

Bulletin
of the
EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES
Commission

No **5**
1973
6th year

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

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



BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

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

**no. 5
1973
Volume 6**

summary

1ST PART

DOCUMENTS, FACTS AND STUDIES

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. The Community Programme for the Industrial and Technological Policy | 7 |
| 2. Report on Regional Problems in the Enlarged Community | 9 |
| 3. Introduction to the Second Report on Competition Policy | 12 |
| 4. The Agreement with Norway | 14 |

2ND PART

COMMUNITY ACTIVITY IN MAY 1973

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Functioning of the Common Market | 18 |
| — Free Circulation of Goods | 18 |
| — Competition Policy | 19 |
| — Fiscal Policy | 20 |
| — Freedom of Establishment, Freedom to Supply Services, Company Law | 21 |
| — Alignment of Legislation and Creation by Convention of Community Law | 21 |
| 2. Economic and Monetary Union | 23 |
| — Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy | 23 |
| — Regional Policy | 26 |
| — Social Policy | 26 |
| — Agricultural Policy | 29 |
| — Industrial and Technological Policy | 35 |
| — Science, Research and Development, Education, Scientific and Technical Information | 36 |
| — Energy Policy | 41 |
| — Transport Policy | 45 |

3. External Relations	48
— The EFTA States	48
— Associated African States, Madagascar and Commonwealth Countries to which the Community has offered Association	50
— Developing Countries	52
— Other Non-Member Countries	54
— Commercial Policy	59
— Sectoral Problems	60
— International Organizations	60
— Diplomatic Relations of the Community	63
4. Institutions of the Community	63
— European Parliament	63
— Council	99
— Commission	102
— Court of Justice	103
— Economic and Social Committee	105
— ECSC Consultative Committee	108
— European Investment Bank	110
— Financing Community Activities	112

3RD PART **INFORMATION AND SOURCES**

1. From Day to Day	116
2. Published in the Official Journal	139
Recent Publications	165
VIII European Communities Prize	166

Supplements 1973

- 1/73 Renewal and enlargement of the association with the AASM and certain Commonwealth developing countries**
- 2/73 Development of an overall approach to trade in view of the coming multilateral negotiations in GATT**
- 3/73 Programme of environmental action of the European Communities**
- 4/73 Guidelines for a social action programme**
- 5/73 Attainment of the Economic and Monetary Union**
- 6/73 Guidelines and priority actions under the Community Energy Policy**
- 7/73 Towards the establishment of a European industrial base**
- 8/73 Report on the regional problems in the enlarged Community**
- 9/73 Strengthening of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament**
- 10/73 For a Community Policy on Education**
- 11/73 New proposal on the harmonization of VAT**
- 12/73 Monetary organization of the Community**



1ST PART

**DOCUMENTS, FACTS
AND STUDIES**

The work undertaken by the Commission to ensure the application of decisions taken by the October Summit Conference has emerged in a series of Proposals, Communications or Action Programmes, which have been adopted and then sent on to the Council in April and early May.

This implementation of the statement issued by the Conference of Heads of State and Government is all embracing and proposes overall action on many of the matters picked out by the Summit Conference, as the initial application of the Summit statement.

The scope of the material prepared by the Commission can be seen to represent the approach it has taken. Three basic features stand out. In the first place the Commission has closely adhered to the list of priorities embodied by the final Conference statement in approving during April and May material concerning: achievement of the Economic and Monetary Union, regional policy, social policy, industrial and technological policy, environment problems, energy policy, future relations with the

AASM and the developing Commonwealth countries and preparation for the multilateral GATT negotiations.

Secondly, the Commission Proposals, although fragmentary in themselves represent, if taken in groups, the basis of overall action schematized into a detailed work programme, priority action

and resources to be used to attain the objectives set. Lastly, emphasis has been laid on the Community aspect of the programmes put forward, following the line from the Summit, since policies to be developed must be the outcome of joint effort.

The political importance of action programmes, guidelines or priorities proposed by the Commission is the reason for publishing in Part 1 of EEC Bulletin No 4 an analysis of four of them, namely Economic and Monetary Union, the social action programme, the environment and preparation for the negotiations with the AASM and the 'Associables' (the Commonwealth countries covered by a special Protocol attached to the Acts of Accession). It was considered neither possible nor desirable to summarize the already highly condensed paperwork on the 'guidelines and priority action for the Community energy policy' and the 'working out of a global concept with regard to the forthcoming multilateral negotiations' under GATT (the 'Nixon round'). Their complete text as well as the texts of the other four dossiers will be published in separate Supplements.

The Report on the regional problems of the enlarged Community and the Communication on the industrial and technological policy programme, which are also to be issued as Supplements, are studied in the following pages, having been adopted in May.

1. The Community Programme for Industrial and Technological Policy

1101. On 7 May the Commission sent the Council a Communication concerning the 'industrial and technological policy programme' for the Community, of which the Council is shortly to debate the guidelines. In this programme the Commission followed up the pointers from the Paris Summit Conference of October 1972, which had recognized the need 'to try and provide a uniform basis for industry throughout the Community'.

Community action in the years ahead will give priority to the following:

Removal of Barriers to Trade

1102. All of the Directives prescribed by the overall programme for removing technical barriers should be adopted by the end of 1977. This includes both the Directives in the programme adopted by the Council in 1969 and those in the additional one sent to the Council in 1972. To do so, the Community procedures will have to be radically simplified and considerably speeded up. From 1974 the Commission will endeavour to double the number of proposed Directives sent each year to the Council, thus bringing the number up to about 25. The free movement of pharmaceutical products, still almost nonexistent, will also have to be ensured.

To get some flexibility in the application of the programme, the Commission intends to write into all its Proposals a swift and flexible procedure for 'adaptation to technical progress', which except in the case of noxious or dangerous products will allow adopted Directives to be amended alongside technical developments.

The progressive and effective opening-up of Public and Semi-public Contracts

1103. Purchases by the public and semi-public sectors from one Community country to another,

apart from very few exceptions, reach only a very low level (around 5%) whereas in the private sector inter-EEC trade is developing satisfactorily (15% to 35% of apparent consumption).

Accordingly the Commission is asking the Council to adopt before the year-end proposed Directive on coordinating procedures for awarding public supply contracts which it had sent in in March 1971. It also intends to extend liberalization to public undertakings and companies responsible for public services (the air transport, railway, telecommunications, electric and nuclear sectors).

The Commission will try to promote the formation of joint companies to coordinate research and development work and equipment purchasing policies in the public service sectors, where setting up a joint European network would be beneficial (railways and telecommunications for example).

Action taken by the Commission based on the Treaty rules must also be backed up by moves to eliminate certain psychological barriers and ensure complete transparency of the market. A key feature here is the informative and advisory activity which the Community can promote by organizing 'confrontations' over problems arising from the opening up of public contracts and by encouraging regular contact between the producers and the big public buyers so as to spur the quest for solutions to fit the European dimension.

The Commission also intends to regularly review the progress in liberalizing public and semi-public contracts, the results of which should be the subject of wide discussion in the Community.

¹ Supplement 7/73 - Bull. EC.

Promoting Inter-Company Competition at European Level

1104. Achieving a European industrial policy necessarily assumes that a valid competition policy is being followed. The two policies actually complement one another very closely and are aimed at boosting the efficiency of European industry by improving structures and keeping up competition.

With this in mind the Commission proposes to adopt a system of prior notification of major concentrations. It will ensure a more systematic control and will allow the Commission, if need be, to intervene before concentrations are completed. Concerning the harmonization of company law, the Commission, as a back-up to its earlier Proposals will submit a Directive in 1974 on grouped company law and another in 1975 on consolidated balance sheets. It will also start preparatory work on harmonizing legislation for limited responsibility companies, cooperatives and associations of persons.

In removing taxation obstacles the Commission is shortly to submit Proposals on the taxing of dividends and bond interest.

Concerning the creation of new judicial forms to allow closer regrouping of interests and under a single Community law, the Commission will soon be making the necessary amendments to its 1970 Proposal for setting up European companies. This is being done following Opinions expressed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. It is hoped that the Council will rule swiftly on this Proposal.

During 1973 the Commission will also propose to the Council that a Regulation be adopted on forming a 'European cooperation group' for promoting collaboration, under very flexible terms, between undertakings of all sizes whatever their judicial form.

Lastly, the Commission hopes that the Council will rule swiftly on the Proposal to extend the application scope of the 'joint company' to the non-nuclear field.

With particular regard to small and medium-sized undertakings, a decision must soon be taken on the Commission's Proposal covering the application of Community development contracts to encourage innovations engendered through transnational cooperation. Pending this, the Commission has set up a 'Company Alignment Office'.

The Commission will strive to promote the formation of a real European capital market. It will also try to foster collaboration between national financial institutions, which provide funds for industry (the FCI, IMI, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau etc.) and collaboration between national risk capital financing institutions in order to set up a joint financial mechanism to ease industrial cooperation across frontiers.

Sectors facing Special Problems: Advanced technological Industries and Industries facing Crisis Conditions

1105. Some industrial sectors deserve special attention either because they are under a crisis or because restructuration at European level is high priority for them.

The Commission has therefore submitted or will shortly submit to the Council, Proposals for the following sectors: aeronautics, data-processing, heavy mechanical and electrical plant, uranium enrichment, shipbuilding, textiles and paper.

In the heavy capital goods sector the Commission will endeavour to organize a more effective information flow working closely with industry and the trade unions and ensuring that competition and freedom of decision for the undertak-

2. Report on Regional Problems in the Enlarged Community

Industrial and Technological Programme

ings involved are respected. This action should allow information to become available a priori on investment, which should help to coordinate it at Community level and also make for a more rational use of public financial aid both by region and sector.

The Commission has recognized that mounting an industrial policy will naturally have to be carried out in line with the other priority targets set for the Community by the Paris Summit, especially in the social, regional and environmental and research development spheres for which the Commission has submitted¹ or is preparing specific action programmes.

The programme which the Commission has just presented is in the end a start towards an industrial policy for Europe and gives, without prejudicing later developments, some indications of the action to be desirably put in motion from 1973. Pending indications from the Council during its guidelines debate, the Commission is waiting to complete its Proposals and line them up with a detailed schedule.

1201. At the Paris Summit Conference the Heads of State and Government called for a vigorous Community regional policy. They asked the Commission to take stock of regional problems in the new Community and submit Proposals for setting up a Regional Development Fund. They also undertook to coordinate national regional policies. On 3 May 1973 the Commission adopted its Report¹ which it sent to the Council the next day. Official Proposals for installing the new Community regional policy instruments between now and 1 January 1974 are to follow in June. An Appendix attached to the Report contains a detailed analysis of regional trends and imbalances as well as the objectives and instruments of Member States' regional policies.

The Report itself covers seven main issues:

1. The present situation.
2. The psychological, ecological and economic motivation of Community regional policy.
3. Regional imbalance.
4. The guidelines of policy to be followed.
5. The running of the Regional Development Fund.
6. Coordination of national policies.
7. Conclusions.

The Present Situation

1202. The Treaty of Rome hoped for 'continuous and balanced expansion'; now although expansion has been continuous it has not been balanced. The Community of Six achieved a high growth rate (a volume average of 5.4% per year from 1960 to 1970). But this growth was neither uniform nor balanced geographically. The most affluent Community areas enjoy an income per head of population which is five times as great as that of the most impoverished

¹ Supplements 1/73 to 8/73 - Bull. EC.

¹ Supplement 8/73 - Bull. EC.

zones. Structural underemployment and high unemployment are the daily round of some regions. In many of them the only answer was to emigrate. The application of Community resources has had useful effects regionally, but the Community has never applied an overall regional policy anything like that desired by the Paris Summit.

Psychological, Ecological and Economic Motivation

1203. 'Reducing the gap between the regions and making up the leeway of the least favoured' is one of the Rome Treaty's basic objectives. A real Community cannot be recognized as such by its citizens while major disparities persist in their living standards. The inability to allocate economic resources for the human resources and to maintain the prosperity of regional communities has been a key factor in stifling enthusiasm over a united Europe.

'The steady improvement of living and working conditions' is another basic objective of the Treaty. Community regional policy serves not only the interests of people living in regions marked by relative poverty, unemployment and forced migration but also those of people living in the big overpopulated conurbations with an inadequate natural environment. Setting up the Regional Development Fund is not to be regarded by the rich as a widow's mite tossed to the less fortunate regions, but as a contribution to improving their own quality of life. Efforts to develop regions in difficulty must be accompanied by dampers on industrial expansion in areas already saturated.

The backward regions must be capable of raising their competitiveness. It is the only way to get a fuller use of production factors, human resources and social installations which would otherwise be useless. The Economic and Monetary Union, pre-requisite for the European Union

cannot be achieved without an adequate and effective regional policy propped by a Fund with substantial resources. No Member State can be required to observe the rules of the Economic and Monetary Union without the Community solidarity created by effective regional policy instruments. But the Member States must recognize that this solidarity hinges on the rules of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Regional Imbalance

1204. The main cause of regional disparities stems from the lack of a modern economic activity or the overheavy dependence of a region on an activity which is running down and which cannot ensure productivity and adequate employment or income levels for want of replacement industry.

The farming regions in trouble, which usually lie on the fringes of the Community have seen their labour figures drop. They have suffered serious structural underemployment coupled in some cases with heavy and prolonged unemployment. The relatively poor income level per head of population and the strong dependence on agricultural employment can be seen throughout all these regions.

Heavy dependence of the labour market with regard to ageing industries is to be found in zones undergoing industrial change accompanied by reduced growth rates and considerable unemployment.

Relatively low incomes per head and permanently high unemployment are also valid yardsticks of the problems facing these industrial regions. But in some cases they are inadequate, as when for example governments grant aid for production in declining sectors and thus show up structural underemployment.

Guidelines of Policy to be followed

1205. The Community regional policy is not to replace national policies but back them up. But to ensure that its policy is successful the Community must coordinate the various schemes and instruments at its disposal with the national regional policies. This job must be done in close collaboration with both sides of industry.

The *Fund* and the *Committee*, the two kingpins of regional policy, are to be the subject of Commission Proposals in June. They are the Regional Development Fund and the Regional Development Committee. The Fund will be the main tool for activating regionally targeted Community resources. Its work will focus entirely on the medium and long term development of backward or declining regions, with the aim of bringing them to an autonomous level of growth.

The Fund must be big enough to discharge the responsibility assigned to it at the Paris Summit. The Summit gave 'high priority' to structural and regional disparities which could vitiate the achievement of the Economic and Monetary Union. Fund resources are to be applied to the neediest regions regardless of 'equitable return'.

The Mechanics of the Fund

1206. Direct subsidies and interest rate allowances on loans are the two main forms of financial intervention. Financial participation in premiums for promoting the creation of new jobs is also contemplated. Financial aid would be granted in the main to industrial, service and infrastructure projects offering a particularly regional interest or directly aimed at boosting production.

The Commission will be assisted by an Administrative Committee in running the Fund. To be most effective, procedures must be flexible. Projects of small proportions, which would benefit from Community aid could be selected beforehand by the Member States under criteria set by the Community and monitored by it. Major projects are subject to prior approval by the Commission after consultation with the Administrative Committee. In both cases they should be tied to specific regional objectives or regional development programmes. Community resources could be progressively allotted not only to projects but to overall regional development programmes approved by the Community.

Coordination

1207. A Regional Development Committee would be formed. Its job would be to review and ease the coordination of national regional policies and programmes and to test their eligibility for interventions from the Regional Development Fund. The Committee would be largely responsible for:

- (i) analysing the regional problems and policies of Member States with the aim of coordinating objectives and action undertaken;
- (ii) reviewing the means at the Community's disposal for reinforcing the regional impact of its other financial moves, in the light of the overall objectives of the regional policy;
- (iii) vetting regional development programmes drawn up by Member States;
- (iv) comparing aid schemes;
- (v) ensuring better information and advice for public and private investors on regional development problems and policies;
- (vi) studying national 'decongestion' action, to allow a consistent Community policy to be worked out.

3. Introduction to the Second Report on Competition Policy*

Conclusion

1208. The ideas and proposals put forward in the Report do not claim to cover all the regional difficulties or provide a definite solution. They are simply the start of a long political process. But they are an immediate token of the Community's genuine resolve to attack regional disparities. The financial resources which the Community will have to pour into this objective must therefore be adequate for solving the problems involved.

1301. The Commission's competition policy took on a new dimension over 1972. Just when the Community is preparing to undertake the gradual alignment of Member States' economic policies, it is more imperative than ever for the Commission to see that the basic rules of the Treaty are observed and that effective competition between companies is maintained.

1302. As far as companies and undertakings are concerned, the Community competition policy, as a basis supported by effective national competition policies, can play a valuable role against the background of the short-term economic situation today. The banning of restrictive or abusive practices through the Commission's competition rules actually *helps to fight inflation*, insofar as it puts a stop to the unfair advantages which some undertakings can draw from partitioning of the markets. Having to focus its attention on anti-inflation measures, the Council of Ministers has realized the effect on prices of a strict competition policy even if its effect was to be felt only in the medium-term.

In its Resolution of 31 October 1972, the Council officially acknowledged 'the Commission's expressed resolve to take stronger action over restrictions on competition which might stem either from horizontal price agreements, concerted practices over prices and price discrimination applied by companies in dominant positions, or from market-sharing agreements and other restrictive practices by companies aimed at keeping the markets partitioned, or from self-limiting agreements, insofar as any of them run counter to the Community commercial policy.'

1303. From 1 January 1973 the competition rules of the Treaties as well as the measures

* Attached to the Sixth General Report on the Activity of the Communities.



specified by the Council and the Commission for operating them will apply, by virtue of the Accession, to *the whole of the enlarged Community*. Competition rules comparable to the EEC Treaty provisions have also been prescribed in the *Free Trade Agreements*. Even though the Community competition rules do not directly apply to trade under those Agreements, it still means that a huge economic zone has been formed subject to a joint discipline and as a token of the orderly and non-discriminatory development of trade.

1304. Implementation of competition rules for undertakings emerged in 1972 through various *Commission interventions*. Fourteen Decisions were taken under Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC-Treaty and fifteen under Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty. Several of them are of key importance in restoring conditions of competition on the Community markets and in maintaining the indispensable unity of the Common Market. Heavy fines have been imposed against serious infringements harming the consumer's interests. In line with applying the principle of banning restrictive agreements, the Commission, through individual Decisions or Regulations, has made the most of the scope offered by exemption clauses in the case of inter-company cooperation with the aim of strengthening their competitive position. Through type Decisions adopted in specific cases progress has been made in the field of agreements over patent licencing and the relay of 'know how', agreements essential to the movement of technical knowledge in the modern economy.

1305. Data available shows that the *general trend towards concentration* is spreading within the common market. International concentration operations which, from 1966 to 1970 increased quite sharply, developed even more strongly over 1971. Participation by third country undertakings in international transac-

tions, whilst still considerable, has shrunk compared with the concentration made by EEC undertakings. From 32 sector studies it can be seen that over the period 1962-1969 the number of undertakings has risen in only three cases. Everywhere else there has been a distinct drop in the number of undertakings. The degree of concentration has diminished in only four cases while the remainder show an accelerating increase over the period. The October Summit Conference dealt with the problem of concentration and the final Communiqué mentioned the 'preparation of provisions to ensure that concentrations involving undertakings established in the EEC are in line with the Community's economic and social objectives and that they uphold fair competition'. It also spoke of the broadest possible application of article 235 of the EEC Treaty, which allows the Council, by ruling unanimously on Commission Proposals after consulting Parliament, to determine the authority required but not prescribed to achieve, in the working of the Common Market, one of the Community objectives. This political stance has led the Commission to announce to the Council on 30 and 31 October 1972 its intention 'of submitting, separately from applications of Article 86 to specific cases, Proposals for setting up more systematic controls on major concentrations'.

*

1306. Concerning *aid* the Summit Conference, in emphasizing that the work of the future Regional Development Fund is to be coordinated with national aid, implicitly indicated how crucial it was that national aid for regions be itself coordinated. Such coordination is already largely ensured by the principles which the Commission in 1971 decided to apply and which have been applied over 1972.

On aid for sectors the Commission has followed up its efforts which, for some sectors where

4. The Agreement with Norway

Second Competition Report

Member States generally intervene in their favour, are aimed at setting up Community disciplines to govern these interventions. Following on textiles and shipbuilding the aero-construction industry will now come under these disciplines.

