the question of linking Special Drawing Rights with development financing.

Those were the key successes for the developing countries and would have been impossible without the Community and its Members, especially in the adverse economic conditions we are currently experiencing.

But it must be also said that the main body of problems was not radically solved and that the developing countries will therefore not fail to carry on their moves to induce the developed countries to make fresh commitments.

### **The Main Results of the Conference**

The results can be summarized under three main issues which often provoked lengthy and complicated arguments but for which compromise solutions were finally accepted unanimously or unopposed

#### *The International Monetary System*

A key Resolution was passed after prolonged negotiation during the last night session of the Conference.

With this Resolution the Conference:

- (i) -- "Recognizes that a more satisfactory system of monetary cooperation with the broadest participation of the developed and developing countries is desirable;"
- (ii) "Asks immediately that problems involved in the monetary commercial and financial areas be solved with coordination in view of their interdependence;"
- (iii) "Urges the IMF to complete the study of all aspects of the proposals for linking the SDRs and development financing, as part of the discussion on international monetary reform and considering the primary role of the SDRs as reserve assets. The Conference invites the IMF Administration to submit as soon as possible to the Board of Governors the studies required for the necessary decisions to implement a viable system."

On the last point concerning SDRs, vital for the developing countries, the United States asked for a separate vote, where some countries including the USA abstained. The Ten, however, voted in favour of this paragraph.

China and most of the socialist group countries did not take part in the vote on the overall Resolution.

### *The 1973 Trade Negotiations*

On the initiative of the EEC, a key statement on GATT and UNCTAD was made on behalf of the Western group countries. In it the Western group countries recognized the need "to ensure the effective participation of the developing countries in the 1973 negotiations", including those who were not Contracting Parties to GATT. The Western group proposed to invite the Secretary General of UNCTAD to give his help to the developing countries requesting it and to those who were not Contracting Parties to GATT in preparing for the negotiations. The Western countries also expressed the wish to "draw on the experience of the Secretary General of UNCTAD in the preparatory work for the coming negotiations". This gesture represented a vitally important concession in favour of the developing countries to the credit of the Community's initiative.

The Conference could therefore pass a Resolution "ensuring for all the developing countries the chance of full, effective and continuous participation in all phases of the negotiations so that their interests are fully considered".

The Resolution also carries preliminary provisions ensuring the participation of the developing countries in the negotiations. The Secretary General of UNCTAD and the Director General of GATT were asked to coordinate their activity. In the same Resolution, the developing countries also put forward their basic claims, mainly on the principles governing the negotiations.

### *The Least Advanced of the Developing Countries*

The outcome here consists of official recognition of the heterogeneous nature of the Third World—whereas up to now UNCTAD had taken a rather “egalitarian” approach to the developing countries’ problems—and the passing of Resolutions emerging as an initial series of special moves in favour of the least advanced developing countries.

The most significant of these Resolutions, covering the “special measures”, may indisputably be regarded as a success for the “77” and particularly the 25 countries currently acknowledged as the “least advanced”, and all the more so in that it was passed unanimously. This Resolution, which includes both a commercial and financial folio, contains somewhat binding conditions regarding increased volume of aid granted to the least advanced, improvements in terms and more flexible applications of aid. It means real concessions on the part of the industrialized countries. A sustained effort was needed throughout this task to avoid splits within the “77” Group, with the most advanced of the developing countries fearing that the “special measures” might indirectly harm them. The Resolution is of particular value to the African countries since the problem of the least advanced developing countries is primarily an African one.

### **Summary of Other Resolutions Passed**

#### *Commodities*

In this sector the developing countries felt their keenest disappointment over the inadequate results obtained on all the issues.

Two Resolutions were unanimously passed on the International Agreement on Cocoa and on the rivalry of natural products. They do not constitute any new decisive factor to these two problems. Regarding cocoa, complete

uncertainty reigns over the likelihood of concluding an acceptable International Agreement. The Community and the Six fully supported the position of the "77" and said they were prepared to keep up the drive towards a happy outcome but apparently nothing new to date allowed one to hope for a basic change in the ideas and attitude of the USA on concluding the Agreement.

Other Resolutions were passed but only by a majority, on: a marketing and distribution system for primary products, exploiting the resources of the ocean depths, stabilization of primary product prices and the role of the IBRD. In this last Resolution, the Conference recommended that the "IBRD Group bring in direct financing to intergovernment agencies with the aim of regularizing raw material prices, within agreements by product...". This was an important Resolution passed by a majority with two votes against (USA and Australia) and where the intervention of President Mansholt in relation to Chairman McNamara proved decisive.

The draft Resolution on diversification was referred to the Board since no chance of agreement appeared due to the emphasis laid by the "77" on access to the markets. The same applied to the two basic issues on access to the markets and the prices policy which froze into a radical disagreement between the industrialized countries and their "77" partners. The Conference could only pass a Resolution, with the United States abstaining, to amplify the intergovernment talks on commodities with reference to market access and prices policy.

As matters stand at the moment, this procedure Resolution on commodities is still a worth while basis for promoting international action in favour of the developing countries.

### *Manufactured Products*

All the Resolutions were unanimously adopted. They cover, aid for structural developments, restrictive trade practices, international subcontracting and export promotion. A Resolution was passed on the liberalization of non-tariff obstacles, setting up a Session Committee within the Committee on Manufactures to study these questions. The key Resolution in the sector of manufactures provides for the Special Preferences Committee to be converted into a permanent UNCTAD agency. This success was possible due to the agreement of all the Western countries and particularly to the outright positive attitude of the Community and its Members.

### *Monetary and Financial Problems*

Besides the Resolution on the monetary situation repercussions mentioned above, some ten others on problems of development financing were passed by a majority (most of the Western countries opposing or abstaining), which naturally reduced their scope. They mainly concern additional financing, total contributions of public and private resources, terms of public aid, compensation against loss due to monetary readjustments, foreign private investments and the mobilization of the developing countries' internal resources.

### *Resolutions on Institutional Matters*

The key Resolution adopted here concerns the study by the Trade and Development Board on setting up a General International Trade Organization. The Resolution was passed by a majority, the Western countries and some AASM countries opposing it. The Conference also adopted provisions on UNCTAD's institutional mechanism, mainly enlargement of Board membership and setting up new permanent agencies (The Special Preference Committee, The Intergovernment Group for the Least Advanced Developing Countries).

### *The Principles of International Trade Relations*

The developing countries submitted a draft resolution on the "principles governing international trade relations and the trade policies to favour development". All the problems behind the claims, requests and concerns of the developing countries are set forth in it. These issues range from inviting the developed countries to implement redevelopment programmes aimed at creating a more rational international division of labour to reaffirming each country's sovereign right to dispose freely of its natural resources. Another issue turns on whether "the developing countries should be granted the benefit of a preferential system for everything concerning trade and development" or should these nations be assured "participation under equal conditions with the other members of the international community in all discussions and decisions on the reform of world trade and monetary system". This bill was passed but only by a majority; most of the developed countries voted against or abstained. Its text only serves to illustrate the position which the developing countries intend to claim in future.

### *Other Resolutions*

Other Resolutions on general matters were passed in full session and mostly unopposed. They concerned the preparation of a State Charter of Economic Rights and Responsibilities, the environment, relay of information, and economic aspects of disarmament. Resolutions were also passed on more specific items reviewed by the Conference, namely: East-West trade, regional integration between developing countries and the transfer of technique. Regarding sea transport, the key Resolution concerned a "modus operandi" for Maritime Conferences. It was passed by majority only, all the Western group of countries opposing it.

### The Community's Role

As expected, the European Community was often at the heart of the Conference debate. The EEC commercial policy and especially the agricultural policy came in for some criticism from the developing countries and the East European nations.

On other sides, things went well for the Community. Firstly, the developing countries appreciated the leading role taken by the Community in introducing and operating the generalized preferences. Throughout the Conference, the Community took constructive action; on the 1973 trade negotiations, the international monetary problems, statements on sugar and cocoa. President Mansholt's attendance, his two speeches in full session and his talks with the developing countries contributed solidly to improving the Community's image.<sup>1</sup>

Through all these moves and a series of conciliatory gestures, the EEC Commission succeeded in getting the movers of a draft resolution attacking the Community and especially its enlargement to refer it to the Trade and Development Board.

Generally speaking and in cases where the Community was authorized to do so, Community positions were adopted. The Commission was fully able to

<sup>1</sup> In his speech to the European Parliament on 19 April 1972 (See Bulletin 5-1972) president Mansholt published the statement he made in 17 April 1972 to UNCTAD. There follows at the end of this Chapter the text of the President's statement of 18 May 1972 at UNCTAD.



act as the Community's spokesman and played a part in all the Committees and Working Parties on behalf of the Community. Regarding the "casual contact" groups, the situation was more difficult but the Commission's representatives were eventually able to take part on Community problems even in the Chairman's Group. The four incoming countries, and especially the United Kingdom, showed complete agreement with the Community regarding Community matters. Throughout the Conference, many coordination meetings of the Ten had been organized among Heads of Delegations, Representatives of the Ten and the Commission in the various Committees and Working Parties.

Several informative meetings were also organized with the AASM Delegations and close touch was kept with them throughout the Conference. Contact was also made with the East African countries, the other countries associated with the the Community and the future Associates from the Commonwealth.

When the Conference closed, the Chairman's message noted that "a trend is working in favour of the developing countries as shown in the positions adopted by the Conference on major problems such as the 1973 negotiations, GATT/UNCTAD relations, reform of the international monetary system, the link between SDRs and development financing . . .". A prime contribution by the Conference will have been to allow all developing countries to share in the open debates on the trade and monetary front. This is a key success for these countries from the procedural aspect. What follows will depend on the will of the developed countries, when decisions are hammered out, to give body to their consideration of the developing countries' problems.

On other questions examined, in particular special measures in favour of the least advanced developing countries, the Conference reached agreement on the guidelines which should allow the competent UNCTAD agencies to study and submit fitting solutions.

The Community, soon to be expanded, is expected to achieve the concrete form of a logical and consistent development policy plus a decisive acceleration of the trend, which as UNCTAD has stressed, is leading the developing countries to claim a new and true relationship of "partnership in progress". As President Mansholt said in Santiago, the Commission of the EEC will now consider, in preparation for the coming Conference of Heads of State, the problems raised at UNCTAD and will put forward the necessary proposals.

## Statement by Mr Sicco Mansholt to UNCTAD (19 May 1972)

"Our Conference opened a debate on the impact of the regional economic groupings of the developed countries on international commerce, including trade with the developing countries.

This debate and the draft resolution TD/L.66 which is one of its yardsticks gives me the grateful chance to:

- (i) restate the action *actually* undertaken by the *Community* in this context;
- (ii) and to explain and confirm the guidelines which its institutions, and in its own right our *Commission* of the European Communities, intend to follow in finding and opening with the developing countries the way to the solutions of their fears.

I will say quite clearly that the Community's moves cannot and must not be overlooked in making an honest and objective appraisal of the tremendous problem which development means for our world.

1. Several times, and again just after its Council's session last March, the Community expressed its resolve to pay "special attention to the problems of the developing countries". And these were no empty words.
2. The Community has translated them into the system of generalized preferences. The Community was one of its main backers and was the first to put it to work.
3. At this very Conference, the Community has given or will give substance to its statements.
  - The Community has taken the initiative here as everyone can witness, to ensure that all the developing countries share in the 1973 multilateral negotiations.
  - Moreover, the Community does not look upon its preference plan as a machine or a package of intangible provisions. It is anxious to follow their application closely, (I will consider particularly here the case of the least advanced developing countries) and examine their development favourably. And, in this twofold prospect, the Community also regards, under certain circumstances, the creation of a Special Preferences Committee as a useful and appropriate framework.

I was therefore very sorry to find in the draft resolution TO/L.66 under discussion, terms which may create the impression of a feeling against the Community's enlargement. I think that those terms are ill chosen. The Community of Six has already given proof of the dynamism that it has injected into its trade with the developing countries. I have no wish to quote once again figures which are well known. I am sure that the Community of Ten will follow this route still further developing its openmindedness towards the exterior.

I am not against constructive criticism of the Community. In fact, I think it is needed. But it must be realized that the Community is now in a state of conversion and that it is therefore not in the best of positions to develop a clear strategy on external problems and on many issues in its internal development. This is why we are preparing the Summit Conference of Heads of State to be held at the end of October. This is when the Community of Ten can and must come up with the blueprint for its external policy and internal development. I can tell you here and now, that as part of the preparation for this Summit, the Commission will reckon with the criticism and the problems raised at this Conference and that it will make the necessary proposals to this end.

\*

I am worried at seeing this Conference close without clear positions having been reached on major questions of decisive significance for the future of development.

Certainly progress has been made in certain areas. More will surely be made in the hours to come.

But, within the time for preparing the multilateral trade negotiations, we should have definitely decided on a set of basic principles for governing the development of world trade.

I know that as far as our Community is concerned, we have wavered in defining and laying down lines of action. During my first address to this house I said clearly that our Community was not yet ready to define its policy.

In truth, I must emphasize that there is and will be a positive Community attitude towards many of the developing countries' claims, and I consider that this third UNCTAD is of particular importance for the formulation of the EEC's policy.

I would like to make it quite clear, that as President of the EEC Commission who, as such, as you know, suggests but does not decide Community policy, I have no authority to make a statement for the Community on policies still undecided. But I am able to declare already our Community's firm resolve to go forward working from proposals, which our Commission will lay before the Council of the Community.

Let me sketch a broad outline of the main points of this policy and explain how I see, for my part, the Community's role in the coming trade negotiations.

We are fully aware that 80% of the world trade in the hands of 20% of the world population creates an impossible situation and it must further be said that the share of the developing countries is tending to shrink. Our basic objective must be to reverse this trend and not to wait, postpone and deliberate for years before doing so. We must urgently undertake from now the realization of this objective.

What does this mean? Let us first look at the problem from the commercial angle. There are two ways to increase the trade of the developing countries towards the industrialized nations.

- (i) The first is to achieve a fairer and more efficient distribution of the world's production activity which means structural modification in our own economies. Very well, we are ready to make them and we are setting about it. The big restructuration programme in agriculture which we are getting underway will give plenty of scope for redressing the balance in trade. Similar moves should be made in other industrial sectors. Thus it will be possible to boost diversification in the economies of the developing states by a potential increase in their exports to the markets of the industrialized nations.
- (ii) The second way consists in leaving a greater part of the increased consumption of the industrialized countries to the benefit of the developing countries.

But, apart from these general moves towards a better division of labour, much remains to be done to improve trade relations.

At this time of preparation for the 1973 negotiations, you must know that our Community puts special value on improving its relations with the developing countries, and does so mindful of the immense problem created by the gulf between the standard of living of the developing countries and the industrialized nations and the means to be used for closing the gulf. It is these problems which above all must be taken as the issues to be faced in the near future.

In comparison, the trade problems between the industrialized countries are less acute. But it is in the light of these problems, and I must clearly say so, that we are organizing the trade negotiations and defining the principles which are to be the basis of the negotiations.

I am, however, glad to see that an agreement has apparently been reached on the full participation of all the developing countries in the preparation of these negotiations. Our Community applauds it and is ready to form close links to this end with UNCTAD.

It goes without saying that it is vitally important to consider the coming multilateral negotiations as genuinely multilateral. That means that there must not be the least discrimination between Members and non-Members of GATT.

Over previous decades, GATT has played a big part in international trade and has definitely influenced its expansion. But this expansion must now be in favour of the developing countries who have not benefited enough from it, especially in agricultural produce which for them is all-important.

This situation must be changed and to do so we should adjust the procedures so that they may serve the interests of the developing countries. This clearly requires the collaboration of all countries and the international organizations concerned.

The broad field of commodities, a sector vital to almost all the developing countries, is indisputably one of the problems for priority treatment during the 1973 trade negotiations.

I would like here to outline the concept that the Commission of the EEC, mindful of improving the situation of the developing countries on all the external markets, hopes to bring out first within the Community and then during the negotiations.

The Commission of the EEC considers that the academic and barren comparison between approaches based on market access and advocacy of organization of markets be superceded. Insofar as these approaches only refer to markets, it is obvious that they cannot supply valid solutions to problems which really involve much more than trade alone.

Indeed, improvement in export revenue of the developing countries also hinges on other factors covering the economy of each commodity from the production stage to the consumption point. This is especially true for the products we

qualify as competitive with similar European products. For these items supported by national policies in the developed countries, market access pure and simple will not improve the export volume and revenue of the developing countries. On the contrary, the opened markets will be rapidly taken over by the exporters of the developed countries who are more efficient and above all benefit from public support and subsidies. The same thing would apply in the organization of marketing for the key factors to be dealt with are precisely the internal measures for support or storage etc. which escape the rules of the market.

The EEC Commission has never opposed access to the markets as such. It has always favoured organizing the markets more equitably for all and particularly for the developing countries.

The Commission therefore feels that we should work from the angle of a "product economy" to be adjusted coordinately and progressively. All the economic factors of the products are to be dealt with, namely: production and how to influence it, diversification of production with all its implications, internal and export support measures, prices and how to stabilize them and at what level, storage and its financing, etc. In other words, international and national measures bearing on all these economic product factors are aimed at bringing about liberalization of trading conditions and reducing protection and protectionism.

The systematic and coordinated development of world production flexibly adapted to forecastable expansion would thus ease access to the markets for the products of the developing countries and allow price policies to be practiced in their favour at really equitable levels, meaning really stable as well as really profitable.

In short, the EEC Commission thinks that the international community could expressly stimulate the broadest expansion and liberalization of world trade for the benefit of the developing countries by means of mutual and progressive adjustment of all the essential economic product factors. This mutual adjustment should be written into international product agreements. By these agreements, the problems could be solved, especially market access and price policy. By these agreements the exports of the developing countries could get their fair share on all the external markets and especially on the markets of the industrialized countries.

It is therefore in the interests of the developing countries themselves that such a policy be followed for it would give much scope for boosting the exports of countries needing them and which are precisely the developing countries.

This is an outline of the concept that the Commission of the EEC hopes to promote within the Community and then during the coming trade negotiations to raise an international commodity policy which will highlight the solidarity between the rich countries and their Third World partners. The Commission of the EEC is aware of the implications of such a policy for the internal structures in the Community. It is prepared to bear its share of responsibility in solving this highly delicate problem politically, socially and economically.

Let me show in conclusion that our Community intends to learn from the discussions in this Santiago Conference.

The contrast between two worlds, the rich and the poor, will force us to build policies which will pave the way to a single world.

The EEC Commission will immediately prepare proposals which consider the requests of the developing countries. It will do so in close touch with the Secretary General of UNCTAD who has a key task to accomplish in preparing for these negotiations. This will be the best way to initiate joint moves towards the multilateral negotiations, which will dominate the coming years."

## II. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT : NEW GOALS FOR THE COMMUNITY

The European Community today is moving towards enlargement; an appropriate situation for redefining objectives. Heeding the concern expressed by Member States and the incoming countries, the Commission considered, that coordination and stimulation of scientific research and technological development at Community level should be a key priority for the enlarged Community.

In this light the Commission, on 14 June 1972, sent the Council a package of proposals for setting up an early organization to achieve a joint scientific research and technological development policy.

This joint policy should allow the Member States to get more valuable economic and social results from the efforts they are making singly or collectively in scientific research and technological advance.

### For a New Situation—New Needs

The Community is enlarging. Relations between Europe and the United States are changing. Relations are taking shape between that country and China, bringing in appreciable modulations in the world balance of power. Japan's strength is asserting itself. The eastern markets are opening up. All these factors are influencing or will directly affect the "competition by innovation" in which the technologically developed countries are engaged. More than ever, the existence of a creative and innovative Europe is apparently vital against this developing background.

Moreover, social demands in research and development (R & D) are clarifying. Member States whose basic opinions up to now turned on the objectives of defence or international power, are already redefining their R & D policies, seeking a happier balance in meeting the collective needs of society and individuals. Both more profitable in the broad sense of the term and more universal, meaning they are less national in their aims or possible impact, these options fit more easily into international cooperation.

Lastly, the very multiplicity of new needs to be met and the need to gain a stricter control of technical progress and its dangerous secondary effects obliges us to make optimum use of the Community's human and financial means.



Member States who more and more often run up against the limits of their national resources, are thus led to look for solutions to their individual problems through cooperation or joint action.

### **Previous Experience and New Avenues of Approach**

If the previous fifteen years were for European technological cooperation a period of experience more than achievement, and if failures and crises marked most of the action taken, the balance sheet of international effort still shows considerable credits. Successful examples can be counted in CERN, Euratom's "Fusion and Biology" programmes and EMBO. These very successes in themselves show that European cooperation is opening a way which should not be considered by only referring to the failures recorded; failures due most often to inadequate definition of objectives and to their preparation on the risky basis of compromise between conflicting national interests or to shortcomings in market organization and administration. Experience gained allows a sharper appraisal of the directions which might be taken.

In science and basic research, the Community countries would have an obvious interest in rationalizing their investment in the major instruments (large radiotelescopes, high flux reactors) as in the programmes of joint interest (solid state physics, medical research, basic research of interest to developing countries).

In major technology (atoms, space, aeronautics, telecommunications, data processing, transport) developed up to now, experience tends to prove that sectoral R & D policies linked with industrial objectives should be defined. In the individual studies involved, the Community would have to ensure the coordination needed between moves made by all or some of the Member States and to promote, for industrial success, the trans-national remodelling of companies, the opening up of public contracts, and the organization of group purchasing and joint public services.

Lastly, regarding technological advance in all the industrial sectors, the Community's first task would be to create conditions favourable to innovation and smoothing trans-frontier cooperation by seeing to it that the companies committed to this cooperation are helped in a similar way to those enjoying the support of national programmes.

### **Towards a Joint Research Development Policy**

However much progress is made towards European standardization, the Community will remain polycentric. In defining and implementing a common

R & D policy, the Community can neither and must neither guarantee everything, nor centralize everything. The common policy will leave broad scope and in some sectors most of the scope to the free initiative of the national public centres, universities and companies. The policy should emerge in joint action only in the case of recognized needs. Moreover, considering the specific nature of R & D activity, the common policy can be effectively achieved only by using a broad range of applications: national action, limited cooperation agreements with limited participation, concerted action taken by large European or international associations, joint action, etc.

Conversely, the wealth of ways and means to be used confirms the need for common choice and coordination between Community countries.

The concept of "common R & D policy" would thus comprise:

- (a) Joint selection and adoption of priority R & D goals as a ratio of acknowledged socio-economic needs. These choices made together would allow the desirable consistency and complementarity to be maintained between national action, action to be developed at Community level and international action shared by Member States.
- (b) Definition and implementation of joint Community action deriving from the selected objectives. Five basic criteria would lead to programming this action:
  - (i) Action which, due to the human and financial resources required, cannot be carried out on a national basis.
  - (ii) Action where the development cost and the outlets call for a big market or a market organized at European level.
  - (iii) Action of an essentially international nature.
  - (iv) Action to meet joint collective needs.
  - (v) Action which assists in activating or developing other Community policies.
- (c) Equitable distribution of joint or Community investments at national and regional level.
- (d) Organization of solidarity in external relations. Adoption of joint positions towards non-Member States would allow Community countries and their industries to enjoy for them unprecedented negotiatory strength at the international level.

To achieve these objectives it would be necessary to:

- (i) Recognize that the authority of the Community and its institutions extends to all fields of R & D which means that here the Commission and the Council respectively have the right to put forward and decide on proposals and the scope for bringing in Community financial resources.
- (ii) Evaluate and adopt the proportion of Community resources which should be allocated to research and innovation (yearly "package").<sup>1</sup>
- (iii) Equip the Community with agencies for preparing, defining and implementing this policy.
- (iv) Draw up the blueprint for the new mission and the redevelopment of the Joint Research Centre, its activities henceforth to be considered in the general context of defining a common R & D policy.

### The Instruments; the Priorities

Definition and activation of a common R & D policy can only be done progressively. Thus it is difficult if not impossible to indicate a priori—in their permanent form—all the instruments and means needed in the medium term.

An initial body of structures and procedures would have to be brought in temporarily to allow action. A fresh overall scrutiny, in a few years time, would offer the chance to perfect the structures in the light of experience.

As of now we should:

- (i) Set up a European Research and Development Committee as an advisory agency responsible for enlightening the Commission in preparing its proposals.
- (ii) Replace the various current Committees at Community level by a single Committee authorized to deal with all sectors and all aspects of the R & D dossier.
- (iii) Set up a European Foundation for science, an independent Foundation assigned to boost European cooperation in basic research.

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<sup>1</sup> An average of 120 million units of account per year for the first three years, 1973, 1974, 1975.

In the medium term, the Commission is considering the setting up of a European Research and Development Agency, an independent Community agency, delegated with the function of administration, execution and supervision of Joint Community action or concerted R&D projects.

Regarding action begun or to be developed in 1973, the Commission proposes a programme amounting to about 95 million u.a. (JRC, indirect action, new projects).

It is proposed, under the new projects, to launch an environmental research programme and a study and pilot project scheme for materials.

In the coming weeks, after consulting the European Investment Bank, the Commission will put forward the Community development and industrial innovation contracts for supporting the medium-sized R&D projects. The financial endowment involved is already counted in the "package" of 95 million u.a. proposed for 1973.

*Decisions to be taken*

Subject	Type of proposal	Date submitted	Estimate cost (Mil. u.a.)	Budget- <sup>1</sup> forecast 1973
1. JCR	- Role, function, size of the centre (App. I of draft resolution) - Programmes	June 1972 Sept. 1972	38/40 <sup>2</sup>	45 <sup>3</sup>
2. <i>Indirect Action</i> <sup>4</sup> - Programmes decided (Biology <sup>5</sup> , Fusion <sup>6</sup> (end of Dragon education and training programme) - Programmes to be decided - Extension of Dragon Agreement	- Decisions already taken  - R&D Programme Proposals - Follow up of R&D programme	July 1972	25/30	13.5  2.8 4
3. <i>European Science Foundation</i>	- Creation of new institution	June 1972	0.5	

Subject	Type of proposal	Date submitted	Estimate cost (Mil. u.a.)	Budget-forecast 1973
<p>4. <i>Participation in PREST &amp; COST projects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PREST Secretariat projects: Town Planning, Data Processing Training, Monitoring of Main diseases, Public Health and Hygiene.</li> <li>- COST Secretariat, participation in Metallurgy projects Nuisances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget proposals, proposals for research and education programmes</li> <li>- Budget Proposals, participation in projects</li> </ul>	<p>End 1972</p> <p>End 1972</p>	<p>2.5/3</p>	
<p>5. <i>New Projects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environment<sup>1</sup></li> <li>- Materials<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- R&amp;D programmes proposals (App. II to draft resolution)</li> <li>- Preliminary studies and pilot projects (App III to draft resolution)</li> </ul>	<p>June 1972</p> <p>June 1972</p>	<p>2.15</p> <p>1.0</p>	
<p>6. <i>Development and Industrial Innovation Contracts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget Proposals, Terms of Awarding Contracts</li> </ul>	<p>July 1972</p>	<p>20</p>	
<p>7. <i>Studies and Surveys</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Studies needed for preparing R&amp;D policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget Proposals, Study Programme</li> </ul>	<p>Oct. 1972</p>	<p>1.0</p>	
<p>8. <i>Community Programmes in the major advanced technology sectors</i></p>	<p>No immediate proposals (financial estimates would be revised if Community decided to embark on this type of action)</p>		<p>90.15/97.65</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1972 Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate corresponding to assumed redevelopment of the JCR (exclusive of possible closure costs of Essor and the HFR).

<sup>3</sup> Estimate corresponding to the assumed renewal of current JCR programmes.

<sup>4</sup> These estimates do not include the prospective sharing by the Community of the extra costs of the 1 000 Mw super-generators.

<sup>5</sup> Excepting amendments linked with the Accession of four new Member States.

<sup>6</sup> These two projects would be supported by means of R & D contracts, with the Commission administering the resources in question.

### III. THE NEED TO COORDINATE AGRONOMIC RESEARCH

*During the Council meeting of 30 May 1972 in Brussels, attended by the Ministers of Agriculture, Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke in the following statement of the need and prospects of a Community Agronomic Research Policy.*

“As I have said earlier, I have been deeply impressed by the decisive progress made in building the Common Agricultural Policy at the time of the key decisions taken by the Council during its March 1972 session.