Lastly, the progress made in regional and sector aid has led the Commission to take a hard look at state interventions by other routes (general aid, temporary participation in the capital of companies).

*

1307. The moves for *consumer protection* which the Commission followed up in 1972 were given fresh impetus by the Summit Conference which, in the final Communiqué, asked the Institutions to 'strengthen and coordinate action for consumer protection'. The Commission has proposed to set up a programme.

1401. The EEC-Norway and ECSC-Norway Agreements were signed on Monday 14 May 1973 in Brussels.

Beginning in November 1972 after Norway's referendum on joining the EEC and following the political resolve by the Heads of State and Government at the October 1972 Summit to seek a swift solution to Norway's situation, the EEC-Norway negotiations to set up free-trade relations akin to those between the Community and the other EFTA countries were rounded off on 16 April 1973.

The EEC-Norway Agreement will take effect from 1 July 1973. The Agreement with the EEC will come into force after it has been ratified by the Parliaments of the Member States and Norway. But in line with the solution applied over Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, the tariff preferences prescribed in it will be applied autonomously on a reciprocal basis by all the contracting parties from the date when tariff cuts for EEC products take effect, i.e. 1 July 1973.

1402. These Agreements are to set up free-trade with some protection mechanisms between the EEC and Norway for industrial products.

They also provide for continuing the removal of customs duties already effected between Norway and the two former Members of EFTA, the United Kingdom and Denmark, who have joined the EEC. The Agreements further provide for extending this free-trade through a transition phase to relations between the original Six and Ireland and Norway.

The schedule for customs duty phase-out is that adopted in the Accession Treaty, meaning that a phase-out in five 20% stages is prescribed between 1 July 1973 and 1 July 1977. But a longer transition period has been adopted for some products.

1403. For the paper and cardboard sector the Community has set up a special scheme as is the case in the other Agreements made with the EFTA countries; namely, an extended phase-out until January 1984 backed by a global quantities scheme for imports from Norway. This is to prevent imports into the Community from upsetting the balance in this problem sector. The system will allow the EEC to reinstate the charge applicable to third countries under certain terms on all quantities exceeding the amounts set each year.

It is only in this area that the Agreements depart from the principle by which no new charges were to be brought in between the EFTA Members. Denmark and the United Kingdom will actually have to raise their duties vis-à-vis their former partner. But this measure is considerably softened by their option of opening yearly progressive duty-free tariff quotas for Norway.

For a number of other products the EEC has stretched the tariff phase-out period to seven years, with total elimination of charges by 1 January 1980. Products under this particular scheme are silicon carbide, most iron alloys, raw zinc, raw magnesium and staple fibre (fibranne). Until 31 December 1979 most of these products will fall under a global quantity scheme akin to that laid down for paper and board.

Two other items will be covered by a rather special system. They are raw aluminium and aluminium semi-products. Raw aluminium will follow a seven-year tariff phase-out scheme like most other sensitive products. But the global quantity scheme will apply for two further years following tariff exemption, that is to say, up to end 1981. Moreover, the phase-out will initially be a little slower than for other sensitive products.

For aluminium semi-products the global quantity scheme resembles that for other sensitive

products but as with raw aluminium the tariff phase-out will be slower in the early stages.

1404. Norway for her part has drawn up two lists of products under protracted tariff phase-out and which stretch respectively over seven and eleven years. For these products Norway has not initially set up a global quantity system but has reserved the right to use such a scheme if need be during application of the Agreement. These items include products from the textile and making-up sector, colour television, plastic products, footwear and electric appliances.

1405. As with all the other EEC-EFTA Agreements, those with Norway lay down the conditions for ensuring harmonious free-trade since the Agreements envisage neither customs union nor obligatory alignment of law except to some extent over pricing rules for products coming under the ECSC Treaty.

The rules of origin in the Agreements are identical with those in the other Agreements with EFTA States and apply not only in relations between Norway and the enlarged Community but equally to relations between Norway and the other EFTA States.

At institutional level the Agreements have formed a Joint Committee which apart from emergencies will meet twice a year, for administrative purposes with special reference to the rules of origin and customs matters.

Like most of the other Agreements those with Norway carry an 'evolution' clause to amplify the relationships set by extending them to areas not as yet included.

1406. As a pendant to the Agreements the Community has made partial tariff concessions to Norway on certain Norwegian fishery

The Agreement with Norway

products. These concessions which cover frozen fish fillets, shelled and deep-frozen shrimps, tinned sardines and crab will be gradually applied so as to reach the final reduction rate by 1 July 1977.

Norway in turn has, also through autonomous measures, made some concessions over farm products, mainly in the fruit, vegetable and horticultural sectors.



2ND PART

**COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES
IN MAY 1973**

1. Functioning of the Common Market

Free Circulation of Goods

Tariff Economy

Tariff Quotas

2101. To satisfy the Community's obligations to Cyprus, the Council adopted on 14 May 1973¹ two Regulations proposed by the Commission on the opening, distribution and method of administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile fibres (heading 56.04 of the CCT) and top clothing for men and boys (heading 61.01 of the CCT) originating from Cyprus. These quotas are valid from 1 June till 31 December 1973.

Customs Value

2102. The Commission has published a new list of percentages representing the portion of air transport costs to be included in the customs value of goods from third countries and imported by air by countries of the Community.² These percentages, worked out in relation to the airport located in a third country and the airport of destination in the Community, were established with due consideration to the geographical shape of the enlarged Community. The new list will apply to goods from third countries from the date the customs territory of the enlarged Community is taken into account to determine the customs value of these goods. For trade between new Member States and the original ones, the old list applies while customs duties are collected on such trade.

Origin and Methods of Administrative Cooperation

2103. On 14 May the Council, on the Commission's proposal, formally adopted four Regu-

lations³ on the application of certain customs decisions by the Joint Committees set up under agreements between the EEC and EFTA countries. The object of these Regulations is to transpose at Community level the Decisions adopted by the Joint Committees on the definition of 'native products' and regarding methods of administrative cooperation.

Removal of Technical Obstacles to Trade

2104. The Council adopted⁴ on 21 May 1973—in accordance with a proposal made by the Commission in March 1972⁴—a *Resolution supplementing* the one of 28 May 1969 laying down a 'programme for the removal of technical obstacles to trade in industrial products, resulting from disparities between statutory and administrative provisions in Member States.' This proved essential because, since 1969, the industrial situation of the Community has developed considerably.

Increased industrial production and higher standards of living—due to the creation of the European Community, its enlargement and the greater awareness by governments and public opinion about environment—have spotlighted the importance of sectors which originally did not seem to need special intervention. This is why Member States considered it necessary to complete the 1969 Resolution by including several items, in particular, motor bicycles, toys and liquid fuels. The 1969 Council Resolution on the 'status quo' and information of the Commission now automatically applies to them.

¹ OJ L 133 of 21.5.1973.

² OJ L 160 of 18.6.1973.

³ OJ C 38 of 5.6.1973.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1972, Part Two, point 7.

2105. On the Commission's proposal, the Council amended on 21 May 1973¹ its Directive of 27 June 1967 on approximation of laws concerning the *classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances*. These amendments concern: the method used for testing the flash point of inflammable liquids, a committee to be set up to adapt directives to technical progress in the sector of dangerous substances and compounds, bringing up to date Appendices of the list of dangerous substances and the nature of specific risks.

2106. On 29 May 1973 the Commission conveyed to the Council a directive proposal in the 'Motor vehicle' sector on approximation of Member States legislations covering interior layouts, particularly the *resistance of seats in private cars* and their anchoring. This proposal supplements the ones the Council is discussing on the interior of body works, layout of controls, roofs, back rests and rear part of seats, driver's protection against the steering gear in case of collision. The adoption of this directive would be a new step towards establishing the procedure in approving motor vehicles in the Community. Its provisions are essentially technical and provide for specifications of devices for moving and setting seats and for the three resistance tests to which various parts are to be submitted; these are; (i) Back rests and their locking device; (ii) Anchoring of seats and locking devices of seats; (iii) Resistance of locking systems to inertia.

2107. The *European Parliament* adopted several Resolutions during its session from 7 to 11 May 1973;² they concern: processing bonded goods before being placed on the market for consumption, the tariff system to be applied to goods obtained by travellers in airport shops, removal of technical obstacles to trade, safety

glass and atmospherics (caused by electric household appliances, portable tools and tubes for fluorescent lighting).

2108. The *Economic and Social Committee* met in plenary session on 23 and 24 May³ and expressed opinions on customs value of goods, removal of technical obstacles to trade in the technical test of motor vehicles, driving licenses and cosmetics.

Competition Policy

Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Case

Prohibition of an agreement for cooperation in the sector of potassium fertilizers

2109. In implementation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has prohibited⁴ an agreement for cooperation combining the *Société Commerciale des Potasses et de l'Azote, S.a.r.l.*, of Paris, and *Kali und Salz AG*, Kassel. The two companies, which are the two most important producers of potash in the Common Market, fill approximately 95% of the needs of their respective national markets and more than 50% of the needs of the other markets of the

¹ OJ L 167 of 25.6.1973.

² Points 2439 and 2442.

³ Points 2477, 2475 and 2479.

⁴ OJ L 217 of 6.8.1973.

EEC, with the exception of Italy, where the percentage is lower because of existing national production.

The Commission was led to take this decision because it considered the effects of this agreement—contrary to the provisions of the EEC Treaty concerning competition—as particularly harmful in a principal sector of European agriculture. In effect, the agreement has especially revealed itself in the common determination of quantities and qualities of salts to be exported by each of the two enterprises and in the coordination of deliveries and distribution of products from the two sources. This coordination was accomplished by the appointment of common distributors in the Netherlands and Italy. The result was the unification of prices and selling conditions of the products on each of the markets concerned.

The Commission's decision was based on the idea that, in order to re-establish the free play of competition in the sector of potassium fertilizers, it is necessary for each producer individually to organize the distribution of his products, especially entrusting it to enterprises distinct from those chosen by his competitors and not economically or financially dependent on them. Furthermore, the Commission considered it imperative to prohibit the enterprises from all exchanges of information concerning production and distribution because it saw that as the occasion and the means for the enterprises to connive in the orientation of production and divide the export market between themselves.

In the case where difficulties in the social or regional sphere should crop up following restructuring of the potash industry the Commission would take appropriate measures in the framework of social or regional policies.

Fiscal Policy and Financial Institutions

Financial Institutions

Insurance

'Green insurance card'

2110. On 15 May 1973, the Commission submitted a proposal¹ to the original Member States of the Community with the aim of permitting advance implementation of the 'Council's directive of 24 April 1972 concerning the harmonization of the Member States legislation relative to the insurance of civil liability resulting from the driving of motor vehicles and control of the obligation to insure such liability'.² On the basis of this proposal, the six Member States are invited, beginning from 1 July 1973, to refrain from effecting the control of insurance of civil liability resulting from the driving of vehicles when these are habitually parked on the territory of another original Member State.

The council's directive of 24 April 1972 will take effect at the latest on 31 December 1973.³ Nevertheless, on the occasion of its adoption by the Council, the six original Member States had indicated their intention to put into force the measures needed to comply with the directive before that date.

Cancellation of the control of 'green card' insurance between the original Member States has been made possible after, by an agreement of 16 October 1972,³ every national insurance office of these States will have pledged itself

¹ OJ L 194 of 16.7.1973.

² OJ L 103 of 2.5.1972 and Bull. EC 6-1972, Part Two, point 10.

³ Bull. EC 10-1972, Part Two, point 27.

to regulate the damage occurring on its territory and caused by the driving of vehicles habitually parked on the territory of another original Member State. The six States have taken—or are on the point of taking—the necessary legislative measures to permit advance implementation of the directive. The Commission has informed the Member States of these measures, and, at the same time, has communicated to them what categories of vehicles are excluded from the directive's range of application in accordance with the wishes of certain Member States.

As soon as the three new Member States of the Community will likewise have fulfilled the required conditions, particularly those of complying with the agreement between the national insurance offices of 16 October 1972, the Commission will fix a compulsory date after which all the Member States will, in their mutual relations, have to cancel the control of obligatory insurance for vehicles habitually parked in the Community.

Freedom of Establishment, Freedom to Supply Services, Company Law

Freedom of Movement and Residence

2111. On 21 May 1973,¹ on a proposal from the Commission and after expression of opinion by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Council drew up a directive relative to the cancellation of restrictions on movement and residence by nationals of the Member States within the Community in the matter of establishment and the supplying of services.

The new text, replacing the Council's directive of 25 February 1964,² gives non-salaried workers the benefit of the progress—in the matter of movement and residence within the Community—already made for salaried workers by the Council's directive of 15 October 1968.³

Along the same line, the prohibition against imposing a departing visa is extended to non-salaried workers benefiting from the directive, and nationals of a Member State. Furthermore, it introduces a residence card for nationals of a Member State of the EEC for the benefit of those who establish themselves in another Member State. Finally, residence papers will be issued gratuitously or upon payment of a sum amounting to no more than the charges and taxes required for issuing identity cards to nationals.

The Member States must comply with this directive within six months of its announcement.

Alignment of Legislation and Creation by Convention of Community Law

Public Law

Public Supply Contracts

2112. On 4th May 1973, the Commission modified its proposal for a council directive dealing with coordination of the *procedures for awarding public supply contracts*.⁴ The modifications which have been made are designed to

¹ OJ L 172 of 28.6.1973.

² OJ L 56 of 4.4.1964.

³ OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968.

⁴ OJ C 50 of 22.5.1971 and Bull. EC 5-1971, Part Two, point 12.

take into account the opinions expressed by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee;¹ for the most part they constitute alterations of a technical nature. Furthermore, the Commission has raised the minimum value of the contracts to be covered by the directive from 60 000 to 100 000 u.a. in response to the request by the two authorities consulted which had taken the view less important contracts should not be subject to the provisions of the directive. Nevertheless, the Commission declined to increase the minimum to 200 000 u.a., as Parliament had wished. In effect, such an increase would result in the exclusion of too many contracts from Community competition.

In submitting its modified proposal to the Council, the Commission drew its attention to the final declaration of the Paris conference of heads of state or government, which emphasized the importance of 'progressive and effective opening of public contracts' as well as to the decision taken by the Council (finance ministers) on 31st October 1972 to make a ruling on the proposal in question within the shortest possible time.

Economic Law

2113. On the occasion of a meeting held May 7 and 8, the group of scientific experts composed of university professors particularly specialized and representatives of the Commission's agencies initiated an exchange of views on the reports filed by various national rapporteurs concerning *the instruments and the objectives of economic law*. On the basis of an interim report by the scientific coordinator, a general agreement emerged on the conclusions to be drawn from the work undertaken. Likewise, the recommendations of which the general outline was retained contain suggestions for future action of harmonization in this area.

Legislation Regarding the Environment

2114. In the framework of the work relative to the harmonization of national legislation concerning protection of the environment and subsequent to the efforts already undertaken during the last months for thoroughly investigating a certain number of complex legislative problems with reference to the combatting of water and air pollution, to harmful noises, and to the disposal of wastes, it was deemed necessary to examine the special sector of the *disposal of used oil* in collaboration with the experts of the responsible national ministries and with the agencies of the Commission.

In effect, it has become evident that, because of the particularly serious situation in this sector, certain Member States have already had to intervene with quite detailed regulations in order at once to remedy water, air, and soil pollution originating from the disposal of used oil, while in other Member States the plans for new regulations are being studied. At the end of its first meeting held May 22, the group entrusted with the study of these problems decided to continue the exchange of information undertaken and to examine more thoroughly the various aspects which will have to be taken into consideration to arrive at any solution whether on the Community level or by harmonization.

¹ OJ C 30 of 25.3.1972 and C 46 of 9.5.1972.

2. Economic and Monetary Union

Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy

Achieving Economic and Monetary Union

2201. During the session of 14 and 15 May 1973 with Mr Van Elslande, the Belgian Foreign Minister in the Chair, the Council heard a report by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission. He presented the Commission's Communication concerning the status of progress made over the first phase of economic and monetary union, on the assignment of responsibility and authority between Community and Member States' institutions required for the smooth running of economic and monetary union and on the measures to be adopted during its second stage.¹

After a discussion in which the delegations announced their initial reactions to this Communication the Council decided to send it to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The Council also delegated the Committee of Permanent Representatives to review it further.

The European Monetary Cooperation Fund

2202. The Administrative Board of the Fund held its first meeting in Basle on 14 May 1973. The Board set up its provisional internal procedures which must still be submitted to the unanimous approval of the Council, after an Opinion from the Commission. The procedures and rules prescribe that the Board meetings will usually be held at the Fund's working location. The chairman can also call Board meetings elsewhere.

The Board also delegated the International Settlement Bank (BEI) in Bank with the function of fund Agent. Technical assignments concerning the performance of certain Fund transactions have been entrusted to the Agent who keeps his accounts to record; (i) the debits and credits of the Community Central Banks vis-à-vis the Fund which stem from interventions in Member States currencies or from financing anticipated as part of short-term monetary support; (ii) periodic settlement of debits and credits.

The Monetary Committee

2203. The Monetary Committee held its 176th and 177th meetings on 1 May and 15 and 16 May respectively with Mr Clappier in the chair. During the meetings the Committee reviewed the question of reserve assets and convertibility. The conclusions of the discussion are covered in a note sent to the deputies of the 'Committee of Twenty'.

The 'Stocks and Shares' Working Party

2204. The 'Stocks and Shares' Working Party met on 16 and 17 May with Mr D'Haese in the Chair. It reviewed developments on the Member States finance markets over the first quarter of 1973.

The Budget Policy Committee

2205. *The Budget Policy Committee* held its 52nd meeting on 17 May 1973 with Mr Firmi in the Chair. It reviewed the application of national budgets over the first quarter of 1973. The Committee also adopted an Opinion on the Commission's Communication concerning the second stage of economic and monetary union.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1973, points 1101 and 1106 and Supplement 5/73.

The Short-Term Economic Policy Committee

2206. The deputies of the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee met on 22 May 1973 with Mr Ripert in the Chair in view to prepare the 54th Committee plenary meeting. They had examined the Commission's communication to the Council concerning the second stage of economic and monetary union and began to prepare a Committee draft Opinion.

Stock and Share Market Developments up to Autumn 1972

2207. According to the activity report of the 'stocks and shares' Working Party of the Monetary Committee which covers the period 1 October 1971-30 September 1972, the Community bond markets have by and large developed favourably. The volume of issues has expanded on all markets, whilst interest rates have generally speaking been falling in most countries, at least up to September 1972.

These developments reflect a tendency towards saving, which despite continuing and even stronger inflationary trends, reaches a high level. They also show a growing interest on the part of private individuals in fixed income investments as well as indicating exceptionally high liquidity. But a certain reluctance on the part of borrowers can be seen, mostly over rising interest rates and in several countries subscribers are getting more sensitive to them.

Policies followed by Member States authorities over their capital markets have been relatively similar in the sense that they scarcely run counter to the market trends. They have given a free rein to elements which spontaneously broadened the markets, expanded the volume of issues and brought down interest rates. Neither have they tried to prevent rises insofar as the balancing of capital supply and demand necessitated them or

when they considered it timely to safeguard a certain level of reward for saving, allowing for monetary depreciation. Some countries have even held that for structural reasons interest rates should be adequately raised.

The overall favourable trend seen on the national markets has also come out on the international markets and from some angles even more strongly. From the fourth quarter 1971 to the third quarter 1972 the volume of issues has reached 5.3 thousand million dollars as against 4.8 thousand million over the previous twelve months. Of the total, the issues made out in U.S. dollars represented 2.6 thousand million dollars or 49.6%, international loans in DM represented 1.2 thousand million dollars or 25% and issues in Swiss Francs amounted to 576 million dollars or 10.9%.

Short Term Survey on Consumers

2208. A third standardized short term survey on a sample population of 25 000 households was made early in 1973 through five EEC countries (West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium). Although the chronological succession has been up to now too short to provide a reliable analysis of the survey data, it is possible to discern already some trends which illustrate consumer behaviour more clearly than before. From 1974 the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark are also likely to join the periodic survey.

At the beginning of this year the majority of households with the exception of the Italians felt that their financial situation had improved since the end of autumn. This was appreciated particularly in France and Germany. The French and the Germans also expressed more confidence in the future trend of their material situation.