Of course, this policy must still be adjusted, consolidated and perfected. And yet, a new phase is beginning. The phase where, thanks to the means offered through the provisions of such a policy, the agricultural producers and their companies will have to take options and use adequate models as part of an overall picture of Community and world requirements and therefore based on precise directives as far as productivity and cultivation are concerned.

These options will not be possible for them without aid, information and advice. To gain the ends desired, it will be absolutely necessary to rely on systematic market research but with more than a short term outlook, and on agronomic research which must be encouraged to find the most satisfactory solutions for cultivation in homogeneous zones and for ever better products to win millions of consumers, especially those of the large Community area.

This scientific agronomic research must ensure solutions for the agricultural producers which are fair, logical, lasting and which will stimulate, within human limits, the interest of advancing agricultural farm holdings to obtain an adequate income under normal conditions.

Therefore, in this sphere, more strenuous cooperation and coordination of effort would be needed to get positive results.

With these ideas in mind, the Commission for some time now has been organizing talks with the Directors General of agronomic research in the Member States. On these occasions, we have found very positive attitudes on Community coordination. There was apparently a genuine need for coordination and a sincere resolve on the part of these Directors to develop practical and organized action at Community level in this field.

I do not need to recall that the Community has already taken practical initiative here. Already in July 1966 the Council decided to launch a

Community research programme on common and African pig diseases. This programme was carried out and I shall soon be submitting the final report with its conclusions on the follow up.

But this was ad hoc action to provide an urgent and key service to European agriculture and which at the same time served as a test with, moreover, decisive results for the scope and efficiency of the techniques of the joint research programme.

But activity organized in scientific agronomic research, as provided for by Article 41 of the Treaty, cannot be confined to particular action and cannot be decided upon under the spur of more or less serious occurrences of a sectoral nature.

If it is true that the purpose of structural policy is to facilitate, also as part of a regional policy, the economic rebirth of zones still socially and economically underdeveloped, scientific agronomic research is the first and key factor. This is verified in industry which imposes a specific commitment in basic research and in the practical application of established principles.

What are the arguments which we offer our agricultural producers when they propose to introduce new crops or improve the old ones? On what market studies or knowledge of new consumer demand can we conscientiously base our advice and guidance? I do not think that the agricultural producers can go on being the guinea pigs for subtle, penetrating and pretentious propoganda which often feeds shortlived illusions and sometimes causes irreparable damage.

The State Administration and University Agronomy Institutes are working enthusiastically and with excellent results but, in my opinion, their efforts are not yet sufficiently geared to the Community.

We shall therefore apparently have to rely on the permanent contribution of those nationally responsible and this could be obtained through setting up a Standing Committee. We shall also need the financial and material means to cover the range of interests which I have taken here as examples and which in any case will be targeted on programmes and research projects involving existing or future institutions on the basis of the provisions of Article 41 mentioned above.

We must not underestimate the growing concern over the indiscriminate use of seemingly harmless materials, but which in the long run are shown to be dangerous to the health of consumers and those handling them.

Lastly, I think that the arguments followed up to now match the requirements of the Common Agricultural Policy because they point out the concern expressed repeatedly by the Commission over research and technological development policy.

Those are the thoughts which lead me to tell you that I intend to submit to the Commission as soon as possible proposals which I hope will eventually be approved by the Council of Ministers.”



## IV. THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT (5-16 JUNE 1972)

The United Nations Conference on man and his environment, the first of its kind, called by UNO after moves by Sweden in 1968, was held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972.

Originally the key objective of the Conference was to alert public opinion to the growing dangers from pollution, the population explosion, the degradation of soil and natural resources and to lay down the groundplan for international action which would help in solving these problems. Since then, the spotlight has been on action to be taken.

The Member States of the EEC and the four incoming countries were represented in Stockholm by responsible Delegations. The Council and Commission of the Community made an active contribution both in the preparation and in the Conference work itself. The concertation of the Community's views and those of the incoming countries initiated in April by an ad hoc group within the Council went on day by day in Stockholm.

Since, at the wish of UNO, the Stockholm Conference was politically minded, Delegations of countries taking part were made up of political personalities and senior civil servants, backed up by a relatively small number of scientific, technical and economic advisors. Similarly, the international organizations invited as observers were represented by top-level delegates.

Thus, Mr Emile Krieps, Secretary of State for the Luxembourg Ministry of the Interior, representing the President of the Council, and Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission, represented the Community, whose Delegation was also made up of senior Council and Commission officials.

The Democratic Republic of Germany was not invited to the Conference and for this reason the other Communist countries, except China, Romania and Jugoslavia, refused to take part. Despite this non-attendance, the abstaining countries are not expected to cause obstruction at the meeting of the General Assembly which will be called to ratify the Conference results.

### The Community's Position

Speaking as President in office of the Council, Mr Krieps took stock of the environment problems in the Community which stem from its high population density, advanced level of industrialization and geographical situation. He then reviewed the Community Members action regarding these problems and highlighted the scope for joint Community action.

Mr Krieps considered that the Stockholm Conference should offer the chance to specify the place of Community action in all the international moves and to bring fresh knowledge and experience to bear on the issues involved as well as on the diverse results of the remedies envisaged. Mr Krieps then spoke of the Community's special interest in moves to fight sea pollution, set up a world control network for the chief pollutants, and form a system of reference standards and research programmes. In conclusion, Mr Krieps offered to let the States concerned benefit from experience gained by the Community in regional cooperation.

Mr Mansholt, President of the Commission, urged the Delegates to resist the temptation to repeat all the scientific and technical arguments and asked them to draw the political conclusions with no more delay, adding that this approach required imagination and courage. Mr Mansholt stressed the dangers of any moves which attacked only the symptoms of today's problems and allowed the causes to persist. It was futile to embark on a crusade against sea pollution and the degeneration of the natural environment if nothing was done to counter the wild expansion of production and consumption in the wealthy areas of the world and the massive poverty and squalour afflicting the poor areas.

We had been engaged with this problem for twenty years, said Mr Mansholt, during which the gap between the rich and the poor parts of the world had steadily grown. The President of the Commission then asked whether political parties and governments were really prepared to learn from past experience and do all they could to ensure the capacity for living on our planet. The Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in April and May 1972 in Santiago, Chile,<sup>1</sup> had shown once again that the world was still not yet organized in such a way, that an appreciable improvement in the situation might be expected during the present decade. In the rich countries, pollution due to reckless growth of consumption was now a mortal danger. In the poor countries, millions of people were living in squalour and conditions utterly incompatible with human dignity. Here Mr Mansholt asked the UNO agencies to indicate what level of private and public consumption the developing countries might reach, considering the precarious situation of natural resources and the balance of the ecosphere.

Mr Mansholt then emphatically demanded that protection of the environment be the target for a genuinely collective policy. Air, water and the balance of nature could not be treated as national issues for they represented the collective wealth of humanity. Was it therefore not logical, he asked, to set

<sup>1</sup> See Chap. I.

up here an organization for taking decisions at a level transcending the national authorities?

Claiming that supra-nationality must find its greatest chance for realization in the sphere of environment, Mr Mansholt proposed to delegate a group of experts and politicians with the task of studying the likely areas of activity for such a supra-national agency and of specifying the sanctions against non-observance of the rules laid down.

Mr Mansholt then recalled the package of proposals on the environment which the Commission had sent the Council last March.<sup>1</sup> He informed the Conference that the Commission intended to ask the Heads of State and Government of the Ten at their coming Paris Summit, to decide that the protection and improvement of the environment must be the target of a genuine Community policy.

Lastly, Mr Mansholt said that the moves proposed by the Commission were in no way intended to duplicate those undertaken by Member States or by international organizations but on the contrary complement and strengthen them. In his view, action undertaken by UNO could only succeed if propped by that of regional groups like the Community.

### The Outcome of the Conference

Before the Conference, a draft "Declaration", a draft action programme and a report on each of the main agenda items, had been sent to the Delegations. These papers were discussed in Stockholm during meetings of specialized Committees, running in parallel with the plenary session and reporting to it.

Under the terms of its statute, the Conference was unable to take decisions committing UNO. The results will be sent as recommendations to the UNO General Assembly who will consider them at its meeting scheduled for early November 1972.

The main recommendations adopted by the Conference involve:

- (i) A "Declaration" on the environment comparable with the Declaration on the Rights of Man.
- (ii) Setting up an Environment Secretariat within the United Nations Organization.

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<sup>1</sup> See OJ C 52 of 26 May 1972, Bulletin 5-1972, Part 2, Chap. III and Supplement 5-72-Bulletin of the European Community.

- (iii) Launching an Environment Fund of about 100 million dollars, for financing activities during the early years.
- (iv) Organizing several hundred studies and projects on the main agenda items, namely:
  1. The planning and administration of man's institutions so as to safeguard the quality of the environment.
  2. The management of natural resources.
  3. The identification of key international pollutants and nuisances and the campaigns against them.
  4. The educational, social and cultural aspects of environment problems and the pendant question of information.
  5. Development of the environment.
  6. The international impact on organization, of the action proposals generated by the Conference.

Among these last recommendations may be mentioned those on:

- (i) The campaign against sea pollution by adopting the draft agreement against the discharge of pollutants into the oceans, drawn up by an intergovernment meeting in April 1972 in Reykjavik.
- (ii) The organization of a world measuring network for the environment (Earthwatch).
- (iii) Avoidance of obstacles to trade, motivated by environmental considerations.
- (iv) The setting up of a world system of reference standards for the environment.
- (v) Consideration of environmental criteria in development aid programmes.
- (vi) The setting up of a special fund for improving dwelling conditions in the developing countries.
- (vii) Preparation for a second conference in 1977.

Generally speaking, these recommendations do not differ much from those drafted by the Conference Secretariat, although there are more of them.

### Consequences for the Community

The Stockholm Conference highlighted yet again the rapidly developing environment problems, their ever-widening geographical scale and their increasing economic, social and cultural impact on all human activity.

This is why economically and socially acceptable solutions and adequate remedies from the health and ecological angle can no longer be found only on the local and national scale. Agreements are needed at continental and world level. Again, the answers to these problems can no more be discovered individually within this or that economic or social sector, but must be sought in consideration of all human activity.

These two basic conclusions are quite in the spirit of the proposals by the Commission on the environment. Certainly the homogeneity of the highly developed Community countries can provide, after enlarging, deepening and strengthening its structures, a solid and creative contribution to the environment problems in the Community itself and the rest of the world.

The Stockholm Conference also showed that environmental needs require redirected policies both at national and Community level. This redirection will impinge on all the sector policies of the Member States of the Community, which will assume its true meaning if all the Member States resolve to act together.

The Conference must also induce some caution. It was clear that knowledge and investigation of many environment problems is still insufficient and this applies to both their consequences and remedies. Again, on the political level, the apparatus for decisions and organization for protecting the environment is still inadequate. Knowledge of the problems and the remedies as well as the decision and organization apparatus must be amplified.

One consideration is paramount. Never up to now have the politicians and the top civil servants the world over been so closely and mutually confronted with environment problems in their full dimension, indeed with the problems of civilization. This is an earnest of success for the task to be undertaken.

In every respect, the Stockholm Conference must be regarded as a positive start. It is to be hoped that the UNO General Assembly will ratify these results by approving the recommendations made by the Conference.

**PART TWO**

**Community activities in May 1972**



# I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## COMPETITION POLICY

### Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

#### *The Continental Can Case*

1. On the basis of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty, which checks the abuse of a dominant position in the Common Market, the Commission on 9 December 1971 took a Decision against the American Group of Continental Can, the leading world manufacturer of light metal packs.<sup>1</sup> The Commission had observed that the takeover by Continental Can of a Dutch light metal packing manufacturer, Thomassen & Drijver-Verblifa NV, was an abuse of a dominating position and the Commission enjoined Continental Can to submit proposals by 1 July 1972 for easing this infringement of the EEC Treaty competition rules.

Conforming with this Decision, Continental Can put forward proposals on the three lines of products concerned, namely: light packs for meat preserves and charcuterie, for fish and shellfish preserves and for metal lids and covers. After examining the proposals, the Commission considered that they were inadequate to stop the abuse in question. Before taking a formal decision, the Commission addressed its opinion to those concerned so that they could submit their comments.

#### *Authorization for a Joint Foundation*

2. Under Article 66 of the ECSC, the Commission on 17 May 1972 authorized the joint foundation of the *Bayerische Brennstoffhandel GmbH & Co. KG* in Munich, by five German fuel marketing companies. The partners are putting into the new business their wholesale solid fuel companies whose activity covers a limited area of southern Germany. This concentration at administrative and sales management level represents, in view of the ever shrinking solid fuel market, a rationalization move aimed at ensuring integrated administration in this branch, without regrouping the activities of the partners in other fuels. The Commission could authorize the project because the part of the market covered by the new company is not a major segment of the market for the products in question in the sense of

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-1972, Part 2, Sec. 27.



Article 66(2), para. 2, sub-sec. 1, of the ECSC Treaty, and because there is no sign of any concentration effect in the other activities of the partners and their companies nor reason to assume the existence of any.

## State Aid

### *France*

3. The Commission ruled on legal and administrative provisions<sup>1</sup> concerning certain *fiscal advantages which some French companies set up abroad can enjoy*. These are measures by which French companies and groups are authorized by the assent of the Finance Minister to deduct from their profits taxable in France expenses and certain running charges, borne over the first three financial years, appropriated for setting up sales businesses, study offices, information bureaus, industrial installations and construction sites abroad. This fiscal advantage is unjustified since the French countries are authorized to make these deductions, although the revenue of these businesses is taxable not in France but abroad, where their running expenses are also considered fiscally. This deduction produces an effect similar to export aid and therefore distorts competition and impairs inter-Community trade. This aid coming under Article 92(1) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided for the measures in question to bring in the procedure covered by Article 93(2) of the Treaty.

4. The French Government notified the Commission of an aid system in favour of the *footwear sector*. Through the mechanism provided, a parafiscal tax has been instituted for three years in France on sales of nationally manufactured footwear. The proceeds of the tax are for a "Footwear Industry Development Committee", which is to provide technical support and commercial promotion for French footwear manufacturers in view of the reorganization and restructuring of this sector.

Considering the end results of the improvements and rationalization underway, the temporary status of the aid and the fact that the products of other Member States are not subject to this tax, the Commission thought on the basis of the aid rules of the EEC Treaty that the system notified is eligible to benefit from the derogation quoted in paragraph 3 c) of Article 92 and that in this reference it may be considered as compatible with the Common Market.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 53 of 27 May 1972.

In line with its assigned tasks, the Commission under Article 93(1) of the Treaty, asked the French Government to provide yearly all relevant information so that the Commission might appraise the effect of the support activity by the "Footwear Development Committee" in easing restructuration.

### *Italy*

5. Invoking Article 93(3), EEC, the Italian Government informed the Commission of the five Legal Decrees passed on 5 July 1971 as priority measures to deal with the serious short-term economic situation in the Italian economy. On a point of procedure, the Commission intimated to the Italian Government that these measures are an infringement of the provisions of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty which requires that the Commission be informed in good time of projects instituting or modifying aid. These aid measures essentially are made up of three folios:

- (i) Temporary relief from and cuts in the range of social charges for craft enterprises, small and medium-sized industrial companies and all textile companies, to be applied over the whole national area.
- (ii) Increase in funds for applying current aid schemes which provide credit facilities for companies.
- (iii) Sizable increase and extension until 1980 of social charge relief for craft and industrial undertakings in the Mezzogiorno.

Reviewing these priority measures, the Commission recognized the serious short-term economic situation in Italy and appreciated the timely adoption of measures which in all were likely to boost the economy, especially in investments. Nevertheless, the Commission did not allow that all the provisions applied by the Italian Government were purely short-term. The Commission therefore made some conditions and reservations on the different measures.

Regarding the temporary relief mentioned above, the only aid of really short-term nature, the Commission acknowledged its compatibility with the Common Market, allowing that it was brought in to remedy an economic disturbance in a Member State. But the Commission at once informed the Italian Government that extension of this form of aid will be possible only in exceptional circumstances and that no chance of renewal will be allowed in the textile sector. Regarding measures for "refinancing" various current aid schemes, providing credit facilities in industry, trade and the crafts, the Commission raised no objections.

On the other hand, as regards the increase and extension of social charges relief for Mezzogiorno companies, the Commission could not recognize these measures as short-term. Since here in particular working aid on a large scale was involved, the Commission despite the serious conditions in the Mezzogiorno could not see this aid in its present extent as compatible with the Treaty rules. The Commission therefore agreed that the compatibility problem would be solved through adjustments to be specified, as part of the task of seeking a suitable solution for the coordination of regionally targeted aid granted in each of the Community's outlying regions.

## II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### No Appreciable Change in Industrial Investment Projects

6. Despite the improvement seen over recent months in the short-term climate in most Community countries, the results of EEC surveys on the short-term outlook made in industry during the spring do not show any appreciable change in the 1972 industrial investment projects. In some Member States, there are still grounds for expecting a fall in the investment expenditure of industrial concerns. In Germany, companies are proposing to cut this expenditure by some 5% in 1972, which matches up with their projects of last autumn. In Belgium, the intended cut is about 4%. In these two countries, the prospect of rising prices leads one to think that cuts in investment outlay will exceed in real terms the rates quoted. In Luxembourg, results of the recent survey, similarly to last autumn's study, lead to an estimated increase of about 7% in investment expenditure. In France, investment projects have been adjusted upwards: companies now foresee a rise of 8% in their investment expenditure as against 5% last autumn. Conversely, projects in Italy have taken a less expansive turn where companies now look towards an increase of 13.5% for 1972 against a forecasted 17% in October 1971.<sup>1</sup>

#### The Monetary Committee

7. The Monetary Committee held its 162nd meeting in Brussels with Mr Clappier as Chairman. The organization of its activities was discussed and the objectives for reform of the international monetary system were reviewed.

#### *Working Party on the Securities Market*

8. The Working Party on the Securities Market held its 16th meeting on 18 and 19 May with Mr de Voghel as Chairman. The meeting was devoted to a review of developments in the Member States' financial markets during the first quarter of 1972. The group noted in particular that the trend of lower interest rates on the national bond markets and the international market had petered out.

<sup>1</sup> Source: "Graphs and Cursory Notes on the Short Term Economic Situation in the Community"-5-1972.

### **The Budget Policy Committee**

9. The Budget Policy Committee held its 44th meeting on 5 May 1972 in Brussels with Mr Stamatii as Chairman. It examined the structural aspects of the French and Italian Budgets for 1973.

### **The Short Term Economic Policy Committee**

10. The Short Term Economic Policy Committee held its 60th meeting in Brussels on 17 May 1972 with Mr Guidotti in the Chair. It reviewed the preliminary economic budgets for 1973 and continued with an initial discussion on preparing a directive for promoting stability, growth and full employment in the Community.

### **The Study Group for Medium Term Economic Prospects**

11. The Study Group for Medium Term Economic Prospects met on 17 and 18 May with Mr de Wolff as Chairman. The discussion focused on the problems, terms and framework of new projections including preparatory work attached to the projections. A timetable for this work was set up, anticipating presentation of the new projections for the end of 1973. Some points concerning the terms and detail of the framework will be taken up again at the next meeting, scheduled for 12 and 13 July 1972.

### **Working Party on Budget Comparisons**

12. The Working Party on Budget Comparisons met in Brussels on 19 May 1972. It decided to make a fresh study next autumn on developments in public finance among the Member States. The study will cover the period 1966-1970. The group also discussed for the first time the book-keeping on Community own resources in national accounting.

### **The "Economic Budgets" Expert Group**

13. The "Economic Budgets" Group met on 15 May to review economic prospects for 1973 aided by preliminary economic budgets. It examined the main questions of economic policy of the Member States and problems arising

in the alignment of economic policies at Community level. The Group also had a first discussion on work in progress on fixed price calculations as part of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA).

## REGIONAL POLICY

### Studies

14. The study on the *industrial and port development of Le Verdon in Aquitaine* was sent in its finalized form to the Commission services.

The Commission has also received three Reports on the study concerning the *development of the Flemish economy* from the international outlook. The Reports cover respectively the needs for industrial sites in Flanders, frontier congestion areas and the programme for coordination required with the neighboring countries, and the labour market situation 1970-1980. The Reports will be examined during June 1972.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Employment

15. On 24 May, the Commission sent the Council a Report on the *status of the labour market 1971/1972*. The Report indicates the main changes since November 1971 in the short term economic situation and their overall impact on employment. It also analyses these developments, by region, sector and occupation, and outlines the prospects for the coming months.

The Report shows that during the last quarter of 1971 until February 1972, the short term economic development in the Community emerged as an overall growth in unemployment varying from State to State. Only from March 1972 can a trend towards reabsorption be seen, but with the level of unemployment still distinctly higher than a year ago. This short term fall-off has also meant in some countries a drop in the need for foreign labour. In conclusion, the Report reviews measures taken by Member States to boost economic activity, especially those involving labour and employment policies.

16. On 29 May, a meeting of government experts was concerned with the methods of a new procedure for examining the labour market situation. Three reviews per year would be made in line with work underway towards the Economic and Monetary Union, which will mean three Council sessions per year (in February, June and October). Discussion centred mainly on the 13th annual report on *labour problems* in the Community (1972) for which the draft will be ready by mid-October, according to the new procedure. The reviews to be made in February and June will be for up-dating and will emerge in summarized documents highlighting the main changes in the situation and in the short term development prospects for labour and unemployment. Following these periodical reviews conclusions and suggestions on policy will be sent to the Council.

17. Government experts from the labour offices met in Brussels on 25 May 1972. They were mainly engaged in finalizing the 3rd Report on the *Activities of Labour Services* in the Member States (1971) and on the prospects for developing collaboration between these services. The summary report on training courses and seminars appended to the Report (1971), and made at the Council's request, includes proposals for enhancing the activities of the labour services and on the priority work of collaboration which should be stepped up in the coming years.

### Vocational Training and Guidance

18. On 26 May 1972, the Commission called a meeting to prepare for a seminar on *vocational training for migrant workers* in the Community to be held next September at the International Centre of Vocational and Technical Training in Turin.

19. Government experts in vocational training, meeting in Brussels on 24 May 1972, finalized the draft of the 4th Report on the *Vocational Guidance Activities* in the Community (1971) and reviewed the prospects for developing Community cooperation in academic and occupational guidance.

20. The Working Party on the "Future of Vocational Guidance" within the Advisory Committee on Vocational Guidance met on 3 May and made an initial review of the various projects for practical action to be included in the *new action programme*, which the Commission is putting together, following the "general guidelines" adopted by the Council during its meeting of 26 July 1971.

The various activities to be included in the programme should concern:

- (i) The development of policies, structures and organization of vocational training.
- (ii) Research in vocational training.
- (iii) Alignment of training standards.
- (iv) Adaption of training methodology.
- (v) The question of priority training for certain groups of people, economic sectors and regions.

21. On 2 May, the Commission called a meeting of individuals responsible for training *handicapped workers* to prepare the Seminar in Heidelberg (from 5-9 June), on vocational training for handicapped adults which will re-educate and re-integrate them occupationally and socially.

### The Free Movement of Workers and Social Security for Migrant Workers

22. On 18 May 1972<sup>1</sup> the Council decided to extend the application of its Directive adopted on 25 February 1964 on the coordination of special measures for the movement and residence of foreigners, justified on the grounds of public law and order, safety and health. From now on, the 1964 Directive will apply to nationals of the Six and their families who enjoy the *right to stay in the territory of a Member State after having had a job there*, under the Commission Regulation of 29 June 1970.<sup>2</sup> Member States must put in hand the measures required to conform with the new Directive within six months of its promulgation and must immediately inform the Commission of these measures.

### Social Security and Social Action

23. An augmented group of independent experts delegated by the Commission with various tasks concerning occupational diseases held a meeting in Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein. Various medical information bulletins were compiled on *diseases still not officially recognized as occupational in*

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 121 of 26 May 1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 142 of 30 June 1970.



*origin* in the national lists of occupational diseases. The nuisances which have been the subject of a study (isocyanates, sulphurous and sulphuric acid esters, non-ionizing electro-magnetic radiation from ultra-violet, infra-red, micro-waves, radar, etc.) have in fact pathological effects on people exposed to them at work.

24. The International Expert Council attached to the experimental ECSC programme, "*Housing Modernization*" went to the building sites in Germany to inspect the work going on as part of this programme. The experts thus had the chance to evaluate on the spot the different industrial techniques in use and the solutions adopted in modernizing housing for steel workers and miners in Dortmund, Hamm-Heessen and Herten-Langenbochum.

### Living and Working Conditions, Industrial Relations

25. On 16 May, the Commission sent the Council a *Report on the Provisions for Laid-Off Workers*. In the Report's conclusions, the Commission points out that comparison of lay-off provisions obtaining in the Community countries throws up marked disparities. This applies as much to the lay-off procedure and conditions as to the measures adopted to make the consequences of lay-offs bearable for the workers. Over recent years, the disparities have sharpened due to expansion of protection provisions brought in by law and collective agreements.

Therefore, the Commission observes that due to economic integration, with the progressive interdependence of the European labour markets and changes resulting directly or indirectly from the working of the Common Market in company structures (rationalization, mechanization, cooperation and concentration), there is less and less justification for applying to similar situations different provisions with different results. This applies to lay-offs which require harmonization of applicable settlements, just as much on juridical as on practical grounds.

The Commission, therefore, suggests that discussions be started to harmonize progress on the following: reasons for lay-off, length of notice, allowances and aid, the role of workers representation agencies, the role of the authorities, strengthening protection for certain categories of workers and the special settlements for collective lay-offs. For each of these points, the Commission offers guidance as a basis for the proposed discussion.

In more general terms, the Commission stresses the need for a policy of "continuity of employment" with the primary goal of creating the conditions needed so that, when a work connection must inevitably be severed, at least a

rapid transfer to a new connection at equivalent level may be guaranteed. Efforts in this direction do not, however, in any way exclude improvements in protection against lay-off, considered strictly at the level of the right to work, nor do they rule out harmonizing the progress of protection within the Community.

### Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

26. The Research Committee "*on the technical campaign against air pollution in the steel industry*", meeting in Luxembourg on 15 and 16 May, finalized three research projects likely to benefit from ECSC financial and under Article 55 of the Paris Treaty. The first project, put forward by the "VDEh-Institut für angewandte Forschung GmbH - Düsseldorf" is concerned with dust elimination by scarfing or grinding. The other two, on measuring techniques for pollutant discharges by opacimetry and fluorescent spectrometry, are submitted by the Laboratoire d'étude et de contrôle de l'environnement sidérurgique in Maizières-lès-Metz. The Research Committee also studied a Community programme on disposal of waste from steel plants.

27. The Executive Committee of the International Symposium concerned with "*health problems due to the presence of lead in the environment*" (a Symposium organized by the Commission of the EEC and the United States Environmental Protection Agency) met in Luxembourg from 23-26 May. The Committee noted the interest aroused in scientific circles by its activity. The number of proposals, reports and communications, one hundred and twenty received from eighteen countries, surpassed expectations. The Committee finalized the Symposium's programme for comparing available data and evaluating the character and importance of the health risks from exposure to lead in the environment. The Symposium is to be held in Amsterdam from 2-6 October 1972.

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28. During its session of 8-10 June,<sup>1</sup> the *European Parliament* adopted a Resolution on Community social developments in 1971. It also passed a Resolution on suspension of aid to laid-off workers in the Italian sulphur mines.

<sup>1</sup> See Secs. 90 and 91.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Measures Taken Following Monetary Decisions

29. Following the Agreement on the realignment of currencies on 18 December 1971 in Washington, the new parity of the U.S. dollar was officially declared to the International Monetary Fund on 8 May 1972. Since the parity of the dollar has not been adjusted by more than 10% since 1945, this one declaration automatically implied official recognition by the IMF of the new parity (0.818555 gr. of fine gold per dollar, or a fall of 7.89%).

The Commission also deemed it necessary to amend *the levies, restitutions and other items fixed in u.a.* Scope for these adjustments was provided under Article 2 of the Council's Regulation of 30 July 1968 fixing the application rules of the Regulation of 30 May 1968 on conditions for adjusting the value of the unit of account used in the Common Agricultural Policy.<sup>1</sup> In the light of these provisions, measures were taken by the Commission concerning levies and restitutions subject to advance fixing.<sup>2</sup> In line with this, the Commission decided, on 12 May 1972<sup>3</sup> to adjust the *compensatory amounts* which are no longer to be computed with allowance for wider fluctuation margins of the dollar. But since the computation and publication of the many Regulation texts fixing the new levies, restitutions and compensatory amounts are tied to very strict technical considerations, it was not possible to work them out immediately.