In the Netherlands and Belgium the most striking thing to emerge was the contrast between the

assessment of personal financial positions and the appraisal of the overall economic picture. In these two countries the preponderance of households said that their financial position had improved over the last twelve months or had at least remained unchanged. Conversely, in both the Netherlands and Belgium appraisal of the overall economic picture was still relatively unfavourable. This contrast also came out in forecasts. Whereas the Belgian and Dutch families were relatively confident that their own financial position would improve in the future, they remained rather pessimistic over general economic development. This scepticism could stem from the still widespread anxiety in these two countries over job security.

In France and Germany consumers felt that the overall economic climate had improved but the Italian consumers were still very worried by the general economic situation. Here again, in Italy as in both the Netherlands and Belgium this pessimism was apparently closely linked to feelings over job security; nearly half the Italians forecast a rise in unemployment over the next twelve months.

According to the Dutch and Belgian families, the rise in prices had sharpened. The consumers in the other three countries had not noticed any increase in the pace of rising prices. Over the next twelve months, besides the Dutch and the Belgians, the Germans also expect sharper price rises. But in Italy and France it was felt that rising price trends will flatten out slightly.

Consumer forecasts on their own financial position and on the general movement of prices was apparently a key factor in deciding when to make big purchases (cars, colour television, washing machines, etc.).

Based on the results of the last survey, the sales of consumer durables should show over the coming months an appreciable short-term rise in

all the countries involved except Italy. The increasing hesitation to buy noted in Italy probably stems from the anxiety expressed by the households over their country's economic development.

Besides assessments and forecasts, which can indirectly yield information on the trends of consumer demand, the survey once again focussed on detailed buying plans. But since this batch of questions is the very one which cannot be finely analyzed until the chronological succession is long enough one can only sketch a few trends. Plans to buy motor cars were prominent in Germany and to a lesser extent in the Netherlands. In France they were up to the high level already reached in October. But Belgium and Italy registered a falling off in projected car purchase. As for refrigerators and clothes-washing machines, France and the Netherlands were planning to buy the most while Germany had clearly the firmest intentions of buying colour television.

As previously, the vast majority of consumers consider it is sensible to save. Despite the overall rising prices the percentage of families who approve of saving has gone up even more.

Based on saving plans it is again to be expected that over the coming months the rate of saving in Germany and the Netherlands will be higher than the EEC average. The preferred forms of saving have not greatly changed. The savings book and the deposit account still predominate. In Germany building savings are apparently the most favoured and this form is also quite popular in France. In Belgium and Italy, State loans and private company bonds get the most support as the preferred form of household saving. As a way of saving, shares as such are the least favoured of all. In every country it was only the households in the higher income brackets who opted for this form of saving.

Questions were also asked on anticipated holiday expenditure this year. In West Germany

and the Netherlands especially, and also in France and Belgium, an appreciable number of families said they intended to increase their holiday budget as compared with last year's.

But if the survey results are reliable no change in holiday expenditure as against last year will occur in most Italian households.

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2209. During its session of 7 to 11 May 1973¹ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the Community's Economic Situation.

Regional Policy

Preparation of a Regional Policy

Report on Regional Problems in the Enlarged Community

2210. In applying decisions taken by the October Summit Conference in Paris, the *Commission* on 4 May 1973 submitted to the Council a 'Report on Regional Problems in the Enlarged Community'.² In this paper the Commission has analysed the problems in this sphere as requested by the Conference of Heads of Government. It will then submit formal Proposals for setting up new instruments of Community regional policy between now and 1 January 1974.

The Report reviews the current status of Community regional policy, the moral, economic and environmental justification for a Community regional policy, regional disparities, the guiding lines of policy to be activated, the running of the Regional Development Fund and the coordination of Member States' regional policies.

The *Council*, for its part, during the session of 14 and 15 May 1973 heard an initial review by

the Commission and then debated the Report. Since the Commission intends to submit formal Proposals at the end of June, the Council asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to suggest the most timely date for resuming the discussions. It also decided for information purposes to send the Report to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Social Policy

Social Action Programme

Implementing the Summit Conference Declaration

2211. The 'Guidelines of the Social Action Programme' laid down by the Commission³ were debated by the Council for the first time during its session of 21 May devoted to social affairs. These guidelines will be submitted to consultation with both sides of industry at a tripartite conference.

In the light of this consultation and of the position taken by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Commission is to prepare a programme to be presented to the Council in the autumn. The final programme should be adopted by the Council before the end of the year so as to meet the deadline of 1 January 1974 laid down by the Summit Conference of October 1972.

¹ Point 2420.

² Points 1401 to 1408 and Supplement 8/73 - Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 4-1973, points 1201 to 1204 and Supplement 4/73 - Bull. EC.

Free Movement and Social Security for Migrant Workers

2212. *The Administrative Committee for Migrant Workers Social Security* held its 130th meeting on 24 and 25 May. It was the first meeting since the Council Regulations of 14 June 1971¹ and 21 March 1972² have been applied in the new Member States from 1 April 1973. The proceedings focused on the technical adaptations to forms and documents covering migrant workers and the social security institutions and also bore on questions concerning interpretation of the Regulations.

The Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee met on 28 and 29 May and reviewed the proposals by new Member States for applying the financial provisions of the Regulation of 21 March 1972 and the exchange of information between Member States' social security institutions by electronic media. There was also a discussion on the content of various reports to be submitted to next October's seminar on migrant workers' social security.

Social Security and Social Action

The European Social Budget

2213. On 21 May in Brussels the Commission called in the team of government experts assigned to draw up the first European Social Budget. During the meeting decisions taken earlier were confirmed and certain points in them were clarified. The progress of national reports was also reviewed. The first version of these reports should be available by late June to allow the Commission to prepare an initial summary.

Housing

2214. As part of the first instalment of the 7th programme of financial aid for the construction of social housing³ for the personnel of industries covered by the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to grant a loan of 306 million Lire to the Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia, in Genoa to finance some 104 dwellings for personnel of the Italian iron and steel industry.

At the same time the Commission approved a batch of projects for building 1910 dwellings. They consist of the undermentioned schemes to be carried out with ECSC funds (credit granted at 1% interest): *Germany*: 1 485 dwellings (4 413 000 DM) for iron and steel industry workers, and 77 dwellings (156 000 DM) for Ruhr Basin miners; *France*: 220 dwellings (2.2 million ffrs.) for steel industry workers; *Netherlands*: 128 dwellings (512 000 fls.) also for steel industry workers.

Occupational Diseases

2215. The Commission adopted the text of a Report on the follow-up by Member States of the Recommendations of 23 July 1962 and 20 July 1966 on occupational diseases. The Report was compiled on the basis of answers from Member States to the questionnaire sent out periodically by the Commission. This document is adapted to the current situation in the various countries. Despite solid progress towards harmonization of laws for compensation against occupational disease, there are apparently still disparities.

¹ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

² OJ L 74 of 27.3.1972.

³ Subsidized or council type housing.

Living and Working Conditions. Industrial Relations

2216. From 16 to 18 May the 'rehabilitation' group attached to the European Committee of the World Organization for the Social Advancement of the Blind held a European seminar in Brussels under the patronage of Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission. It was attended by delegates from sixteen countries. The proceedings centred on the theme 'of reintegrating blind Europeans into active life.' After the opening address by Mr E. Glinne, Belgium's Minister of Labour and Employment, seven reports were presented by delegates from the Netherlands, the USSR, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, East Germany and Spain. Five working parties were formed to deal with the following: (i) the situation of blind people on the European overall market: vocational guidance for people struck by early or late blindness; (ii) the employment of blind people in special undertakings and workshops or at home; (iii) scope for employing the blind in general industrial occupations, agriculture, commerce and the professions; (iv) the possibility of blind people working in administration, public health and social affairs; (v) the employment of blind people qualified in higher and technical education.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

2217. The Select Committee of the Mines Safety and Health Commission met on 25 May with Mr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission, in the Chair. Proceedings were devoted to reviewing: (i) the draft of the Safety and Health Commission's tenth report (for the financial year 1972); (ii) the final report on the gas leakage at

site No 25 of the Monceau-Fontaine colliery on 7 November 1972; (iii) an interim report on the flood at the Yorkshire Lofthouse colliery on 21 March 1973; (iv) an interim report on the roof fall at the Seafield colliery in Scotland on 10 May 1973. The Chairmen of the ten working parties then reported on their group activities over the first half of this year.

2218. On 7 May in Luxembourg the Commission called in the expert group assigned to carry out a scheme comparing individual dosimetry. The meeting was devoted to a review of results of work done on individual neutron dosimetry, in particular on nuclear trace films. Since any appreciable improvement in the accuracy of dosimetric gauging can only be obtained through other techniques, it was decided to switch the future comparison programme onto new dosimeters (the ionographic, thermoluminescent and 'Albedo' types). Under the aegis of the Commission, Member States' laboratories and institutes specializing in neutron dosimetry will take part in the programme.

2219. During its plenary session of 23 and 24 May 1973¹ the *Economic Social Committee* issued an Opinion on the Proposal prepared by the Commission to amend the Directives 'setting the basic norms for protecting the health of workers and the public against the risks of ionizing radiation.'

¹ Point 2481.

Agricultural Policy

Measures taken as a result of monetary decisions

2220. On 10 May 1973,¹ the Council amended its Regulation of 12 May 1971² concerning measures of economic policy to be taken in the agricultural sector as a result of the temporary widening in monetary fluctuations in some Member States. The principle decreed by the Council during its session of 28 April to 1 May 1973³ is, thus, formally adopted, of assigning to intervention and to buying prices paid by Italy during the 1973/74 campaign, a corrective amount equal to 1%; this corrective amount will be reflected in the compensatory amounts which apply to trade with Italy.

In application of this Council Regulation, the Commission drew up on 14 May 1973⁴ additional clauses for monetary compensatory amounts in the dairy and beef sectors. The 1% corrective amount was applied to intervention prices in Italy for 1973/74 on butter, skimmed milk powder, Grana-Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses on the one hand and on fattened cattle (80-968 u.a. per 100 kilo live weight) on the other. The Commission decided simultaneously to increase by 1% the aid paid to Italy for skimmed milk powder.

Moreover, the Council, having formally adopted in its Regulation determining prices for the 1973/74 milk campaign⁵ the principle of the reduction by 2 u.a./100 kilo of the price at which intervention bodies in Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands buy skimmed milk powder, the Commission fixed on 14 May 1973,⁶ the corrective amounts applicable to this product in trade between these countries and the conditions for applying monetary compensatory amounts.

On 15 May 1973,⁷ the Council adopted its Regulation of 20 July 1972⁸ on special measures

for rape and colza seeds. The system of differential amounts having been set up for the 1972/73 campaign, the Council agreed to remove the expiry of the validity. The Decision of 11 March 1973 for maintaining the maximum instantaneous spot spread of 2.25% for currencies of certain Member States was taken into account. For these Member States, the spread between the conversion rate used in the context of the common agricultural policy and the central rate shall be taken into consideration when working out differential amounts; for currencies of other Member States, the basis shall be their relation to currencies of States which respect between them the margin of 2.25%.⁹ Finally, the corrective of 1% affecting intervention and purchase prices paid by Italy during the 1973/74 campaign will be reflected in the differential amounts.

In May 1973 the Commission had to amend on three occasions differential amounts (rapeseed and colza)⁸ and monetary compensatory amounts (agricultural sector in general).⁹ In fact, differentials exceeding one point were noted in spot exchange rates of several Member States during the periods 3 to 9 May and 10 to 16 May 1973.

Application of decrees on common agricultural policy in the enlarged Community

2221. Article 65 of the Treaty of Accession lays down that compensatory amounts must be

¹ OJ L 125 of 11.5.1973.

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

³ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2220.

⁴ OJ L 130 of 17.5.1973.

⁵ OJ L 122 of 9.5.1973.

⁶ OJ L 141 of 28.5.1973.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1972, Part Two, point 48.

⁸ OJ L 126 of 12.5.1973 and L 132 of 19.5.1973.

⁹ OJ L 130 of 17.5.1973 and L 135 of 22.5.1973.

determined for fruit and vegetables which in 1971 were subject to quantity restrictions by a new Member State and for which a basic price is determined in the Community and, where there is a sharp difference in production price in the new Member State on the one hand and the basic price in the Community as originally constituted on the other. This situation arises for cauliflowers in Denmark and tomatoes in Denmark and Ireland.

On 21 May 1973,¹ the Council therefore completed its Regulation of 31 January 1973,² by laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts in the fruit and vegetable sector, and by determining these amounts for apples and pears. The basic compensatory amounts will apply from 1 June 1973 for cauliflowers and 11 June 1973 for tomatoes in trade between a new Member State and the Community as originally constituted, or another new Member State or a third country. In accordance with Article 66 of the Treaty of Accession, these amounts will be reduced 20% each year starting from 1 January 1974 and will be abolished on 1 January 1978.

On 15 May 1973,³ the Council amended its Regulation of 23 January 1973⁴ laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts applicable to sugars added to processed products made of fruit and vegetables; this follows the accession of new Member States to the Community. In future, these amounts will apply equally in certain other trades than those originally provided for in the sector by the Regulation of 23 January 1973. This is an adaptation to the provisions of Council Regulation of 31 January 1973⁵ laying down general rules for 'accession' compensatory amounts in the sugar sector.

Following the formal determination⁶ by the Council of prices for milk products, fattened cattle and calves for the 1973/74 campaign, the Commission⁷ determined on 14 May 1973

'accession' compensatory amounts applicable in each sector from that date.

Commission Regulations of 31 January 1973⁸ for the United Kingdom and Ireland and 2 March 1973⁹ for Denmark authorize, for soft wheat denaturing, to waive until 30 April 1973, the method of colour reference stipulated in the Regulation of 18 July 1969.¹⁰ Owing to difficulties in obtaining products required for denaturing according to the Community process and technical difficulties due to the application of this process, the waiver for the three new Member States is extended till 31 July 1973.¹¹

Agricultural prices for the 1973/74 campaign

2222. On 15 May 1973,¹² the Council formally adopted Regulations on common agricultural prices applicable during the 1973/74 campaign and which had been determined at the end of April 1973 session¹³ for the following agricultural produce:

Cereals: Price determination in this sector amending the basic Regulation of the common organization of cereals markets as regards the system of price determination (single intervention price for rye); reduction of the levy applicable from the 1973/74 marketing campaign to certain cereals for cattle food imported by Italy.

¹ OJ L 137 of 24.5.1973.

² OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

³ OJ L 136 of 23.5.1973.

⁴ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1973.

⁵ OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.

⁶ OJ L 122 of 9.5.1973.

⁷ OJ L 127 of 14.5.1973.

⁸ OJ L 39 of 12.2.1973.

⁹ OJ L 58 of 3.3.1973.

¹⁰ OJ L 180 of 22.7.1969.

¹¹ OJ L 118 of 4.5.1973.

¹² OJ L 141 of 28.5.1973.

¹³ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2219.

Rice: Determination of the target price for husked rice and intervention price for paddy rice.

Pork meat: Determination of the basic price and quality of slaughtered pigs.

Sugar: Determination of prices in this sector, of the standard type of beet and coefficient for calculating the maximum quota.

Olive Oil: Determination of the production target price.

Oil seeds: Determination of target prices and basic intervention, amendment of the Regulation of 20 November 1967 laying down additional aid for rapeseed and colza seed processed in Italy (maintained during the 1973/74 campaign).¹

Fruit and Vegetables: Determination of basic and buying prices in this sector.

Wine: Determination of guidance prices in the wine sector.

Tobacco: Determination of target and intervention prices and quality standards for leaf tobacco of the 1973 crop; for wrapped tobacco, determination of derived intervention prices and quality standards; determination of subsidies to buyers of leaf tobacco.

The amount of aid granted for flax and hemp, cotton seed, seeds and silk worms was formally confirmed by the Council on 15 May 1973.

Common prices for products of the milk and beef sectors were formally adopted on 8 May 1973.²

Common organization of markets

Cereals and Rice

2223. The basic Regulation for common organization of cereal markets provides for the grant of compensatory indemnities, in particular, to avoid a massive intervention influx of cereals at the end of the campaign.

On 25 May 1973,³ the Council determined the compensatory indemnity for soft wheat (9.56 u.a./tonne), rye of baking quality (1.79 u.a./tonne), and corn (5.78 u.a./tonne) in stock at the end of the 1972/73 campaign and not originating from the 1973 crop. The amounts of these indemnities are adjusted when applied to new Member States, in relation to their level of prices which still differ from those of the Community in its original form.

The Commission reached the conclusion that the Community market for rice and brokens is seriously disturbed and on 25 May 1973³ it adopted safeguard measures applying to exports of these produce. The Commission took into consideration the rise in world and Community prices, the continued exports in spite of the absence of restitutions since February 1973, quantities still available after the Community's commitments under food aid and the possibility of a late crop in the Community. Since 26 May 1973 export certificates are no longer issued for rice and brokens from the Community except for stocks for food aid.

Moreover, on 30 May 1973⁴ the Commission limited to 30 days the validity of export certificates for basic cereals. The reasons which in January 1973⁵ induced the Commission to set the validity temporarily to the current month plus two months—the normal validity being six months—remain valid and the growing instability in the world market justifies measures preventing the disposal of the Community's new crop.

¹ OJ 281 of 21.11.1967 and Bull. EC 8-1972, Part Two, point 59.

² OJ L 122 of 9.5.1973.

³ OJ L 139 of 26.5.1973.

⁴ OJ L 144 of 31.5.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2217.

Milk and milk products

2224. On 8 May 1973,¹ the Council formally adopted regulations determining prices and aid in the milk and milk product sector for the 1973/74 campaign; the target price for milk and intervention prices for butter, skimmed milk powder and Grana-Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses; the threshold price of some milk products, the aid granted for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder for animal feed. It also determined the general rules for granting aid for consumption of butter.

On 15 May 1973,² the Council adopted a regulation amending the conditions on entry of certain cheeses imported in the enlarged Community. The situation in the British market with a generally lower price than in other Member States had to be considered for these products, also developments in packing technique and the name of a cheese manufactured in Denmark and in Austria. Council Regulation of 28 June 1968³ laying down groups of products and special provisions for calculation of levies in the milk and milk product sector was therefore amended; the common customs tariff was also amended.

The Commission considered the influence of the 1973/74 intervention prices on the level of market prices in the milk and milk product sector and on 14 May 1973⁴ determined the adjustments to certain export restitutions fixed in advance. Similarly, following the increase in the amount of aid granted in 1973/74 for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder for cattle food, the Commission amended on 14 May 1973⁵ its Regulation of 7 April 1971⁶ on special conditions for granting aid for skimmed milk powder, for animal feed and skimmed milk processed into compound foods at the time of export.

On 4 May⁷ and 10 May 1973⁸ the Commission amended its Regulation of 16 June 1972⁹ on

making butter available at a reduced price for processing companies in the Community; this Regulation had already been amended in April 1973.⁸ In the first place, it authorized the sale at a reduced price of butter stored prior to 1 May 1973 instead of 1 September 1972; Secondly, provisions concerning customs documents were modified and the conditions appertaining to the refund of the processing guarantee were simplified in the light of experience gained; finally, in answer to requirements of certain Member States, the fat content of milk in powdered preparations for making ice cream was raised from 32 to 33%.

Beef and Veal

2225. On 8 May 1973¹ the Council formally determined for the 1973/74 marketing year guidance prices of calves fattened and cattle. On 15 May 1973⁹ it formally extended till 16 September 1973 the suspension of import charges and 'accession' compensatory amounts applicable to the beef and veal sector.¹⁰

Also on 15 May 1973,¹¹ the Council laid down general rules concerning intervention in the beef and veal sector and which consider the distinction made since 28 December 1972¹² between the system of permanent interventions applicable under certain conditions and that of optional interventions. The adoption of these general rules should enable the Commission to determine

¹ OJ L 122 of 9.5.1973.

² OJ L 141 of 28.5.1973.

³ OJ L 151 of 30.6.1968.

⁴ OJ L 127 of 14.5.1973.

⁵ OJ L 83 of 8.4.1971.

⁶ OJ L 119 of 5.5.1973.

⁷ OJ L 128 of 15.5.1973.

⁸ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2225.

⁹ OJ L 136 of 23.5.1973.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2219.