To allow trade to be carried on with certain price guarantees, the Commission decided on 12 May 1972 to publish immediately a notice<sup>4</sup> to inform all those concerned. This application dates of the new compensatory amounts were:

- (i) 9 May<sup>5</sup> for cereals,
- (ii) 9 May (imports) and 15 May (exports) for the sugar sector,<sup>6</sup>
- (iii) 15 May<sup>5</sup> for wine, beef and veal, products processed from fruit and vegetables, fishery products,

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 123 of 31.5.1968, L 188 of 1.8.1968 and Bulletin 8-1968, Ch. III, Sec. 49.

<sup>2</sup> Sugar (restitutions): OJ L 115 of 17.5.1972; Milk and dairy produce (restitutions): OJ L 116 of 18.5.1972; Cereals (levies and compensatory amounts) OJ L 120 of 25.5.1972.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 113 of 15.5.1972, L 114 of 16.5.1972 and L 116 of 18.5.1972.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 47 of 12.5.1972.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 113 of 15.5.1972.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 115 of 17.5.1972.

- (iv) 16 May<sup>1</sup> for milk and dairy procedure,
- (v) 17 May<sup>1</sup> for pigmeat, eggs and poultry.

To make the rapid computation of compensatory amounts, a practical possibility, the Commission also adopted on 12 May 1972<sup>2</sup> a Regulation which will consider only the quotations of Member States' currencies from 4-9 May 1972. The normal reference period extends to 10 May 1972.

The new dollar parity, from 8 May 1972, has also resulted in a depreciation of the Italian Lira in relation to the dollar. Since the Regulation of 12 May 1971 brings in the system of compensatory amounts solely in case of appreciation of Member States currencies against the dollar, the system in question is no longer applicable in Italy.

On 16 May 1972, the Commission sent the Council<sup>3</sup> a regulation proposal on some measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following developments in the monetary situation. The Regulation would apply only in the Member States (Germany and Benelux) who have considered revaluing their currency and only when the anticipated parity adjustment would occur in one of these States. The intervention and purchase prices payable by that State would then be increased pro rata with the rate of appreciation. Adaption to new parities of the prices for agricultural produce fixed in units of account, and paid in national appreciated currency, would result in lower income for farmers which would not be in line with the commitments made by the Council on 25 March last. Naturally, such a system cannot work without compensatory amounts at the frontiers.

It is anticipated, however, that before long these amounts will be standardized for the four Member States concerned and the amounts would be first computed as a ratio of the percentage revaluation of the relevant currencies. The anticipated reduction of these amounts would be compensated by special measures. The compensatory amounts would be accounted for within the financial system of the Common Agricultural Policy. This system would replace the one installed in May 1971.

## The Joint Organization of Markets

### *Cereals and Rice*

30. According to price trends throughout the Community, supplies of soft wheat are apparently foreseen shortly, the rye market is heavy and the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 115 of 17.5.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 113 of 15.5.1972.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 59 of 8.6.1972.

intervention agencies have already had to form sizeable stocks. For maize, the standing arrangements allow for a compensatory allowance each year. The Council decided on 18 May 1972<sup>1</sup> to grant compensatory and for cereals still in stock at the end of the crop year, namely: 5.94 u.a. per ton for soft wheat 3.25 u.a. for bread quality rye and 1.63 u.a. per ton for maize. This aid is not granted for cereals of the 1972 harvest. On 23 May 1972, the Commission adopted<sup>2</sup> the conditions for granting the above allowances.

On 5 May 1972, the Commission laid down<sup>3</sup> new boundaries for destination zones considered in determining restitutions against exports of cereal and rice sector products. Experience gained from the working of the world market has shown that it is no longer necessary to use a zonal system according to product (cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal, rice) and that a single list of destination zones is sufficient for all the products involved. This Regulation applying from 1 June 1972 covers only the requests, for prefixed restitutions, which are filed from that day.

In February 1972, the Commission had decided<sup>4</sup> to raise from 30 to 60 days the time limit of validity for certificates on imports of rice from some countries and territories in Asia and Oceania. The period being still considered too short, the Commission decided on 3 May 1972<sup>5</sup> to extend it to 90 days.

On 26 May 1972<sup>6</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation on the relay between Member States and the Commission of details of import and export quantities of barley, malt, maize and rice. These provisions come into force on 1 August 1972 and apply to rice only from 1 September 1972.

### *Milk*

31. On the basis of experience, the Council decided on 18 May 1972<sup>7</sup> to specify more closely the general rules on granting of aid for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feeds. Thus, if the situation requires it, additional conditions may be adopted for the disbursement of aid, the Member States having allowed themselves scope for controlling any company utilizing or marketing skim milk powder.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 117 of 19.5.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 119 of 24.5.1972.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 107 of 6.5.1972.

<sup>4</sup> See Bulletin 4-1972, Part Two, Sec. 42.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 105 of 4.5.1972.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 122 of 27.5.1972.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 118 of 20.5.1972.

For its part, the Commission, mindful of the need to modify the present settlement (which has been subject to successive amendments), included on 15 May 1972<sup>1</sup> in a new Regulation all the terms for granting aid for skim milk processed into compound products and skim milk powder for animal feeds.

Due to the stabilization of prices on the world market, the Commission, on 18 May 1972<sup>2</sup> was able to cut the amount of tax on exports which had been aimed at curbing exports of skim milk powder.

### *Beef and Veal*

32. On 30 May 1972<sup>3</sup> the Council set up the general rules to be applied if prices rise appreciably in the beef and veal sector. To ensure supplies of beef and veal at prices acceptable to the consumer, it is intended that the possibility of total or partial waiving of the autonomous charges of the common customs tariff and the levies (16% for livestock, 20% for meat) for one or more products of the beef and veal sector.

### *Oils and Fats*

33. To ensure that the levy system on olive oil exports works efficiently, the Commission, on 15 May 1972<sup>1</sup> adopted certain methods for collecting these levies. To ensure a proper application of the levies, the Commission adopted<sup>1</sup> on the same date new coefficients of equivalence for the different varieties and qualities of olive oil. It is now clear that variances between the supply prices of different qualities of oil have appreciably changed in relation to the prices considered when the last coefficients were fixed. These changes are due to a heavy increase in the supply price of lamp-oils because of low production and to a poorer quality in virgin edible oils which have been produced in much larger quantities.

### *Sugar*

34. The Council laid down in March<sup>4</sup> the rules of application in the sugar sector for export levies if world market prices rise appreciably. On 25 May 1972<sup>5</sup> the Commission adopted certain terms for implementing these provisions.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 115 of 17.5.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 117 of 19.5.1972.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 126 of 1.6.1972.

<sup>4</sup> See Bulletin 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 41.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 121 of 26.5.1972.

### *Fruit and Vegetables*

35. On 18 May 1972<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted a new Regulation on the joint organization of the market in the fruit and vegetables sector. No new measures are involved. The basic provisions are now codified, having been scattered over several Regulations which were formulated on different dates and in some cases amended several times.

On 2 May 1972<sup>2</sup> the Council fixed the base and purchase prices of cauliflowers for the period 1 May 1972 to 30 April 1973. On the same day, the Commission<sup>3</sup> fixed the adaption coefficients to be applied to their purchase price to compute the purchase price for qualities other than the standard product.

The Council also thought it timely to fix<sup>4</sup> a base and purchase price for apples for June 1972. Considerable stocks of apples at 1 May 1972 threaten the withdrawal of sizeable quantities from the market before end May 1972. The growers are unwilling to risk selling this produce in June with no fixed purchase price. The Regulation will avoid this situation. The fixed prices are the same as for May, namely: end of season prices for a normal year.

The Commission also fixed, on 1 June 1972<sup>5</sup> the adaption coefficients to be applied to the purchase price of apples for June 1972. These coefficients are those applied for May 1972.

To allow for consumer needs, the Commission on 5 May 1972<sup>8</sup> completed the joint quality norms for certain fruit by including additional quality grades. This Decision concerns lemons (1 June 1972 - 31 May 1972), dessert grapes (1 May 1972 - 30 April 1973) cherries and strawberries (1 May 1972 - 30 September 1972).

### *Wine*

36. For administrative reasons, the scope for distilling table wines was not sufficiently exploited in the Member States and because of this the objectives were not attained. On 30 May 1972<sup>4</sup> the Council decided to extend to 31 July 1972 the period during which distillation operations may be carried on.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 118 of 20.5.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 106 of 5.5.1972.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 107 of 6.5.1972.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 125 of 31.5.1972.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 127 of 2.6.1972.

Consequently, the Commission amended on 30 May 1972<sup>1</sup> its Regulation of 17 April 1972 on the terms of application for table wine distilling regarding the dates for notifying Member States and the Commission on the progress of table wine distilling operations.

### *Flax and Hemp*

37. The Council Regulation on the joint organization of the market in the flax and hemp sector provides, as do the other Regulations on agricultural market organization, a clause allowing adoption of protection measures when the Community market for one or more products suffers from or is threatened with serious disturbance from trade with non-Member countries.

On 18 May 1972<sup>2</sup> the Council fixed the conditions for applying such measures in the flax and hemp sector. The possibility of taking Community measures for suspending imports or exports and taxation on exports was retained.

Experience gained in this sector did not seem adequate to allow a system of definite aid to be set up. The Commission also decided on 18 May 1972<sup>3</sup> to let the current provisions stand for another crop year at the same time adding to the list of flax varieties which could be eligible for aid per hectare.

### *Hops*

38. With its Regulation of 18 May<sup>4</sup> the Council laid down the general rules on granting and financing Community aid for hop growers. Each Member State will grant aid solely on the surface area in its territory. Member States will set up a system of declaring and registering the cultivated areas and checking the accuracy of the declarations and the harvested areas. (The groups of growers cannot be assigned to make the checks).

### *Silk Worms*

39. For the crop year 1972/1973 beginning 1 April, the Council laid down on 2 May 1972<sup>5</sup> the general rules on granting aid<sup>6</sup> for silk worms bred in the Community. The rules stipulate in particular that aid will not be disbursed

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 125 of 31.5.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 120 of 25.5.1972.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 117 of 19.5.1972.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 118 of 20.5.1972.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 106 of 5.5.1972.

<sup>6</sup> See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 45.



unless a minimum output of cocoons is reached. On 18 May 1972, the Commission<sup>1</sup> adopted the application terms of these general rules. On 30 May 1972,<sup>2</sup> the Council fixed the amount of this aid at 30 u.a. per box of productive silkworm eggs.

## Competition Conditions in Agriculture

### *State Aids*

40. As part of the provisions under Article 93(3), of the EEC Treaty, the Commission took a position on an aid project initiating *additional measures for the benefit of German agriculture*. It decided to end Procedure 93(2) opened against some of the anticipated measures, namely: aid for improving the liquidity of agricultural farm holdings.

The Commission had no objections to make against a draft law No. 225 of the *Frioul-Venetia-Julia region* on measures in favour of agriculture and rural housing.

The Commission decided not to apply the procedure under Article 93(2) of the Treaty against social aid granted in Germany for the *fruit and vegetables sector*.

The Commission decided under Article 93(2), subsection 1 of the Treaty, to ask the *Netherlands* Government to discontinue from 1 August 1972 the two following aid measures:

- (i) Measures to encourage the rationalization of fodder plant cultivation and processing.
- (ii) Subsidies in the form of insurance against damage by hail in the fruit sector.

41. During its session of 8-10 May 1972<sup>3</sup> the *European Parliament* gave an Opinion on the Resolution proposal for the amount of aid to be granted for silk worms over the crop year 1972/1973. The *Economic and Social Committee*,<sup>4</sup> meeting in full session on 24 and 25 May, adopted two opinions on proposed Amendments to two Council Directives on the marketing of seeds and official inspection of animal feeds.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 118 of 20.5.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 125 of 31.5.1972.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 100.

<sup>4</sup> See sec. 123.

## INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

## General Research and Technology

## DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS

42. Replying to a verbal question (1971) in the European Parliament, Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, spoke on 9 May of the need to lay down the basis of a European telecommunications policy in conjunction with the administrations concerned.

"These observations have convinced the Commission of the need to lay down the basis of a European telecommunications policy in conjunction with the administrations concerned.

The goal of the policy should be to ensure that fuller use be made of research and development capacity and that the ill effects of disparate techniques applied in the national systems be progressively eliminated. Achieving this goal would have happy results for the users and act as a tonic for the Community's telecommunications industry. As your Energy Committee has observed, the activation of a Community policy would avoid rising prices for the consumers and the declining efficiency of the systems.

Regarding cooperation between the competent national administrations, we are glad to see that there is an agency for communication and cooperation, namely, the European Conference. But we think that in future the Community PTT administrations should work more closely together so as to link their programmes, complete them and avoid new disparities arising like those which we can now see in the first stages of achieving the tele-data processing systems.

Taking its cue from the Resolution passed in 1970 regarding the railway companies, the Council at the Commission's suggestion could urge the services of the PTT to activate coordination and cooperation in the most advanced sectors of technological research. The Commission is also prepared to encourage and promote the coordination of projects by the means anticipated in its Memorandum on industrial policy. As soon as the Council has decided to extend the concept of joint enterprise, which Parliament was debating a few weeks ago, beyond the nuclear sector, industrial adaptation to the new market situation can be boosted by creating international joint enterprises in the tele-data processing sector.

The Commission is also aware that with a few exceptions the public supply markets are not open, meaning that the relevant national agencies obtain most of their equipment on the national market, through national enterprises or multi-national subsidiaries installed in their countries. This practice is

contrary to the objectives of achieving a common policy in telecommunication systems and moreover does not fulfill other economic requirements. In fact, the current practice sends up research and development charges, provokes technical disparities, robs us of the benefits of new production volume and cramps the competitive capacity of European industry. Lastly, occlusion of the public supply markets is incompatible with both the goals of the EEC Treaty and the very existence of a common market.

Therefore, the Commission is convinced that it is vital to open up the markets effectively. It is true that certain technical, administrative and functional factors underlie the current market situation. But even if one allows that some factors do favour the national enterprises, such as disparities in level or the close cooperation between industrial organizations and enterprises during the development of new plant, these factors are not immovable obstacles blocking the opening up of the markets. Moreover, technical disparities between the various international systems do not now prevent opening the markets for all plant.

The Commission is therefore stressing the need for the relevant national agencies to work together within the Community and progressively open up the public supply market in telecommunications. The Commission is giving a reminder that it has already submitted to the Council on 15 March 1971 a directive proposal on the coordination of procedures for awarding public supply contracts.

Regarding the working out of practical measures, I can say that the Commission's services are currently closely scrutinizing the questions mentioned earlier so as to offer suggestions to the Council within the next few months. On the conclusions of this research, it will be a question of promoting at Community level, the coordination of future projects and seeing that the public supply markets are steadily opened up. To discuss these matters, the Commission will call in those directly concerned, namely, representatives from the PTT administrations and from industry. It will also be in touch with the international agencies involved or assigned to study these problems. Thus the Commission will do all it can to make the PTT organizations realize that by working closely together they have the scope, based on studies now running on the future markets, to hammer out a joint plan for developing a European telecommunications system with positive results for research, development, and the opening of the markets."

#### TOWN PLANNING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

43. Seen from the angle of town planning and land development, most industrialized countries have become "underdeveloped" so to speak.

Everywhere there is a striking discord between progress made in most of the sectors involving town planning (civil engineering, transport, building, telecommunications, public health, . . .) and the optimum integration of the new techniques into the partnership of town and country.

Town planning gone wild results in very serious economic, health, social, cultural, ecological and political problems. If it is harnessed it can yield an individual and collective flowering with harmony between natural and manmade amenities.

Setting the priorities and taking the big decisions in town planning and land development is a political matter. Preparing for decisions and working out alternative solutions are, however, technical and can be dealt with only by multi-discipline teams, devoted to looking for overall solutions with a long-term application.

The Community can make a solid contribution to solving the problems of European town planning and land development and complete the work already underway at local, regional, national and international level. In fact, many of the problems have a similar setting in all the European countries. Coordination of studies and research in town planning and land development, setting up an adequate system of documentation and information, a training drive for both the specialist and the layman, and experiments made on the European scale can all be fruitfully developed in the Community.

Moves at Community level are justified all the more in that town planning research embraces all fields of social and economic activity. The results of this research should therefore count when the periodic adjustments are made in joint sector policies (agricultural, industrial, energy, social, regional, transport, environment policies). It is also likely that this research will point out the need for directives, recommendations and regulations to be adopted, preferably at Community level.

From this angle experts of the PREST Group (Scientific Research and Technical Policy) have formulated with the Commission a proposed Community programme of scientific research in town planning and land development. Six basic ideas have been selected.

### *Priority Study*

A comparative analysis of policies and national legislation in town planning and land development, including an evaluation of the problems encountered, results obtained and pending modifications, is a priority objective. It could lead directly to improvement proposals at local, regional, national and

Community level. This study could also involve the policies of the different countries regarding public installations, industrialization, the environment and regionalization as well as social policy itself.

### *Macroscopic Research*

— *Development of the Conurbation and the Megalopolis.* In several Community regions (the Dutch Randstad, the Ruhr, the Parisian region, northern Italy) conurbations are developing from urban nuclei of varying importance. These conurbations, whether or not they spill over frontiers of some countries, pose new problems hitherto unknown even to the biggest built-up areas. The problems concern mainly infrastructures, social and cultural conditions, internal economy, public health and the ecological balance.

— *The Movement of People, Freight, Fluids and Information.* Today's urbanization is not only a process of population concentration but also an overspill of "town life" into the country areas, mainly brought about by developments in transport and telecommunications. The effect of these developments both positively and negatively is so dominant and similar within the Community countries that no programme of Community research could do without a study on it.

— *The Interdependence and Functional Relationship between Town and Country in the same Land.* Subjects for study are the mutual relationships between towns and the countryside, the optimum size for centres and green belts and the best layout of amenities of local and regional interest at all public levels: the municipality, the region or province, the nation and today the Community.

### *Microscopic Research*

— *The Overspill of Towns.* The phenomenon of surburbanization often poses such serious problems that new towns are built which still depend for some specific functions on the nearest big city. Moreover, some "spontaneous" developments tend to link together many "urban cells". But even though considerable experience has been gained over recent years, many questions are still unanswered. Many more arise each year and most observations have not been followed up with adequate measures for prevention and correction.

— *Town-Centre Problems.* In many towns, the centre is losing its character as a social and cultural institution where a multiplicity of functions and life styles displayed a lively and colourful variety, and is now turning into an

amorphous mass with the disappearance of traditional activities, where the housing function is being displaced by the labour function (especially in the tertiary sector) and where a desert by night succeeds congestion by day. The decline of town centres and the overspill of towns into the outlying areas breeds social stratas. Those in the higher income brackets settle in the outlying areas leaving the ramshackle dwellings in the central areas to the least well off. A Community research programme must therefore take notice of this crisis affecting today's European town centres, which from the beginning have been the expression of European culture.

### The Relay of Knowledge

44. On 24 June 1971 the Council and the Member States' Government Representatives within the Council passed a Resolution on coordinating Member States' activity regarding information and technical data (IDST). The *Committee for Information and Scientific and Technical Data* (CIDST) was set up. The Council had anticipated organizing this Committee to assist the Commission and the PREST Group in preparing projects or other moves stemming from its Resolution.

The Committee met on 23 and 24 May 1972. These initial meetings have already yielded an exchange of information and discussions on projected national or international activities within the IDST, thus preparing the basis of a deeper study of the European IDST "network" whose creation is the prime objective of the Resolution of 24 June 1971.

The CIDST meeting of 23 and 24 May 1972 enabled the Commission to review the action of the SDIM (*Metallurgic Data and Information System*) the subject of a Second Council Resolution also passed on 24 June 1971. The multi-lingual key index for the documents in the system is now completed and indexing work has already started in some Member States.

## ENERGY POLICY

### Hydrocarbons and Electricity

45. During its meeting of 18 May 1972, the Council, after discussion with the acceding States, adopted two Regulations on Energy Policy.<sup>1</sup> One concerns notification of imports of hydrocarbons and the other deals with

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 120 of 25.5.1972.

informing the Commission of investment projects of Community interest in the oil, natural gas and electricity sectors.

One of the aims of the Community energy policy is to get an overall view of the Community's supplies of hydrocarbons. This will allow the Community to gauge its supply situation from the security angle.

The Regulation stipulates that Member States inform the Commission of crude oil and natural gas *imports*:

- (i) by company, at the latest by 30 September and 31 March of each year, for imports made during the previous six calendar months;
- (ii) globally, by country of origin, at the latest by 31 December of each year, for imports scheduled over the following year by all companies in the Member State concerned.

To fulfill this obligation, any individual or company which has imported, or intends to import into the Community a quantity equal to or over 100 000 tons per year of crude oil or natural gas is required to notify the Member State receiving the imports made or scheduled:

- (i) before 15 September and 15 March of each year for imports made during the previous six calendar months;
- (ii) before 15 December of each year for imports scheduled for the following year.

The Commission will send the Council a summary of the information received under this Regulation.

The second Resolution will provide an overall view of *investment* developments in these sectors so that the Community may be able to draw comparisons.

To this end, Member States must inform the Commission before 15 February each year of investment projects for production, transport, storage, and distribution of hydrocarbons as well as the generation and conduction of electricity for which the practical realization (start of work) is normally to begin within three years from 1 January of the current year.

To enable Member States to get the necessary information, the individuals and companies concerned are required to transmit the technical data on their investment projects to the Member State on whose territory they will be carried out before 15 January of each year.

The Commission will send the Council a summary of the information received under this Regulation.

## Nuclear Energy

46. During this meeting of 18 May 1972, the Council approved the results obtained up to now in the Commission's negotiations with the American authorities. The negotiations follow on the mandate given to the Commission on 29 June 1971 *to improve the supply conditions of enriched uranium from the United States*. The Council considered that the results afford the opportunity to follow up as soon as possible the negotiations with the American authorities. The Commission was briefed to resume the negotiations and report on their outcome.

## Coal

47. Under Article 55(2 c) of the ECSC Treaty, the Council decided to allocate an overall total of 3.28 million u.a. out of the proceeds from levies for the benefit of *technical research* on coal. The projects to be financed involve preparatory work, control of firedamp, ground pressures and underground services with the prospect of developing high output workings, and the pricing of coal, especially that for cokeries.

From 29 to 31 May 1972 in Luxembourg, the Commission organized an information exchange on *automation* in collieries. Three hundred and fifty experts, technicians and specialists took part. Those who attended were able to learn of the latest developments, especially in underground telecommunication and automation both at the coal face and above ground.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### Outcome of the Council meeting of 17-18 May 1972

48. During the meeting of 17 and 18 Mai 1972 in Brussels, the Council reviewed problems involved in the Common Transport Policy.

### *Weight and Size of Utility Vehicles*

49. The Council had examined the comparative study on requirements to be met in harmonizing the weights and sizes of utility road vehicles based on a Report by the Committee of Permanent Representatives under the mandate



given during the Council meeting of 3 December 1971. The Council approved the following guidelines reserving its final decision until after discussion with the incoming countries:

- (i) Maximum weight per single axle: 11 tons.
- (ii) Total loaded weight of complete vehicle: 40 tons.

Regarding vehicle size and engine power, some approximate data emerged with representatives of some countries making some reservations.

- (iii) Date of application for regulations: 1 January 1980.

For national traffic, Member States could authorize until 1 January 1980 a higher maximum weight and a lower engine power than the Community norms. Regarding weight per axle, the system for national traffic from 1 January 1985 is still to be defined.

The Council considered that harmonization of weight and size of utility road vehicles will allow mutual recognition of agreements to be swiftly reached in this class of vehicle within the Community.

To this end, the Council has agreed to adopt within 18 months all the directives anticipated in the "general programme for removing technical obstacles to trade" insofar as utility road vehicles are concerned. To do so, the Council undertook to review twice yearly the list of projects and take the required decisions. The Council also adopted the idea of a suitable formula still to be defined for settling the cases still undecided over the 18 month period.

Lastly, the Council and the Commission took note of a statement by the French Delegation, acknowledging the Delegation's concern regarding the structure of the industrial sectors in question.

### *Temporary Lay-Up of River Boats*

50. The Council reviewed some questions, mainly of an institutional kind, posed in setting up a system of temporary lay-up of boats assigned to transport of freight by waterway, with a view to an international agreement with non-Member States involved. The Committee of Permanent Representatives was delegated to carry on this preparatory work on the strength of information from the Council debates so that the latter might swiftly reach a decision.

### *Development of Transport Policy*

51. After acknowledging a statement from the Italian Government about direct or indirect aid granted in the sphere of transport, the Council agreed to debate the whole development of common policy in this area during its next session on transport matters.

### *Railway Cooperation*

52. Regarding the Report from the Six Group of the International Union of Railways (UIC) on developments in cooperation, the Council approved the note to be sent to the Group. In it the Council makes some suggestions and remarks which the railway companies will answer in their next report.

For its next session on transport, the Council agreed to examine thoroughly some vital questions which the Committee of Permanent Representatives brought up in the Report by the relevant group during the preliminary investigation which the Council had assigned to it last December.

### **Access to the market**

#### *Control of Road, Haulage Capacities for Freight*

53. On 19 May 1972, the Commission sent the Council a regulation proposal<sup>1</sup> on the control of road haulage capacities between Member States. The proposal, formulated under Article 7 of the Council's Regulation of 19 July 1968 on establishing a Community quota, concerns all the road haulage of freight between Member States excepting that ruled by the first Council Directive of 23 July 1962. Haulage for own account is also covered.

The proposal aims at firming up the objectives for a qualitative and quantitative adaption of road haulage to the Member States' trade needs, and for their more and more active integration at Community level and for creating a climate of healthy competition. The proposal would remove all the restrictions not justified by the general interest and on economic grounds, or which stem solely from the existence of political frontiers. The objectives would be attained gradually on two levels: a progressive increase of the Community quota, consolidation and then reduction in stages of bilateral and transit quotas until expiry. This transition has been scheduled so as to avoid

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 72 of 5.7.1972.

possible disruption which could occur due to a too sudden change from bilateralism to a system of Community authorization. The proposal includes the necessary flexibility factors to cope with occasional upsets or exceptional or temporary traffic requirements.

The volume of the Community quota would be fixed annually as a ratio of traffic needs noted from predicted developments of transport requirements between Member States, mainly road haulage, from the use of their capacities, from trends in transport prices and if need be from the impact of transport made under a system other than the Community quota. The overall quota would be distributed between Member States following almost similar criteria. Transport for own account and combined transport would be exempt from any quantitative restriction and subject respectively to the systems of attestation and authorization.

#### *Regular and Shuttle Services for Travellers*

54. On 26 May 1972 the Commission adopted a Resolution<sup>1</sup> on drawing up forms used under Council Regulations<sup>2</sup> setting joint rules for shuttle services, "regular" services and "regular specialized" services run by coaches and buses between Member States.

The Commission's Regulation lays out the model for the following forms: Authorization for a Shuttle Service, Authorization Request for Shuttle Service, Authorization for a Regular Service, or Regular Special Service, Request Form for establishing such a service, an Authorization Renewal Request Form and an Annual Account Form for Regular or Specialized Regular Services. All these forms replace those currently in use in the Member States.

55. During its meeting of 8-10 May 1972<sup>3</sup> the *European Parliament* unanimously adopted a Resolution on the Council's decision proposal for opening the negotiation of an agreement between the EEC and Switzerland for a settlement on the *temporary lay-up of boats* assigned to freight transport and applicable to certain waterways.

#### Harmonization of competition conditions

56. On 24 March 1972 the French Government sent a draft decree to the Commission. It concerned the application of the Council's Regulation of 28 February 1972 amending its Regulation of 25 March 1969 on

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 134 of 12.6.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 67 of 20.3.1972.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 99.

harmonization of certain *social provisions* in the road haulage sector. The purpose of the draft decree is to make use of the possibilities open to Member States under Article 5 of the Council's Regulation of 28 February 1972 for waiving some provisions concerning the controls foreseen by Article 14 of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969. On 19 May the Commission organized a meeting with the French government experts in anticipation of the Opinion which the Commission will give to the French Government.

### Tariffs on the use of infrastructure

57. As part of the studies required by the Council during its session of 3 December 1971, about the effects on the situation of rail, road and waterway transport, of progressive measures to be taken concerning tariffs on the use of infrastructure, the Railways Working Group within the Government Experts Committee assisting the Commission to coordinate these studies held its first meeting on 19 May 1972.

The purpose of the meeting was an initial discussion on the methods to be used in determining the marginal user cost of railway infrastructure. The work is based on the methods jointly prepared in the Paris-Le Havre pilot study and on studies made since in different Community countries. The task involved examining the variation laws of the constituent elements of infrastructure costs with traffic. Based on the guidelines emerging from the discussion, the group will examine at its next meeting the question of finalizing the principles and terms for computing the marginal users cost.

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

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

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

58. The negotiations with the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership continued in Brussels during May. During these meetings with each of the States concerned, a preliminary draft text on the issues where agreement had been reached during March and April was reviewed.

Points still giving rise to difficulty were examined by the Council during its session of 5 and 6 June 1972. After this session, the negotiations are to be resumed during the month to finalize the texts of the Agreements between the Community and the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

##### Greece

59. After certain measures taken by the Greek Government during May, the Commission on 12 May 1972 published the following statement:

"The Commission of the European Communities is angry to note new arrests in Greece involving several Greek personalities who had always fought for the European idea and shared in reaching the Association Agreement between the Community and Greece. The Commission observes that the Greek Government, despite its promises, is still a long way from fulfilling one of the fundamental conditions of the Association, namely: the reestablishment of democracy in Greece. The Commission therefore considers that the present situation confirms the validity of the Community's position relative to the Association Agreement with Greece, which is still strictly limited to its current administration."

##### Turkey

60. The EEC-Turkey *Association Council* adopted, on 8 May 1972 by the written procedure, its 7th Annual Activity Report which was sent to the

European Parliament and the Turkish National Assembly. This Report, finalized by the Association Committee, had been approved by the EEC Council during its session of 24 and 25 April 1972.

### The Lebanon

61. Mr Khalil Abou Hamad, the Lebanese *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, was received on 19 May by Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission. During the talks, Mr Abou Hamad stressed the importance of the Agreement on trade and technical cooperation between the EEC and the Lebanon signed in 1965. He said that his Government would gladly welcome, as part of this Agreement, an EEC study mission to the Lebanon which could recommend terms and conditions for technical cooperation, especially for setting up new industrial and agricultural enterprises and improving working conditions to increase the volume and enhance the quality of national production including exports. The Minister was also keenly interested on behalf of his country in concluding a preferential agreement now being negotiated. During a meeting with Commission services, the two Delegations thoroughly discussed issues of joint interest with special reference to the preferential agreement. These talks helped to clarify the position of both Delegations.

62. The Commission also sent the Council a draft recommendation wherein it *favours a further extension of the 1965 Agreement* for one year from 1 July 1972.

### RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND THE MALAGASY REPUBLIC

#### Mauritius

#### SIGNING OF ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN MAURITIUS AND THE EEC

63. On 12 May 1972 in Port Louis, capital of Mauritius, the Association Agreement was signed for this country's Accession to the Association Convention between the EEC and the eighteen African States and the Malagasy Republic associated with this Community, signed in Yaoundé on 29 July 1969 and applying from 1 January 1971.

The signatories to the Agreement had designated as their plenipotentiaries for:

Mauritius — Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam,  
Prime Minister

The Member States of European Economic Community:

The Kingdom of Belgium — Mr Arnold de Coeyer,  
Belgian Ambassador in Nairobi

The Federal Republic  
of Germany — Mr Axel Herbst,  
Ambassador

The Republic of France — Mr Yvon Bourges,  
Secretary of State at the Ministry for  
Foreign Affairs

The Republic of Italy — Mr Mario Pedini,  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

The Grand Duchy of  
Luxembourg — Mr Gaston Thorn,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Kingdom of the  
Netherlands — Mr Th. E. Westerterp,  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

The European Economic Community:

Mr Gaston Thorn, President in office of the Council of the European  
Community

Mr Jean-François Deniau, Member of the Commission of the European  
Communities.

The ceremonial signing took place in the Legislative Assembly of the Island, attended by the Members of the Mauritian Government, Representatives of the Member States' Governments and the Community's Institutions, Mr Cheikh-Sidia, Minister of Planning and Research in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and President in Office of the AASM Coordination Council, accredited members of the Diplomatic Service in Mauritius and many other personalities of the Island.

During the ceremony, three speeches were made. Prime Minister Ramgoolam describing the importance of the Agreement for his country in consolidating its relations with the African and European countries expressed his Government's

satisfaction. Mr G. Thorn, President in office of the Community Council, spoke of the content, the objectives and the spirit of the Association of Mauritius with the European Economic Community. Mr Jean-François Deniau, Member of the Commission, described the threefold solidarity arising from the Association policy: solidarity between the Community and the Associated States, between the Member States themselves and between the Associated States. He also pointed to the timeliness of the Island's Association, one year before the negotiations for the Convention which will succeed the Yaoundé Convention now running, negotiations which will take place together with those Commonwealth countries, who will have made their decision on the basis of the offer made to them as part of the Accession Treaty of the EEC.

The Agreement signed on 12 May had been negotiated in Brussels from 1-8 March 1972.<sup>1</sup> Its application is subject to ratification by the Member States of the Community and Mauritius and will be from the first day of the month following the date when the instruments of ratification of the Member States and the Island and the act of notification of conclusion of the Agreement by the Community have been deposited.

But to avoid inconvenience resulting from delays in its application, temporary measures have been adopted. They provide for Representatives of the Island to take part in the meetings of the Association's institutions and for the Commission and the European Investment Bank to examine projects and programmes which Mauritius will submit for Community financing.

In parallel with the signature of the Association Agreement, the Member States plenipotentiaries signed the Agreement amending the internal Agreement on financing and administration of Community aid signed in Yaoundé on 29 July 1969. Under the terms of this Agreement the endowment of the European Development Fund was raised from 900 to 905 million u.a. Mauritius will benefit from the EDF under the same conditions as the AASM over the length of the Association Agreement.

## AASM and OCT

### THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

#### *New Financing Decisions*

64. After favourable Opinions from the EDF Committee on 25 April and 2 May 1972, the Commission on 10 and 18 May 1972 took 9 new financing

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1972, Part Two, secs. 84 to 87.



decisions<sup>1</sup> out of the non-repayable grants of the 2nd and 3rd EDF for a total amount of 45 507 000 u.a.

65. The decisions taken in the name of the 3rd Fund are:

*Dahomey—Agro-Industrial Development in the Oueme Dept:* 1 170 million Frs. CFA or about 4 213 000 u.a. This project involves laying a plantation of 4 000 hectares of selected palm trees in the form of industrial blocks, split between four cooperatives, over a three year period in the Oueme Dept. (Sakete District).

*Dahomey—Development of the Plantation of 10 000 hectares of Cashews:* 780 million Frs. CFA or about 2 809 000 u.a. are allocated. The project involves the laying of 6 500 hectares of industrial cashew plantations, the rehabilitation of 1 787 hectares of old plantations, 3 500 hectares of village plantations and installation of dehussing units with a capacity of 3 500 tons per year of nuts.

*Ivory Coast—Development of Rice Cultivation:* 2 870 million Frs. CFA equal to about 10 335 000 u.a. This project consists of financing part of the overall rice cultivation programme scheduled for 1972 to 1976 and which aims at raising the national rice output from 200 000 tons in 1970 to 295 000 tons in 1977 to cover the country's home needs. The total cost of this rice programme, estimated at 14 619 595 u.a. also includes a contribution of 3 672 905 u.a. from the Coast Government plus a sum of 612 000 u.a. from the balance of credits of the 2nd EDF.

*Senegal—Expansion of Production of Edible Ground Nuts in the Sine-Saloum District:* 566 million Frs. CFA or about 2 038 000 u.a. This is an extension to a programme for 10 000 hectares of edible ground nuts, now underway in Sine-Saloum in four years, it will raise the surface expanse under cultivation to 20 000 hectares in order to reach a marketed output of 24 700 tons of edible ground nuts (coccus) and 3 500 tons of seeds.

*Congo (Brazzaville) and Central Africa—Purchase of Waterway Maintenance Equipment:* 1 300 million Frs. CFA or about 4 681 000 u.a. each, thus in total 2 600 million Frs. CFA or about 9 362 000 u.a. The purpose of the Community aid requested jointly by the two States is to equip the Peoples Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic with the necessary equipment for maintenance and development work on the inter-state river network about 5 000 km long linking Brazzaville-Bangui and Brazzaville-Ouessou-Mola.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 54 of 29.5.1972 and C 55 of 31.5.1972.

*Tchad—Additional Financing for Expanding the Abeche Hospital:* 464 384 811 Frs. CFA or about 1 672 000 u.a. to meet the marked rise in building costs over recent years in this country.

*Central Africa—Additional Financing for Building the Agricultural, Technical College in Bambari:* 205 091 469 Frs. CFA or about 739 000 u.a. The need for this further credit arises from the choice of a different material than that originally intended for the building and from the necessary adjustments due to the rise in building costs since the original commitment.

*Tchad—Five Year Development Programme for the Cotton Belt:* 3 156 790 000 Frs. CFA or about 11 367 000 u.a. The project's key target is to boost production by increasing yield per hectare of the areas sown (790 000 hectares) and so gain an additional output of 325 000 tons of cotton seeds, 52 000 tons of sorghum, 16 000 tons of ground nuts and 55 000 tons of rice, over a five year period (1972-73 to 1976-77). This integrated rural development project covers the cotton belt lying in southern Tchad.

66. One other project is financed out of the 2nd EDF:

*Senegal—Installation of a Seed Service:* 825 248 000 Frs. CFA or about 2 972 000 u.a. Financed from the credit balances of production and from the 2nd EDF, the project covers the setting up of a seed service, which will yield 110 000 tons per year of top quality seeds and meet the total needs in ground nut seeds for Senegal's agriculture.

Following the financing decisions just taken, the total commitments for the 3rd EDF amount to about 318 091 000 u.a. for 122 decisions.

#### *Using the Balances of the 1st EDF*

67. Within the AASM and OCT relationship the Council, during its session of 29 and 30 May, adopted a Decision on the transfer and use of EDF balances for the Overseas Countries and Territories instituted by the Application Agreement attached to the Treaty inaugurating the EEC.

#### *Meetings and Visits*

68. Visits to inspect and finalize projects were made in May to *Gaboon*, the *Cameroons*, the *Ivory Coast*, *Mauritania*, *Ruanda*, *Nigeria*, *Madagascar* and *Guadeloupe*. From 23 to 28 May, the Director General for Development Aid

visited the People's Republic of the Congo to discuss with the Congolese authorities the investment programme to be carried out with the 3rd EDF. To exchange information and coordinate aid, an EDF Delegation went to Washington for 16 and 17 May to meet representatives of the IBRD and then on 18 May to New York to link up with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). On 24 May a Delegation from *Upper Volta*, led by Mr Yameogo, Planning Minister, was received by the EDF to finalize the investment programme to be financed with the 3rd Fund.

### *Training of Young University Students*

69. The Commission sent the Council a draft training programme for students to back up the executive and technical assistance management seconded by the Commission to the Associated Countries. The project would involve annually 25 young European managerial students and 5 Africans and Madagascans. The training programme, which could begin in 1973, would cover a three year period (one year in Europe and two years overseas).

### TRAINING, SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

70. As part of overall *training* programmes, 6 Senior Civil Servants, nationals of AASM, are on development courses in the services branches of the Commission and two students are on post-graduate courses.

A *Conference* on the problems of European integration and the AASM was organized in Brussels from 2 to 5 May 1972.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER STATES

### Japan

#### *Visit by Mr Dahrendorf*

71. Mr *Ralph Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission in charge of external relations and trade, visited Tokyo from 10 to 12 May 1972. Mr Dahrendorf talked with the Ministers responsible for EEC-Japan trade relations which are currently in abeyance pending signature of a Trade Agreement. During the talks, questions came up on the "protection clause" for avoiding disturbance of the markets. But the discussions did not up to now result in any solution.

### *The ECSC-Japan Contact Group*

72. The ECSC-Japan Contact Group held its fourteenth half-yearly meeting in Tokyo. Set up in 1965 by conversations between the High Authority and the Japanese Government, the groups' role is to ease the exchange of all information in the areas covered by the ECSC Treaty. Actually it deals mostly with questions in the steel industry and kindred topics. During the meeting the Japanese and Commission Delegations discussed the general economic situation, the steel market and especially the problems of international trade in that area. The Contact Group also took a hard look at pollution problems and reviewed Japanese norms and European rules on pollution. The Commission Delegation spoke of the antipollution and nuisance and environment protection programme laid before the Council which aims at laying down the minimum rules for all the Member States, bearing in mind the appreciable differences between them over the fight against pollution.

### **Venezuela**

73. On 16 May, Mr Aristides Calvani, the *Minister for Foreign Affairs* of Venezuela, was received by Vice-President Haferkamp and Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission. The talks centred on strengthening Community relations with Latin-America and on the scope for technical cooperation between Venezuela and the Community. The Venezuelan Minister proposed improvements in the existing collaboration between Latin-America and the Community and he invited a group of Community experts to visit his country to study practical possibilities for cooperation on the spot. Mr Haferkamp and Mr Dahrendorf confirmed the Community's interest in the proposals as part of its development policy and stressed the need for a better division of labour on the international scale.

### **Chile**

74. Mr Clodomiro Almeida Medina, the *Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs*, was received on 30 May 1972 by Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission. The talks focussed on the outcome of the 3rd session of UNCTAD held in Santiago, Chile, from 13 April to 20 May 1972. President Mansholt emphasized the need to set up swiftly a policy conceived an action programme in favour of the developing countries. He also stressed the Community's responsibility in development cooperation and informed Mr Almeida Medina of the Community's intentions. Mr Almeida Medina

again expressed his country's and the Andean Group's interest in working more closely with the Community. President Mansholt indicated that the Commission would send Community experts to Lima at the expressed wish of the Andean Group junta, in order to help in the Group's regional integration programme.

### Mauritius

75. The Agreement on Mauritius' Accession to the Association Agreement between the EEC and East African States and the Malagasy Republic (AASM) was signed on 12 May 1975 at Port Louis.<sup>1</sup>

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### Preparation and Activation of the Common Commercial Policy

#### *Trade Agreements: Renewals, Derogations or Authorizations*

76. On a Commission proposal, the Council authorized *Benelux* to open negotiations with *Bulgaria* towards concluding a Trade Protocol for 1972.

#### *Action against Dumping, Premiums or Subsidies*

77. In May, the Commission published three Opinions on bringing in anti-dumping procedures. The first, dated 13 May 1972, concerns welded steel tubes from Spain,<sup>2</sup> the others, dated 25 May 1972, concern urea from *Poland*, and nitric-ammoniac fertilizers from *Romania*.<sup>3</sup>

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### Third Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

78. Officially opened in Santiago, Chile, on 13 April, the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) closed on 21 May 1972. The Community took part as an observer.

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 63.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 48 of 13.5.72.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 51 of 23.5.1972.

During this meeting, the manifold problems on trade and development and the international monetary situation, which are harassing the Third World countries, were all reviewed. After this task, the Conference passed about fifty Resolutions. Both in the plenary sessions and the Committee and Working Party meetings, the Community Delegation took an active part intervening very often in the debates. President Mansholt, who contributed to the early work of the session<sup>1</sup> also attended the closing debates of the Conference.<sup>2</sup>

### Food aid

#### *The 1971/1972 Community Programme*

79. Based on Communications sent to it by the Commission, the Council on 23 May 1972 adopted the 1971/1972 scheme (by Community and national action) for cereal food aid. This is the first schema of the 2nd Convention on food aid. The total amount of the Community action, fixed contractually at 414 000 tons, is allotted as follows:

#### *Community Action*

Benefitting Countries	Amount (in 1,000 tons)	Terms of Disposal
<i>Magrab</i>		
Algeria	25	FOB
Morocco	25	FOB
Tunisia	25	FOB
<i>Africa</i>		
Dahomey	7	CIF
Upper Volta	5	Free Frontier
Mali	10	Free Frontier
Somalia	15	CIF
<i>Middle East</i>		
Jordan	5	FOB
Lebanon	10	FOB
UAR	20	FOB
Syria	15	FOB
Yemen	4	CIF
<i>Far East</i>		
Afghanistan	20	—
Bangla Desh	60	CIF
Ceylon	11	FOB
Indonesia	17	FOB

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 82.

<sup>2</sup> See Part One Ch. I.

Benefitting Countries	Amount (in 1,000 tons)	Terms of Disposal
<i>Latin America</i>		
Peru	13.5	FOB
<i>International Agencies</i>		
WFP	15	FOB + Carriage
UNRWA	17	CIF
IRCC	10	FOB + Carriage
Reserve	34.5	
Bengalese Refugees <sup>1</sup>	50	CIF
<b>Total</b>	414	

<sup>1</sup> Aid decided on 19 July 1971.

*Aid Action through the IRCC (1970/1971 Programme)*

80. On 4 May 1972, the Council decided for the financial year 1970/71 of the first Convention to send food aid of 28 000 tons of cereals for the Bangla Desh population to be routed through the International Red Cross Committee (this aid is being added to the 60 000 tons direct aid scheduled for the financial year 1971/1972 of the second Convention).

In application of the Agreement of 8 July 1971 between the EEC and the IRCC on supply of 7 000 tons of raw cereals for the financial year 1970/1971, the Council approved the following action proposed by the IRCC.

- (i) 2 000 tons of wheat flour (equivalent to 3 020 tons of raw cereals) for about 30 000 people, of Arabic origin, living in the territories administered by Israel after the events of 1967.
- (ii) 2 635 tons of wheat flour (equivalent to 3 890 tons of raw cereals) for 200 000 destitute people mostly in the three southern Sudan provinces.

*EEC-WFP Agreement on Supplies of Egg Products*

81. An Agreement between the Community and the World Food Programme (WFP) on supplying egg products for developing countries was signed in Brussels on 26 May 1972.<sup>1</sup> The principle of this supply concerning 500 tons of dried egg products was adopted by the Council on 20 July 1971<sup>2</sup> and the official decision to conclude the Agreement was made on 26 May 1972.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 134 of 12.6.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 167 of 26.7.1971, and Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 147.

## RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## The Council of Europe

82. The *Consultative Assembly* of the Council of Europe held the first part of its 24th general meeting from 15 to 19 May 1972 under its new President, Mr Giuseppe Vedovato. The debates covered economic and political questions and development aid problems.

On economy, the Assembly heard a review by Mr Pierre Werner, President of the Luxembourg Government, on the outlook for the Economic and Monetary Union. The Assembly also decided to lay down a "European Consumers' Charter". On the political plane, a lengthy discussion took place on USA-Europe relations, while after a lively debate the Assembly passed a Resolution expressing its concern on the status of democracy in Greece.

In a review of development and programmes, Mr M. Masmoudi, Tunisian Minister for Foreign Affairs deplored Europe's overmodest role in the Mediterranean opposite the USA and the USSR and especially the inadequate trade relations between the EEC and the Mediterranean developing countries, particularly Tunisia.

83. The 19th *Joint Meeting of the Consultative Assembly and the European Parliament*, held on 17 May,<sup>1</sup> took as its theme "The Political Ramifications of the Community's Enlargement". Mr J.F. Deniau, speaking for the Commission in the debates, said that we should seek a new economic balance with the USA and, under certain conditions, develop trade and relations between the enlarged Community and the eastern countries. The Council of Europe could be a useful focal point for future discussions with them.

During this meeting, the first stone was ceremonially weighed for the new building which, three to four years from now, is to house the services of the Council of Europe and the European Parliament's sessions in Strasbourg.

## The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

84. The OECD Council held its eleventh meeting at Ministerial level from 24 to 26 May 1972. The main items on the agenda were: the international economic situation, international trade and monetary questions and the OECD's role, economic aspects of environment policies at international level and the long-term energy policy. The meeting also provided the opportunity

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 101.



to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the declaration by General George C. Marshall. The meeting was chaired by Mr George Collay, Finance Minister of Eire. The Commission was represented by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf and several senior officials.

Reviewing the international economic situation, the Ministers re-affirmed their governments' resolve to make fresh progress towards price stability, thus creating suitable conditions for adjusting the balance of payments, which began with realigning the parities last December.

The Ministers discussed questions involved in the coming negotiations in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on monetary reform. They also debated the multilateral negotiations scheduled for 1973 within GATT, and which will cover agricultural and industrial trade. They delegated the OECD to study the contribution it could make in the areas under its jurisdiction so as to smoothe the progress of freeing trade.

Acknowledging that some key trade and monetary system reform questions stem from their interrelation, the Ministers confirmed the key role that the OECD had to play in the study and discussion of monetary, trade and international investment problems as well as the pendant economic issues and the connections between them. To enable the Organization to deal effectively with these tasks, the Ministers assigned the OECD Secretary General to suggest any appropriate improvements and adjustments to the OECD's existing structures and procedures.

The Chairman of the Top Level Group on Trade, Mr Jean Rey, gave the Ministers a progress report on his Group which was set up after a decision taken at the 1971 Ministerial Meeting. Without being in a position to submit the Report which the Group is assigned to make, Mr Rey was able to put some conclusions to the Council where unanimity had been reached, on namely: the need to follow up efforts in the liberation of trade; recognition of the fact that it is not the trade difficulties which are behind the monetary problems but the lack of a valid world monetary system; the need for more generous aid from the developed nations for the developing countries, and lastly, that rather than setting up a new international institution the current procedures and devices should be revitalized as much in GATT and the IMF as in the OECD.

On environment policy, the Ministers adopted a Recommendation defining the body of the motive principles, whose application by Member States should boost the efficiency of environment policies and help to avoid trade distortions. In the main, it was a case of adopting the principle of "he who pollutes,

pays", which meant charging the costs of the anti-pollution campaign against those responsible for pollution.

The Ministers approved a proposal from the Secretary General for undertaking an overall analysis of long-term energy questions as a contribution to shaping Member States' energy policies from the national and international angle.

Coordination between Community Member States, largely endorsed by the incoming States, was evident, both in preparing the Ministerial meeting and during the meeting itself. As Mr Dahrendorf demonstrated during the meeting, the Community certainly does not speak with a single voice. Nevertheless, both the Member States and the four incoming States showed in their statements that they agreed on an analysis of the situation and the goals to be reached.

### The International Atomic Energy Agency

85. Under Article 103 of the Euratom Treaty, the French Government had sent the Commission a draft "trilateral" agreement between France, Japan and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of control measures anticipated by the Franco-Japanese Nuclear Cooperation Agreement of 26 February 1972. The Commission, having scrutinized the draft agreement, notified the French Government in writing on 17 May 1972 that the draft does not carry clauses blocking the Treaty's application.

### The United Nations International Trade Law Committee

86. From 10 to 15 April 1972 in New York, the fifth meeting was held of the United Nations International Trade Law Committee (UNCITRAL). Two Member States (Belgium and France) belong to UNCITRAL and as in previous meetings, the Commission had delegated an observer.<sup>1</sup> For the first time, Member States had coordinated their outlook in advance on the work of UNCITRAL during several meetings held due to decisions taken on the occasion of the first Council attended by the Ministers of Justice<sup>2</sup> (Luxembourg, 3 June 1971).

UNCITRAL had not included any new matters on its agenda. The main interest of the 5th meeting was in the decisions taken on three key issues. Firstly, the draft agreement on time limits and prescription in international sales was passed. This draft will be subject to a diplomatic conference

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1969, Ch. VIII, point 71 and 7-1970, Part Two, point 16.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

scheduled for the first quarter of 1974. Secondly, it was arranged to devote most of the activity of UNCITRAL members at its next meeting to questions of maritime law. Among the urgent requests from some States in UNCITRAL are the amendments to shipping systems. Lastly, UNCITRAL set up a new Working Party on international remittances. This group largely made up by France and the UK, is responsible for drafting a blanket law on international bills of exchange, a new remittance device of an optional nature.

### The International Chamber of Trade

87. On 2 May 1972 an initial meeting was held in Brussels between the EEC Commission and a Delegation from the International Chamber of Commerce as part of the periodic discussions between the two bodies. The International Chamber of Commerce Delegation was chaired by Baron Hottinguer, Chairman of the ICT, and included the Secretary General, Mr Walter Hill, plus many Committee Chairmen from the Chamber who are engaged in the promotion of world trade. The delegation was welcomed by President Mansholt and several Commission Members.

Questions discussed included the problems of trade and the transport policy, the movement of capital, the creation of a Limited European Company<sup>1</sup> and the environment.

## THE COMMUNITY'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

88. On 26 May 1972,<sup>2</sup> the Presidents in Office of the Council and the Commission received His Excellency, Ambassador Erik von Sydow (Sweden) who presented his credentials as Head of his country's Mission to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new Swedish Ambassador succeeds His Excellency, Sven E. Blacklund, transferred to another post.

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<sup>1</sup> Société anonyme européenne.

<sup>2</sup> See OJ C 60 of 9.6.1972.

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(8-10 May)

89. Parliament, meeting in Luxembourg from 8-10 May, approved the Commission's activities during 1971. Parliament discussed the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the Community and the Report on the Social Situation in the Community. Replies were heard from the Council and the Commission to verbal questions with debate on the work of UNCTAD, the Euratom Research Programme and telecommunications in the Community. Parliament passed an additional Budget for its 1972 services and expressed several Opinions especially on the alignment of legislation.<sup>1</sup> The vote on the Directive concerning the freedom of establishment for hairdressers was postponed until the next session.

#### Community Activities in 1971

(8 May)

90. Parliament debated the Report presented by Mr *Schuijt* (C-D, Netherlands) on the Commission's Fifth Annual General Report on the Activities of the Community in 1971. Mr *Schuijt* explained that he had not offered a detailed analysis of Community activities in the different sectors but that he wished to submit an overall appraisal, especially political, of these activities. He had studied the working of the Common Market, Community policies, the Community serving mankind, external relations and the Community's future. His conclusion and the gist of the Parliamentary Committees' opinions were reiterated in the Resolution approved by the four Political Groups and passed after the debate.

For the Socialist Group, Mr *Giraud* (France) stressed the importance of regional policy, an area where the Community was very much behind. The same applied to research and energy. The Socialist Group thought that the questions raised in Mr *Mansholt's* letter must be a prime concern of the Community authorities. For the Christian Democrat Group, Mr *Müller* (Germany) spoke of Parliament's budgetary powers and the election of Members by universal suffrage and regretted that the Community had not

<sup>1</sup> For the full text of the Resolutions voted by Parliament during its May session, see OJ C 56 of 2.6.1972.

These minutes were taken from the French edition of "Informations" published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

The Political Group and nationality of Members speaking in the debates are shown in brackets following their names. The Parliamentary Political Groups are shown by the following abbreviations: C-D (Christian Democrat), S (Socialist), L (Liberal and Allied), DE (European Democratic Union), NA (Non-affiliated).

spoken with a single voice at UNCTAD. Mr Müller mentioned the role of the political parties in the construction of Europe and reaffirmed his Group's confidence in the Commission, insisting that its President show restraint in his official viewpoints. Mr *Jahn* (Germany) for the Christian Democrats, stressed the need for Community action in protecting the environment, which was not feasible without the political resolve of the Council.

Mr *Armengaud* (France) for the Liberal and Allied Group, said that at institutional level the Commission must be allowed to wield its powers as broadly as possible. He regretted the lack of political resolve in the sphere of industrial policy, environment, research and energy, and declared that for the Community to serve mankind the growth of its civilization must be combined with its defence. Mr *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, said that discussion of the General Report should be the chance to publicize the work of the European institutions. Mr Triboulet stressed the importance of this work in 1971 over three areas:

- (i) The European answer to the monetary crisis.
- (ii) The sound cooperation of the three Institutions in achieving the enlargement.
- (iii) The implementation of generalized preferences.

From the external standpoint, Mr Triboulet thought that the economic and social development of Europe would naturally mean a stronger Community influence for world peace and cooperation.