¹¹ OJ L 132 of 19.5.1973.

¹² Bull. EC 12-1972, Part Two, point 52.

buying prices in the case of permanent interventions from the start of the 1973/74 marketing campaign.

As agreed during its session of end April 1973¹ the Council adopted on 15 May 1973,² two measures in favour of production of beef. The first is a Regulation laying down a system of conversion grants for meat production from milking cow herds and a development premium for encouraging the rearing of cattle specialized in meat production. The second measure is a Directive concerning the guidance premium under Article 10 of the Directive of 17 April 1972 on modernization of farms.

Finally, still on 15 May 1973,³ the Council adopted a Directive on statistical investigations on cattle, estimates of availability of cattle for meat and statistics on slaughter of cattle by Member States.

Fruit and vegetables

2226. Appendix I of the association agreement between the EEC and Cyprus, signed on 19 December 1972 and concluded on 14 May 1973, stipulates the system applicable to Community imports of the following: fresh oranges, mandarines and satsumas; clementines, tangerines and other similar fresh citrus hybrids; fresh lemons.

This system of preferential imports being laid down as regards imports within the field of application of the reference price subject to Cyprus respecting a price determined in the Community's internal market, the terms of application had to be specified. This was the object of Council Regulation of 14 May 1973 on imports of citrus originating from Cyprus.⁴

During the session from 28 April to 1 May 1973⁵ when the Council agreed increased prices in the fruit and vegetables sector for the 1973/74

campaign, the basic and buying prices of cauliflowers were determined for the month of May 1973. On 30 April 1973,⁶ the Council formally adopted these prices at respectively 8.7 and 3.6 u.a./100 kilos applicable from 1 May 1973.

On 4 May 1973⁷ the Commission was able to determine adaptation coefficients to apply to buying prices of all produce of the fruit and vegetable sector for which determination of buying prices is provided.

These adaptation coefficients determine the prices paid for produce withdrawn from the market when their characteristics differ from those of produce used for determining buying prices. The Commission kept the same coefficients as for the 1972/73 campaign.

On 25 May 1973,⁸ the Commission determined reference prices for cherries of the 1973 campaign, owing to the important production in the Community; this decision covers the period 21 May to 10 August 1973.

Wine

2227. The Protocol laying down certain provisions of the association agreement between the EEC and Cyprus, due to the accession of new Member States to the EEC signed on 19 December 1972, provides for a provisional preferential system (the non-application of compensatory taxes on import by Ireland and the United Kingdom) for wine exported under the name of 'Cyprus Sherry' destined to direct human consumption. On 14 May 1973,⁴ the Council

¹ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2222.

² OJ L 141 of 28.5.1973.

³ OJ L 153 of 9.6.1973.

⁴ OJ L 133 of 21.5.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2219.

⁶ OJ L 114 of 30.4.1973 and L 122 of 9.5.1973.

⁷ OJ L 123 of 10.5.1973.

⁸ OJ L 139 of 26.5.1973.

adopted provisions establishing this system. This concerns the Regulation on imports of the wine product exported under the appellation 'Cyprus Sherry' originating from and coming from Cyprus; the Regulation provides for aids for similar wine products in the Community as originally constituted and shipped to Ireland and the United Kingdom.

So as not to break traditional trade currents and consumers habits and to enable Cyprus to adopt a wine and vine legislation corresponding to the requirements of Community regulations, imports of the wine product in question by Ireland and the United Kingdom are temporarily exempt from collection of compensatory taxes, with a ceiling of 185 000 hectolitres (1 400 for Ireland, 183 600 for the United Kingdom); products imported exempt of tax cannot be sent to other Member States.

On the other hand, to prevent an imbalance in conditions of competition in the markets of Ireland and the United Kingdom between the wine product exported under the name of 'Cyprus Sherry' and similar wine products in the Community as originally constituted, the Council provides for aids for exports of the latter's wine products to Ireland and the United Kingdom; these aids are calculated on the basis of the difference in price between these wine products and 'Cyprus Sherry' in the markets of both States; it will continue while the exemption of compensatory taxes is in force.

The application of the regulation in question extends from 1 February till 31 December 1973.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

'Guidance' Section

2228. The Commission adopted on 16 May 1973¹ the Regulation on requests for the EAGGF

'Guidance' section help for converting the cod fishing sector; it also adopted the Regulation on requests for reimbursements of aids granted by Member States to recognized groups of hop growers. On 21 May 1973² the Commission adopted the Regulation on conditions for requests of reimbursements for the survey on orchards.

Policy on agricultural Structures

2229. On 15 May 1973³ the Council formally adopted the Resolution on agriculture in certain unfavorable areas, in accordance with terms of the agreement reached at its session of 28 April to 1 May 1973.⁴

On the same date, the Commission gave its Opinion on the draft provisions for applying Council Directive of 17 April 1972 on farm modernization conveyed by the French Government.

Alignment of Legislations

2230. To cover requirements by Italy of certified rice seeds, the Commission authorized the Italian Government, on 4 May 1973,⁵ to allow the marketing, over a short period, of seeds of lower specifications.

On 7 May 1973⁶ the Commission rescinded its Decision of 16 October 1970⁷ exempting France from applying to soya beans Council Directive of 30 June 1969⁸ on oil seeds and fibre seeds; this Decision was taken at the request of France which is beginning to produce soya bean seeds.

¹ OJ L 145 of 2.6.1973.

² OJ L 194 of 16.7.1973.

³ OJ C 33 of 23.5.1973.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2221.

⁵ OJ L 153 of 9.6.1973.

⁶ OJ L 145 of 2.6.1973.

⁷ OJ L 237 of 28.10.1970.

⁸ Bull. EC 8-1969, Chapter VI, point 32.

In the sector of forestry reproductive material, for some years there has been a shortage of officially controlled seeds; this concerns Douglas firs originating from North America or Japan, Sitka firs, Weymouth pines and lark from Japan. This is why the Commission again authorized Member States on 10 May 1973¹ to accept the marketing of reproductive material of the species mentioned but with lower specifications. This Decision should help to fill the gap noticed in some Member States concerning certain indigenous forest species.

2231. During its session from 7 to 11 May 1973,² the *European Parliament* adopted several Resolutions on certain problems of the agricultural sectors: hill farming and certain unfavourable areas, intra-Community trade in cattle and hogs, statement of prices for slaughtered pigs in the Community, imports of citrus and olive oil originating from the Lebanon, system of trade applicable to certain goods resulting from produce processing, Commission proposal on interests on sums paid under the EAGGF and food aid, the object of recovery. The *Economic and Social Committee* met in plenary session on 23 and 24 May³ and gave an Opinion on a proposal concerning coordination of agricultural research.

Industrial and Technological Policy

Programme of Industrial and Technological Policy

2232. The Commission presented a communication to the Council on 7 May 'concerning the programme of industrial and technological policy',⁴ based on the final statement made at the Paris Summit Conference of October

1972. Stressing the fact that laying down a 'European industrial foundation' is one of the main aspects in fulfilling the Economic and Monetary Union, the Commission's communication examines measures to be taken in the following spheres: removal of obstacles to trade, gradual and effective opening of public and semi-public markets in the Community, encouragement on a European scale for competitive enterprises, specific actions in favour of sectors facing special problems (industries of advanced technology and industries in difficulties), close links between industrial policy and other major policies of the Community.

Industry

Iron and Steel Industry

Revision of the programme of steel estimates for 1973

2233. On 18 May 1973⁵ the Commission approved a revised version of the 'programme of steel estimates' for 1973, adopted in December 1972.⁶ In this document, prepared at the end of 1972, it had not been possible to give an estimate for the three new Member States as scheduled. According to the 'revised' programme, the net consumption of raw steel in 1973 by the nine countries of the enlarged Community is estimated at 130.67 million tonnes (against 121.95 in 1972). Production

¹ OJ L 172 of 28.6.1973.

² Points 2426 and 2429.

³ Point 2478.

⁴ Points 1301 to 1305 and Supplement 7/73 - Bull. EC.

⁵ OJ C 58 of 23.7.1973.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1972, Part Two, point 70 and OJ C 10 of 19.3.1973.

should reach about 150 million tonnes and this seems sufficient to ensure a regular supply to the interior market. Under these conditions, an increase in stocks of the order of 3.65 million tonnes would enable sufficient reserves to be built up. The interior balance is subjected to the condition that external trade does not disrupt the Community market. In view of the prevailing shortage of steel in the world market, Community imports are unlikely to exceed last year's level of 10.2 million tonnes raw steel and it would be necessary that the overall increase in requirements be covered within the Common Market from the Community steel industry. Therefore, exports of Community steel should not go much beyond 26.4 million tonnes raw steel; otherwise, the interior balance of the market would be compromised through the relatively small margin offered by present production prospects for the rest of the year. This revised programme of estimates has been discussed by the ECSC Advisory Committee.¹

Publication of transport prices and conditions extended to transport by sea

2234. The Commission adopted on 23 May¹ a Decision requiring iron and steel companies to publish their transport clauses for trade involving intra-Community transport by sea. This Decision therefore extends to sea transport, the system under which precise information is available on cost of delivery by rail, road or inland waterway. In this way, buyers of iron and steel products will have a general knowledge of sea freight rates and steel producers can make accurate comparisons with prices published by competitors. This last point is important because the enlargement of the Community will entail increased alignment. The Advisory Committee gave a favourable opinion and the Council has agreed this scheme.

Technical research

2235. The Commission decided on 28 May 1973 to convey to the ECSC Advisory Committee and to the Council for its opinion 10 drafts on technical research which, if carried out would represent a total expenditure of 3 838 639 u.a.; taking into account the proposed rates of participation in the work, the expenses incurred in the dissemination of information and incidental expenses, the ECSC financial commitment would be 2 537 087 u.a. A formal decision on financing such research can only be taken by the Commission after the Advisory Committee and the Council have given their opinion.

*

2236. During its plenary session of 23 and 24 May 1973,² the *Economic and Social Committee* gave an opinion on the Council Regulation proposal prepared by the Commission concerning putting Community contracts up for sale.

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

Guidelines for a 'Research, Science and Education' Working Programme

2237. A working programme on education, science, scientific and technical research and information was referred to the Commission by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf. It considers these guidelines as worthy of thought for itself and for

¹ OJ L 172 of 28.6.1973.

² Point 2480.

discussion with the European Parliament, Governments of Member States and interested parties. Mr Dahrendorf expects to have detailed consultations in coming weeks and afterwards to submit to the Commission definite proposals regarding the first steps to be taken in these fields.

The communication to the Commission presents successively major themes on education, cultural training and cultural matters; science, research and development; scientific and technical information.

1. *Education, cultural training and cultural matters*

2238. Problems of tuition are of major importance in industrial countries in view of the adoption of new methods and the reorganization of courses which, in particular, open the way to permanent training, and in relation to democratization needs.

Although at present the European Community can only contribute directly to a very limited extent to their solution, its action can be useful in several directions:

(i) By setting up an overall list of data required on the state and development of tuition in Member States; it will be available to interested parties. The Statistical Office of the European Communities will look after this task;

(ii) By participating in the process of tuition reform in various important sectors, in particular, joint policies. It will be necessary, for instance, to examine the possibilities of Community actions to encourage permanent training, educational technologies and open universities at European level. It will also be useful to consider aligning measures by Member States on the duration of training of workers;

(iii) By contributing to the development in building Europe by showing not only the value of the many traditions and expressions of cultural life in Europe but also the European dimension of culture. It is necessary to remove obstacles to the free circulation of persons concerned with cultural matters and to the exchange of cultural items. A comparative analysis must be made of the structures of means of mass communication in Member States.

(iv) By fulfilling the objectives for free circulation of graduates and students and of mutual recognition of degrees.

(v) By encouraging the European integration process, by strengthening mutual understanding, by encouraging cooperation between institutions of the various States and by applying various measures (tuition seminars on European problems, coupling teaching establishments, perfecting models of European elements for tuition programmes for Community schools).

(vi) By coordinating and partly aligning tuition based on professional activities, these constitute an important 'support policy' in other sectors of Community activities. In this respect, the setting up of a "European Centre for vocational training" will be considered for encouraging research, exchange of information, alignment in levels of training and improving training programmes.

(vii) By cooperating with third countries and, in particular, under-developed countries, in education and culture which should be part of the European offer (it could be supplemented by grants and by sending experts for example).

To carry out these tasks it is contemplated to attach to the Commission a highly qualified European personality to advise it permanently in matters of education and training and to hold

periodic meetings of groups for collective thinking consisting of a number of personalities selected in Member States.

2. *Science, Research and development*

2239. The bases for future development of the Community consist, on the one hand, of the document 'Objectives and means of a common policy on scientific research and technological development'¹ sent by the Commission to the Council in June 1972 and now under discussion and, on the other hand, on the statement following the conference by Heads of States or Governments in October 1972 in Paris according to which a common policy in the scientific field 'involves the coordination within the Community institutions of national policies and the joint implementation of measures of Community interest.'

To develop a common scientific policy, it is necessary to encourage, through cooperation between Member States, the effectiveness of fundamental research. In particular, the mobility of research workers will have to be facilitated, also international meetings within the Community; concerned actions and projects of European cooperation will have to be stimulated; a link will have to be assured between laboratories working on the development at European level of specialized research; the coordination of efforts must be assured on costly and long-term projects; major and costly installations must be worked jointly.

The Commission is in favour of cooperation between West European research councils and academies. The Community should, in fact, be in a position to encourage this cooperation, to participate through appropriate contributions to the project of a European Scientific Foundation for fundamental research. Again, with a view to aligning discussions taking place within Member

States on problems concerned with general scientific policy, and that differences should occur within the Community and promote exchanges between Member States, the Community should set up a permanent forum for discussions and 'scientific policy' information.

Regarding guided scientific research and technological development which, directly or indirectly, are the conditions required for a rational solution of most of the current political problems and the early elements for future solutions, it is necessary to explain the needs which are to be satisfied according to priorities whilst considering two essential factors:

- (a) innovations in answer to social needs in environment, health, teaching, urban development, i.e. fields capable of contributing to an improved standard of living and to the protection of natural resources;
- (b) innovations in industry to ensure its greater efficiency and raise its technological level.

With this outlook, three main themes should be considered by the Community:

- (i) Europe 30 years hence, a study to be undertaken in the context of research on research. Any research and development policy should be aimed essentially to the future involving the examination of problems arising for man if he still has the wish to live freely and to prosper in 30 years time, the definition of priorities of a common policy and setting up the instruments needed for its permanent control. A permanent study carried out in the Community which lays down, starting from a year of reference, the conditions to be expected 30 years hence ('Europe plus 30') in the main sectors of society (education, en-

¹ Supplement 6/72 - Bull. EC.

vironment, urbanism, health, information, transport, agriculture, spare-time activities, ect.) would be the necessary basis for preparing a long-term research and development policy;

(ii) Contributions to the Community's sectoral policies. In several sectoral policies of the Community there is an overall concept which brings out and explains the needs and problems which should be answered and, therefore, the research and development actions likely to bring their contribution: the policies on energy, development, information, agriculture, regional, social and environmental policies;

(iii) Scientific and infrastructure help. The field of scientific help covering especially sectors of the use made of and dissemination of knowledge, the collection and use of data and standardization would result in an efficient fulfillment of activities at Community level. Scientific help, well organized, could mean an important contribution to rationalization and a faster process of innovation. Development of existing centres of scientific help and the setting up of new ones could assist in the numerous activities of the Community as seen by the Community Office for nuclear measurements.

The statistical office could be responsible for collecting data to see up to what point normalization and standardization should be pushed until an eventual Community 'Office of Standards' is set up and whether centres should be established for help in pharmaceuticals, food and pesticides.

The expectation of coordination of national policies requires the continuous evidence of Community and national research and development objectives in relation to general social-economic ones and upholding the coherence between objectives and the chosen path.

A 'Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research' should be set up to carry out this permanent task. It would consist of national high officials responsible for R & D policies in their country and of the Commission's representatives which would replace the 'Scientific and Technical Policy' group of the Committee for Medium Term Economic Policy.

Measures of Community interest will be implemented both directly in the Community's plants (Joint Research Centre equipped with structures and objectives appropriate to the needs which have been pointed out) and indirectly through a flexible method of financial intervention by the Commission in institutions, laboratories and other places of Member States. The latter will call on a varied range of measures: research contracts, industrial development, association, joint enterprises and concerted actions in which the Joint Research Centre would intervene as full partner whenever possible.

It would also be necessary for the Community in future to have a system of information for gathering and handling all necessary information on scientific and technical infrastructure of Member States and information on research policy of these countries (finance, staff, guidance, etc.) so that, within the departments of the Commission and in cooperation with national institutes and centres and the European committee for Research and Development¹ there will be an 'Office for generating ideas and for programming'; its task would be to evaluate and have evaluations made on development prospects, long-term technological estimates, possible and desirable choices (cost/profit analyses, human and financial resources to be anticipated, etc.), priorities to be considered.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2240 and Supplement 6/72 - Bull. EC.

3. *Scientific and Technical Information*

2240. During the next ten years measures must be taken so that the Community is equipped with an infrastructure appropriate to modern industrial society and which circulates efficiently scientific and technical information so that a kind of information Common Market be set up. In this connexion, it would be opportune to improve Member States cooperation at European level and prepare a concerted attitude towards third countries. It will also be necessary to examine at Community level social, political and economic problems which will arise over the next ten or twenty years particularly through the widespread development and use of data processing.

A number of actions should be started at Community level:

(i) Coordination of national scientific and technical information policies started within the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation, provided for by Council Resolution of 24 June 1971, involves a considerable number of studies and pilot schemes to solve technological, linguistic, legal and standardization problems; the exchange of new information techniques, the encouragement for training specialists and their free circulation; the tuition and training of users;

(ii) Setting up sectoral systems in the framework of the various policies in the Community; in particular, in spheres of nuclear sciences, space, metallurgy, agriculture, environment, patents, tuition and medicine;

(iii) Support for the common policy on research and development which must go hand in hand with a policy of active dissemination of results by speedy means. Rules and methods for disseminating results should be improved and there should be a permanent analysis and evaluation of results; their importance should be known;

(iv) Adoption of measures for setting up and developing an efficient information control system is one of the major objectives of a Community policy in this field.

Joint Research Centre

2241. The Council finally adopted on 14 May,¹ several decisions concerning a series of actions included in the pluriannual research and teaching programme and on which it had agreed on 6 February 1973.² These decisions concern *direct actions* as a whole (nuclear and non-nuclear) to be carried out in the Joint Research Centre establishments and which form part of what is known as the 'A list.'

Scientific and Technical Information

2242. About 400 were present at the 'First European Congress on Documentary Systems and Networks' held in Luxembourg from 16 to 18 May 1973 under the Commission's auspices. This congress was preceded on 14 and 15 May by two seminars, one in English called 'Forms on operational systems,' the other in French called 'X-Ray of an operational system: ENDS,' these initials stand for the automated system of nuclear documentation, conceived and controlled by the Commission's departments.

This Congress was the logical sequence of the Council's Resolution of 24 June 1971 on coordination of efforts by Member States in scientific and technical information and documentation

¹ OJ L 153 of 9.6.1973.

² Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2231.

(IDST) and, more particularly, in setting up a European network. Its general objective was to encourage discussions the new outlook in information and documentation through the use of computers.

Most plenary sessions dealt with the presentation and criticism of some major systems and networks which have already reached an advanced stage in Europe so that participants could draw lessons for their own use. A half-day discussion was devoted to problems arising from running these systems, particularly regarding costs and tariffs to apply eventually for the services rendered.

About 20 working groups discussed specific problems such as special needs of industry for information, the exchange network for magnetic tapes, the opportunity to encourage the setting up of social-economic information systems, a field hitherto somewhat neglected.

2243. A 'round table' talk by veterinary experts was held in Luxembourg on 3 and 4 May 1973. The object of the meeting was to ascertain the present state of information and documentation in this field in Europe. The experts noted that a considerable number of information services were available in the Community, including automated services. They thought an inventory should be made of existing resources, followed by a careful coordination of energies.

Energy Policy

Results of the Council Meeting on Energy Problems

2244. The Council devoted its session of 22 and 23 May exclusively to problems arising from

the energy policy. In the light of the Commission's Communication of 4 October 1972 on 'Problems and Resources of Energy Policy for the Period 1975-1985'¹ and 'Progress required in Energy Policy'² and the Communication of 19 April 1973 on 'Guidelines and Priority Action for the Community Energy Policy',³ the Council debated in detail the Community's energy situation and outlook. It approved the diagnosis which emerged from these proceedings and stressed the economic and political importance of energy problems in a harmonious development for the Community.