Mr *Leonardi* (NA, Communist, Italy) thought that the Resolution did not cover an overall political appraisal of Community action and stated that Parliament ought to win political power for itself. Community activity was not preparing for the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union and development in all fields. Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) claimed that the Community's reaction to the monetary crisis was inspired more by fear than by Community spirit.

Mr *Mansholt*, President of the Commission, declared that for public opinion to become aware of the Community's reality, we had to act on several matters, namely: the abolition of personal checks at inter-Community frontiers, the chance to study freely in Europe, the granting of civic rights to migrant workers. Moreover, the Community must serve mankind. The Community's success will depend on the scope for harmonizing the need for growth with the quality of life. Alluding to Europe's role here, Mr Mansholt asked whether, in view of population expansion, a greater economic growth per head was still possible. The President of the Commission pointed out that the Commission would make practical proposals at the Summit Conference in the regional policy sector. He keenly regretted the conditions under which the Community

prepared for and attended UNCTAD and declared that the Commission was fulfilling its obligations as far as strengthening Parliament's powers and the institutional questions were concerned.

In a Resolution, Parliament approved the Commission's Fifth General Report on the Activities of the Community in 1971 and reaffirmed that only a genuine political resolve could allow the enlarged Community, by strengthening its structures and capacity for action, to perform fully the tasks assigned to it by the Treaties. Parliament then restated its requests to the Commission and commented at length on the working of the Common Market, Community policies, the Community's role in serving mankind, and the new external responsibilities of the enlarged Community. For the future, Parliament emphasized the strengthening of the Community's institutional structure, especially the reinforcement of its powers. Parliament also stressed the need to equip the Community with all the political capacity it needed and asked for a precise action schedule allowing the Community to move towards political and economic unity.

#### The Social Situation in the Community (10 May)

91. Parliament debated the Report by Mr *Pianta* (L, France) for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee, on the Commission's Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1971. Mr *Pianta* noted that the social drive begun in 1970 had not borne fruit in 1971. Of the four social projects announced, only one—the Standing Committee on Employment—had materialized in 1971. Regarding the other three (the Social Fund, Migrant Workers Social Security and the Social Budget), the situation at the beginning of 1972 was unsatisfactory. The speaker then reviewed the chapters of the Report and summarized his remarks in a Resolution passed by Parliament.

Parliament regretted that the Council of Ministers of Social Affairs had been unable to take key decisions due to its few meetings during 1971. Parliament considered that the re-absorption of the unemployed and the under-employed must be written into the priority objectives of the Community and solutions must be found to avoid displacement of workers. Parliament wanted to see more strenuous action on vocational guidance and training, working conditions and wages in the Community. It asked the Commission to follow up its efforts towards financing construction of workers' dwellings, took a hard look at Community scope in family policy, reiterated the value of harmonization in the progress of social security and highlighted the questions of work safety, social tourism<sup>1</sup> and the safeguarding of health and the environment.

<sup>1</sup> Social tourism = subsidized holidays.

This Resolution was approved by Mr *Vandewiele* (C-D, Belgium), Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg), and Mr *Offroy* (DE, France), who on behalf of their Political Groups claimed that a true European Social policy must be implemented, covering all the points in the Resolution. Mr *Vandewiele* asked for a drive in the vocational training of young workers, controls on the growth of multinational companies and improvements in the security of life and work. Miss *Lulling* criticized the delays in Council decisions which hindered the working of the Social Fund. She was in favour of giving priority to social investments and condemned the inequality of wages, terms of work and family rights, which women were still subject to. Mr *Offroy* said that no solid effort had yet been made in the social sphere since the construction of Europe was solely directed towards economic union. He wondered whether Europe was not putting the brakes on social progress. But the Economic and Monetary Union was not feasible without a common social policy. Mr *Glinne* (S, Belgium) drew the Commission's attention to setting up migrant advisory councils in the various municipalities and asked for some firm moves.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, said he was pleased with the work of the Social Affairs Ministers at the European level and he found that the employment situation was in general satisfactory. He saw no problem at the moment in the running of the Social Fund and he reminded Members that the Commission was taking action in several areas, namely: vocational training, social security for migrant workers, the environment, harmonization of measures for collective lay-offs, and the young unemployed. The Commission was also mindful of the economic situation of women in society and of housing problems and was closely watching the setting up of foreign workers advisory councils. At the Summit Conference the Commission would stress the "social progress" side in the Economic and Monetary Union.

#### *Aid for Workers in Sulphur Mining (9 May)*

In a Resolution, after the Report from Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee, Parliament took a position on the first Commission Report on the liquidation of aid for laid-off workers in the Italian sulphur mines. Parliament deplored the delays and inefficiency of Community aid measures and considered it justified to suspend the aid programme in its current form. The European Social Fund should now be brought in for the benefit of workers who are still employed in the Italian sulphur mines. In Parliament's view, the real answer was to start new activities in the mining districts, since improvements to the sulphur mines were shown to be impossible. The problem of economic under-development in the

southwest corner of Sicily can only be finally solved by the combined efforts of the competent national and Community agencies and in particular as part of a Community regional policy.

Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands) for the Socialist Group approved the Resolution and said that the answer to the problem was in the hands of the regional authorities who were proving their inertia. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, supported the terms of the Resolution and pointed out that the Commission would ask for a decision from the Italian Government on mine closures and proposals for installing new industries. Rather than aiding the mines, other means must be applied.

### The Community and UNCTAD

(9 May)

92. The Community's action at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)<sup>1</sup> in Santiago was discussed in Parliament. In a verbal question with debate, the Committee for External Economic Relations asked the Council what decisions it took in preparing for the third session of UNCTAD, especially about expressing a common outlook on behalf of the Community, the commodity policy, exports from developing countries, improvements to the Community system of generalized preferences and technical assistance. What arrangements was the Council going to make or had already made so that the Community might make a constructive contribution to the success of the Conference?

In reply, Mr *Thorn*, President in office of the Council, recalled that the Council had reached agreement on improvements for the exports of developing countries and on concluding, in suitable cases, international product agreements. Mr *Thorn* reviewed the main points which he made at UNCTAD and justified the cautious position taken by the Community, which was not to bear alone the burden of industrialization for the Third World. Community policy in favour of the developing countries had borne fruit. We must carry on this open and constructive policy with regard to the main concerns of these countries.

Mr *Mommersteeg* (C-D, Netherlands), Mr *Glinne* (S, Belgium), Mr *Armengaud* (L, France) and Mr *Couste* (DE, France) for their Political Groups, sharply criticized the lack of a Community viewpoint at UNCTAD. It was regrettable that the Council had not reached agreement in defining a dynamic policy so that the Community could avoid a passive attitude during the Conference discussions. Mr *Mommersteeg* thought that it was a lost

<sup>1</sup> For the UNCTAD session, see Part One, Ch. I.



opportunity for the Community. The Commission had been more positive and precise. It was to be hoped that firm results will be gained at UNCTAD and that the question of rallying the Member States of the EEC for such conferences would be reviewed. Mr Glinne mentioned a telegram sent from Santiago by Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) pointing out the utter lack of a common viewpoint among the Member States of the EEC, with sometimes even divergences. No driving force, nor brand image, was forthcoming from the Community which failed to take the least initiative. Mr Glinne and Mr *Dewulf* asked that the coming Summit Conference define the Community's role regarding the Third World and provide a dialogue mechanism based on an overall strategy for cooperation in development. Mr *Armengaud* regretted that nothing was said at UNCTAD about the proposals made by the Association Parliamentary Conference concerning world or regional agreements on raw materials and commercial promotion mechanisms for the products of the African countries. Mr *Couste* asked whether the Community would at least have a common viewpoint when the Resolutions were voted.

Mr *Mansholt*, President of the Commission, also regretted the Council's attitude and said that it had seemed necessary to the European Commission to put forward its viewpoint and explain the difficulties met by the Council in taking up a common position. The Commission's role in such conferences would have to be completely revised. The Community mechanisms were not working well at Santiago. Consultation was difficult and the procedures between the Member States and the Commission were inflexible.

Replying to the speakers, Mr *Thorn*, President in office of the Council, pointed out that the Council had defined a joint position on several points and that there were still some differences. The Community's general policy regarding the Third World must be defined. Mr *Thorn* assured Parliament that he would strive to get a joint position from the other five governments when the Resolutions were voted. It should be noted, however, that bilateral aid was still a vital element, for some countries, of their aid policy towards the developing countries and that it would be very difficult to change the instructions of the national delegates now in Santiago.

### The Euratom Research Programme (9 May)

93. In a verbal question with debate, put by Mr *Glesener* (C-D, Luxembourg), the Committee for Energy, Research and Atomic Problems asked the Council why adoption of the interim research programme and its budget for 1971 had been delayed. What measures was the Council going to take to avoid a recurrence of this situation at the year end when the multi-annual Euratom research programme was reviewed?

Mr *Thorn*, President in office of the Council, replied that the delay was mainly due to technical and financial reasons mostly involved in utilization of the Essor reactor. The Council asked the Commission to put forward new proposals for the multi-annual programme in close liaison with the incoming States. Replying to Mr *Radoux* (Belgium) who, for the Socialists, had asked why Parliament had not been informed before the Council's decision, Mr *Thorn* said only a breakdown of credits was involved on which Parliament had been consulted during the review of the overall budget. Mr *Noè* (C-D, Italy) highlighted the importance of the multi-annual programme which must be a Community affair endorsed by all the Member States.

### Telecommunications in the Community

(9 May)

94. Coordination of projects for developing Community telecommunication systems was the subject of a verbal question with debate put to the Commission by Mr *Noè* (C-D, Italy) for the Committee for Energy, Research and Atomic Problems. Did the Commission not think that it was time to push the coordination of projects for developing Member States' telecommunication systems and open up the public markets for telecommunication and teledata equipment to bring down installation and usage costs? Did the Commission intend to submit practical proposals for these key industries?

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, noted the big medium term developments in telecommunications and commented on Europe's present weakness in this field. The basis of a European telecommunications policy must be laid down allowing for fuller use of research and development capacity and ironing out the technical disparities between the national systems. Cooperation between the PTT<sup>1</sup> administrations must be strengthened, joint enterprises should be set up and the public supply markets should be opened up. The Commission is acting in this direction.<sup>2</sup>

For the Socialist Group, Mr *Glinne* (Belgium) dealt with relations between the Community and the international organizations in the telecommunications sector (CEPT, ELDO, ESRO). He stressed the value of European cooperation for the telecommunications satellites and criticized the Intelsat organization where Community interests are inadequately defended. Mr *Cousté* (France) speaking for the UDE Group, thought that the question of coordination in the

<sup>1</sup> PTT = Post Telegraph Telephone.

<sup>2</sup> See also Part Two, sec. 42.

telecommunications sector must be tackled at world level by the Community, which should ensure that the Eastern European countries join in any moves in this field.

### Freedom of Establishment for Hairdressers (9 May)

95. Parliament debated a Report from Mr *Romeo* (L, Italy) for the Judicial Committee, presented by Mr *Armengaud* (L, France) on several Directives covering self-employed activities in hairdressing. The first concerns freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services; the second covers mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, including certain temporary measures in Italy; and the third involves coordination of legal and administrative provisions for access to the profession.

Mr *Terrenoire* (France), Mr *Liogier* (France) and Mr *Cousté* (France), for the UDE Group, tabled Amendments for abolishing the provisions concerning Italy in the second Directive. Mr *Terrenoire* said that privileges could not be granted to Italians settling in one of the other five countries without the professional qualifications required in these countries. While waiting for the obligation of the proficiency certificate, Italians could be given the chance to move in allowing for the legislation of the receiving country in order to safeguard equality of opportunity. Mr *Cousté* pointed out that the Amendments reflected a viewpoint shared by and large by members of the profession which should have been heard by the Judicial Committee. Mr *Vals* (S, France) came out against the waivers which drew all the teeth from the Directives. He stressed the discrimination which hairdressers will suffer and who, in order to set up shop, will be obliged to obtain a diploma very difficult to get.

Mr *Broeksz* (S, Netherlands) also opposed the Amendments saying that Italian hairdressers can be well qualified professionally without a diploma. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, acknowledged that there was a problem here and suggested tightening the conditions of immediate establishment for Italian hairdressers in the other Community countries. A vote by show of hands resulted in a tie on the first of the two Amendments suspending the disputed articles. A second vote by standing or remaining seated was declared doubtful. Under the Parliamentary Regulation, a vote by roll-call will be taken during the June session.

### Parliament's Budget (8 and 10 May)

96. Parliament adopted an additional draft forecast of receipts and expenditure for 1972 for an amount of 1 872 300 u.a.

In a Resolution passed after a debate on the Report from Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) for the Financial and Budgetary Committee, Parliament stressed the need in view of the incoming States to create 141 new jobs, particularly in the language services so that from January 1973 assistance for the new Parliamentarians would be ensured and that the principle of equal rights of representation would be respected regarding all Members of Parliament. But the new jobs are blocked and will be released by the parliament Bureau on the opinion of the Financial and Budgetary Committee and according to established needs and criteria.

For the Christian Democrat Group, Mr *Notenboom* (Netherlands) approved the Resolution and asked that a reasonable policy be followed concerning staff. Mr *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, would have liked to wait for the arrival of the new States before drawing up the new organigram. Of the same mind, Mr *Sourdille* (France), for the UDE Group, defended two Amendments asking for contact to be made with the Parliaments of the new States before any decision on the release of jobs. Parliament rejected these Amendments after Mr *Notenboom*, on behalf of Mr *Aigner*, and Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands) for the Socialist Group had said that the concern of the UDE Group had been considered in the Resolution. Mr *Spénale* (France), for the Socialist Group, approved the Resolution, highlighted the language problems and stressed that the Budget must meet Parliament's needs in the light of the enlargement.

### Technical Obstacles

#### *Discharge of Pollutants from Diesel Engines (9 May)*

97. Parliament approved a Directive on aligning Member States' law concerning measures against pollutant discharges from the diesel engines of motor vehicles. In the Resolution passed after the debate on the Report from Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany), for the Social and Public Affairs Committee, Parliament asked that application of the Directive be extended to vehicles with a maximum speed between 25 and 50 km/h, that the limit values on pollutant discharges be strictly observed, that regular engine checks be made and that the Directive be applied within six months. Parliament considers it absolutely necessary that the Commission put forward soon harmonization proposals on limits for discharges of lead, discharges of pollutants from tractors and agricultural machinery and on reducing engine noise.

For the UDE Group, Mr *Jarrot* (France) approved the Resolution, remarking that fixed diesel engines should also come under the Directive. Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, gave some additional explanations on the draft directive.

*Pre-packaging and Bottling (10 May)*

98. On the basis of a Report from Mr *Brouwer* (C-D, Netherlands), Chairman of the Judicial Committee, Parliament gave a favourable opinion on two Directives concerning alignment of Member States' law on the volume pre-conditioning of certain pre-packed liquids and on bottles used as measuring vessels.

**Miscellaneous Opinions***Settlement on the Temporary Laying Up of Boats (8 May)*

99. On the basis of a Report by Mr *Meister* (C-D, Germany) for the Transport Committee, Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on opening negotiations for an agreement between the EEC and Switzerland to apply a settlement on the temporary laying up of boats involved in goods transport and applying to certain waterways. Parliament considered that the negotiations must be lead by the Commission and that the Commission's proposals are an acceptable basis for these negotiations. The settlement should cover all the waterways linked to the Rhine and would allow users to obtain a premium offsetting a substantial part of the fixed charges. Parliament asked that the lay-up fund be managed jointly by the Community and Switzerland whereas the Commission anticipated two separate parts.

*Aid for Silk Worms (10 May)*

100. On the basis of a Report from Mr *Martens* (C-D, Belgium) presented by Mr *Héger* (C-D, Belgium) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Resolution fixing at 25 u.a. per productive frame, the amount of aid for silk worms during the breeding year 1972/1973.

**JOINT MEETING****Consultory assembly of the Council of Europe  
and the European Parliament**

101. The 19th joint meeting of the Consultory Assembly of the Council of Europe and the European Parliament was held in Strasbourg on 17 May 1972 and took as its theme: "The Political Ramifications of the EEC's Enlargement". Mr Reverdin (Lib. Switzerland, A.A.) presented a report for

the Committee on Political Questions of the Assembly and Mr Radoux (Soc. Belgium, E.P.) presented a working paper for the Political Committee of the European Parliament. The meeting was chaired successively by Mr Vedovato (Chr. Dem. Italy), President of the Advisory Assembly of the Council of Europe, and Mr Schuijt (C-D, Netherlands), Vice President of the European Parliament.

Mr *Riverdin* in his report said it was both urgent and vital that the Community of Ten be equipped with democratic political institutions on the scale of its strength and size, decide its future direction and fix the objectives of its general policy. As long as its immense economic weight was matched with extreme political fragility, the Community would be unable to contribute effectively to maintaining peace and promoting international order based on law. Reviewing future relations between the Community and the Member States of the Council of Europe remaining outside it, Mr Reverdin's report highlighted the importance of defining a Mediterranean policy and the positive rôle of the neutral countries in the relationship between Eastern and Western Europe. Regarding the future role of the Council of Europe, the enlargement would involve fundamental changes. The Council of Europe could provide the institutional framework for relations between the Community and the non-Member states. Generally speaking, the Council of Europe and the Community should mark out their respective functions to complement and cooperate with each other. The enlargement and strengthening of the Community must have a happy influence on the future relations between Eastern and Western Europe.

In his working paper, Mr *Radoux* reviewed the Community's political situation, including both Member States and incoming States, at the time of the enlargement and defined the objectives of the enlarged Community and the means to attain them. He reviewed economic relations with all the other European countries, multilateral conferences with the USA and the USSR, agreements for economic cooperation with the other big world partners, a Mediterranean round table, broadening the Association with the African countries, Community moves at UNCTAD, wide range trade agreements with the Latin American countries and a trade treaty with the People's Republic of China. The size of these projects showed the place which the enlarged Europe was preparing to take up in the world and the Community's new responsibilities in the world balance.

In general, the opinions expressed by the speakers were approved. Mr *Sandys* (CA, Conservative U.K.) stressed the importance of the coming Summit Conference which must confirm that political union is one of the Community's prime objectives and recognize the need for democratic control of the European Parliament. Setting up a political secretariat, made up of highly

qualified individuals independent of governments and sited in Brussels, would be of value in preparing joint viewpoints on foreign affairs. The Council of Europe would still be the balancing factor between Members of the Community and those outside it. Mr *Berkhouwer* (EP, Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, thought that the shift of national authority towards Europe required the strengthening of the European Parliament's powers. The enlargement increased the political responsibilities of the Community, which must remove all the economic and financial barriers between its members. Lord *Gladwyn* (CA, Liberal, U.K.) spoke of the need for the European States to accept certain supra-national responsibilities in defence and foreign affairs. Mr *Bousquet* (EP, France) mentioned the technical facilities to be offered by the new European buildings in Strasbourg, the Parliamentary capital of Europe. Mr *Gratz* (CA, Socialist, Austria) underlined the importance of keeping up the Council of Europe, guarantor of Europe's brilliance, and asked for a Committee of Multilateral Contact to be set up to allow non-Member States to keep the necessary contacts with the Community. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (EP, UDE, France) expounded the idea that we should create a Europe of consent and not constraint. Europe was a means of ensuring balance in the world and must have peace, cooperation and progress as its objectives.

Mr *Deniau*, Member of the EEC Commission, demonstrated that the enlarged Community would have to define itself at both internal and external level.

Mr *Leonardi* (EP, NA, Communist, Italy) favoured amending the institutional system in the enlarged Community and asked for fair representation for Communists in the European Parliament. Many other Parliamentarians also spoke: Mr *van der Stoel* (EP, S, Netherlands), Mr *Digby* (CA, Conservative, U.K.), Mr *Czernetz* (CA, Socialist, Austria), Mr *Gordon-Walker* (CA, Labour, U.K.), Mr *Ryan* (CA, Fine Gael, Ireland), Mr *Peel* (CA, Conservative, U.K.), Mr *Goess* (CA, Popular Party, Austria), Mr *Delforge* (CA, Liberal, Belgium), Mr *Anderson* (CA, Liberal, Denmark), Mr *Weber* (CA, Radical Democrat, Switzerland), Mr *Jones* (CA, Labour, U.K.), Mr *Karasek* (CA, Popular Party, Austria), Mr *Walder* (CA, Conservative, U.K.), Mr *Gislason* (CA, Progressive, Iceland), Mr *Treu* (CA, Chr. Dem., Italy), Mr *Stewart* (CA, Labour, U.K.), Mr *Molloy* (CA, Labour, U.K.). Besides the problems of special interest to certain countries, mainly the neutrals, the main questions brought up focussed on the need to define the future role of the enlarged Community in the world and its relations with eastern Europe, the institutional system of the Ten and the powers of the European Parliament, better information for the public on European affairs, future relationships between the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, and organizing the defence of Europe.

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## THE COUNCIL

During May the Council held two sessions on transport and agriculture.<sup>1</sup>

### 195th Session on Transport

(Brussels, 17 and 18 May 1972)

102. *Chairman:* Mr *Mart*, Minister of Transport, Luxembourg.

*From the Commission:* Mr *Coppé*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Delmotte*, Minister of Communications (Belgium); Mr *Wittrock*, Secretary of State for Transport (Germany); Mr *Chamant*, Minister of Transport (France); Mr *Macchia*, Assistant Permanent Representative (Italy); Mr *Mart*, Minister of Transport (Luxembourg); Mr *Kruisinga*, Secretary of State for Transport (Netherlands).

The Council tackled the problem of developing the common transport policy and the question of the temporary laying-up of river boats.

After discussing the directive proposal on the weight and size of utility road vehicles and some additional technical considerations, the Council established some guidelines on the weight per axle, the loaded weight, the length, width and height of vehicles, the engine power in relation to the vehicle's weight and the application dates of the provisions regarding national traffic and traffic between Member States. These guidelines will be submitted to the incoming States for consultation. The Council also favoured a crash procedure regarding removal of the other technical obstacles and even, failing the adoption of joint rules, the mutual recognition of national agreements.

In the area of cooperation between Member States' railways, the Council approved a note to be sent to the Six Group of the International Union of Railways.

The Council also officially adopted the list of receipts and expenditure on the Euratom research and education activities for the financial year 1972. It also adopted a number of Regulations in agricultural policy and the Regulation on notifying the Commission of hydrocarbon imports and investment projects of Community interest in the oil, natural gas and electricity sectors. Also approved was a Directive on workers claiming the right to live in a Member State after being employed there.

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<sup>1</sup> For the various matters reviewed during the Council sessions, see Chapters of this Bulletin on the various questions dealt with.



The Council adopted a second batch of the Directives on negotiations with the Members and Associates of EFTA not applying for Accession. It also agreed certain moves in food aid.

### 196th Session on Agriculture

(Brussels, 29 and 30 May 1972)

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

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

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Cointat*, Minister of Agriculture and Mr *Pons*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (France); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Lardinois*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

The Council recorded a statement from the French Delegation on the market situation in various dairy products in some regions of France and also noted a Commission Communication on recent developments in the butter market. The Council noted the Commission's plan to offer as soon as possible a proposal on butter oil supplies and to take urgent measures to improve the butter and skim milk powder markets.

In the beef and veal sector, the Council adopted the Regulation fixing the general rules on measures to be taken if prices rose appreciably. Until 15 September 1972, the Regulation provides, if the production prices exceed a certain threshold, for the common customs tariffs and import levies to be partially or totally waived.

Regarding the wine market, the Council recorded the Commission's report on the application in the Member States of the instruments needed in the administration of this market. There followed a discussion on this sector in view of developments in the market situation. Concerning imports of Italian wine into France, the French Delegation told the Council that arrangements had been made to make recent administrative practice acceptable from the viewpoint of the free movement of goods.

The Council also heard a statement from Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice President of the Commission, concerning cooperation at Community level in the sphere of agronomic research. The Council also dealt with questions involved in the system applicable, from 1 July 1972, to products processed from fruit and vegetables originating from non-Member States. Other items

tackled were prefixation, levies and restitutions, the working organization of the market in the seed oil sector, the certification of hops, mobilization of cereals for food aid and measures for the agricultural sector following developments in the monetary situation.

The Council officially adopted several agricultural Regulations, the Directive on setting up coordinated short-term statistical surveys in industry and the crafts, and adopted the Decision on the transfer and use of the balances from the first EDF.

## THE COMMISSION

### Staff Movements

104. During May 1972, the Commission made the following appointments:

- (i) Mr *Louis Villecourt* becomes Division Head for the Coordination of Research Programmes in the Directorate General of Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs. Mr Villecourt, who joined the Commission in May 1967, was previously Chief Administrator in the General Directorate of Economic and Financial Affairs.
- (ii) Mr *Jacques Van Lierde* becomes Division Head for Fishery Products in the Directorate General of Agriculture. He joined the Commission in November 1958. He is a Bachelor of Political and Social Economy, an M.Sc. in Agricultural Economy (Wisconsin) and a Ph.D in Economy (Pretoria). Mr Van Lierde was previously Chief Administrator in the General Directorate of Agriculture.
- (iii) Mr *Jacques Gourdon* becomes Division Head for Tobacco, Hops, Potatoes and other Products of Specialized Cultivation in the Directorate General of Agriculture. An agronomist, he joined the Commission in August 1961. He was previously Chief Administrator in the Directorate General of Agriculture.
- (iv) Mr *Rudolph Leijenaar* becomes Division Head for Finance and Inspection in the Directorate General of Agriculture. A Bachelor of Economic Science, he joined the Commission in March 1959 and was till now Chief Administrator with this General Directorate.
- (v) Mr *Frederick Visser* becomes Division Head for Geographic Sector I in the Directorate of Programmes and Projects of the EDF, in the Directorate General of Aid and Development. He joined the Commission in December 1958. A Doctor of Economic Science, he was

previously Chief Administrator in the Directorate General of Agriculture.

- (vi) Mr *Hans Ficker* becomes Dept. Head for Harmonization Policy, Analysis and Coordination in the Directorate General of the Internal Market and Alignment of Legislation. A Doctor of Law, he joined the Commission in December 1964 and until now has been Chief Administrator in this General Directorate.

After reorganization of the Directorate of Banks, Insurance and Company Law in the Directorate General of the Internal Market and Alignment of Legislation, the Commission decided to:

- (i) Appoint Mr *Paolo Clarotti* as Division Head for Banks and other Finance Houses. Mr Clarotti was previously an Adviser in this Directorate.
- (ii) Second Mr *Gerard Imbert*, Division Head, to the Insurance Division of this Directorate.

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* takes the Oath

105. Mr *Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza*, appointed Vice-President of the Commission, was sworn in before the Court of Justice on 16 May, taking the oath as under Article 10 of the Treaty instituting a single Council and a single Commission of the European Community.

### New Cases

— *Case 14/72*: Mr Helmut Heinze, Köln-Ehrenfeld, v. the Landesversicherungsanstalt Rheinprovinz, Düsseldorf

— *Case 15/72*: Land Niedersachsen, represented by the Niedersächsische Landessozialamt, Hannover, v. the Landesversicherungsanstalt Hannover, Hannover

— *Case 16/72*: Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse Hamburg, Hamburg, v. Landesversicherungsanstalt Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck

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Correction: Footnote<sup>3</sup> to sec. 152 of Bulletin 12-1971 is deleted.

106. The Bundessozialgericht submitted three requests to the Court for preliminary rulings on the application, by analogy of Articles 26 and 27 of Regulation 3 concerning migrant workers' social security (aggregate of insurance periods), to a legal provision, which according to current German law does not concern social security benefits but an obligation which, as part of prophylaxis, is imposed under certain conditions on pension insurance organizations.

— *Case 17/72*: Firma Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG, Düsseldorf, v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

107. The Court received a request on 2 May 1972 for a preliminary ruling from Hessisches Finanzgericht concerning the validity of a Commission Decision which fixed at FF 508.86 per ton the free-frontier price on 28 January 1966 for imports of French maize into Germany.

— *Case 18/72*: N.V. Granaria Graaninkoopmaatschappij, Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Veevoeder, Den Haag

108. On 3 May 1972, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven requested the Court for a preliminary ruling concerning the customs classification of a product called "hominy chop specified" and on the possibility of a grace period over the import levy covered by Article 14 of Regulation 120/67 on the joint organization of the market in the cereal sector.

— *Case 19/72*: Commission Civil Servant v. the Commission

109. The appeal concerns payment of an additional removal allowance.

— *Case 20/72*: Belgische Staat v. N.V. Cobelex, Antwerp

110. The Antwerp Commercial Tribunal lodged a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 19 § (2) of Regulation 19 on the joint organization of the market in the cereal sector regarding the date of application of the levies for the account of the importer.

— *Case 21/72*: N.V. International Fruit Company, Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague

— *Case 22/72*: Kooy Rotterdam N.V., Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague

— *Case 23/72: Velleman & Tas N.V., Rotterdam, v. produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague*

— *Case 24/72: Jan van den Brink's Im- & Exporthandel N.V., Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague*

111. On 8 May 1972, four requests for preliminary rulings were filed with the Court from the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven concerning interpretation of Article 177 EEC regarding an international law other than Community law and the validity of certain agricultural Regulations regarding Article XI of GATT.

— *Case 25/72: Commission Civil Servant v. the Commission*

112. This appeal concerns annulment of the Commission's Decision of 10 March 1971 on "classification criteria in case of change of category".

— *Case 26/72: N.V. Vereenigde Oliefabrieken v/h H. Spits & Zn. en H. de Haan & Zn., Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Margarine, Vetten en Oliën, The Hague*

113. On 10 May 1972, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 2 of Regulation 2403/69 concerning conditions for granting restitutions against exports for certain products in the pigmeat sector.

— *Case 27/72: Firma Josef Aimer, Rotthalmünster, v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main*

114. The Verwaltungsgericht of Frankfurt filed a request with the Court on 15 May 1972 for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 4 § (3), para. 2 of Regulation 1403/69 on the denaturing of cereals.

— *Case 28/72: Civil Servant of the Commission v. the Commission*

115. This appeal concerns the regrading of the plaintiff with retroactive effect.

— *Case 29/72: S.p.A. Marinex v. Ministero delle Finanze italiano*

116. By order of the Tribunal de Trento, the Court of Justice was requested on 26 May 1972 for a preliminary ruling on the compatibility with Community law of a financial charge applied by Italy on health inspection grounds when livestock and beef and veal crossed the frontier.

## Judgements

— *Case 24/71: Civil Servant of the Commission v. the Commission*

117. This appeal concerning the sharing of survival pension was considered justified by the Court.

— *Case 25/71: Civil Servant of the Commission v. the Commission*

118. This case, concerning the annulment of a note in the personal file of the plaintiff, was struck from Court record at the latter's request.

— *Case 33/71: Civil Servant of the Commission v. the Commission*

119. This appeal for the reimbursement of removal expenses was rejected as unjustified by the Court.

— *Case 93/71: Mrs Orsolina Leonesio, Monica, v. Ministero Agricoltura e Foreste italiano*

120. The Pretura de Lonato on 17 November 1971 had requested the Court for a preliminary ruling on the direct applicability of Regulations 1975/69 and 2195/69 setting up a premium system on the slaughter of cows and premiums on the non-marketing of milk and dairy produce.

By its Decree of 17 May 1972, the Court ruled that the Community Regulations are directly applicable in the Member States and that the right of credit attributed by the Regulation in question to private persons towards the Member States applies when all conditions laid down by the Regulation are met without the possibility of conditioning it to the national level. The private individual can then claim this right and ask for payment of his credit without the Member State being able to invoke its own laws or administrative practice against it.

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

121. The Economic and Social Committee held its 103rd session on 24 and 25 May in Brussels with Mr J.D. *Kuipers* as Chairman. The Committee formulated three Opinions. It also acknowledged a paper on the "harmonization of national legislation on agricultural and food products".

The Committee also received a Report on the "Commission's Communication to the Council on the EEC's membership of the International Agreement on Olive Oil 1963" and the "Council's decision proposal on the Community's membership of the International Agreement on Olive Oil". The Committee decided to address these two documents to the Council and Commission.

### Opinion by the Committee

Opinion on the "*Council directive proposal on the terms and conditions for publishing notices of public works contracts and concessions in the Official Journal of the EEC*".

122. This Opinion formulated on the basis of a Report from Mr *de Grave* (Belgium, Workers Group) was unanimously adopted. Whilst appreciating the reasons why the Commission set a time limit on notices of public works contracts, the Committee considered that it should be applied with some flexibility.

Opinion on the "*directive proposals amending:*

- (i) *The Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beetroot seeds, fodder plant seeds, cereal seeds and potato seedlings.*
- (ii) *The Directive of 30 June 1969 on marketing of oil and fibre plants.*
- (iii) *The Directives of 29 September 1970 on marketing of vegetable seeds and the common catalogue of the species and varieties of agricultural plants*".

Opinion on the "*Council directive proposal amending the Directive of 20 July 1970 on the introduction of methods for taxing samples and of Community methods of analysis for the official inspection of animal foods*".

123. By the crash procedure the Committee unanimously adopted the two Opinions formulated from Mr *Schnieders*' (Germany, Employers Group) report.

### Official Visits by the Chairman

124. Mr J.D. *Kuipers*, Chairman, and Mr *Bouladoux*, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made an official visit to Paris on 8 and 9 May. They were received by the President of the Senate, Mr *Poher*, by Mr *Schumann*, Mr *Giscard d'Estaing*, Mr *Fontanet* and Mr *Cointat*, Ministers, and by the Office of the Economic and Social Council.

On 19 May, the Chairman, Mr J.D. *Kuipers* with Mr A. *Aschoff* and Mr *Bouladoux*, Vice-Chairman, officially visited the Netherlands. They were received by *Queen Juliana* and Ministers Mr *Nellissen*, Mr *Schmelzer*, Mr *Langman*, and Mr *Boersma*, and Secretaries of State Mr *Kruisinga* and Mr *Westerterp*.

During their talks in Paris and The Hague, the Committee representatives stressed the need to allow the Economic and Social Committee a certain initiative, especially in view of the Community's enlargement and the Economic and Monetary Union.

## THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### Appointment of a New Vice-President

125. On a proposal by the Administrative Council, the Council of Governors of the EIB has appointed Mr Horst-Otto *Steffe* Vice-President of the Bank to replace Professor Ulrich *Meyer-Cording*, who gave up his office to become President of the Vorstand of the Westdeutsche Bodenkreditanstalt in Cologne.

Mr *Steffe* was, until now, Director of Studies at the Bank. Previously he had held various important posts in the German Ministry of Economy and the Commission of the EEC.

### Loans Granted

#### *Italy*

126. The European Investment Bank has granted to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno two loans with an equivalent value of 10 625 million Lits. (17 million u.a.). They will contribute to financing granted by "ISVEIMER—Istituto per lo sviluppo economico dell'Italia meridionale" for the benefit of two industrial projects in southern Italy.

These interventions will allow the building of a cement works at Maddaloni (Caserte) and the expansion of synthetic textile fibre plant in a factory at Paliano (Frosinone).

Completion of these projects will mean the creation of about 440 jobs. The loans are guaranteed by the Italian Republic. The contracts were signed on 4 May.



## FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

127. During its session of 17-18 May, the Council adopted on the basis of its Decisions of 20 and 21 December 1971<sup>1</sup> and 24 and 25 April 1972<sup>2</sup> the list of receipts and expenditures on Euratom's *research and investment* activity for the financial year 1972.

128. On 15 May 1972, the Commission approved the *carry-over of credits* of the financial year 1971 to the financial year 1972, presented by its services and the other Community institutions, and decided to submit them for final approval to the Council. These carry-overs are made under Article 6 b) of the financial Regulation on provisions for setting up and implementing budgets, and under Article 7 b) of the financial Regulation on provisions applicable to research and investment credits under Article 9(2) of the EAGGF financial Regulation.

129. Once again an ad hoc procedure had to be applied to Member States for authorization to *call in the necessary funds to finance treasury advances* to the disbursing agencies and services for the month of June as well as the other current Community expenditure. Discussions to define more adequate rules for disbursing financial contributions and own resources are almost over and a Council Decision could be made shortly which would avoid recourse to exceptional procedures for calling in funds.

130. Bilateral contacts are being made with the incoming countries to set up *budgetary and multi-annual forecasts covering the Community of Ten* for the period 1973-1975. During May several meetings were held to collate preliminary data for working out the forecasts.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 194.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, secs 117 and 118.

## **PART THREE**

### **Information and sources**



## I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

1 May 1972

- The Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund of the Sudpfalz and the General Confederation of Labour—the labour agency of the Bas-Rhin, organized a rally in Kandel (Palatinat) which was attended by many German and French Trade Unionists.

- "The International Unions, the ICFTU and WCL are studying the creation of a new Trade Union organization on a European scale", declared Mr M.J. Alders, the Vice-President of the Dutch NKV Union, in an interview with "Ruim Zicht", the agency of his organization. During a conference at The Hague, the ICFTU and the WCL reached the conclusion that a *European Trade Union Organization* was absolutely necessary to ensure effective representation of the Unions at the European level.

- Mr *Gaston Eyskens*, Prime Minister, and Mr *Pierre Harmel*, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, went to London for talks with the British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, and Sir Alec Douglas Home, Foreign Secretary. The talks centred on Europe, and, according to both sides, showed that the two Prime Ministers held similar views. During a press conference, Mr Eyskens said that the Paris "Summit" must be successful. Mr Eyskens did not hide the fact that Belgium thought it preferable for the Political Secretariat, which France wanted for Paris, to be sited in Brussels. According to the Belgian Prime Minister, it would be unrealistic and illogical to scatter the European institutions all over Europe. He recalled that Mr Heath and Chancellor Brandt had both said that they favoured Brussels. Regarding the strengthening of the European Parliament's powers, Mr Eyskens stressed the need for a democratic control of the Community institutions and their running.

- On the 20th anniversary of the ECSC in Luxembourg, the Post Office of the Grand Duchy, issued a stamp with the head of *Robert Schumann*, drawn from the bronze sculpture by Rodolfo Zilli, on the facade of the Kirchberg European Centre.

### 3 May 1972

- Mr *Norbert Schmelzer*, the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke in Paris in favour of strengthening the democratic control of Community institutions. His government, he said, would shortly submit a paper to the Council on strengthening Community institutions and on political cooperation. Saying that he favoured the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage, but admitting that it was a distant goal, Mr Schmelzer spoke of the need for interim solutions. He said that he was against scattering the European institutions. Concerning the Political Secretariat which France wished to see in Paris, Mr Schmelzer said, "It is logical to centralize somewhere the big institutions which are constructing Europe. The Secretariat must be near the Council of Ministers and the Commission".
- In an article published by "Le Monde", Mr *Fernand Dehousse*, former Belgian Minister, former President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and former Vice-President of the European Parliament, thought that the French referendum on the Community's enlargement brought out the urgent need at the European level for a real legislative agency controlling the Community and which the Community peoples would share in electing. Then only would a real change occur from the national scale to the Community one.
- *The United Kingdom Ambassadors to the Member States* met in London with Sir Alec Douglas Home, Foreign Secretary, as Chairman, to review problems involved in the Community's enlargement. Mr Michael Palliser, British representative to the EEC, and the British Ambassadors in Dublin and Washington also attended.

### 4 May 1972

- The fiftieth anniversary of the Pan-European Union was celebrated in Vienna before the Austrian Chancellor, Mr Bruno Kreisky. *Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi*, founder and President of the movement, appealed for the formation of one big European nation.

### 5 May 1972

- During his official visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 4 and 5 May, Mr *George Pompidou*, the French President, met the Grand Duke Jean

and the President of the Government, Mr Pierre Werner. The talks bore largely on European questions and the October Summit which Mr Pompidou highlighted in his press conference. Priority would be given to the Economic and Monetary Union, seeing the urgency for Europe to enjoy real monetary solidarity before the big world debate in 1973. Regarding the Political Secretariat, Mr Pompidou stated that it must be a lightweight device, "a kind of telephone switchboard", at the disposal of the existing Community agencies and primarily of the Council and the Ministers of the Ten. France's wish to locate it in Paris was not shared by Luxembourg.

- In an interview published during his visit by the "Luxemburger Wort", *President Pompidou* replied to the question "How do you see the necessary relationship between economic and political integration"? He said, "I do not think it is timely to speak of political integration. We are moving towards economic unification and towards political cooperation. These two words describe well enough the conditions in which we intend to construct Europe: without impairing the personality and the sovereignty of the States which make it up . . . I am coming to the essence of your question. Is there a link between what the Community can achieve politically and what it is already achieving progressively in the economic sphere? Certainly. In fact, all the progress we have made in the Six since the Rome Treaty was signed had a highly political effect. Because this resolve was already apparent, indirectly but still basically, in the economic sphere, the Six were able at the Hague Conference to decide to move into a new phase by starting a process of political cooperation, which would be the crowning of the enterprise. This political cooperation must go forward prudently and realistically. The new Members have already endorsed this and I am convinced that the effective achievement of the enlargement and our discussions between the Ten at the Summit this autumn will give it a new drive. But to reach this goal, it is vital that while carrying out the practical job of economic unification, political resolve is still active . . .".

- In a lecture to the Royal Institute of International Relations, Mr *Andries Vlerick*, the Belgian Finance Minister, favoured the creation soon of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund and the introduction of a European monetary unit (European Currency Unit, ECU) which should be brought in as soon as possible. To start with, this unit anticipating a future European money, should be used only by the central banks and within the Community.

8 May 1972

- Mr *Walter Behrendt*, President of the European Parliament, gave an address on the 543rd anniversary of the relief of Orleans by Joan of Arc on

8 May 1429. Speaking of the political meaning of the fact that for the first time a President of the European Parliament had been invited to celebrate the liberation of Orleans, Mr Behrendt said that his presence in Orleans was a sign that a peaceful and united Europe was succeeding a warlike and wartorn continent. Regarding Europe's institutions, Mr Behrendt said that unless they were equipped with a democratic decision structure, Europe would not enjoy the confidence of its citizens for, since the French Revolution, universal suffrage was the fountainhead of lawfulness.

- The results of *the Italian Parliamentary elections* were as follows: Christian Democrats 267 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and 136 in the Senate; Communists 179 and 74; Socialists 61 and 33; Neo-fascists and Monarchists 56 and 26; Social Democrats 29 and 11; Liberals 20 and 8; Republicans 15 and 5; and the South Tyrol Popular Party 3 and 2. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, former President of the Commission who fought his election campaign on a European platform, gained a highly personal success. The number of preferential votes he obtained, compared with the total gained by his party's electoral list, was one of the highest.

#### 9 May 1972

- "Paris is a candidate for the seat of the potential Political Secretariat responsible for cooperation" declared Mr *Maurice Schumann*, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Diplomatic Press Association. Recalling that from the time of the Fouchet Plan, it was generally allowed that Paris would be the seat of this Secretariat. Mr Schumann added that "it was not a matter of defining Paris as the capital of the larger European institutions". He felt that the Political Secretariat would be a "technical and flexible" organization.

#### 10 May 1972

- By a majority of 83% of the votes cast, the Irish electorate supported the *Irish Republic's* Membership of the EEC. In the referendum 1 041 890 voted "yes" against 211 891 "no". With a poll of 70% from the electoral register of 1 783 604, the turnout was spectacularly high.

#### 12 May 1972

- In an interview published by the "Times", London, Mr *Georges Pompidou*, President of the French Republic, opposed an Amendment to the Rome Treaty regarding the balance of power between the Community

institutions: "It is just a matter of finding, by common agreement between the Ten, a number of practical improvements in the running of these various institutions (. . .). Of course, when Europe develops from the Council of Ministers towards a European Confederation and since we all belong to traditionally democratic countries, it will be vitally necessary, in view of "European government" to have a real European Parliament with powers of a different order. It seems to me now that the real problem is to accustom the Parliamentary Assembly to a better use of the powers already vested in it rather than to incite it to claim illusory ones". Replying to a question on the seat and authority of a possible Political Secretariat, Mr Pompidou said, "You refer to a Political Secretariat. It would be more precise to talk of a secretariat of political cooperation. It would be a lightweight body of an essentially technical and administrative nature. If it is finally decided to create it, the Secretariat would certainly not be comparable with the Commission of the EEC and even less replace it".

- Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission, speaking at Bonn, wished to see the Treaties with the East ratified. The vote on the Treaties is regarded in Europe as a decision on the future of all Europeans, he added.
- Mr *Arthur Burns*, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the U.S.A. Federal Reserve Board, spoke in favour of a speeded-up reorganization of the international monetary system and presented a ten-point reform plan.

13 May 1972

- Under the Chairmanship of Mr Walter Hallstein, the *European Movement* held its Congress on 12 and 13 May in Bonn, attended by Mr Willy Brandt, Federal German Chancellor, and Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission. The Congress adopted a general statement setting forth its objective: "The creation of a government of the United States of Europe directed by a Parliament elected by universal suffrage". The statement emphasized the need to strengthen, amplify, and democratize the European institutions. The European Movement advocated the definition and implementation of a joint foreign and defence policy and considered that the majority vote procedure should be applied immediately. It opposed the creation outside the Community of new institutions of the "political secretariat type", which could only be an agency of the Council Secretariat of the Community. Economically speaking, the general statement supports the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union to establish a mutually



independent relationship with the United States. It wanted the stages set out in the Werner Report to be observed.

- Mr *Roy Jenkins*, former Deputy Leader of the British Labour Party, described the EEC aid for development policy as unfairly distributed to the advantage of the former French African Colonies. According to him, the coming negotiations within the Community would give Great Britain the chance to loosen the EEC from the "French colonial ties".

- During two meetings north and south of the Danish-German frontier, at Aabenraa and Flensburg, the heads of the German and Danish Governments, Mr *Willy Brandt* and Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, pleaded for Denmark's Membership of the Community and for the Federal Government's Eastern policy.

#### 14 May 1972

- Mr *Walter Scheel* and Mr *Pierre Harmel*, the German and Belgian Ministers for Foreign Affairs, attended the opening of the "Rhine and Moselle Exhibition—Art and Culture from AD 800-1900". The exhibition features more than 400 works of art and other cultural exhibits common to the region between the two rivers.

#### 15 May 1972

- During the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Palace of Europe, the Mayor of Strasbourg, Mr *Pierre Pflimlin*, expressed the hope that Strasbourg would be recognized as Europe's political capital.

- *Queen Elizabeth II* and Prince Philip arrived in Paris on their official visit to France. In his welcome speech, President Pompidou highlighted the timely nature of the visit which "takes place just when Great Britain is preparing to join us in the Community to work with us and others towards giving Europe the cohesion and personality which alone can give her a place in the world". In her reply, the Queen said, "We are old friends embarking together on a new venture".

#### 17 May 1972

- The German Bundestag ratified the Treaties with the East. The Treaty with the USSR was approved by 248 votes against 10 with 238 abstentions, and the Treaty with Poland by 248 votes against 17 with 230 abstentions.

### 18 May 1972

- Mr *Pierre Werner*, President and Finance Minister of the Luxembourg Government, addressing the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, reviewed the reform of the international monetary system and the Economic and Monetary Union, which the Community is setting up. He stressed the profound political repercussions of this prospect in the Community, whose institutions will have to be adapted to the new order. He also considered that recent developments must induce governments to think about setting up the European Monetary Cooperation Fund earlier than originally intended.

### 19 May 1972

- *The European Organization of the World Confederation of Labour (WCL)* held its second Congress from 16-19 May in Luxembourg. In one of the Resolutions approved by the Congress, the European Organization considered that the prime objective of European trade unionism called for the creation of a single union framework at the European level. The Congress took the view that a single European union structure could come initially into being through an agreement *between the organizations affiliated to the WCL and those affiliated to the ICFTU in Europe*. The Congress declared that the European Organization of the WCL was ready to discuss with the ICFTU any other potential approaches. The Congress thought that the Trade Union Movement had to time to lose in starting thorough discussions on the body, form and means of a single European trade union organization so as to reach a decision before the end of the current year. Should this decision lead to setting up a new union structure, an Extraordinary Meeting of the EO/WCL be called.

### 24 May 1972

- The most powerful British trade union, the *Transport and General Workers Union*, will suggest to the European unions initial moves towards the "workers Europe". At the meeting of the International Federation of Metallurgy Unions, to be held in Geneva in June, the TGWN is to propose the opening of global negotiations between the management of the Ford motor company and representatives of some 150 000 workers from all the company's European subsidiaries. Mr Moss Evans, who will put forward the project at the Geneva meeting, said that it was vital for the European Unions to organize themselves regarding the multinational companies.

- The Development Committee of the *European University Institute* held its first meeting. The Committee is responsible for getting the Institute into running order with the view of starting courses for the academic year 1973/1974.
- In Eindhoven, the European Metallurgists Federation (FEM) had a fourth round of talks with the management of the Philips consortium. The Trade Union Delegation was made up of German, Belgian, French, Italian and Dutch representatives and the management of the company was represented by its President.

### 25 May 1972

- In an article on "Economic and Monetary Union in the light of European Political Unity", which appeared in the paper "Europa-Archiv", the President of the Luxembourg Government, Mr *Pierre Werner*, said that decisions taken about the Economic and Monetary Union and own resources of the Community implied, until 31 December 1973, the development of concepts around the evolution of Community institutions. The procedures anticipated for getting the Economic and Monetary Union underway would mean a drive towards a political alignment of the Member States since Community economic and budgetary policy decisions and cooperation at the political level are interdependent. Political union was not a pre-condition for economic and monetary union which, on the other hand, was a "catalyst" for political union.

### 29 May 1972

- After the talks between the President of the USA, Mr *Richard Nixon*, and the Secretary General of the USSR Communist Party, Mr *Leonid Brejnev*, during the former's visit to the Soviet Union, the American and Soviet Delegations issued a Communiqué which included the following text concerning Europe: "In discussions on the international situation, the two parties noted the favourable trend in the lowering of tension in Europe. Realizing the value for world peace of the developments in Europe, where two world wars had broken out, and aware of the responsibilities and commitments shared with other powers through appropriate agreements, the United States and the Soviet Union intend to increase their efforts to ensure the future peace, free of tension, crises and conflict, for Europe. They agree that the territorial integrity of all the European States should be respected. The

two parties consider that the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 on West Berlin is a sound example of fruitful cooperation between the States involved, including the USA and the USSR. The two parties believe that the application in the near future of this Agreement and other measures will improve the situation in Europe even more and will promote the necessary confidence. The two parties applauded the Treaty between the USSR and the Federal German Republic, signed on 12 August 1970. They have noted the importance of the Treaty's clauses and other recent Agreements making for confidence and cooperation among the European States. The United States and the USSR are prepared to contribute in a suitable way to the positive trends on the European continent towards a real easing of tension and the development of peaceful cooperative relations between the European States founded on the principles of territorial integrity, non-violability of frontiers, non-interference in internal affairs, equality of sovereign nations, independence, and relinquishing the use or threat of force. The United States and the USSR agree that multilateral talks with a view to a conference on security and cooperation in Europe could begin after the final Quadripartite Protocol of the Agreement of 3 September 1971 is signed. The two Governments agree that the conference should be carefully prepared so that it can tackle practically the specific problems of security and cooperation and help towards a progressive removal of the underlying sources of tension in Europe. The conference should be called at a date suitable to the countries involved but without any pointless delay. The two parties believe that attaining the objective of stability and security in Europe would be eased by reciprocal cuts in armed forces and weapons, especially in Central Europe. An agreement here should not impair the security of any parties. A suitable Agreement should be concluded at a special conference as soon as possible, between the States concerned, on the relevant negotiation procedures.

- The Committee of *Benelux* Ministers signed the Agreement on harmonization of levies which will do away with fiscal formalities at the internal Benelux frontiers.

30 May 1972

- The *Church of Scotland* decided not to oppose any longer Great Britain's joining the Common Market. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meeting in Edinburgh gave its agreement to Membership provided the British Government was committed to protecting this region's particular interests.

- There was nothing to prevent the European Parliament from lodging with the Court of Justice an appeal against the Council concerning its election by universal suffrage. This was the gist of the conclusion reached by Professor Constantinesco (Saarbrücken) and Professor Kovar (Nancy), delegated by Parliament's President to examine all the juridical possibilities of such an appeal based on the fact that the Council had not ruled on the election of Parliament (Art. 138, para. 3 of the EEC Treaty).

31 May 1972

- During the Third International Conference on Financial Prospects, organized in Geneva by the "Conference Board", set up by American industry, Mr *Paul Volcker*, American Under-Secretary to the Treasury, called for a fairer distribution of the monetary, commercial and defence burden of the Western world. "We are no longer the giant astride the world economy, with unrivalled productivity, a powerful competitive position, wealth and special political and military power", he declared. During a press conference, Mr Volcker considered that ending the conflict in Vietnam would not solve the problem of the American balance of payments. A lasting solution should be sought elsewhere. Mr Volcker saw some kind of dollar convertibility only in the overall context of a reform of the international monetary system.

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

(1 to 31 May 1972)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Sessions

Session 1972-1973 (1972-1973 Session)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 17 avril 1972 (Minutes of meeting, Monday 17 April 1972)* . . . . .

C 46, 9.5.1972

Résolution sur la politique portuaire dans le cadre de la Communauté européenne (Resolution on the seaport policy within the European Community)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le niveau minimal de formation des conducteurs de transports par route (Opinion on a directive proposal concerning the minimum training standard for road haulage drivers)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 18 avril 1972 (Minutes of meeting, Tuesday 18 April 1972)* . . . . .

C 46, 9.5.1972

Résolution sur la première communication de la Commission sur la politique de la Communauté en matière d'environnement (Resolution on Commission's first Communication on Community environment policy)

Résolution sur les possibilités qu'offrent les traités communautaires en matière de lutte contre la pollution du milieu et les modifications qu'il faut éventuellement proposer d'y apporter (Resolution on scope offered by the Community Treaties for anti-pollution drives and the amendments which could be brought in)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif à la création d'entreprises communes dans le champ d'application du traité CEE (Opinion on regulation proposal for setting up joint enterprises within the application scope of the EEC Treaty)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement concernant l'application du statut d'entreprise commune aux activités relevant de l'industrie des hydrocarbures (Opinion on regulation proposal concerning application of the statute of joint enterprise to activities deriving from the hydrocarbon industry)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 19 avril 1972 (Minutes of meeting, Wednesday 19 April 1972)* . . . . .

C 46, 9.5.1972

Résolution sur le traité relatif à l'adhésion aux Communautés européennes du royaume de Danemark, de l'Irlande, du royaume de Norvège et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (Resolution on Accession Treaty for Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Question orale 3/72 avec débat de MM. Lange, Oele, Behrendt, Kriedemann et Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur les arrêts de production à la société « ENKA-Glanzstoff-Gruppe » (Verbal question with debate 3/72 from Mr Lange, Mr Oele, Mr Behrendt, Mr Kriedemann and Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the EEC on production stoppages in the "ENKA-Glanzstoff-Gruppe" Company)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement concernant le financement par le FEOGA, section orientation, d'actions de conversion dans le secteur de la pêche morutière (Opinion on regulation proposal concerning financing by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, on redevelopment moves in the cod fishing sector)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision déterminant certaines mesures transitoires pour l'uniformisation progressive des régimes d'importation des États membres à l'égard des pays tiers (Opinion on decision proposal fixing certain temporary measures for progressive standardization of Member States' import systems regarding non-Members)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 20 avril 1972 (Minutes of meeting, Thursday 20 April 1972)* . . . . .