In line with the final statement from the Heads of State and Government at the Paris Summit Conference in October 1972, the Council stressed the urgency of preparing a Community energy policy which would ensure a reliable and lasting energy supply for the Community on sound economic terms. The Council held that the guidelines and priority action for this policy as proposed by the Commission were by and large a suitable basis for discussing Community measures aimed at ensuring security supply. The Council was pleased to note the Commission's intention to submit before 31 December 1973 a set of firm Proposals over Community energy policy.

2245. Besides the general debates the Council took a hard look at problems peculiar to several energy sectors. Regarding coking coal, the Council debate helped to align viewpoints concerning the Commission's amended draft Decision (ECSC) on coal and coke intended for the Community steel industry.⁴ The Council asked the Commission to submit a draft amend-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1973, Part One, Chapter IV.

² Supplement 11/72 - Bull. EC.

³ Supplement 6/73 - Bull. EC.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2252.

ed on the basis of progress thus made. The text will be reviewed by the competent authorities of the Council so that it may issue the confirmatory Opinion as prescribed in Article 95, paragraph 1, of the ECSC Treaty, by 25 June 1973 at the latest.

2246. Concerning hydrocarbons, the Council on the basis of a Commission Proposal made in July 1971, approved a 'Council Regulation to support Community projects in the hydrocarbon sector'. Through the Regulation the Community will be enabled to support where absolutely necessary, the completion of Community projects bearing on technological development work connected with the prospection, output, storage and transport of hydrocarbons and which vitally concern the security of supply. This support may be in the form of Community participation in financing these projects by granting (as part of credits earmarked for this from the Community overall Budget and other financial interventions of a Community nature, in particular by the EIB from which these projects might benefit) loan guarantees, loans or repayable subsidies on certain terms. Any project from a Member State or other source including the Commission is discussed by the Commission with the Member States. The Commission then sends with its considered Opinion a report to the Council on the whole project and a Proposal covering, if need be, the allocation of supporting measures and commitments to be made by the beneficiary with regard to the Community. The Council will rule unanimously on the Commission's Proposal. The Regulation will take effect from the day after its publication in the Community's Official Journal.

2247. The Council also agreed a 'Council Directive on measures to alleviate the effect of supply problems in crude oil and oil products' which had been proposed by the Commission in

October 1972.¹ Through this Directive Member States are obliged to implement by 30 June 1974 at the latest the necessary arrangements to vest the qualified authorities when problems arise over the supply of oil and oil products resulting in reduced supplies and threatening serious upheaval, with the power to take any necessary measures. These measures would consist of: (i) Raising the buffer stocks set by the Council Directive of 20 December 1968² and allocating stocks to the consumers; (ii) Specific or overall limits on consumption, as a ratio of anticipated short supply including priority allocation of oil products to certain consumer categories; (iii) Controlling prices in order to avoid abnormal rises. Member States are also required to designate the agencies responsible for activating these measures and to draw up intervention plans which could be applied if oil supply problems arise. A special consultation procedure is prescribed when problems do occur.

2248. Concerning the supply of nuclear fuels the Council taking the Commission's Communication of 27 March 1973³ passed a Resolution expressing the need within the Community for industry to be equipped with uranium enrichment capacity so that, from the beginning of the next decade, a major and increasing proportion of Community needs can be met and further that as early as possible the policy should be adopted which will ensure the supply of enriched uranium for the Community. Because of the crucial problem for the Community and in the interests of industrial development in this sector within the EEC, the Council in the same Resolution decided to set up a Standing Committee for Uranium Enrichment which will be made up of

¹ Bull. EC 10-1972, Part Two, point 122.

² OJ L 308 of 23.12.1968 and L 291 of 28.12.1972.

³ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2254.

representatives from public agencies and companies concerned and chaired by the Commission. The Committee's job will be to: (i) Keep market research on enriched uranium up to date taking into account the scope and guarantees offered by the various suppliers; (ii) Collate basic features of the various technologies from the technical and economic angle; (iii) Review the means to promote the development of required industrial capacity and help to coordinate action by the partners concerned. At the end of October 1973 the Committee will send a Report to the Commission which the latter will submit to the Council by 31 December 1973.

about major changes in meeting energy requirements as expressed in coal tonnes equivalent (cte) (see table).

Especially through the North Sea oil and natural gas deposits, the enlargement offers the prospect of less dependence for Europe on imports. Already in 1973, 41% of internal consumption alone was met by Community output, a figure not reached by the Six since 1968.

The European short-term energy situation is also affected by developments now underway in energy sectors. Changes which can be expected

1973 Total Needs	The Six 1 069 million cte		The Nine 1 458 million cte	
	in thousands of cte	%	in thousands of cte	%
Met by:				
Solid fuels	190 000	17.8	307 500	21.1
Liquid fuels	694 500	65.0	910 000	62.4
Natural gas	128 500	12.0	169 300	11.6
Primary electricity (inc. nuclear)	54 300 (12 120)	5.1 (1.1)	68 200 (24 400)	4.7 (1.7)
Other products	1 700	0.1	3 000	0.2

The 1973 Energy Outlook

2249. According to the Commission Report on the 1972-1973 Short-Term Energy Situation in the Community, there will be an increase of about 6% in overall energy demand. This matches the anticipated general economic upswing of 1972.

Enlargement of the Community gave a new dimension to the energy market and brought

in the near future stem basically from discrepancies between supply and demand both quantitatively and structurally. Community coal is still underfavoured compared with coal imported from third countries. Continually rising costs are sharpening the problem of ensuring that collieries meet their expenses and adapt their output to demand.

For crude oil the feature of 1972 was the continuing changes in supply structure started in

1971. The rising costs of crude oil have had but little impact on prices of derived products largely owing to the world market situation. But this is only relative and a certain rigidity is emerging which could reduce it. United States imports from the Eastern hemisphere are rising swiftly at a pace which could continue faster than anticipated a year or two ago. These imports involve chiefly crude light oil from North Africa and low sulphur content products derived from the crude material. Moreover in some African and Middle Eastern countries production capacity is showing a more limited reserve margin than in the past. In some cases this stems from technical factors in the extraction and transport of crude oil and in

others from restrictive measures imposed by the authorities.

It is also to be expected that the operators will try to shift the mounting pressure on their output profit margins onto the consumer. The market is therefore still open to possible price rises which could be heavy if demand expands strongly or supplies of crude oil from some sources are cut or broken off.

By and large the replacing of coal by other energy sources of energy will particularly benefit natural gas which is fast increasing its relative share of the market. The table below shows the trend in meeting overall needs of the Nine from 1971 to 1973 (in %):

	Breakdown 1971	Estimated 1972	Forecast 1973
Solid fuels	25.3	22.2	21.1
Liquid fuels	61.8	62.7	62.4
Natural gas	8.5	10.4	11.6
Primary electricity (inc. nuclear)	4.2 (1.2)	4.5 (1.4)	4.7 (1.7)
Other products	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100

Coal

Technical Research

2250. In line with Article 55, paragraph 2 c) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to consult the Advisory Committee and obtain the confirmatory Opinion of the Council on a series

of coal research projects which are to be backed by ECSC financial aid. The research covers high output cutting, mechanized excavation of galleries, coking coal preheating techniques and the physical and chemical evaluation of coal used to manufacture new products. The total amount of financial aid including expenditure for the issue of information comes out about 6 million u.a.

Nuclear Energy

Euratom Supply Agency

2251. The Euratom Supply Agency put out its first tender for the purchase of *natural uranium*; it was addressed to producers of uranium of the European Community. This natural uranium is to be delivered to the US-Atomic Energy Commission; this is the condition under which the Community can purchase enriched uranium hired, hitherto, from the USAEC and which is now in the Community. The hired fissile materials are intended for various research reactors, institutes and universities in Belgium, Germany, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Italy and to the Joint Research Centre institutions.

2252. Previously, the Agency had also issued its first tender for the supply of *enriched uranium* for delivery around 1980 to German users. The French 'Commissariat à l'énergie atomique' (CEA) and the URENCO Group responded favourably to this tender for delivery of 3 million units of separation work. Offers from the CEA and URENCO are now being examined by the Supply Agency. In pursuance of Article 65 of the Euratom Treaty, the Agency can decide on the geographical origin of supplies provided it assures for the user conditions which are at least as advantageous as those specified in the order.

2253. During its session of 7 to 11 May 1973¹ the *European Parliament* passed four Resolutions on energy problems concerning: the Commission's Communications to the Council (Progress needed in Community Energy Policy, Problems and Resources of Energy Policy for the Period 1972/1985); the Proposals for setting up a joint scheme covering hydrocarbon imports from third countries, trans-frontier pipelines for oil and gas; measures to alleviate the effects of supply problems.

Transport Policy

Access to the Market

2254. In accordance with the Council Decision of 21 March 1962² laying down for transport a procedure for prior examination and consultation of certain provisions of laws, regulations or administration contemplated by Member States, the Government Danish conveyed to the Commission the text of a draft law and a statement of motives concerning transport of goods by road. The legal provisions contemplated are aimed, on the one hand, at ensuring that a transporter fulfills certain financial and occupational qualifications and, on the other hand, at regulating road transport as a whole, except when carried out with vehicles with a total laden weight not exceeding 6 tonnes.

The Commission decided on 23 May³ to send a *Recommendation* to the Danish Government pointing out that enforcement of a regulation concerning admission in the road transport of goods sector concords, in principle, with objectives of the common transport policy but that the adoption of such measures in the framework of a national legislation is not of a nature to encourage putting into effect the common transport policy. For the latter policy to be adopted and its objectives attained, it is necessary that the measures in question be taken at Community level in the institutional framework of the Treaty and that they be applied simultaneously and in a uniform manner by all Member States. Regarding certain chapters of the draft law, the Commission notices that some provisions, in particular, the one on admission to the occupation of road transport of goods and definitions of transport on behalf of third parties and

¹ Point 2422.

² OJ 23 of 3.4.1962.

³ OJ L 197 of 17.7.1973.

transport for own account, the conditions for determining and issuing authorizations likely to introduce some kind of coordination and give a commercial value depart from measures contemplated at Community level.

In conclusion, the Commission considers that the measures contemplated should be introduced at Community level through the adoption of corresponding measures within the meaning of the principles explained by the Council in its agreement of 22 June 1965 and in accordance with its Resolution of 20 October 1966. The Commission, therefore, recommends that the Danish Government amends the proposed provisions in the sense of the observations made in its Recommendations with a view to an alignment with guidelines of the common transport policy.

Social harmonization

2255. By virtue of Article 17 of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969¹ on the *harmonization of certain provisions concerning social matters* in the transport of goods sector, the Commission must send every year to the Council a general report on the application of this Regulation by Member States. The second report covering the period 1 October 1970 to 30 September 1971 was addressed to the Council on 16 May 1973.

Conditions of competition

2256. Bilateral advisory meetings under Article 80, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty were held with delegates of the French and Italian Governments. These consultations dealt, on the one hand, with road tariff support measures in favour of Brittany and Appendix B(c) of the general conditions for application of tariffs for transport of goods by wagons or trains of the

French Railways and, on the other hand, with support tariffs of the Italian State Railways.

Technical alignment

2257. By virtue of Council Decision of 21 March 1969 on examination and consultation procedure for certain laws, regulations or administrative provisions by Member States, the *Belgian Government* advised the Commission of amendments it proposes to make to two provisions of Article 57 of the Royal Decree of 14 March 1968 on the general regulation for the highway police. These amendments concern two aspects on *size of vehicles*: maximum lengths of single axle trailers and of tractors with semi-trailers attached. In its *Opinion of 2 May 1973*² to the Belgian Government, the Commission observes that the amendment for changing the maximum length of single axle trailers of from 8 to 2 500 kilos does not constitute a situation which is contrary to the Community's interests. In the same way, the amendment aimed at raising the maximum length of tractors with semi-trailers attached from 15 to 15.5 metres is in accordance with the provisions provided for in the Council proposed Directive of 21 June 1971 on the weight and size of utility road vehicles and other additional technical conditions.³ It also concords with guidelines expressed by the Council on this subject during its session of 17 and 18 May 1972⁴ and reiterated at its session of 6 and 7 November 1972.⁵ In conclusion, the Commission has no objections about the amendments proposed by the Belgian Government.

¹ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

² OJ L 197 of 17.7.1973.

³ OJ C 90 of 11.9.1971.

⁴ Bull. EC 7-1972, Part Two, point 49.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1972, Part Two, point 54.

2258. There was a further meeting of governmental experts from 23 to 25 May in Brussels to pursue the examination of certain technical problems arising from the Council proposed Directive concerning the *weight and size of utility road vehicles*. Views were exchanged particularly on behaviour in curves, double and treble axles, maximum laden weight allowed, wheel base, overhang, lifting axles and overall width. After a last meeting scheduled for July 1973, the Commission expects to present a report to the Council resuming the conclusions of the debate and containing proposals likely to reduce disparities which now prevent the drawing up of Community rules on weight and size of road vehicles.

Prices and conditions of transport

2259. *The ECSC/Switzerland and ECSC/Austria Transport Commissions*, set up under the agreements of 28 July 1956 and 26 July 1957 for direct international rail tariffs for the transport of coal and steel in transit through the Swiss and Austrian territories, held an ordinary meeting at Graz on 16 and 17 May 1973. They examined the draft Protocols on the accession of the new Member States to these agreements. They also noted that transport of coal and steel under tariff conditions of these agreements did not present any major difficulties last year.

2260. Problems regarding the *publication of prices and conditions* for the transport of coal and steel were discussed with representatives of the British Government on 3 May 1973. It was not possible to determine the measures to be adopted for the application of the ECSC in this sphere and further discussions are to be held.

The same problem was examined with representatives of the Irish and Danish Governments on

24 and 25 May 1973. The search for a suitable solution for both countries is also at the preparatory stage.

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2261. During its session of 10 May 1973¹ the *European Parliament* adopted Resolutions proposed by the Commission, to complete the Council Regulation of 26 June 1969² on Member States action concerning the inherent obligations to the concept of public service in transport by rail, road and waterways and the Council Regulation of the same day² on common rules for standardization of railway accounts.

2262. The *Economic and Social Committee* gave its opinion during its session of 23 and 24 May 1973³ on the same proposed Regulation. It also gave its Opinion on the following questions: proposed Directives for the alignment of legislations on driving licenses for road vehicles and technical tests of motor vehicles and trailers, on the proposal amending the first Council Directive laying down certain common rules for international transport (road transport of goods for account of a third party), on the proposal amending the Council Regulation on Community quotas for road transport of goods between Member States.

¹ Points 2433 and 2435.

² OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969.

³ Points 2473 and 2476.

3. External Relations

Mediterranean Countries

The EFTA States

Signature of the Agreement with Norway

2301. The Agreement¹ between Norway² and the Community was signed in Brussels on 14 May 1973. The negotiations which opened on 16 February 1973 had been preceded by exploratory talks beginning in November 1972, after Norway's referendum on joining the Community.

Mediterranean Countries

2302. The question of overall relations between the Community and the Mediterranean countries was once again brought up in the Council. During the session of 14 and 15 June attended by the Foreign Ministers, the Council confirmed its political resolve to arrive at an approved global mandate to open negotiations with the countries concerned during June. To this end the Ministers of Agriculture and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs made appropriate arrangements to review problems in agriculture. The Council also considered some issues in the sphere of industry and cooperation.

Greece

2303. A new round of negotiations to set up an *Additional Protocol* to the Athens Agreement, owing to the enlargement, was held between the EEC and Greece on 23 and 24 May 1973. During the proceedings both parties reviewed certain aspects of the system for importing Greek wines into the Community, which had been left open during the earlier negotiations. Basic agreement was reached over the *Additional Protocol* itself.

Turkey

2304. The EEC-Turkey negotiations, following the enlargement, reached an Agreement at a meeting in Brussels on 22 May 1973. At the close of the proceedings the two delegations agreed transition measures and *amendments to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement* as well as modifications to the Agreement covering ECSC products necessitated by the entry of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Letters exchanged between the delegation leaders on 29 May 1973 signified their agreement on the outcome of the negotiations. The Protocols fixing these measures will be sent to the Community authorities and the Turkish Government for their final approval and official application as soon as possible.

2305. The *Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee* held its 15th session from 10-14 May in Strasbourg and Luxembourg with Mr Aydin Yalçın in the Chair and Mr Ludwig Fellermaier as co-Chairman. At the close of the proceedings the Committee approved three recommendations of which the first 'again strongly urges that Turkey be included, at the latest from 1 January 1974, among the countries enjoying the scheme of generalized preferences which will be applied by the enlarged Community'. In another recommendation the Joint Parliamentary Committee asked for the swift conclusion of the additional Protocol to adapt the Ankara Agreement to the enlargement of the EEC.³ The third one which concerns the 8th Annual Report of the Association Council mentions, among other problems, the question of Turkish labour employed in the Community. The Committee considers it 'highly desirable that the Association Council, at

¹ Points 1101 to 1106.

² Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2301.

³ This Protocol was signed in June.

ministerial level, helps in defining a coordinated scheme of measures to deal with the problems of Turkish workers'.

Malta

2306. Mr Dom Mintoff, *Malta's Prime Minister*, was received on 2 May by the Commission and had talks with President Ortoli and Sir Christopher Soames. The talks bore on EEC-Malta relations and on the island's special problems in view of a prospective global Community policy towards the Mediterranean countries.

Cyprus

2307. The Community and Cyprus advised one another on 23 May 1973 that the required internal procedures had been finalized in order to bring into force the Agreement forming the EEC-Cyprus Association, the Additional Protocol to the above owing to the EEC enlargement, both signed in Brussels on 19 December 1972¹ and the Agreement in the form of correspondence, on citrus fruits signed in Brussels on 28 March 1973.² The official application of these Acts was set³ for 1 June.⁴ During the session of 14 and 15 May the EEC Council had formally adopted the Regulations for concluding the Association Agreement and the Additional Protocol.

The Lebanon

2308. *An Additional Protocol to the 1965 Agreement* on commercial trade and technical cooperation between the EEC, its Member States and the Lebanon was signed in Brussels on 16 May 1973. The Protocol was necessitated by the entry of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom into the EEC. The three new Members thereby become contracting parties to the

Agreement signed on 21 May 1965 and successively extended on 12 July 1971 and 13 July 1972. A more extensive Agreement on commercial trade was signed on 18 December 1972.⁵ It will take effect as soon as an additional Protocol has been concluded to cover the EEC enlargement.

Jugoslavia

2309. The negotiations for a *new non-preferential Trade Agreement* between the EEC and Jugoslavia reached a successful conclusion during the third session on 24 and 25 May in Brussels. The two delegations specified the content of a new arrangement to replace the current Agreement which expires on 30 September 1973. The new Agreement which is to run for five years subject to tacit renewal each year, prescribes; (i) Economic and trade cooperation between the EEC and Jugoslavia; (ii) Insertion of an 'evolution' clause to allow the development of economic cooperation in addition to commercial trade, as a function of the development of the EEC's economic policies; (iii) The possibility of reviewing the situation of Jugoslavian labour in the EEC; (iv) Cuts in the levy on Community imports of 'baby beef' from Jugoslavia.

2310. During the session of 7 to 11 May 1973⁶ the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the EEC-Egypt Agreement and another on the Commission's Proposals over imports of certain farm produce (citrus fruits and olive oil) of Lebanese origin.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1972, Part Two, point 92.

² Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2308.

³ OJ L 133 of 21.5.1973.

⁴ OJ L 143 of 30.5.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1972, Part Two, point 96.

⁶ Points 2445 and 2427.

Associated African States, Madagascar and Commonwealth Countries to which the Community has offered Association

The Community's future relations with the AASM and the developing countries of the Commonwealth

2311. During the session of 14 and 15 May 1973, the *Council* had an initial discussion on the Commission's Memorandum concerning future relations between the Community, the AASM and the African, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean countries, covered by the Protocol 22 of the Acts of Accession.¹

During the debate which bore on basic issues as well as procedure, all the delegations made general statements illustrating their governments' concepts of how the Community should plan its relationships with the countries concerned in the Commission's Memorandum.