C 46, 9.5.1972

Résolution relative au projet de règlement des comptes du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1971 (1<sup>er</sup> janvier-31 décembre 1971) [Resolution on draft settlement of Parliament's accounts for financial year 1971 (1 January-31 December 1971)]

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux poids de 1 mg à 50 kg, d'une précision supérieure à la précision moyenne (Opinion on directive proposal concerning alignment of Member States' law on weights of 1 mg to 50 kg of an accuracy above the average)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant coordination des procédures de passation des marchés publics de fournitures (Opinion on directive proposal bearing on coordination of procedures for awarding public supply contracts)

Avis sur la proposition d'une cinquième directive en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Introduction de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée dans la République italienne (Opinion on proposal for a fifth directive on harmonization of Member States' law on turnover tax—Introduction of VAT in Italy)

**Written Questions with Replies**

Question écrite 423/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exonération de la taxe sur les véhicules à moteur dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne (réponse complémentaire) [423/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Tax exemption for motor vehicles in the Federal German Republic (additional answer)]

C 49, 18.5.1972

Question écrite 417/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Reconversion dans la sidérurgie lorraine et ses conséquences sur l'emploi (471/71 by Mr Oele to Commission: Redevelopment in the Lorraine steel industry and the impact on employment)

C 49, 18.5.1972

- Question écrite 437/71 de M. Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Bilan des modalités retenues pour la coopération européenne dans le domaine de la recherche scientifique et technique (437/71 by Mr Oele to Commission: Terms adopted for European cooperation in scientific and technical research) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 479/71 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Perception de droits sur des paquets expédiés de la république fédérale d'Allemagne en Belgique (479/71 by Miss Lulling to Commission: Collection of charges on parcels dispatched from the Federal German Republic to Belgium) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 485/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Règles de l'organisation des marchés dans le secteur des produits laitiers (485/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Rules on the organization of the markets in the dairy produce sector) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 556/71 de MM. Vals et Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Démission prématurée de membres de la Commission (556/71 by Mr Vals and Mr Oele to Council: Premature resignation of Commission Members) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 570/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Répartition des marchés du FED selon la nationalité des adjudicataires (570/71 by Mr Dewulf to Commission: Distribution of the EDF contracts by nationality of builders) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 584/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Aides belges accordées en faveur des entreprises en difficulté (584/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Belgian aid granted to companies in difficulty) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 587/71 de Mr. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Importation de thermomètres médicaux de la RDA (587/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Imports of clinical thermometers from the Democratic German Republic) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 590/71 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Situation des immigrés dans la Communauté (590/71 by Mr Glinne to Commission: The situation of immigrants in the Community) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 593/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Production de vin naturel non mousseux dans le Benelux (593/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Production of natural non-sparkling wine in Benelux) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 595/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Droits de tirage spéciaux (595/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Special Drawing Rights) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 601/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Manipulation du système de la TVA en France (601/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Manipulation of VAT in France) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 602/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Immigration dans la Communauté en provenance des pays tiers (602/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Immigration into the Community from third countries) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972



- Question écrite 607/71 de M. Estève au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taux de change utilisé pour la rémunération des fonctionnaires européens (607/71 by Mr Estève to Council: The exchange rate used in remunerating European Civil Servants) . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 608/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Bourses aux ressortissants des pays associés pour l'année 1971/1972. (608/71 by Mr Dewulf to Commission: Scholarships for nationals of associated countries 1971/1972) C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 609/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation de la république populaire de Chine auprès de la CEE (609/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: Representation of the People's Republic of China in the EEC) . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 612/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Restructuration de l'industrie européenne des ordinateurs (612/71 by Mr Oele to Commission: Restructuring of the European computer industry) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 613/71 de M. Bos à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Industrie du vêtement dans la Communauté (613/71 by Mr Bos to Commission: The Community clothing industry) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 620/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activité du groupe d'assistance technique pour les pays en voie de développement (620/71 by Mr Dewulf to Commission: Activities of the Technical Assistance Group for the developing countries) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 628/71 de M. Springorum à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prise de position de la Commission sur l'article « Die Verschwender von Brüssel » (Les dilapidateurs de Bruxelles) paru dans le périodique allemand « Capital » (628/71 by Mr Springorum to Commission: Official position of the Commission on the article "The Spendthrifts of Brussels" appearing in the German periodical "Capital") . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 629/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des conditions de délivrance et de retrait du permis de conduire (629/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: Alignment of conditions for issue and suspension of driving licenses) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 638/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Construction d'une centrale nucléaire en Alsace (638/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Building a nuclear power station in Alsace) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 10/72 de M. Ramaekers à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des techniques et prescriptions technologiques en matière de sécurité des installations nucléaires (10/72 from Mr Ramackers to Commission: Standardization of technical methods and procedures in nuclear station safety) C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 344/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Affaire 78/70 jugée par la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes (réponse complémentaire) [344/71 from Mr Vredeling to Commission: Case 78/70 adjudged by EEC Court of Justice (additional reply)] . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972

- Question écrite 135/71 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Cartel obligatoire français de vente d'essence (135/71 from Mr Westerterp to Commission: Compulsory French cartel for petrol sales) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972
- Question écrite 458/71 de M. Durieux à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Importation dans la Communauté de matériel destiné à la construction aéronautique (458/71 by Mr Durieux to Commission: Community imports of equipment for aeronautic construction) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 459/71 de M. Durieux à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application de la directive 69/73/CEE relative au régime du perfectionnement actif (459/71 by Mr Durieux to Commission: Application of Directive 69/73/EEC on the active development system) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 515/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Commande passée par l'Allemagne à l'entreprise néerlandaise de construction Verenigde Bedrijven Bredero (515/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Order from Germany to the Dutch construction company Verenigde Bedrijven Bredero) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 529/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Création d'un centre européen de l'enseignement (529/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Setting up a European education centre) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 545/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Subventions publiques octroyées à des fins publicitaires au profit des produits agricoles allemands (545/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Public subsidies granted for publicity purposes benefiting German agricultural products) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 550/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Réunion des ministres des finances des États membres à Rome (550/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Meeting of Member States' Finance Ministers, Rome) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 572/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Politique de l'emploi dans la Communauté (572/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Community Employment Policy) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 579/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Préparation de la troisième Conférence des Nations unies pour le commerce et le développement (579/71 by Mr Dewulf to Commission: Preparation for the third session of UNCTAD) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 589/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Entreprises de vente par correspondance dans la Communauté européenne (589/71 by Mr Oele to Commission: Mail order companies in the Community) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 597/71 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Importation dans la Communauté de vin viné et de distillat brut en provenance de pays tiers (597/71 by Mr Richarts to Commission: Community imports of fortified wine and raw distillations from third countries) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972

- Question écrite 600/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Conférence internationale sur le marché mondial du soufre (600/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: International Conference on world sulphur market) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 604/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Fusions et absorptions transnationales dans l'industrie alimentaire (604/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Mergers and trans-national absorptions in the food industry) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 610/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Croissance des exportations américaines vers la CEE (610/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: Growth of American exports to the EEC) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 615/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Détachement de personnel de stations de télévision à la direction générale de la presse et de l'information de la Commission (615/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Seconding of television station staff to the Directorate General of Press and Information of the Commission) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 617/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Harmonisation de la définition légale de l'entreprise artisanale (617/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: Standardizing the legal definition of the craft company) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 618/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Situation comparative des ventes de produits français, allemands, italiens, américains et canadiens à la Turquie (618/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: Comparison between sales of French, German, Italian, American and Canadian products to Turkey) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 619/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Projet du FED concernant l'animation féminine au Niger (619/71 by Mr Dewulf to Commission: EDF project for women's activities in Nigeria) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 623/71 de M. Rossi à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Montants destinés à compenser les fluctuations des cours de change dans le commerce des céréales (623/71 by Mr Rossi to Commission: Compensatory amounts against fluctuations in the exchange rates in cereal trading) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 625/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Ventes d'urates à des prix de dumping (625/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Sales of urates at dumping prices) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 630/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Création d'un groupement d'intérêt économique en Europe (630/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: Creation of a group by economic interest in Europe) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 631/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Abolition de l'« American Selling Price » (631/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: Abolition of "American Selling Price") . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972

- Question écrite 634/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Diminution des prix des voitures automobiles importées du Japon (634/71 by Mr Oele to Commission: Drop in prices of motor cars imported from Japan) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Question écrite 224/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Industrie de l'optique et de la mécanique de précision de la Communauté (réponse complémentaire) [224/71 by Mr Cousté to Commission: The optics and precision mechanics industry in the Community (additional answer)] . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 409/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique néerlandaise d'exportation de gaz naturel (409/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Dutch export policy on natural gas exports) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 546/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures spéciales en faveur des paysans de la montagne, en France (546/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Special measures in favour of hill farming workers in France) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 592/71 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportations de beurre communautaire vers la France (592/71 by Mr Dulin to Commission: Exports of Community butter to France) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 599/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation de la politique industrielle avec la politique de coopération au développement (599/71 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Harmonization of industrial policy with development cooperation policy) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 621/71 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tarif des transports routiers de marchandises (621/71 by Mr Seefeld to Commission: Tariffs for road freight haulage) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 624/71 de M. Glesener à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des législations nationales sur la protection des animaux (624/71 by Mr Glesener to Commission: Harmonization of national laws on animal protection) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 1/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Négociations entre le Japon et la CEE (1/72 by Mr Cousté to Commission: EEC-Japan negotiations) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 13/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Monopole français de la potasse (13/72 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: France's monopoly in potash) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Question écrite 24/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droits des travailleurs migrants originaires de la Communauté et se trouvant en Suisse (24/72 by Mr Vredeling to Commission: Rights of Community migrant workers in Switzerland) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972

### Preliminary Acts

- Renvoi aux avis émis, par le Parlement européen, durant ses séances de mars et avril 1972 (Reference to Opinions issued by European Parliament during sessions, March and April 1972) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

## Regulations

- Règlement (CEE) 908/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 908/72 of 2 May 1972 fixing levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 104, 3.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 909/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 909/72 of 2 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 104, 3.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 910/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 910/72 of 2 May 1972 amending the corrective factor applied to refunds on cereals) . . . . . L 104, 3.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 911/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 911/72 of 2 May 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 104, 3.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 912/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 912/72 of 2 May 1972 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . . L 104, 3.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 913/72 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 913/72 of 3 May 1972 fixing levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 914/72 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 914/72 of 3 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 915/72 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 915/72 of 3 May 1972 amending the corrective factor applied to refunds on cereals) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 916/72 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 916/72 of 3 May 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 917/72 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 917/72 of 3 May 1972 fixing the import levy on molasses) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 918/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 918/72 of 2 May 1972 fixing the average standard values for evaluation of imported citrus fruits) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 919/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 431/72, en ce qui concerne la destination de la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 919/72 of 2 May 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 431/72 concerning destination of skim milk powder supplies as Community aid in the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 920/72 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 920/72 of 2 May 1972 on the supply of skim milk powder for certain third countries as Community aid in the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 921/72 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2196/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, portant dérogation au règlement (CEE) 2637/70, en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'importation pour le riz originaire et en provenance de certains pays éloignés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 921/72 of 3 May 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 2196/71 of the Commission of 13 October 1972, derogating Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 on the time of validity of import certificates for rice originating and coming from distant countries) . . . . . L 105, 4.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 922/72 du Conseil, du 2 mai 1972, fixant, pour la campagne d'élevage 1972/1973, les règles d'octroi de l'aide pour les vers à soie (Council Regulation (EEC) 922/72 of 2 May 1972 fixing for the breeding season 1972/1973 the general rules on granting aid for silkworms) . . . . . L 106, 5.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 923/72 du Conseil, du 2 mai 1972, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat des choux-fleurs (Council Regulation (EEC) 923/72 of 2 May 1972 fixing basic and purchase prices of cauliflowers) . . . . . L 106, 5.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 924/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 924/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 106, 5.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 925/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 925/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereals and malt) . . . . . L 106, 5.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 926/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 926/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing the corrective factor applied to refunds on cereals) . . . . . L 106, 5.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 927/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 927/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing refunds applied to cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 106, 5.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 928/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 928/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing levies applied to rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 106, 5.5.1972

Règlement (CEE) 929/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 929/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice) . . . . .	L 106, 5.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 930/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 930/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) . . . . .	L 106, 5.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 931/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 931/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing the corrective factor applied to refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . .	L 106, 5.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 932/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 932/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . .	L 106, 5.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 933/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 933/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing import levies for veal, mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen meats) . . . . .	L 106, 5.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 934/72 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 934/72 of 4 May 1972 fixing the base amount of import levies for syrups and other sugar sector products) . . . . .	L 106, 5.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 935/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 935/72 of 5 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . .	L 107, 6.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 936/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 936/72 of 5 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . .	L 107, 6.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 937/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 937/72 of 5 May 1972 amending the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . .	L 107, 6.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 938/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 938/72 of 5 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . .	L 107, 6.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 939/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 939/72 of 5 May 1972 fixing levies in the olive oil sector)	L 107, 6.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 940/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 940/72 of 5 May 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oil-seed sector) . . . . .	L 107, 6.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 941/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, portant nouvelle délimitation des zones de destination pour les restitutions à l'exportation dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 941/72 of 5 May 1972 on new destination zone boundaries for export refunds in the cereals and rice sectors) . . . . . L 107, 6.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 942/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, portant application des catégories de qualité supplémentaires à certains fruits de la campagne 1972/1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 942/72 of 5 May 1972 on application of additional quality grades to certain fruit for the 1972/1973 crop year) . . . . . L 107, 6.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 943/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les choux-fleurs par le règlement (CEE) 923/72 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 943/72 of 5 May 1972 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price of cauliflowers scheduled in Council Regulation (EEC) 923/72) . . . . . L 107, 6.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 944/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 944/72 of 5 May 1972 on the supply of skim milk powder for some third countries as Community aid in the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 107, 6.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 945/72 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation de produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 945/72 of 5 May 1972 amending import levies for processed cereal and rice products) . . . . . L 107, 6.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 946/72 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 946/72 of 8 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 109, 9.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 947/72 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 947/72 of 8 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 109, 9.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 948/72 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 948/72 of 8 May 1972 amending the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 109, 9.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 949/72 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 949/72 of 8 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 109, 9.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 950/72 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 950/72 of 8 May 1972 adjusting export refunds in the pigmeat sector) . . . . . L 109, 9.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 951/72 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation de produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 951/72 of 8 May 1972 adjusting import levies on products processed from cereals and rice) . . . . . L 109, 9.5.1972



Règlement (CEE) 952/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 952/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing the levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 953/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 953/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 954/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 954/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 955/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 955/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing refunds for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 956/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 956/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing levies for rice and broken rice) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 957/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 957/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for rice and broken rice) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 958/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 958/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for rice and broken rice) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 959/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 959/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing the corrective factor to be applied to refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 960/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucré brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 960/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 961/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 961/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing import levies for veal, mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen meats) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 962/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 962/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972
Règlement (CEE) 963/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, portant fixation des ajustements à apporter à certaines restitutions fixées à l'avance dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 963/72 of 10 May 1972 on fixing adjustments to be made to certain refunds fixed in advance in the milk and dairy produce sector) . . . . .	L 110, 11.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 964/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 964/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 110, 11.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 965/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 965/72 of 10 May 1972 fixing the import levy on molasses) L 110, 11.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 966/72 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 966/72 of 10 May 1972 adjusting import levies on products processed from cereals and rice) . . . . . L 110, 11.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 967/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 967/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 968/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 968/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 969/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 969/72 of 12 May 1972 amending the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 970/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 970/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 971/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 971/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 972/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 972/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oil-seed sector) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 973/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, relatif à la suspension de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 973/72 of 12 May 1972 on waiving the standing tender for sugar exports under Regulation (EEC) 685/72) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 974/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, portant deuxième complément à l'adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français visée au règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 974/72 of 12 May 1972 covering a second addition to the standing tender for white sugar for export and held by the French intervention agency as under Regulation (EEC) 279/72) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 975/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, modifiant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 975/72 of 12 May 1972 adjusting import levies for frozen beef and veal) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 976/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 976/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing the basic amount of import levy for syrups and other sugar sector products) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 977/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 977/72 of 12 May 1972 adjusting export refunds for oil-seeds) . . . . . L 111, 13.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 978/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, portant quatrième modification du règlement (CEE) 1013/71 portant modalités d'application du règlement (CEE) 974/71 relatif à certaines mesures de politique de conjoncture à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 978/72 of 12 May 1972 on the fourth adjustment to Regulation (EEC) 1013/71 carrying application terms of Regulation (EEC) 974/71 on certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken following temporary expansion of the fluctuating margins in the currencies of some Member States) . . . . . L 113, 15.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 979/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant les montants compensatoires prévus par le règlement (CEE) 974/71 relatif à certaines mesures de politique de conjoncture à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 979/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing compensatory amounts as under Regulation (EEC) 974/71 on certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following temporary expansion of the fluctuation margins in the currencies of some Member States) . . . . . L 113, 15.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 980/72 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1972, fixant, dans les secteurs du vin, de la viande bovine, des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, ainsi que des produits de la pêche, la date de la prise d'effet des montants compensatoires fixés par le règlement (CEE) 979/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 980/72 of 12 May 1972 fixing the application date of compensatory amounts fixed by Regulation (EEC) 979/72 for the wine, beef and veal, fishery product and fruit and vegetable product sectors) . . . . . L 113, 15.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 981/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 981/72 of 15 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 982/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 982/72 of 15 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 983/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 983/72 of 15 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 984/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 984/72 of 15 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 985/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 985/72 of 15 May 1972 fixing import levies in the milk and dairy produce sectors) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 986/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 986/72 of 15 May 1972 fixing refunds in the milk and dairy produce sectors for products exported in the natural state) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 987/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 987/72 of 15 May 1972 adjusting refunds for exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and other sugar sector products) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 988/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 988/72 of 15 May 1972 adjusting export refunds for white and raw sugar in the natural state) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 989/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, corrigeant les montants compensatoires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 989/72 of 15 May 1972 correcting the compensatory amounts in the milk and dairy product sectors) . . . . . L 114, 16.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 990/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, relatif aux modalités d'octroi des aides au lait écrémé transformé en aliments composés et au lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 990/72 of 15 May 1972 in terms for granting aid to skimmed milk processed into compound foodstuffs and to skim milk powder for animal feeds) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 991/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, relatif à certaines modalités d'application des prélèvements à l'exportation d'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 991/72 of 15 May 1972 on certain application terms for export levies on olive oil) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 992/72 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement 172/66/CEE portant fixation des coefficients d'équivalence pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 992/72 of 15 May 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 172/66 on fixing coefficients of equivalence for olive oil) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 993/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 993/72 of 16 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 994/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 994/72 of 16 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 995/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 995/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 996/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 996/72 of 16 May 1972 fixing the import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 997/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 995/72 of 16 May 1972 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 998/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, fixant dans les secteurs de la viande de porc, des œufs et volailles, du lait et des produits laitiers, la date de la prise d'effet des montants compensatoires fixés par le règlement (CEE) 979/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 998/72 of 16 May 1972 fixing the application date for compensatory amounts as under Regulation (EEC) 979/72 for the pigmeat, eggs and poultry, milk and dairy produce sectors) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 999/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 999/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting sluice gate prices and levies in the pigmeat sector) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1000/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1000/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting refunds for exports in the pigmeat sector) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1001/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1001/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting sluice gate prices in the poultry meat sector) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1002/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 17 mai 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1002/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting export refunds in the poultry meat sector for period beginning 17 May 1972) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1003/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1003/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting sluice gate prices and levies in the egg sector) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1004/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 17 mai 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1004/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting export refunds in the egg sector for period beginning 17 May 1972) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1005/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1005/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting sluice gate prices on imports of ovoalbumin and lactoalbumin) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1006/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, fixant les prix de référence pour les cerises (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1006/72 of 16 May 1972 fixing reference prices for cherries) . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1007/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux nitrates de cellulose, de la sous-position tarifaire 39.03 B II, originaires de Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1007/72 of 16 May 1972 re-establishing collection of common customs tariff charges applicable to cellulose nitrates, under tariff sub-section 39.03 B II, originating from Yugoslavia and benefiting from tariff preferences as under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1008/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation fixées à l'avance et concernant la date d'application des montants compensatoires prévus par le règlement (CEE) 979/72 dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1008/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting export refunds fixed in advance and concerning the application date of compensatory amounts as under Regulation (EEC) 979/72 in the sugar sector) . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1009/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1009/72 of 16 May 1972 adjusting export refunds in the beef and veal sector) . . . . . L 115, 17.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1010/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gâteaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1010/72 of 17 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1011/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1011/72 of 17 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1012/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1012/72 of 17 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied for cereal refunds) . . . . . L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1013/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1013/72 of 17 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1014/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1014/72 of 17 May 1972 fixing the import levy for molasses) . . . . . L 116, 18.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1015/72 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1972, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1015/72 of 16 May 1972 fixing the average standard values for evaluation of imported citrus fruits) L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1016/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, corrigeant certains montants compensatoires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers ainsi que des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1016/72 of 17 May 1972 correcting certain compensatory amounts in the milk and dairy produce sector plus goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1017/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1017/72 of 17 May 1972 adjusting export refunds in the milk and dairy produce sector) L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1018/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1018/72 of 17 May 1972 adjusting refund rates on eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1019/72 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1972, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1019/72 of 17 May 1972 adjusting refund rates on sugar and beet or cane syrups exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) L 116, 18.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1020/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, fixant une indemnité compensatrice pour le froment tendre, le seigle de qualité panifiable et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1971/1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1020/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing a compensatory allowance for soft wheat, bread quality rye, and maize in storage at the end of the crop year 1971/1972) L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1021/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1021/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing the levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1022/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1022/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1023/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1023/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing the corrective applicable to refunds for cereals) L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1024/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1024/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing refunds for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) L 117, 19.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1025/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1025/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing levies for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1026/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1026/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1027/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1027/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing export refunds on rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1028/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1028/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing the corrective applied to refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1029/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1029/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1030/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1030/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing import levies on veal, mature cattle, beef and veal other than frozen meats) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1031/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1031/72 of 18 May 1972 adjusting import levies for products processed from cereals and rice) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1032/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 673/72 relatif à la perception d'une taxe à l'exportation destinée à limiter l'exportation de lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1032/72 of 18 May 1972 adjusting Regulation (EEC) 673/72 on collection of an export tax aimed at limiting exports of skim milk powder) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1033/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1195/71 relatif aux modalités concernant l'aide pour le lin et le chanvre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1033/72 of 18 May 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1195/71 on the aid terms for flax and hemp) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1034/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicable aux vêtements de dessus, accessoires du vêtement et autres articles de bonneterie non élastique ni caoutchoutée des sous-positions tarifaires 60.05 A ex II et ex B, originaires des pays en voie de développement bénéficiaires des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2797/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1034/72 of 18 May 1972 on re-establishing collection of common customs charges on outer clothing, clothing accessories and other non-elasticized and non-rubberized hosiery articles under tariff sub-section 60.05 A ex II and ex B, originating from developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences as under Council Regulation 2797/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . L 117, 19.5.1972



- Règlement (CEE) 1035/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the joint organization of markets in the fruit and vegetables sector) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1036/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, modifiant, en matière de nomenclature tarifaire, les règlements (CEE) 522/70 et 653/71 relatifs aux régimes applicables aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer et originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 1036/72 of 18 May 1972 adjusting the customs nomenclature under Regulations (EEC) 522/70 and 653/71 on systems applicable to products processed from cereals and rice originating from AASM, OCT, Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1037/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, fixant les règles générales relatives à l'octroi et au financement de l'aide aux producteurs de houblon (Council Regulation (EEC) 1037/72 of 18 May 1972 fixing general rules for granting and financing aid to hop growers) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1038/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 986/68 établissant les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des aides pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre destinés à l'alimentation des animaux (Council Regulation (EEC) 1038/72 of 18 May 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 986/68 fixing the general rules on granting aid for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feeds) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1039/72 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1039/72 of 19 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1040/72 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1040/72 of 19 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1041/72 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1041/72 of 19 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1042/72 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1042/72 of 19 May 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1043/72 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1043/72 of 19 May 1972 fixing levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1044/72 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1044/72 of 19 May 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oil-seed sector) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1045/72 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1972, relatif aux modalités concernant l'aide pour les vers à soie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1045/72 of 18 May 1972 on aid terms for silkworms) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1046/72 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1046/72 of 19 May 1972 on the supply of skim milk powder to some third countries as Community aid in the World Food Programme) . . . . . L 118, 20.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1047/72 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1047/72 of 23 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 119, 24.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1048/72 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1048/72 of 23 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 119, 24.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1049/72 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1049/72 of 23 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 119, 24.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1050/72 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1050/72 of 23 May 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 119, 24.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1051/72 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1051/72 of 23 May 1972 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . . L 119, 24.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1052/72 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1972, relatif aux conditions d'octroi des indemnités compensatoires pour le froment tendre, le seigle de qualité panifiable et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1052/72 of 23 May 1972 on conditions for granting compensatory allowances for soft wheat, break quality rye, and maize in storage at the end of the crop year 1971/1972) . . . . . L 119, 24.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1053/72 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1053/72 of 23 May 1972 fixing the base amount of the import levy for syrups and other sugar sector products) . . . . . L 119, 24.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1054/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur du lin et du chanvre (Council Regulation (EEC) 1054/72 of 18 May 1972 defining the application terms for protection measures in the flax and hemp sector) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1055/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, concernant la communication à la Commission des importations d'hydrocarbures (Council Regulation (EEC) 1055/72 of 18 May 1972 on notifying the Commission of hydrocarbon imports) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1056/72 du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, concernant la communication à la Commission des projets d'investissement d'intérêt communautaire dans les secteurs du pétrole, du gaz naturel et de l'électricité (Council Regulation (EEC) 1056/72 of 18 May 1972 on notifying the Commission of investment projects of Community interest in the crude oil, natural gas and electricity sectors) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1057/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1057/72 of 24 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1058/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1058/72 of 24 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1059/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1059/72 of 24 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor on refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1060/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1060/72 of 24 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1061/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1061/72 of 24 May 1972 fixing the import levy for molasses) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1062/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1062/72 of 24 May 1972 fixing export refunds for white and raw sugar in the natural state) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1063/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1063/72 of 24 May 1972 fixing the import levies for frozen beef and veal) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1064/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation et des prélèvements à l'importation fixés à l'avance dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1064/72 of 24 May 1972 adjusting export refunds and import levies fixed in advance in the cereal sector) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1065/72 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1065/72 of 24 May 1972 fixing the base amount of the import levy for syrups and other sugar sector products) . . . . . L 120, 25.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1066/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1066/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1067/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1067/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1068/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1068/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing the corrective applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1069/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1069/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing refunds for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1070/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1070/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing levies for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1071/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1071/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1072/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1072/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing export refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1073/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1073/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing the corrective factor applied to refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1074/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1074/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing the import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1075/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1075/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing import levies for veal, mature cattle, beef and veal other than frozen meats) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1076/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, établissant des modalités d'application concernant les prélèvements à l'exportation dans le secteur du sucre et modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1076/72 of 25 May 1972 establishing the application terms on export levies in the sugar sector and amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1077/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1077/72 of 25 May 1972 adjusting refund rates for some dairy produce exported in the form of goods not covered in Appendix II of the Treaty) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1078/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant dans le secteur des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 la date de la prise d'effet des montants compensatoires fixés par le règlement (CEE) 979/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1078/72 of 25 May 1972 fixing the application date of compensatory amounts fixed by Regulation (EEC) 979/72 for goods under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1079/72 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1079/72 of 25 May 1972, fixing export refunds in the beef and veal sector for period beginning 1 June 1972) . . . . . L 121, 26.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1080/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1080/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1081/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1081/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1082/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1082/72 of 26 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1083/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1083/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1084/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1084/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing levies in the olive oil sector) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1085/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1085/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oil-seed sector) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1086/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1086/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing refunds in the milk and dairy produce sector exported in the natural state) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1087/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables au verre étiré ou soufflé, de la position tarifaire 70.05, originaire de Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1087/72 of 26 May 1972 on re-establishing collection of common customs charges applicable to blown or drawn glass under sub-section 70.05, originating from Yugoslavia, benefitting from customs preferences as under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1088/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, relatif à la communication entre les États membres et la Commission des données quantitatives à l'importation et à l'exportation d'orge, de malt, de maïs et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1088/72 of 26 May 1972 on Member States notifying each other and the Commission of quantitative data on imports and exports of barley, malt, maize and rice) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1089/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, modifiant le taux des restitutions applicables à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1089/72 of 26 May 1972 adjusting the rate for refunds applied to some products in the cereal and rice sector, exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) . . . . . L 122, 27.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1090/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1090/72 of 29 May 1972 fixing the levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1091/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1091/72 of 29 May 1972 fixing premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1092/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1092/72 of 29 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1093/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1093/72 of 29 May 1972 fixing the import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1094/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1972, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1094/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing the refund rates from 1 June 1972 for sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1095/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1972, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1095/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing the refund rates as from 1 June 1972 for certain cereal and rice sector products exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1096/72 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1972, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1096/72 of 26 May 1972 fixing the refund rates as from 1 June 1972 for certain dairy produce exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 1097/72 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1097/72 of 29 May 1972, adjusting import levies for products processed from cereals and rice) . . . . . L 124, 30.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1098/72 du Conseil, du 30 mai 1972, prorogeant jusqu'au 31 juillet 1972 le délai pour les opérations de distillation des vins de table (Council Regulation (EEC) 1098/72 of 30 May 1972 postponing until 31 July 1972 the time limit for distilling operations in table wines) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1099/72 du Conseil, du 30 mai 1972, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat des pommes pour le mois de juin 1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1099/72 of 30 May 1972 fixing the base and purchase price of apples for June 1972) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1100/72 du Conseil, du 30 mai 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide pour les vers à soie pour la campagne d'élevage 1972/1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1100/72 of 30 May 1972 fixing amounts of aid for silkworms for the breeding year 1972/1973) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1101/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1101/72 of 30 May 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1102/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1102/72 of 30 May 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1103/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1103/72 of 30 May 1972 adjusting the corrective factor applied to refunds for cereals) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1104/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1104/72 of 30 May 1972 fixing the import levies for white and raw sugar) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1105/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1105/72 of 30 May 1972 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1106/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1106/72 of 30 May 1972 fixing import levies in the milk and dairy produce sector) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 1107/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 771/72 en ce qui concerne l'information des États membres et de la Commission sur le déroulement des opérations de distillation des vins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1107/72 of 30 May 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 771/72 on notifying Member States and the Commission of wine distilling operations for table wines) . . . . . L 125, 31.5.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1108/72 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 625/72 en ce qui concerne la prorogation de la durée de validité de certains certificats d'importation dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1108/72 of 30 May 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 625/72 on extension of time validity of certain import certificates in the beef and veal sector)