The Council considered the idea of calling a conference of all the States involved, somewhere about 1 August 1973, the date adopted in Protocol 22 and as scheduled by the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement. With this in mind the Council delegated the Committee of Permanent Representatives to investigate between now and end May the problems involved in calling and organizing such a conference and to finalize the text of invitations to be sent to the States concerned. The Council reiterated that the Declaration of Intent of 1 and 2 April 1963 was still valid. The Council agreed to keep up actively the work on the basic problems alluded to in the Commission Memorandum.

2312. With an eye on the forthcoming negotiations with the AASM, the East African States and the countries covered by Protocol 22, this event was discussed in May between the Commission and AASM representatives. Mr Bongo, *President of the Gaboon Republic* visited the Commission on 18 May 1973 for talks and Mr Claude Cheysson, Member of the Commission responsible for development and cooperation met on 22 May in Brussels *all the AASM Ambassadors to the Community*. The discussions bore mainly on the negotiation prospects for renewing and expanding the Association.

The Yaoundé Convention

Emergency Food Aid for the Sahel Associated States

2313. On 14 May 1973² decided to make 13 000 tonnes of skim milk powder available to the Sahel countries as requested.³ This aid will be distributed free of charge to the population threatened with famine owing to the drought. This action, which will be financed by the EAGGF is additional to the measures adopted in March, namely non-repayable financial aid of 19 million u.a. from the funds of the 3rd EDF⁴ and Community food aid amounting to 42 500 tonnes of cereals.⁴ The six countries to benefit, Mali, Mauretania, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Upper Volta are all members of the AASM.

¹ Supplement 1/73 - Bull. EC.

² OJ L 129 of 16.5.1973.

³ Point 2320.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2320.

The Association Agreement between Mauritius and the Community

2314. The final instruments of ratification of the Agreement for Mauritius to join the Yaoundé Convention were deposited at the General Secretariat of the Council of the EEC on 31 May 1973 and the Agreement duly came into force officially on 1 June 1973, thus bringing the AASM membership up to nineteen. Mauritius is the first Commonwealth country to request and obtain membership of the Convention. The Agreement was signed on 12 May 1972 at Port Louis.¹

Report on Financial and Technical Cooperation in 1972

2315. The Commission made its annual Report for the EEC-AASM Association Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation. The Report summarizes aid decided for each economic and social sector as well as the terms for implementing Community aid to the AASM. The Report, covering 1972, indicates that the policy of financial and technical cooperation followed in 1972 shows continuity not only with regard to 1971 but also since the first Yaoundé Convention became operative.

But 1972 was marked by four particular features:

- (i) Compared with 1971 a certain sectoral 'rigidity' in Community interventions can be detected, which profited directly productive activities in particular rural production;
- (ii) The drive to promote inter-African regional projects was kept up especially in the field of transport systems and networks;
- (iii) For the first time the scholarship programme was halted and then reapplied multi-annually in order to cover the entire training period of each scholarship holder;

(iv) The range of methods for financing out of EDF resources was more extensively used, when the Community shared for the first time in the raising of risk capital.

System applied to importing a certain quantity of raw sugar from the AASM

2316. Consulted by the Council over a proposed Regulation concerning the import system for a certain quantity of raw sugar from the AASM (with the exception of Mauritius) and involving a cut in the levy for this quantity, the European Parliament recognized that a preferential system was needed for these imports so as to reinstate in favour of the countries concerned, a parallel with the preferential system enjoyed on the United Kingdom market by the 'Associable' countries under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

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2317. During the session of 7 to 11 May 1973,² the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the outcome of the first Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the EEC and three East African countries (held in Nairobi in November 1972). The House declared itself 'convinced that those States will be called to play a decisive role in the preparation and running of the forthcoming negotiations for renewing the Agreement between the EEC and the African States and in the quest for joint positions between the Associated and "Associable" countries'. Parliament also passed two Resolutions on the effects of the African drought and the emergency aid to be provided by the Community plus a third Resolution which concerned the system to be applied for importing a certain quantity of raw sugar from the AASM.

¹ Bull. EC 7-1972, Part Two, point 63.

² Point 2444.

Developing Countries

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2318. From 24 April to 11 May 1973, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD held its fifth extraordinary session in Geneva. Apart from the problem of making public opinion aware of development problems, the Board's proceedings focused on appraising progress made over the last two years with regard to the international development strategy for the second Decade of the United Nations.

During the general debate the Community representative made a statement in which he:

- (i) recalled the Community's practical contribution to achieving the strategy's objectives especially the application of generalized preferences;
- (ii) insisted on the need that during the forthcoming multilateral negotiations within GATT the interests of the developing countries be effectively considered;
- (iii) recalled that the first Summit Conference of the enlarged Community had shown at top level the Community's resolve to fulfill the expectations of all the developing countries to an even greater extent than before.

2319. The Commission also attended from 7 to 11 May 1973 the 12th meeting of the *UNCTAD Board*. The proceedings were devoted to

coordinating activities underway within GATT, the IMF and UNCTAD with an eye on the future trade and monetary negotiations.

Food Aid

2320. On 14 May 1973, the Council on a Proposal from the Commission, adopted a Regulation on the supply of 13 000 tonnes of *skim milk powder* as part of food aid to the *Associated States of the Sahel region*.¹ The 13 000 tonnes have been allocated to the beneficiaries as under:

Chad: 2 400 tonnes;
 Mali: 2 100 tonnes;
 Mauretania: 1 800 tonnes;
 Niger: 2 500 tonnes;
 Senegal: 2 400 tonnes;
 Upper Volta: 1 800 tonnes.

2321. During the same session the Council adopted the 1972/73 *application programme* (Community and national action) for *cereal food aid*. The total quantity set for the Community of 464 400 tonnes is broken down as on table on next page:

¹ OJ L 129 of 16.5.1973.

Beneficiaries	Amount (thousand tonnes)	Availability terms
<i>Europe</i>		
Malta	2.5	FOB
<i>The Magrab</i>		
Algeria	15.0	FOB
Tunisia	10.0	FOB
<i>Africa</i>		
Chad	6.0	Frontier + 20 u.a./tonne
Malagasy	5.0	CIF
Mali	20.0	Frontier + 20 u.a./tonne
Mauretania	5.0	CIF + 30 u.a./tonne
Mauritius	12.0	FOB
Niger	7.5	Frontier + 15 u.a./tonne
Senegal	5.0	CIF + 15 u.a./tonne
Somalia	7.0	CIF
Upper Volta	5.0	Frontier + 15 u.a./tonne
Zambia	5.0	CIF
<i>Middle East</i>		
Egypt	13.0	FOB
Jordan	5.0	FOB
Lebanon	5.0	FOB
Syria	7.0	FOB
Sudan	5.0	—
<i>Asia</i>		
Afghanistan	5.0	FOB
Bangladesh	175.0	CIF
Indonesia	7.0	FOB
Pakistan	10.0	FOB
The Philippines	10.0	FOB
<i>Latin America</i>		
Bolivia	10.0	FOB
Chile	20.0	FOB
Peru	15.0	FOB
Uruguay	10.0	FOB
<i>Institutions</i>		
WFP	15.0	FOB + Lump sum
ICRC	7.5	CIF + Lump sum
UNRWA	20.0	CIF
Reserves	9.9	
Total	464.4	

2322. During the session of 7 to 11 May 1973¹ the *European Parliament* passed two Resolutions on the effects of the drought ravaging Africa and which according to FAO experts is threatening the very lives of six million people in the Sahel region. The first Resolution approved on 7 May asks the Commission and Council to do their utmost to 'coordinate aid to the countries threatened by the appalling famine' and stresses the 'special urgency of action to be taken'. The second, passed on 11 May asks in particular that 'in view of the emergency all the necessary decisions, especially budgetary, be taken immediately so that the Community can bear the costs of air freight for part of the supplies, with the rest to be routed as soon as possible and during June at the latest'.

Other Non-Member Countries

The United States

Relations between the USA and the Community

2323. The question of relations between the United States and Europe and their future outlook was the subject of a debate in the European Parliament² and a statement by Sir Christopher Soames² Vice-President of the Commission on 8 May in Strasbourg. The debate followed on the ideas developed on this issue by President Nixon in his foreign policy report and by his Adviser, Dr Kissinger.

Sir Christopher insisted on the need for the European Community to evolve its own identity. He said: 'We must acknowledge that for matters which come under the generic heading of foreign policy we can as yet boast but little European cohesion... Let there be no doubt abroad that this is among the main objectives of

that European Union at which Member Governments pledged themselves to arrive by 1980. The hard fact is that the Community's influence in the world will be directly related to our success in these endeavours. We cannot expect to be considered a single political force until we are ready to act as one. Nor will we achieve that relationship of equals to which Europe as a whole rightly aspires and which it has it in its power to achieve. It must therefore surely be our constant endeavour to widen the areas in which Europe as such can engage in a dialogue with its partners and reduce those in which Member States each have to react with individual and often disparate responses.

The lack, as yet, of common policies in important fields is a handicap in Europe. It is also seen as such by our American friends, who regard the various aspects of our overall relationship as integral parts of an interconnected whole. I think it is well understood, here as in the United States, that trade, money, energy supplies, foreign policy and defence are all simultaneously vital factors that enter into our overall relationship. It would be a poor relationship indeed that existed in only one dimension. We in the Commission have long argued that the trade negotiations can succeed only if we bear in mind at the same time that they form part of this great complex relationship, in which many other wider political considerations are equally involved, and that these negotiations, technical though they may be, are of prime political importance and will require positive overall political control.

On the other hand, it would be mistaken to argue that, because these problems are inter-related, they should therefore all be lumped into one big basket and dealt with together in a single negotiation; that all issues, regardless of

¹ Point 2418.

² Point 2421.

their intrinsic timescales, have to be tied up by a single deadline; that every solution for any one must be conditional on solutions for them all; and that the difficulties in any one should block progress in the others. Certainly all these problems call for overall political direction and management. But to force into a single forum all the diverse questions we confront, far from simplifying their solution, could complicate and exacerbate them.

I must also say here that I would regard it as a serious misunderstanding if our American friends thought that the Community was increasingly stressing its regional interests. This does not seem to me an adequate description of the situation... We are establishing in Europe a continental market without tariffs—which the United States already have.

Beyond the borders of Western Europe the Community of Six contributed notably to the expansion of world trade. It was the existence of the European Community that made possible the success of the Kennedy Round. The Community was the first to introduce and implement a generalized preference scheme to encourage the exports of the developing world. Let there be no doubt that the enlarged Community, representing as it does such a high proportion of world trade and world monetary reserves, has even greater worldwide responsibilities and intends to live up to them.

This debate is essentially about European-American relations but this does not apply only to European-American relations. It is the relationship which we have with our industrialized partners and also with the developing world, and the way in which the Community involves all these relationships is of prime importance and should be seen as part of a whole.

It is in this perspective of an outward-looking Europe, very conscious of its world-wide respon-

sibilities, that we should now turn to what we can do together in the future with the United States. President Nixon's visit in the autumn will provide a most welcome opportunity for meetings at the highest level, where our inter-related problems can be treated in political perspective and our ways of approaching them coordinated.

That is the sort of over-arching political control which is so essential in the face of the many and abrupt changes which have been brought to bear on our relationship. How often has it been said that our common interests are so much greater than the differences that divide us. In the new situation of today, this is being questioned by some on both sides of the Atlantic. But the cardinal objectives which we share are surely as numerous and important today as ever they were. Let me suggest a few which are perhaps worth considering.

We are determined each to uphold our common democratic political tradition: that our public actions must serve—not transient regimes, racialist prejudice or abstract doctrines of ideology—but living families of men, women and children, with individual human rights and with a rich diversity of cultural traditions.

We share a common resolve to make the world as safe as it can be made against injustice, violence and aggression. That will be a never-ending task. Each of us will benefit from the efforts of the rest. Each therefore must play a fair and honourable part, each sharing the risks, the costs and the burdens.

We must together continue to seek out ways of living peaceably and cooperating where we can with those whose collective aspirations differ from our own. The management and coordination of diplomacy in a period of détente will in many ways prove more exacting and more delicate a task than when dangers loomed large. We must approach it with at least as

much cool reason, at least as great an effort of mutual comprehension within our alliances as we devoted and must continue to devote to the search for common strategic responses.

We acknowledge together our joint responsibilities towards the poorest parts of the world. In our actions on money and on trade, by outflows of capital and by technical assistance, we are resolved to help them reach levels where they can more effectively help themselves to realize their full potential. We see this both as a political and as a human obligation, and there are certain areas of the world in which, for historic and geographical reasons, we can make our special contribution.

We have to gear the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations to the double aim of further liberalizing trade between developed nations and at the same time opening up wider trading opportunities for the developing countries. In promoting a more open trading order in the world, we want to work for the benefit of the consumers, in defence against inflation, to secure soundly based improvement in living standards and employment opportunities—the material bases of human life and human dignity.

We recognize that, both in our own interests and to achieve a better equilibrium between the developed and the developing world, we need to build a more solid monetary order. It must serve to expand world trade in goods and services; it must allow productive international flows of capital to the areas of greatest need and greatest productivity; yet it must also be capable of warding off or absorbing those disruptive strains to which any monetary system is likely to be increasingly subjected in the future.

We recognize that rising populations and rising living standards will put increasing demands on the world's natural resources—particularly of energy—and on the recuperative powers of our natural environment. Growth may have no

absolute limits; but we recognize its sharply rising difficulties and its explosive inherent imbalances. They will require joint action between resource consumers and resource suppliers, between those controlling the sources of pollution and those whose quality of life is threatened, both within and across national frontiers and continental shores.'

American Parliamentarians Visit the Commission

2324. On 2 May 1973, four members of the United States *Senate* belonging to the Trade Commission, who had earlier been to the USSR, held talks with Sir Christopher Soames, Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents, and Mr Dahrendorf as well as with senior officials of the Commission. The discussions dealt with general relations between the Community and the United States especially from the perspective of multilateral trade negotiations, problems of energy policy, and those posed by the Common Agricultural Policy. These talks contributed to a better understanding of the objectives pursued by the Community, particularly in the sectors of trade and agriculture.

2325. Moreover, the representatives of the two sub-committees of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the United States *House of Representatives*—that of European affairs chaired by Mr Rosenthal and the sub-committee for international organizations chaired by Mr Fraser—had meetings in Brussels on 4 May with Sir Christopher Soames and Mr Haferkamp, Mr Lardinois, and Mr Gundelach. The discussions dealt with a wide range of Community questions including trade, agricultural, monetary, and energy problems. Afterwards, the delegation from the House of Representatives had talks with members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg from 7 to 9 May.¹

¹ Point 2447.

At the close of the three-day talks in Strasbourg, the two delegations issued a communiqué bearing on the major problems engaging the attention of both the United States and the Community: commercial trade and the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations, agriculture, reform of the monetary system, energy policy and East-West relations. It was the third meeting of its kind and the first since the Community enlargement. The next one is to be held in Washington in late October or early November.

Canada

2326. Mr Alastair Gillespie, *Canadian Minister of Industry and Commerce*, visited the Commission on 4 May 1973 as part of the regular consultations between Canada and the Commission. The Minister talked with President Ortoli as well as with Sir Christopher Soames, Mr Spinelli and Mr Lardinois. The talks dealt in particular with the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations and various problems of trade, agricultural, and industrial policy concerning the bilateral relations between Canada and the Community.

Japan

2327. Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, visited the Commission on 4 May 1973, where he had talks with Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission, and Sir Christopher Soames. The joint communiqué published at the end of the visit indicates that the two parties made a general survey of recent East and West developments and future prospects arising from the enlargement of the European Community, and the rapid growth of Japan's economic power in the world.

The forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations of GATT were one of the key points of discus-

sion. The problem of future reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers was also tackled in view of the expansion of trade, and the problem of protection. The parties agreed that it was of prime importance to endeavour to see that the forthcoming multilateral negotiations were brought to a happy conclusion in line with the principles of GATT and keeping in mind the common responsibilities with regard to other nations including the developing countries. In the matter of bilateral relations between Japan and the European Community, they agreed that the problems between the two parties should be resolved by mutual discussion aiming to consolidate and deepen the existing friendly relations. Monetary and energy problems on the international level were likewise discussed.

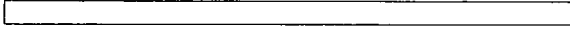
Fully recognizing the necessity of maintaining and strengthening the close contacts between Japan and the European Community as part of the effort—also accomplished by others—to consolidate prosperity and open new perspectives of progress for all, the two parties were agreed that constructive discussions should take place permanently on the principal problems of common interest. Such talks could be held at ministerial as well as administrative level. A visit to Japan by Sir Christopher Soames is envisaged for the autumn.

Mr Ohira communicated the Japanese Government's wish to invite the President of the Commission to visit Japan as soon as possible; Mr Ortoli expressed his satisfaction and the hope that it might be possible for him to do so in the near future.

Brazil

2328. The *negotiations* begun in March¹ with a view to concluding a non-preferential *Trade*

¹ Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2331.



Agreement between Brazil and the Community were continued from 7 to 9 May in a new series of meetings during which a technical study was made of the elements of a possible agreement. The Commission will make a report on the work accomplished; considering this, it will be up to the Council to complete the Directives for negotiation given to the Commission at its session on 5 March 1973.

Mexico

2329. Following on the visit of Mexico's President, Mr Luis Echeverria Alvarez to the Commission on 7 and 9 April 1973,¹ a delegation of senior officials led by the Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr Mendoza Berrueto came to Brussels on 29 and 30 May for an initial contact with the Commission. The Mexican and Commission delegation took a birdseye view of trade and economic relations between Mexico and the EEC. They reviewed problems which could be investigated in the forthcoming months and discussed methods which might be adopted to foster trade between the two parties in a spirit of reciprocal cooperation and benefit.

India

2330. On 22 May 1973, the second phase of the *negotiations* begun between the EEC and India with a view to concluding an Agreement for commercial cooperation was held in Brussels. During this meeting, Mr B. B. Lall, India's Secretary of State for Trade, presented his government's ideas as to the contents of a possible agreement, thus responding to the offer formulated by the Community at the opening session of the negotiations last 13 April.² The position of the EEC and that of the Indian government was defined as 'very close'; both sides expressed the hope that the agreement



would be concluded before the end of the year. The two delegations decided to meet in plenary session during the first half of July.

South Korea

2331. Mr Jong Pel Kim, *Prime Minister* of South Korea, visited the Commission on 22 May. He was accompanied by Mr Jung Tae Kim, Deputy Prime Minister and Assistant in Economic Affairs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Young Sun Kim, Minister for National Unification. The delegation had talks with President Ortoli and Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President responsible for external affairs.

The visit by the South Korean Prime Minister and the delegation with him constitutes the first official visit of South Korean Ministers to the European Commission. The talks dealt with the general development of relations between South Korea and the Community, and more particularly with ways to increase trade between the two parties. The two parties also examined the state of preparatory work for the multilateral negotiations and other activities within GATT. The discussion likewise dealt with the running of the Community's system of generalized preferences in so far as it affects South Korea's exports.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2315.

² Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2316.

Commercial Policy

Preparation and Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy

Defence against Dumping, Premiums and Subsidies

2332. On 20 July 1972 the Commission had announced in the EEC Official Journal¹ that a scrutiny procedure had been opened, as under the Council Regulation of 5 April 1968, concerning acrylic fibre yarns from the Korean Republic (South Korea). In the course of the procedure the Commission obtained satisfactory guarantees from the Korean exporters, which allowed it to forego defensive measures against them. The procedure has therefore been closed.²

Individual Measures of Commercial Policy

Cotton Textiles

2333. In line with a new brief received from the GATT Council the *Textile Trade Working Part* held an initial meeting from 2 to 4 May in Geneva. The purpose of the meeting was to identify problems in the world textile fibre trade and to report to the GATT Council by 30 June.

2334. On 21 May there were talks between the EEC and *India* within the Agreement on the cotton textile trade. The talks were devoted to a review of independent increases set by the Community, namely the raising of the auto-limiting ceilings in the Agreement after the Accession of new Member States.

2335. On 25 May 1973 the Commission adopted a Decision on the *autonomous increase of the quantity ceiling of imports* prescribed within the Agreement between the Community and *India* on the cotton textile trade.³

Jute and Coir Products

2336. The negotiations between the Community and *India* to conclude agreements on jute and coir products trade were resumed on 21 and 22 May. During this third leg of the negotiations the Indian delegation put forward a counterproposal. The two delegations drew up a formula to be submitted to their respective qualified authorities.

Steel

2337. On 14 May 1973 Government Representatives of the ECSC Member States meeting within the Council took a Decision to renew for the current year the quota mechanism for imports of pig iron and iron and steel products from State-trading countries. Under the principle applied since 1966 the tonnages written into Member States' trade agreements may not in principle exceed their initial level. The flexibility vital to the smooth running of the system is provided by allocating each Community country the possibility of supplementary imports known as 'contingency bulk'.⁴ For 1973 this quantity has been set for all the Community countries at 183 000 tonnes for pig iron and ferro-manganese and 1 172 000 tonnes for iron and steel products.

¹ OJ C 79 of 20.7.1973.

² OJ C 33 of 23.5.1973.

³ OJ L 182 of 5.7.1973.

⁴ 'Masse de manœuvre'.

Sectoral Problems

Commodities and World Agreements

Cocoa

2338. In a Communication sent to the Council on 29 May 1973, the Commission recommended the decision for the Community by 30 June at the latest to apply provisionally the 1972 International Cocoa Agreement.¹ The official application of the economic provisions of the Agreement on 1 October 1973 implies the prior establishment of Community rules.

Butteroil

2339. On 14 May 1973, the Council in line with the Commission's Recommendation² formally adopted a Decision³ on concluding the Protocol concerning butteroil negotiated within GATT. The relevant negotiations begun in December 1972 had resulted on 2 April 1973 in Geneva² in the finalization of this Protocol of international agreement which supports the GATT Agreement on skim milk powder.

Olive oil

2340. The International Olive Oil Council held its 28th meeting from 21 to 25 May in Madrid. The Community was represented as an observer. The Council noted that a certain number of States had still not signed the 1973 Protocol renewing the 1963 International Olive Oil Agreement. During the meeting the international market situation and olive oil statistics were discussed. The International Council's next session is expected for late November 1973.

Sugar

2341. The United Nations Conference on sugar, which was attended by the Community and the Member States held its first session from 7 to 30 May in Geneva. The aim of the first leg of the Conference was to clarify the positions of the countries taking part on the question of prolonging or renegotiating the current Agreement and on the various points to be reinserted in the future Agreement thus preparing for the second leg of the Conference scheduled for 10 September to 10 October 1973.

International Organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Preparation of the Forthcoming Multilateral Trade Negotiations

2342. *The Committee for the Preparation of Trade Negotiations* of GATT, created by the contracting parties at their last session in November 1972 with a view to assembling, in a technical system, the documents relating to the future negotiations, held its second session 16 to 18 May. Agreement was reached on the procedure to be followed at the next session, which will last three weeks (from 2 to 25 July).

The official opening of negotiations by a meeting of Ministers in Tokyo on 12 September in effect remaining the objective, the Committee agreed

¹ Bull. EC 10-1972, Part Two, point 195 and 1-1973, point 2308.

² Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2323.

³ OJ L 153 of 9.6.1973.

that its July session would be devoted to working out, a report to the Ministers setting forth the various possible and conditions of negotiation and a draft political declaration, laying down the general principles and objectives of the negotiations, which would be submitted to the Ministers for adoption.

On this occasion, basic issues were scarcely raised neither by the United States, whose draft habilitation law is being examined by Congress, nor by the other delegations from the industrial countries. On the other hand, the developing countries showed growing uneasiness over the conditions on which they will actually be able to participate in the negotiations and the advantages they will draw from them. But they were not able to present firm and detailed requests.

2343. With regard to the Community, the Communication¹ transmitted to the Council by the Commission on 6 April relative to 'the preparation of an overall concept in view of the forthcoming multilateral negotiations'² was examined and discussed from numerous angles. At the session of 14 and 15 May, the Council had a broad discussion on the most important questions arising over the global approach to the GATT trade negotiations based on Commission Communication and a report from the Committee of Permanent Representatives. At the end of the first debate, after having reaffirmed the necessity for the Community to clarify its overall concept by the date provided by the Summit Conference, the Council requested the Permanent Representatives to continue their work on the basis of the above mentioned Communication and the supplementary elements which the Commission has undertaken to submit, and taking into account the initial guidelines which have emerged during the discussion in the Council.

Following this discussion, the Commission made a certain number of amendments¹ to the text of

its Communication which were submitted to the Council on 22 May.

Meeting of the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products

2344. The Committee on Trade in Industrial Products of GATT held a brief session on 11 and 12 May. Already having undertaken very detailed studies of diverse aspects of the problems of trading in industrial products (tariffs, subsidies, structural adjustments, etc.) it decided to set up a new sub-group assigned to study protection mechanisms. This is a matter which is very likely to arise in the course of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations.

Economic Commission for Europe

2345. The 28th session of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (ECE) was held in Geneva from 8 to 18 May 1973. Its work was greatly influenced by the improved political climate in East-West relations and by preparations for the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. A 'linking' session between two periods was also discussed. In the sphere of economic relations, the delegations attached particular importance to the problems of East-West cooperation. Moreover, the Secretariat of the ECE had prepared an analytic report on cooperation. This document, the value of which was recognized by all the delegates, will be examined in detail at the next session of the Committee on Trade.

Speaking on behalf of the Community, the Commission representative described the favour-

¹ Supplement 2/73 - Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2325.

able trend of trade with the countries of Eastern Europe and expressed the opinion that it would be extremely useful to tackle, pragmatically, the problems and the prospects of development of East-West trade. He also pointed out that 'the search for solutions involved joint and concurrent effort, the most normal way of solving the problems being to resort to dialogue and its most elaborate form, which is negotiation'. Moreover, as regards cooperation, he emphasized 'the necessity of clearly establishing the propitious juridic framework and, in the most precise way, the rights and duties of the undertakings to enable them, if they find real commercial advantage, to participate with full knowledge of the case or, if finding none, avoid the useless waste of time'. As for the creation of new conditions, for example in the matter of tariffs for products arising from cooperative operations, this is a very thorny problem because the norms of international commerce must be respected. There are grounds for remarking that, during this session, the criticisms formulated by the countries of the East concerning the Community were clearly less severe than in previous years.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

2346. The *Committee on Exchanges* of the OECD met in Paris on 21 and 22 May. It devoted part of its deliberations to the American draft Trade Reform Bill certain provisions of which call for clarification of the administration's intentions concerning the use of powers asked of Congress. Furthermore, it requested its subsidiary bodies to continue the preparation of work, in various precincts, on the topic of trade relations with the developing countries (preferences, commodities, manufactured products).

Council of Europe

2347. The first part of the 25th regular session of the *Consultative Assembly* of the Council of Europe was held from 14 to 18 May 1973 in Strasbourg. The session was dominated by the question of the future of the Council of Europe following the enlargement of the European Communities. The debates on the subject were marked by an exposé by Mr Andreotti, President of the Italian Council of Ministers, a report by Mr Reverdin, and a communication by Mr Toncic-Sorinj, General Secretary of the Council of Europe.

A recommendation was unanimously adopted inviting the Member Governments, in particular the Governments of the Nine, to coordinate the activities of the Council of Europe and those of the Community, taking into account the calling and means of action of each of the two organizations without establishing too rigid a delimitation of the sectors of their respective activities. The assembly also adopted a resolution on the relations between Western Europe and the United States; it holds that these relations must take the form of a genuine association founded on a common pledge to safeguard the democratic way of life and, on the recognition of mutual independence, which must condition the attitude of the two partners in relation to the rest of the world.

2348. On the occasion of its plenary session on 23 and 24 May 1973,¹ the *Economic and Social Committee* expressed an Opinion on the Commission's Communication to the Council concerning elaboration of an overall concept in view of the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations.²

¹ Point 2472.

² Point 2343 and Supplement 2/73 - Bull. EC.

4. Institutions of the Community

Community Diplomatic Relations

Diplomatic Relations of the Community

2349. The new Ambassador of the Republic of *Zaire*, His Excellency Elebe ma Ekonzo, who had assumed his functions on 22 February 1973 as representative of his country to the European Economic Community (EEC), was received by the Chairman-in-office of the Council on 10 May and by the President of the Commission on 22 May 1973.

On 22 May 1973,¹ the Chairman-in-office of the Council and the president of the Commission received His Excellency the Ambassador U ba Saw (Union of *Burma*), who presented his credentials as first head of his country's mission to the European Economic Community (EEC).

On the same day,¹ Their Excellencies the Ambassadors Timon S. Mangwazu (Malawi) and Rudolf Reiterer (Austria) presented the acting president of the Council and the president of the Commission with their credentials as heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (CEE, CECA, CEEA). The new Ambassadors succeed His Excellency Edson Dawson Phakamea (Malawi) and His Excellency Franz H. Leitner (Austria), who were appointed to other functions.

Lastly, on 29 May 1973,¹ the President of the Commission and the Chairman of the Council received His Excellency Ambassador Mario Carias of *Honduras* who presented credentials as his country's first Mission Head with the European Community (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

¹ OJ C 50 of 29.6.1973.

European Parliament

April Session

2401. The Commission's price proposals for agricultural products for the 1973/74 campaign were the main feature of the European Parliament's session held from 4-6 April 1973 in Luxembourg.¹ The session also dealt with the following matters: The social situation in the Community during 1972, the basic rights of Member States' citizens, the Commission's second Report on various Agreements made within international organizations, Community relations with the USSR and Comecon, the multilateral GATT negotiations, customs tariffs for certain agricultural products, question time and the debate connected with it, hill farming, special measures for certain officials and atomic installation staff, imports of citrus fruits and sherry from Cyprus, the awarding of industrial development contracts by the Community, the Community Associations with the AASM and the Commonwealth countries.

The House declared valid the mandate of the delegated British M.P., Dick *Taverne* (*non-affiliated, Independent*).

¹ The minutes were prepared from the German edition of 'Informations' issued by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament and from the Official Journal of the EEC (Appendix - 'Proceedings of the European Parliament', Session Reports). The Political Group and nationality of Members speaking in the debates are shown in brackets after their names. The Political Groups are indicated by the following abbreviations: C-D (Christian Democrat), S (Socialist), L (Liberals and Allies), C (European Conservatives), DE (European Democratic Union).

The verbatim texts of the Decisions taking during the April Parliamentary session are published in OJ C 161 of 30.4.1973.

**Price setting for various agricultural products for the 1973/74 campaign—
Measures for agriculture following monetary developments**

(5 and 6 April)

2402. Mr *de Koning* (C-D, Netherlands) on behalf of the Agricultural Committee submitted a Report on the Commission's proposed Regulations on setting prices for various agricultural products and on follow-up measures and Regulations covering particular measures which are to be applied in agriculture following monetary developments.

Mr *Triboulet* (DE, France) for his Group proposed that considering the monetary situation the farming debate be taken off the agenda. Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) opposed this motion, as did the rapporteur Mr *de Koning*, together with Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, and pointed out that the monetary sector situation was stable enough to enable farm prices to be set. Mr *Triboulet* then withdrew his proposal. Mr *de Koning* first reminded the House that setting farm prices, already a difficult and complicated issue, had become even more complex this year owing to the EEC enlargement.

Due to monetary problems and especially owing to re- and devaluations an unstable situation had arisen. The present upheavals in the common agricultural market could have been averted by a swifter realization of the Economic and Monetary Union. National measures which had been taken on account of the monetary situation were distorting competition, splintering the common agricultural market and endangering its survival. This was disastrous for the Community's overall policy.

The Agricultural Committee supported the Commission's Proposals which started from the premise that splintering of the agricultural

market had to be stopped and that a major step towards restoring the free movement of farm products and Community price levels had to be taken. Free movement of agricultural products would certainly break down under new monetary difficulties. Therefore Parliament must press for a swift accomplishment of the Economic and Monetary Union. Cutting down or doing away with compensatory amounts in relation to the present price Proposals would mean that the price increases in terms of national currencies would come out very unevenly between one Member State and another. Moreover, compensatory amounts should not be tied to products.

The rapporteur stressed that the Commission's price Proposals were appropriate to the current market situation for certain products and he strongly supported the Proposals for a heavy price increase for beef and veal, and a price cut for butter. He pleaded for a finer balance between meat and grain output so as to avoid overproduction which would result in overheavy export refunds for the EAGGF. Moreover, modest price increases would not impair the Community's position with regard to the forthcoming GATT negotiations.

Mr *de Koning* took the view that the effect on the consumer would be limited because the prices of foodstuffs had only a slight impact on the cost of living. But he said he favoured measures to control profits on foodstuffs and cuts in VAT for agriculture on farm products and commodities in order to slow down inflationary trends. In future precise data on the development of incomes both in and outside agriculture would be of prime importance to facilitate an objective assessment of price Proposals. In conclusion, Mr *de Koning* recommended that the Commission's price Proposals be approved.

As spokesman for the Committee for External Economic Relations, Lord *Mansfield* (C, Great Britain) dealt in detail with the possible trade

policy impact of the Commission's 1973/1974 agricultural Proposals. He stressed the currency and income problems and illustrated the effect on relations with third countries. He distinguished between industrialized nations and developing countries and referred to the phrase 'trade not aid,' which meant that the interests of the developing countries over trade issues should not be ignored. A possible overproduction in the Community would also be dangerous because it would also react adversely on the developing countries. The effects on the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations would also have to be reckoned with. Nevertheless Lord Mansfield declared himself in favour of the European farming policy.

On his own behalf Lord Mansfield highlighted three problems: the prejudicial effect of price increases on third countries because production is boosted; adverse effects on the GATT negotiations; the relationship between setting farm prices and the imminent monetary problems, and the consideration of overall economic policy. Increased costs should be matched with higher incomes but with no acceleration of inflation.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Martens* (Belgium) said that the Commission's proposed farm prices would be deemed unacceptable by the agricultural occupational organizations. His Group also felt that the modest price rises would be more than cancelled out by monetary developments and would actually reduce incomes on the land. Since 1971, the common agricultural prices had been completely fictitious. It was therefore necessary to restore a real common agricultural market. Through its Proposals the Commission was essentially moving in the right direction to avoid greater splintering of the market. But it was even more vital for the future that the Commission and Member States applied the Directives for structural improvements since today European agri-

culture was everywhere impinging on social policy. Mr *Martens* stressed that in principle the Community preference should be upheld. On this basis the restoration of free movement in agricultural farm products which must be done progressively but nonetheless swiftly was of crucial importance for the Christian Democrat Group. This could be achieved through the proposed monetary measures, at any rate on the basis of an average price increase of 4%, on which the C-D Group would throw its approval behind the Commission's Proposals.

For the Socialists, Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands) accepted the policy objective of the Commission to restore the unity of the common agricultural market. But this should not emerge, as happened ten years ago, in an excessively high price level. Basically we must make an effort to overhaul the overall agricultural policy which in its present form was ten years out of date and had led to surplus production. Today we had to reckon with the world farming outlook and the developing countries' marketing needs. Recasting the agricultural policy must follow on structural reform. The majority of the Group endorsed the Commission's price Proposals with an average increase 2.74% and provided that they were backed up by incomes policy measures if some categories suffered hardship.

For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Baas* (Netherlands) approved the Commission's plan to use their price Proposals to restore the common agricultural market. His Group was also prepared to endorse the proposed amendments so that the expectations of agriculture from the common agricultural policy might also be fulfilled in the matter of incomes policy. But Mr *Baas* criticized the complexity and impracticality of pricing methods and claimed that in laying down certain agricultural measures absurdities had often prevailed which must now be eliminated. He also asked that the market for farming products from the developing countries

be opened up within the forthcoming rounds of GATT negotiations.

For the European Conservatives, Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (Great Britain) pointed to the effects of the envisaged price increases on the consumer and asked why in its Proposals the Commission had overstepped the economically justifiable limit. In his view Community farmers and consumers would have to bear the burden of the monetary problems. The difficulties arising now would in future have to be solved once and for all within the Economic and Monetary Union.

He said the present Community price levels were too high and they would climb even higher through the Commission's Proposals. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* also gave more food for thought on how the EEC surplus production problem would be solved since through price inducements agricultural output in various sectors would rise. He expressed the hope that in future no further subsidies would be paid out for agricultural production and that only live and viable farming concerns would be found. For his Group the submitted price Proposals were unacceptable.

For the UDE Group, Mr *Liogier* (France) said that the farming prices could not be finally settled as long as the monetary issue was still open. Even with the present Proposals from the Commission, the arrears in farming incomes could not be made up. He said the farmer was the first victim of inflation in Europe and on behalf of his Group tabled an amendment to raise the price of milk by 8.5%. His Group supported the demand of COPA to raise farm prices by 7.5%.

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, by and large endorsed the rapporteur's remarks and queried the value that uniform Community farm prices could have when monetary difficulties were steadily growing. To clear away any misunderstanding he pointed out that the Com-

munity was only setting up a guarantee mechanism and not the prices, which were determined by the market. This guarantee system applied to the prices of 60% of agricultural production.

Replying to Lord Mansfield's (C, Great Britain) comments, Mr *Lardinois* said that we had also to consider how prices were moving outside the Community. The CAP was a prerequisite for successful GATT negotiations. Mr *Lardinois* therefore urged the Community to defend its farming interests together. In contrast to Mr *Scott-Hopkins*, Mr *Lardinois* stressed that the Commission's price Proposals were reasonable and in no case too high because agriculture needed a compensation against the increased cost of living. As far as future farming policy was concerned, it was certainly possible that major sections of the CAP would have to be overhauled. But in any case this could only be done on a Community basis. The countervailing taxes within the Community had to be removed as swiftly as possible so as to restore the common agricultural market with uniform price levels.

Later on in the debate Mr *Guldberg* (L, Denmark) stressed that regardless of the structure and magnitude of the required price adjustments, the main task was to restore the basis and unity; the central problem was in the monetary sector.

Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) rejected the Commission's price increases since they were against the interests of the consumer. He asked for other means than price increases in forming the agricultural policy. The Commission should accord higher priority to consumer prices. Lady *Elles* (C, Great Britain) also opposed the price increases and asked for a reform of the overall farming policy. Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) said that the Commission with its Proposals had leaned more towards monetary considerations than economic ones. The proposed increases did not solve the severe income problem in

agriculture. They aggravated it, declared Mr Vetrone who announced that he would abstain.

Mr Héger (C-D, Belgium) also opposed the Commission Proposals since the farmers alone should not have to foot the bill for the current economic and monetary situation. Mr Frehsee (S, Germany) also rejected the Proposals. Against an average price increase of only 3% there were cost increases of 6%. He felt that the joint organization of the agricultural market had foundered and we must dig out the roots of the trouble and not simply treat the symptoms as the Commission proposed to do with its Proposals.

Mr John Hill (C, Great Britain) pointed out that for years Community agricultural output had been rising faster than demand. The crucial problem was not prices but structural reform.

Mr De Sanctis (Non-affiliated, Movimento sociale italiano - Destra nazionale, Italy) welcomed Mr de Koning's Report because it clearly illustrated the outstanding problems. Increasing the farm prices was a highly political issue. Mr De Sanctis asked primarily for the consumers' interests to get more consideration. On this point the views of the Conservative Group offered better scope than those of the Commission. Mr Bangemann (L, Germany) pointed out that with a 4% increase of farm prices foodstuff prices rose by only 1%. Therefore, the 'inflation' argument was not tenable. It was different with the frontier countervailing levies: they should not be cut as long as the monetary problems persisted. Mr Bangemann also advocated an overall modification of the system. It was intolerable that the industrial countries were producing farming surpluses which were burdening the developing countries who disposed of no other production possibilities.

Mr McDonald (C-D, Ireland) said the submitted price Proposals were inadequate because they

could not stop up the existing holes in agricultural incomes. He asked for more effective measures to improve the farmer's income prospects. The current Proposals did not even suffice to offset the increased cost of fertilizers.

Mr Früh (C-D, Germany) opposed a cut in frontier compensations at the present time. We would not succeed in saving the common agricultural market by sacrificing agriculture in particular countries, if we did not economic and monetary union as soon as possible.

Sir Anthony Esmonde supported the package of Commission Proposals and took the view that the 'butter mountain' could be demolished by increased consumption.