L 125, 31.5.1972

COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

72/166/CEE :

Directive du Conseil du 24 avril 1972 concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'assurance de la responsabilité civile résultant de la circulation de véhicules automoteurs, et au contrôle de l'obligation d'assurer cette responsabilité (Council Directive of 24 April 1972 concerning alignment of Member States' Governments on insurance of civil responsibility deriving from driving an automotive vehicle, and surveillance of the obligation to insure this responsibility)

L 103, 2.5.1972

72/178/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 22 mars 1972, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume d'Afghanistan relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 22 March 1972 for concluding an Agreement between the EEC and Afghanistan to supply soft wheat as food aid)

L 108, 8.5.1972

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume d'Afghanistan (Information on signature of the Agreement to supply food aid between the EEC and Afghanistan)

72/181/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 avril 1972, arrêtant un programme de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1972, composé d'un programme commun et de programmes complémentaires (Council Decision of 25 April 1972 laying down an EAEC research and education programme for the financial year 1972, consisting of a joint programme and additional ones)

L 112, 14.5.1972

72/182/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 avril 1972, arrêtant un programme quinquennal de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique dans le domaine de l'informatique (Council Decision of 25 April 1972 laying down a five-year programme for the EAEC in the field of data processing)

L 112, 14.5.1972



72/183/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 avril 1972, autorisant la tacite reconduction de certains accords commerciaux conclus par les États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 25 April 1972 authorizing tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded by Member States with non-Members)

L 112, 14.5.1972

72/194/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 18 mai 1972, étendant aux travailleurs qui exercent le droit de demeurer sur le territoire d'un État membre après y avoir occupé un emploi, le champ d'application de la directive du 25 février 1964 pour la coordination des mesures spéciales aux étrangers en matière de déplacement et de séjour justifiées par des raisons d'ordre public, de sécurité publique et de santé publique (Council Directive of 18 May 1972 which extends to workers claiming the right to stay in a Member State's territory after working there, the field of application of the Directive of 25 February 1964 coordinating special measures on the movement and residence of foreigners justified by law and order, public safety and health)

L 121, 26.5.1972

Resolutions

Résolution, du 25 avril 1972, des représentants des États membres des Communautés européennes, réunis au sein du Conseil, relative à l'exécution d'actions non nucléaires en 1972 (Resolution of 25 April 1972 by the Member States' Representatives meeting within the Council on carrying out non-nuclear activity in 1972)

C 44, 4.5.1972

Preliminary Acts

Avis conformes 3/72, 4/72 et 5/72 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 194<sup>e</sup> session tenue le 25 avril 1972 (Confirmatory Opinions 3/72, 4/72 and 5/72 given by the Council during its 194th session on 25 April 1972)

C 44, 4.5.1972

Consultation and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant certaines modalités administratives et financières de fonctionnement du Fonds social européen (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a Council (EEC) regulation proposal concerning certain administrative and financial terms for running the European Social Fund)

C 50, 19.5.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification de l'article 52 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a Council (EEC) regulation proposal to amend Article 52 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit)

C 50, 19.5.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee)

## Communications

- Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social  
(Replacement of one Member of the Economic and Social Committee) C 55, 31.5.1972
- Remplacement d'un membre du Comité scientifique et technique  
(Replacement of one Member of the Scientific and Technical Committee) . . . . . C 55, 31.5.1972

## Information

- Prorogation de la validité de la liste d'aptitude établie à l'issue du  
concours général 49/Conseil (Extension in time of validity of the  
proficiency list compiled after open competition 49/Council) . . . C 54, 29.5.1972

## COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

#### 72/167/CEE :

- Décision de la Commission du 12 avril 1972 fixant le montant  
maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de  
sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Com-  
mission Decision of 12 April 1972 fixing the maximum amount of  
refund for the first partial award of tender for sugar made under  
Regulation (EEC) 685/72) . . . . . L 103, 2.5.1972

#### 72/168/CEE :

- Directive de la Commission du 14 avril 1972 concernant la fixation  
des caractères et des conditions minimales pour l'examen des variétés  
des espèces de légumes (Commission Directive of 14 April 1972  
fixing minimum characteristics and conditions for examining the  
varieties of species of vegetables) . . . . . L 103, 2.5.1972

#### 72/169/CEE :

- Directive de la Commission du 14 avril 1972 concernant la fixation  
des caractères et des conditions minimales pour l'examen des variétés  
de vigne (Commission Directive of 14 April 1972 fixing minimum  
characteristics and conditions for examining the varieties of vines) L 103, 2.5.1972

#### 72/170/CEE :

- Décision de la Commission du 14 avril 1972 constatant que les  
conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à  
une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission  
Decision of 14 April 1972 noting that conditions foreseen for mobi-  
lizing soft wheat for national food aid are fulfilled) . . . . . L 103, 2.5.1972

72/171/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 18 avril 1972 relative à la fixation des montants maximums pour la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'Inde et à la Colombie à titre d'aide au PAM dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée aux règlements (CEE) 626/72 et 627/72 (Commission Decision of 18 April 1972 on fixing maximum amounts for supply of skim milk powder to India and Colombia as aid in the WFP under the tendering procedure covered in Regulations (EEC) 626/72 and 627/72) . . . . .

L 103, 25.1972

72/172/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 avril 1972, relative à la création d'un comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans les chemins de fer (Commission Decision of 24 April 1972 on setting up a Joint Advisory Committee for railway social problems) . . . . .

L 104, 3.5.1972

72/173/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 avril 1972, concernant les aides accordées au titre de la loi belge du 30 décembre 1970 sur l'expansion économique (Commission Decision of 26 April 1972 on aid granted under the Belgian Law of 30 December 1970 on economic expansion)

L 105, 4.5.1972

72/174/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 mars 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire certains vêtements et accessoires du vêtement en tissus autres que le coton, des positions ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03 et ex 61.06 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de certains pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 22 March 1972 authorizing France to exempt from Community treatment certain clothing and accessories in cloth other than cotton under CCT headings 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03, ex 61.06, originating from some third countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 107, 6.5.1972

72/175/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 avril 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire certains vêtements et articles confectionnés en matières textiles autres que le coton, des positions ex 60.05, ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03 et ex 62.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Corée du sud et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 10 April 1972 authorizing France to exempt from Community treatment certain clothing and made-up textile articles other than cotton, under CCT headings 60.05, ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03 and ex 62.03, of South Korean origin and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 107, 6.5.1972

72/176/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 avril 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire certains couteaux, de la position ex 82.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 10 April 1972 authorizing France to exempt from Community treatment certain knives, under CCT heading ex 82.09, of Japanese origin and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 107, 6.5.1972

## 72/177/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 avril 1972, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les conserves de haricots verts, de la position 20.02 ex G du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 13 April 1972 authorizing Germany to exempt from Community treatment haricot bean preserves, under CCT heading 20.02 ex G, originating from the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . .

L 107, 6.5.1972

## 72/179/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les couteaux et les couverts en acier inoxydable, des positions ex 82.09 et 82.14 A du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 23 March 1972 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exempt from Community treatment rustless steel knives and cutlery under CCT headings ex 82.09 and 82.14 A, of Japanese origin, and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . .

L 108, 8.5.1972

## 72/180/CEE :

Directive de la Commission, du 14 avril 1972, concernant la fixation des caractères et des conditions minimales pour l'examen des variétés des espèces de plantes agricoles (Commission Directive of 14 April 1972 on fixing the minimum characteristics and conditions for examining varieties of species of agricultural plants) . . . . .

L 112, 14.5.1972

## 72/184/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils d'enregistrement et de reproduction du son, de la position 92.11 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 18 April 1972 authorizing France to exempt from Community treatment recording and sound reproducing equipment under CCT heading 92.11 A III, of Japanese origin and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 112, 14.5.1972

## 72/185/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1972, complétant la décision, du 14 janvier 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la République française et le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre à la commercialisation des matériels de reproduction de *Pinus nigra* Arn. var. *austriaca*, soumis à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 19 April 1972 completing the Decision of 14 January 1972 authorizing Belgium, Germany, France and the Netherlands to allow the marketing of reproductive material for *Pinus nigra* Arn. var. *austriaca*, now subject to reduced quality requirements) . . . . .

L 112, 14.5.1972

72/186/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, la République française et le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre à la commercialisation des matériels de reproduction de *Picea abies* Karst., soumis à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 19 April 1972 authorizing Belgium, France and the Netherlands to allow the marketing of reproductive material for *Picea abies* Karst., now subject to reduced quality requirements) . . .

L 112, 14.5.1972

72/187/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1972, modifiant la décision, du 5 juillet 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, la République française, la République italienne et le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre à la commercialisation des matériels forestiers de reproduction de *Larix leptolepis* (Sieb. et Zucc.), Gord., soumis à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 19 April 1972 amending the Decision of 5 July 1971 authorizing Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands to allow the marketing of forest reproductive material for *Larix leptolepis* (Sieb. and Zucc.), Gord., now subject to reduced quality requirements) . . .

L 112, 14.5.1972

72/188/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la République française et le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre à la commercialisation des matériels de reproduction de *Larix decidua* Mill, soumis à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 19 April 1972 authorizing Belgium, Germany, France and the Netherlands to allow the marketing of reproductive material for *Larix decidua* Mill, now subject to reduced quality requirements) . . .

L 112, 14.5.1972

72/189/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Decision of 19 April 1972 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the second partial award of tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 685/72) . . .

L 112, 14.5.1972

72/190/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les lampes, tubes et valves électroniques, de la position 85.21 A du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 19 April 1972 authorizing Italy to exempt from Community treatment electronic lamps, tubes and valves under CCT heading 85.21 A, of Japanese origin and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . .

L 112, 14.5.1972

## 72/191/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1972, relative au Comité consultatif des matières grasses (Commission Decision of 21 April 1972 on the Oils and Fats Advisory Committee) . . . L 112, 14.5.1972

## 72/192/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1972, relative à la prorogation de l'autorisation d'achat en commun de combustibles par les grossistes en charbon opérant en Allemagne du sud par l'intermédiaire de l'Oberrheinische Kohlenunion Bettag, Puton & Co., Mannheim (Commission Decision of 21 April 1972 on extension of joint purchasing authorization for fuel by the coal wholesalers operating in southern Germany through Oberrheinische Kohlenunion Bettag, Puton & Co., Mannheim) . . . L 112, 14.5.1972

## 72/193/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour les livraisons fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre des procédures d'adjudication visées aux règlements (CEE) 695/72, 696/72 et 697/72 (Commission Decision of 21 April 1972 on fixing the maximum amounts for FOB butteroil deliveries in the WFP under tendering procedures covered in Regulations (EEC) 695/72, 696/72 and 697/72) . . . L 112, 14.5.1972

## 72/195/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les jouets en bois et autres (à l'exception des moteurs et mécanismes d'animation pour les jouets et modèles réduits ainsi que leurs pièces détachées), de la position 97.03 A et ex B du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 21 April 1972 authorizing France to exempt from Community treatment wooden and other toys (except for motors and clockwork mechanisms for toys, scale models and their spares), under CCT heading 97.03 A and ex B, of Japanese origin and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . L 123, 29.5.1972

## 72/196/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les lampes électriques portatives destinées à fonctionner au moyen de leur propre source d'énergie (à piles, à accumulateurs, électromagnétiques, etc.), de la position 85.10 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hong Kong et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 21 April 1972 authorizing France to exempt from Community treatment portable electric lamps running on their own power (by battery, accumulator, electro-magnet, etc.) under CCT heading 85.10 B, of Hong-Kong origin and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . L 123, 29.5.1972

72/197/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 avril 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les propulseurs spéciaux du type hors-bord, de la position 84.06 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 24 April 1972 authorizing Italy to exempt from Community treatment outboard engines, under CCT heading 84.06 B, of Japanese origin and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . .

L 123, 29.5.1972

72/198/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 avril 1972, fixant le montant maximum pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Decision of 26 April 1972 fixing the maximum amount for the third partial award of tender for white sugar made under Regulation (EEC) 685/72)

L 123, 29.5.1972

72/199/CEE :

Troisième directive de la Commission, du 27 avril 1972, portant fixation de méthodes d'analyse communautaires pour le contrôle officiel des aliments des animaux (Third Commission Directive of 27 April 1972 fixing Community analysis methods for the official control of animal feeds) . . . . .

L 123, 29.5.1972

72/200/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 avril 1972, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 28 April 1972 noting that conditions laid down for mobilizing soft wheat for national food aid are fulfilled) . . . . .

L 123, 29.5.1972

72/201/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 avril 1972, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 28 April 1972 noting that conditions laid down for mobilizing soft wheat for national food aid are fulfilled) . . . . .

L 123, 29.5.1972

72/202/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, modifiant la décision, du 21 janvier 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 50 000 tonnes de froment tendre détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 2 May 1972 amending the Decision of 21 January 1972 on opening a tender for the export of 50 000 tons of soft wheat held by the German intervention agency) . . . . .

L 123, 29.5.1972

72/203/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, modifiant la décision, du 10 janvier 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 22 000 tonnes d'orge détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 2 May 1972 amending the Decision of 10 January 1972 on opening a tender for the export of 22 000 tons of barley held by the German intervention agency) . . . . .

L 123, 29.5.1972

## 72/204/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 mai 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les roulements de tous genres (à billes, à aiguilles, à galets ou à rouleaux de toute forme), de la position 84.62 du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays de l'Est et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 2 May 1972 authorizing Italy to exempt from Community treatment bearings of all kinds (ball, needle, roller of all shapes), under CCT heading 84.62 originating from the eastern countries and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . . .

L 123, 29.5.1972

## 72/205/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 février 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour les livraisons fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre des procédures d'adjudication visées aux règlements (CEE) 177/72 et 178/72 (Commission Decision of 21 February 1972 on fixing maximum amounts of FOB butteroil deliveries in the WFP under tendering procedures covered in Regulations (EEC) 177/72 and 178/72) . . . . .

L 124, 30.5.1972

## 72/206/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 mai 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée aux règlements (CEE) 788/72 et 789/72 (Commission Decision of 5 May 1972 on fixing maximum amounts for the supply of skim milk powder as aid for the WFP under the tendering procedure covered in Regulations (EEC) 788/72 and 789/72)

L 124, 30.5.1972

## 72/207/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 8 May 1972 noting that conditions foreseen for mobilizing soft wheat as a national food aid are fulfilled) . . . . .

L 124, 30.5.1972

## 72/208/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1972, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 8 May 1972 noting that conditions foreseen for mobilizing soft wheat as a national food aid are fulfilled) . . . . .

L 124, 30.5.1972

## 72/209/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, concernant la constatation de la nécessité du transport d'une certaine quantité de sucre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français, conformément au règlement (CEE) 2334/69 (Commission Decision of 10 May 1972 on the need to transport a certain quantity of sugar held by the French Intervention Agency in conformity with Regulation (EEC) 2334/69) . . . . .

L 124, 30.5.1972



72/210/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mai 1972, relative à la non-application de la taxe à l'exportation prévue par le règlement (CEE) 2227/71 à certaines livraisons de lait écrémé en poudre effectuées dans le cadre alimentaire (Commission Decision of 10 May 1972 on the non-application of export tax as under Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 on certain deliveries of skim milk powder made as food aid) . . .

L 124, 30.5.1972

## Commission Proposals to the Council

Proposition concernant une cinquième directive du Conseil en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires. Introduction de la taxe à leur valeur ajoutée en Italie (Proposal for a fifth Council directive to harmonize Member States' laws on turnover tax—Introduction of VAT in Italy) . . .

C 44, 4.5.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux dispositions concernant les conflits de loi en matière de relations de travail à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Proposal for Council Regulation (EEC) on provisions concerning conflicting laws on labour relations within the Community) . . . . .

C 49, 18.5.1972

Propositions de directive du Conseil (Council Directive Proposals)

I. concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au préconditionnement en volume de certains liquides en préemballages (I. On alignment of Member States' laws on the volume pre-conditioning of certain pre-packed liquids)

II. concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux bouteilles utilisées comme récipients-mesures (II. On alignment of Member States' laws on bottles used as measure-containers) . . . . .

C 50, 19.5.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au relevé des transports internationaux de voyageurs par route effectués par autobus et par autocars sous forme de services occasionnels (Council directive proposal on survey of international transport of travellers by road made by buses and coaches as occasional services) . . . . .

C 50, 19.5.1972

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 656/71 du Conseil du 30 mars 1971 relatif au régime applicable au maïs originaire de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation proposal (EEC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) 656/71 of 30 March 1971 on the system applicable to maize originating from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) . . . . .

C 50, 19.5.1972

Proposition de résolution du Conseil portant complément à la résolution du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, établissant un programme en vue de l'élimination des entraves techniques aux échanges de produits industriels, résultant de disparités entre les dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des États membres (Council resolution proposal to complete Council Resolution of 28 May 1969 setting up a programme for removing technical obstacles to trade in industrial products, stemming from disparities between the legal and administrative provisions of Member States) . . . . .

C 50, 19.5.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le montant de l'aide pour les vers à soie pour la campagne d'élevage 1972/1973 (Council regulation proposal (EEC) fixing the amount of aid for silk worms for the breeding year 1972/1973) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972

## The European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres 1015 de la république du Mali pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 1015 of the Mali Republic for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) . . . . . C 44, 4.5.1972

Résultat d'une présélection (appel à la concurrence 987) [Result of shortlisting (call for tender 987)] . . . . . C 44, 4.5.1972

Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (FED) (Information on exchange rates used for EDF operations) . . . . . C 44, 4.5.1972

Résultats d'appels d'offres (927, 947, 948, 955, 972, 974, 977 et 978) (Results of tenders 927, 947, 948, 955, 972, 974, 977 and 978) . . . . . C 44, 4.5.1972

Statistiques des marchés de travaux et de fournitures ainsi que des contrats d'assistance technique financés par le Fonds européen de développement (FED), couvrant les activités depuis le début en 1959 jusqu'au 31 décembre 1971 (Statistics on public works, public supply and technical assistance contracts financed by the EDF, covering activities from beginning 1959 to 31 December 1971) . . . . . C 45, 8.5.1972

Note de présentation (Preface)

Sommaire (Summary)

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 1016 de la république de Haute-Volta relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour l'aménagement et le bitumage de la route Koupéla-frontière du Togo (150 km) [Notice of call for tender 1016 by Upper Volta to shortlist companies allowed to compete in the limited tender eventually to be opened for developing and asphaltting the Koupela-Togo frontier road (150 km)] . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1017 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 1017 by the Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1018 de la république du Sénégal pour deux projets financés par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 1018 by Senegal for two projects financed by the EEC-EDF) . . . . . C 49, 18.5.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 1019 de la république du Mali pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 1019 of the Mali Republic for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 1006 (Correction to call for tender 1006) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972

Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by the EDF) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972

- Avis d'appel d'offres 1020 lancé par la république populaire du Congo, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 1020 by the People's Republic of the Congo for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources des deuxième et troisième FED (Approval of projects financed out of the resources of the 2nd and 3rd EDF) . . . . . C 55, 31.5.1972

**Communications**

- Modification de la liste des experts vétérinaires qui peuvent être chargés de l'élaboration des avis en matière d'échanges intercommunautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine et de viandes fraîches (Amendment to the list of veterinary experts who may be responsible for preparing opinions on inter-community trade in cattle, pigs and fresh meat) . . . . . C 44, 4.5.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council (EEC) Regulation 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . C 44, 4.5.1972
- Avis de la Commission suite à la déclaration de la nouvelle parité du dollar auprès du Fonds monétaire international (Commission Opinion after declaration of new dollar parity in the International Monetary Fund) . . . . . C 47, 12.5.1972
- Avis d'ouverture d'une procédure d'examen quant à l'existence de pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions concernant certains tubes d'acier d'Espagne (Notice for opening an examination procedure on dumping, premiums or subsidies concerning certain Spanish steel tubing) . . . . . C 48, 13.5.1972
- Communication de la Commission, au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication, under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . C 48, 13.5.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . C 51, 23.5.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2796/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2796/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . C 51, 23.5.1972
- Avis d'ouverture d'une procédure d'examen quant à l'existence de pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions, concernant des engrais ammoniac-nitriques de Roumanie (Notice for opening examination procedure on dumping, premiums or subsidies concerning Romanian nitro-ammoniac fertilizers) . . . . . C 51, 23.5.1972
- Avis d'ouverture d'une procédure d'examen quant à l'existence de pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions, concernant l'urée de Pologne (Notice for opening examination procedure on dumping, premiums or subsidies concerning Polish urea) . . . . . C 51, 23.5.1972

- Communication de la Commission au Conseil sur un programme des Communautés européennes en matière d'environnement (Commission Communication to the Council on a Community Environment Programme) . . . . . C 52, 26.5.1972
- Projet de résolution du Conseil concernant un programme de réduction des pollutions et de sauvegarde du milieu naturel (Draft Council Resolution on a Pollution Reduction and Environment Protection Programme) . . . . . C 52, 26.5.1972
- Projet d'accord des représentants des gouvernements des États membres, réunis au sein du Conseil, concernant l'information de la Commission en vue d'une harmonisation éventuelle à l'ensemble de la Communauté des mesures d'urgence en matière d'environnement (Draft agreement of the Member States' Government Representatives meeting within the Council, on notifying the Commission about potential harmonization throughout the Community of priority measures for the environment) . . . . . C 52, 26.5.1972
- Projet de recommandation du Conseil aux États membres signataires de la convention de Berne instituant la commission internationale pour la protection du Rhin contre la pollution (Draft Council Recommendation to Member States' signatories to the Bern Convention setting up an International Board for protecting the Rhine from pollution) . . . . . C 52, 26.5.1972
- Aides d'État (articles 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication, en vertu de l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité instituant la CEE, aux intéressés autres que les États membres, concernant l'article 34 de la loi française 65-566, du 12 juillet 1965, modifiant l'imposition des entreprises et des revenus de capitaux mobiliers, ainsi que la circulaire du 24 mars 1967 permettant aux entreprises françaises, moyennant un agrément délivré par le ministre de l'économie et des finances, de déduire, à titre définitif, de leurs bénéfices imposables en France des dépenses et charges afférentes à la création d'établissements à l'étranger, bien que ceux-ci ne soient pas imposables en France mais à l'étranger et que les dépenses puissent y être prises en considération du point de vue fiscal (State aid (Art. 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty)—Communication under Article 93(2), first sentence of the EEC Treaty, to those involved other than Member States, concerns Article 34 of French Law 65-566, of 12 July 1965 amending taxation on companies and floating capital. Also concerns Circular of 24 March 1967 allowing French companies, subject to approval issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, to deduct officially from their taxable profits in France the outlay and charges involved in setting up installations abroad, although the latter are not taxable in France but abroad, and although the expenditure may be allowed for from the fiscal standpoint) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . C 53, 27.5.1972
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2796/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2796/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971) . . . . .

C 55, 31.5.1972

## Information

Avis d'adjudication commun aux organismes compétents des États membres pour la fourniture de 4 635 tonnes de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Notice of joint tender to the relevant Member States' agencies for supplying 4 635 tons of skim milk powder to certain third countries as Community aid in the WFP) . . . . .

C 48, 13.5.1972

Avis d'adjudication commun aux organismes compétents des États membres pour la fourniture de 5 855 tonnes de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Notice of joint tender to the relevant Member States' agencies for the supplying of 5 855 tons of skim milk powder to certain third countries as Community aid in the WFP)

C 48, 13.5.1972

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (Amendment of notice of standing tender for exporting white sugar to third countries) . . . . .

C 48, 13.5.1972

Deuxième modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente (1/1972) du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et provenant de ses stocks (Second amendment to notice of standing tender (1/1972) of the Sugar Market Intervention and Regularization Fund (FIRS) for the sale of white sugar for export and supplied from stocks) . . . . .

C 48, 13.5.1972

Avis d'adjudication commun aux organismes compétents des États membres pour la fourniture de 5 614 tonnes de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Notice of joint tender to the relevant Member States' agencies for supplying 5 614 tons of skim milk powder to certain third countries as Community aid in the WFP)

C 54, 29.5.1972

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### New Cases

Affaire 11-72 : Recours de M. Luigi Giordano contre l'administration de la Commission des Communautés européennes, introduit le 22 mars 1972 (Case 11-72: Appeal by Mr Luigi Giordano v. the administration of the EEC Commission, lodged 22 March 1972)

C 44, 4.5.1972

Affaire 12-72 : Recours de l'entreprise «Zuccherificio del Molise S.p.A.» contre la Commission des Communautés européennes, introduit le 4 avril 1972 (Case 12-72: Appeal by "Zuccherificio del Molise S.p.A." v. the EEC Commission, lodged 4 April 1972) . . . . .

C 48, 13.5.1972

- Affaire 13-72 : Recours introduit le 19 avril 1972 par le royaume des Pays-Bas contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 13-72: Appeal by the Netherlands v. the EEC Commission, lodged 19 April 1972) . . . . . C 48, 13.5.1972
- Affaire 14-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du «Bundessozialgericht» du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1972, dans l'affaire Helmut Heinze contre «Landesversicherungsanstalt Rheinprovinz» (Case 14-72: Request for preliminary ruling by Ordinance of the "Bundessozialgericht" 1 March 1972 in the case of Helmut Heinze v. the "Landesversicherungsanstalt Rheinprovinz") . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Affaire 15-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du «Bundessozialgericht» du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1972, dans l'affaire «Land Niedersachsen», représenté par le «Landessozialamt» de Basse-Saxe contre «Landesversicherungsanstalt» de Hanovre (Case 15-72: Request for preliminary ruling by Ordinance of the "Bundessozialgericht" 1 March 1972 in the case of "Land Niedersachsen" represented by the "Landessozialamt" of Lower Saxony v. the "Landesversicherungsanstalt", Hanover) . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Affaire 16-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du «Bundessozialgericht» du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1972, dans l'affaire «Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse» de Hambourg contre «Landesversicherungsanstalt Schleswig-Holstein» (Case 16-72: Request for a preliminary ruling by Ordinance of the "Bundessozialgericht" 1 March 1972 in the case of "Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse" Hamburg, v. the "Landesversicherungsanstalt Schleswig-Holstein") . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972
- Affaire 17-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du «Finanzgericht» de Hesse du 9 mars 1972, dans l'affaire Firma «Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel» S.A. contre «Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel» (Case 17-72: Request for a preliminary ruling by Ordinance of the "Finanzgericht", Hesse, 9 March 1972, in the case of Firma "Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel" S.A. v. "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel") . . . . . C 54, 29.5.1972

### **III. COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS**

**For technical reasons this Chapter will appear in the next Bulletin**