In his last speech, Mr Lardinois, Member of the Commission, again defended the package of Commission Proposals. He resisted all attempts to dissociate the monetary proposals from the price proposals. The border mechanism which for example meant that in Hamburg the levies on exports from third countries were 50% higher than in Genoa prevented any joint position for the next round of GATT. Mr Lardinois told the British Conservatives that the current rises in foodstuff prices, which were higher in Great Britain than in the EEC, could not be attributed to the CAP, which had still not been applied at all in Britain.

In voting on the Resolution the House dealt first of all with the Conservative Group's tabled Amendment which contained a completely new Resolution text. It was regretted during the debate that this tabled amendment insisted overmuch on inflation resistance and the rapporteur recommended its rejection. The Amendment, which rebutted every price increase and proposed an ultra-flexible formula for frontier compensations, was rejected by the House.

The Amendment tabled by Mr Frehsee (S, Germany) which aimed at cutting out the connection between the price Proposals and monetary prob-

lems was so narrowly rejected that the result of the ballot became doubtful. The Chairman of the Conservatives, Mr *Kirk*, proposed a call vote, but withdrew his proposal because the House voting this way would have no authority to act.

The amendments tabled by Mr *Brouwer* and Mr *Achenbach*, who proposed a 4% price increase as against the envisaged 2.76% were rejected, as was Mr *Triboulet's* Amendment to raise the guide prices of milk by 8.5%.

The rapporteur supported the Amendment tabled by Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) especially in order to launch the concept of 'Community criteria' on frontier compensation to avoid distortion of competition. The House however, rejected the proposal as well as a further amendment tabled by Mr *Vetrone* which aimed at a price increase for products from the Mediterranean area. Mr *Vetrone* himself withdrew a third amendment.

The amendment tabled by Miss *Astrid Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) which asked the Commission to submit by October 1973 proposed changes in the CAP was approved by the House as a supplement to the Resolution motion.

But since the crucial Point 16 of Mr de Koning's Resolution motion, according to which the House with the reservations of its basic observations was to approve all the Commission Proposals, failed to get a majority, the contents of the other Points were immaterial. On a proposal from the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, Mr *Houdet* (L, France), the Resolution motion was therefore referred to the Agricultural Committee.

On 6 April the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee laid a new Report before the House. In consideration of the changes proposed by Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) and Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands) the House, in connection

with the debate of 5 April, passed a Resolution asking the Commission to re-examine its proposed Regulations.

Hill farming (5 April)

2403. On a proposal from the Chairman of the Christian Democrats, Mr *Lücker* (Germany), Parliament decided to refer to the Agricultural Committee the Report of Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy) on hill farming and agriculture in certain other underdeveloped regions.

The Social Situation in the Community during 1972 (4 April)

2404. Mr *Pêtre* (C-D, Germany) for the Committee on Social Affairs and Questions laid before Parliament a commentary on the Commission's Report on the 1972 Social Situation in the Community. He referred to the growing unemployment in the Community and asked for a greater degree of job security for the working population. He also described the battle against inflation as vital to a successful social policy.

In the debate on the Social Report the speakers from the different Political Groups expressed keen concern over the dangers to purchasing power from heavy inflation. For the Christian Democrats Mr *van der Gun* (Netherlands) advocated the immediate preparation of a coordinated wages and incomes policy. We could not do without such a policy if we were to put a stop to inflationary trends. With completely unbridled prices, wages and dividends there was no hope of slowing down the present trend. Mr *Adams* (S, Germany) pleaded for co-management between capital and labour in undertakings, without which tension could not be eased. Mr *Marras* (Non-affiliated, Communist,

Italy) warned against the belief that Community unemployment was going down.

Miss Astrid *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) criticized the hesitation over setting up a firm Community programme for equal remuneration between men and women. Such a programme had been under discussion since 1961 without the Council taking any practical measures. Parliament's claims on this issue had been ignored. For the Conservative Group, Lady *Elles* (Great Britain) also dealt with the situation of women, the fall-off in the number of the working population and with the migration of workers.

Dr *Hillery*, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for Social affairs, told the House that the Commission would shortly be submitting its proposals for the joint action programme. Moreover, the Commission was shortly going to publish a Report on the status of wage relationships for women workers in the Community. The Report would show that on the issue of 'equal pay' more progress had been achieved than was generally acknowledged.

In its Resolution Parliament pressed for a reanimation of social policy in the Community. This was all the more urgent in that despite progress registered in several fields during 1972, certain problems such as unemployment, particularly amongst the youngsters, inflation and the price spiral had worsened and that no satisfactory answer to the housing construction problem had been found. Parliament was happy that the European Social fund in its new form had proved itself as a valuable tool and the House asked that a consistent Community social policy be developed.

Fundamental Rights of Member States' Citizens

2405. On behalf of the Legal affairs Committee, Mr *Jozeau-Marigné* (L, France) submitted a Report on the proposed Resolution motion by

Mr *Lautenschlager* (Germany) for the Socialist Group on consideration of Member States citizens' fundamental rights in the development of Community law. The rapporteur stressed that ways must be found to help safeguard citizens' rights in cases where personal rights are affected by the integration process. From the legal viewpoint it was a question of preventing every risk to the principle of the supremacy of Community law. Politically we must strengthen the position of personal rights as Thomas Mann called it 'a highly European idea,' in the Community edifice. Mr *Lautenschlager* brought up the question whether the Community legislators must also respect fundamental rights which are established only in individual Member States or whether the Community bodies must see to it that the guaranteed fundamental rights within the Member States are harmonized. Without a satisfactory solution to this question there is a risk that Community law-making will be blocked. Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* for the Commission endorsed the rapporteur's remarks.

In its Resolution, Parliament urged the Commission, in the drawing up of future Community Regulations, Directives and Decisions, to guard against possible conflict with the national constitutional law and in particular to examine how citizens' basic rights are to be guaranteed. The Commission is to set out in a Report how, in creating and developing European law, it intends to prevent any prejudice to the basic rights guaranteed by Member States constitutions, basic rights whose principles form a mutual philosophical, legal and political foundation for those states. Lastly, the House urged that access for private persons to European jurisdiction must be made easier.

Europe's Political Cooperation and Unity (6 April)

2406. For the Political Committee, Mr *Mommersteeg* (C-D, Netherlands) laid before the

House a Report on Europe's political cooperation and unity. He recalled the objective set by the Summit Conference at The Hague to make progress in the field of political unity. He spoke of the ensuing agreed political cooperation by Member States and of the 1972 Paris Summit Conference Decision to convert the whole of Member States inter-relationships into a European Union. In conclusion the rapporteur said that the proposals embodied in the Resolution motion could promote the transition from fragmentary to coordinated cooperation.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bertrand* (Belgium) approved the Resolution as did Mr *Radoux* (Belgium) for the Socialist Group.

The speaker for the Liberal and Allied Group, Lord *Gladwyn* (Great Britain) said that the Davignon Committee had yielded too few practical results.

Mr *Bousquet* (DE, France) and Sir *Tufton Beamish* (C, Great Britain) for their Political Groups pleaded for the inclusion of defence and security policy in political cooperation.

Mr *Scelba* (C-D, Italy) criticized the Resolution motion as hazy and limited. Mr *Petersen* (C, Denmark) regretted that greater prominence had not been given to the Community's outward tasks and asked whether the population, especially the younger generation, were supporting the European Union. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed the need for the Community to speak with one voice politically as well as economically.

On division, an Amendment tabled by Mr *Bousquet*, with the objective that the Council should define the terms for cooperation between the Commission and the political Secretariat, failed to get a majority. The other Groups were in close agreement that the Commission should be vested with an unlimited right of initiative in this field and must act as fully-fledged interlocutor of the Council. The House also rejected a set of

amendments tabled by Mr *Dalsager* (S, Denmark) whose objectives were firstly to delete any statement on the need for a close cooperation between joint foreign policy and defence policy; secondly to include very vague wording into the Resolution about incorporating the political Secretariat into the Council Secretariat and thirdly to define only an overall skeleton framework for the institutional set-up of the European Union.

In its Resolution the House advocated that the Commission at all levels and without restriction participate in the work of Member States' Foreign Ministers towards political unity. In this the Commission should be vested with a right of initiative, if within the Foreign Ministers' sessions on political cooperation a decision must be taken or a Community position adopted. Moreover, the House took the view that the Report on political cooperation, which the Foreign Ministers as assigned by the Paris Summit are to submit by 30 June at the latest, must say how the process of cooperation in the field of foreign policy and the strengthening of Community structures are to be more closely bound together, with special reference to achieving the European Union by 1980. The planned Secretariat for preparing foreign Ministers' decisions in this sphere should in no case curtail the responsibilities of the Community Institutions and must be so designed that an organic link is forged with the whole Community mechanism. It should be integrated into the Council Secretariat.

Question Time (5 April)

2407. In this Question Time six questions were put to the Commission and two to the Council.

Coal Needs

2407a. Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) asked the Commission whether it could say how far the Community's coal needs could be met by its own resources and whether it intended to propose an increase in coal output in the Member States.

Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission, indicated that in 1985 the Community would need about 210 million coal equivalent tonnes. The Commission was closely watching import developments and would submit a paper on the matter. Mr *Brewis* pointed in particular to imports of Polish coal and Mr *Springorum* (C-D, Germany) wanted to know what the basic need for domestic energy was if atomic energy and mineral oil were not forthcoming. Mr *Simonet* replied that the Community's economy would be rudely shaken if imports were completely cut off. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) enquired about the Commission's Proposals to the Council concerning imported Polish coal and Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) asked for the basis of coal output to be assured as well as the setting of coefficients for production.

Fruitless Council Sessions

2407b. Lord *Gladwyn* (L, Great Britain) put the following question to the Council: 'Instead of terminating inconclusive meetings with colourless and anodyne communiqués, will the Council of Ministers in future be prepared to help Parliament to form a view on major issues of policy by stating clearly what the differences of opinion were which prevented it from reaching unanimity?'

Mr *Thorn*, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister acting for the Council Chairman, Mr *Van Elsenlande* prevented from attending, explained that the Council was now as before of the opinion that its deliberations must be confidential. On the other hand, the Council was always prepared

to give Parliament information on the major problems which it had considered, through the existing procedure and with the object of a closer and closer relationship between the two bodies.

Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) asked the acting Council Chairman whether the Council did not consider that making its sittings open to the public would present a more worthy picture of Council meetings than the picture obtained at present, in that after each Council meeting each individual Minister makes the most of his gallant stand during the secret sitting?

Control Powers and Improving Parliament's Working Conditions

2407c. Sir *Tufton Beamish* (C, Great Britain) asked, 'Has the Council practical proposals to strengthen the powers of control of the European Parliament and to improve its working conditions and relations between the Council and Parliament as agreed in paragraph 15 of the Summit Communiqué?'

On behalf of the Chairman-in-Office of the Council Mr *Thorn*, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, explained that the Council was now examining practical measures which might be taken for a better relationship between the two bodies. Proof of the Council's readiness for fruitful cooperation with the House was its agreement to attend Question Time. The Council was also expecting the Commission's Proposals for strengthening Parliament's powers.

Proposals for Industrial Reform

2407d. Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) asked the Commission in which month of 1973 their Proposals for Institutional reform and the extension of Parliament's authority would be put forward and what steps they intended to take to submit the Proposals in a coordinated framework so that Parliament would be able to judge

the full pattern of what the Commission was proposing as the constitutional improvements for the next few years.

In reply Mr *Ortoli*, President of the Commission, referred to his earlier statements to the House and said that the Commission would submit its Proposals in the first half-year and intended to adhere to that time limit.

The President's reply made the questioner propose an hour's topical debate. This proposal was supported by Miss *Colette Flesch* (L, Luxembourg) and Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (DE, France) on behalf of their Groups.

Attitude of the 'Associable' Caribbean and Pacific Countries

2407e. Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) asked the Commission what attitude the Caribbean and Pacific 'Associable' countries were taking with regard to their future relations with the enlarged Community.

Mr *Deniau*, Member of the Commission, explained that the Caribbean and Pacific countries, which could associate themselves with the Community, had not yet made known their official attitude. But there had been many contacts. The Commission was having talks with all these countries and was prepared within its overall policy to find appropriate solutions for adjusting the Agreement to the realities of these regions. The Commission approved the wish of the Caribbean countries that the negotiations be conducted with the existing regional organization there rather than with each of the countries separately.

Economic Development in Asian Countries

2407f. To the question from Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) as to what role, in the Commission's opinion, the Community

should play in order to support economic development in Asian countries, Mr *Deniau* replied that promoting international trade would make the optimum contribution which the Community could provide for the economic development of Asian countries. The Community had already assumed a number of obligations within the Trade Agreements made with those countries. Moreover, the scheme of generalized preferences for industrial and semi-products was particularly advantageous for the Asian countries, although the objective sought had not been fully attained. Mr *Deniau* suggested an extension of the scheme and the granting of long-term loans could be envisaged. To a further question from Sir *Douglas*, Mr *Deniau* declared that he saw no possibility for the European Fund to be available to Asian countries. According to the Association Agreement the Fund was legally the property of the Associates and the Commission only administered it.

Harmonization of Rules on Animal Feed Additives

2407g. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) asked the Commission what steps it was taking to harmonize rules on compound animal feed additives throughout the Community with regard to antibiotics so that distortion of competition could be averted.

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, said that there was already a Directive on this. In a further question Mr *Scott-Hopkins* commented that the antibiotics problem was still unsolved, especially since under the Directive in question Member States could maintain separate levels of use. He further pointed out the dangers to health from the use of antibiotics in meat production. Mr *Lardinois* said that the Commission was now investigating the dispensing of antibiotics to animals and would submit Proposals in the near future.

*Competition for building
a fifth Atomic Reactor in Italy*

2407h. Mr *Springorum* (C-D, Germany) put the following question to the Commission: 'Does the Commission intend to do anything about the fact that in its advertisement of February 1973 calling for tenders for the construction of a fifth nuclear reactor the Italian State Electricity Company invited only bids from United States or Canadian concerns in conjunction with Italian undertakings, leaving out all other eligible undertakings in the Community?'

Mr *Gundelach*, Member of the Commission, replied that scope for a Community intervention was very narrow. The existing Directive on awarding public works contracts could not be applied to the firm in question since it was independent of the State. But the Commission was also working for a liberalization of the semi-public sector.

Debate in connection with Question Time

2408. In the debate moved by Mr *Lange*, Miss *Flesch* and Mr *Habib-Deloncle* on the Commission's reply to the Verbal Question from Mr *Lange* (S, Germany) on the Proposals for institutional reform, the questioner said that it was a question of the Summit Conference undertakings and that Parliament had to know the proposals of the other bodies (Council and Commission) to include them in its own deliberations. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (DE, France) put forward the view that the Institutional development of the Community must match actual development. Miss *Flesch* (L, Luxembourg) who endorsed Mr *Lange*'s comments, urged the Commission to respect its obligations and asked if it was prepared to present the Institutional package by 1 June 1973. Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) asked what had happened to the Vedel Report and asked for budgetary control by

Parliament. Mr *John Hill* (C, Great Britain) and Mr *Christensen* (S, Denmark) asked about Parliament's budgetary rights. Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) wanted to know whether the Commission was prepared to submit a medium-term skeleton plan for extending Parliament's rights within the Economic and Monetary Union. Mr *Ortoli*, President of the Commission, referred to his remarks during Question Time and asked for time to scrutinize carefully the Institutional problems, emphasizing that he would adhere to the dates.

**The Commission's Second Report
on Various Agreements concluded
within International Organizations**

(4 April)

2409. For the Committee for Social Affairs and Health Questions, Mr *Pêtre* (C-D, Belgium) submitted a Report on the Commission's second Report concerning an initial list of agreements made within other international organizations with regard to the possibilities and problems of their ratification by Member States. The rapporteur described ratification as a question of political honesty and as significant for the alignment of European social legislation. He claimed that the situation was unsatisfactory both from the angle of ratification of the International Labour Organization Agreement and the Council of Europe's European Social Charter. Mr *Pêtre* reminded the House that the resolve to reanimate the social policy had been emphatically strengthened at the Paris 1972 Summit. Therefore Parliament should press for the international Agreements to be ratified as swiftly as possible by the Member States. Miss *Astrid Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) said it was not just a matter of ratification. The Agreements had to be vitalized. She also spoke on the question of protecting motherhood.

Mr *von Walkhoff* (S, Germany) took the view that national legislation should not be crimped, if it was better than Community legislation. Dr *Hillery*, Vice-President of the Commission, regretted that the Member States appeared to be ratifying agreements entirely at their own discretion and thus inadequately respecting their obligation to work for harmonization of the Community social system.

In its Resolution, the House called on Member States' Governments to speed up the national procedures for ratifying the international agreements made in the social field. These cover the six agreements made several years ago within the International Labour Organization concerning protection of motherhood, abolition of discrimination over jobs, the basic aims and norms of social policy, machinery guards, health protection in commerce and offices, employment policy and the Social Charter of the Council of Europe. The House also urged the Commission to work out proposals for recommendations to promote the harmonization of Member States' legal procedures, legal procedures which go further than the minimum rules of the international agreements.

Community Relations with the USSR and Comecon

(4 April)

2410. Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) commented on the Verbal Question with debate on Community relations with the USSR and the Comecon which he and several Group colleagues¹ had put to the Commission. He pointed out that the power and interest policies had hitherto prevented the USSR from recognizing the Community because a firm political block did not fit in with this policy. He said he was convinced that one day the USSR would have to come to terms with the EEC. Therefore the Commission had to

develop precise proposals on relations with Eastern Europe. Mr *Jahn* alluded to the close integration of foreign and external trade policy. He rejected the granting of preferences to State-trading countries.

Sir *Christopher Soames*, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled that in April 1972 the Commission had indicated that it was ready for direct relations with all State-trading countries on the basis of equality and non-discrimination. 'If any East European country were to express a desire for closer relations with the Community, we should welcome its initiative', declared Sir *Christopher*. 'But for the moment unfortunately no such country has suggested normal relationships with us, a fact which hardly helps our practical cooperation.' The speaker for the Socialists, Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands) went into the question of whether the Community wanted to deal with the Comecon as a whole or with its individual Members. His Group had as yet reached no definite verdict on this issue. Mr *Thomsen* (C, Denmark) speaking for his Group referred, among other things, to the existing cooperation Agreements between individual EEC States and State-trading countries. His Group took the view that the Comecon was not an appropriate trading partner for the Community. Mr *Beylot* (DE, France) referred on behalf of his Group to the basic differences between the Community and the Comecon. Sir *Tufton Beamish* (C, Great Britain) declared that his Group favoured a liberalization of trade between the EEC and individual Comecon countries but not with the Comecon as such. Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) said we should not look so much to the past but consider what could be done in the future. The Comecon was admittedly not comparable with the Community. But this was the Eastern countries' affair

¹ Mr *Bertrand* (Belgium), Mr *Burgbacher* (Germany), Mr *Dewulf* (Belgium), Mr *Lohr*, Mr *Memmel*, Mr *Müller* (Germany), Mr *Noé* (Italy), Mr *Richartz*, Mr *Riedel*, Mr *Schwörer*, Mr *Springorum* (Germany).²

and not a Community matter. Mr Radoux recalled that non-recognition of the EEC had not prevented the Soviet Union from signing an Agreement with the Commission on the non-proliferation of atomic weapons.

The House accepted a Resolution motion moved by Mr Vredeling for the Socialists, pointing out that this problem must be more deeply probed on the basis of a report by the competent Committee. The House referred the Resolution to the Committee for External Economic Affairs as the responsible body and the Political Committee in a consultative capacity.

The Multilateral GATT Negotiations

(4 April)

2411. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (France) commented on the Verbal Question with debate which on behalf of the UDE Group he had put to the Commission as to how it planned to take a global approach to the multilateral GATT negotiations.

In his reply Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed that the negotiations were of decisive political significance, because the Community's identity both internally and externally would be gauged by them. The Commission had prepared a paper on the basic lines of the negotiations. If the individual themes were technically complicated, the political needs had to occupy the foreground. At all events, the time had come for a greater reciprocal liberalization. Two basic objectives were to be pursued, namely the expansion of trade between individual countries and improving the opportunities for the developing countries. We should not expect a duty-free world, but he hoped that tariffs would be lowered further. For very low tariffs thresholds could possibly be worked out. He added that it was utterly impossible to equate all the other trade obstacles

with a general formula. Here we had to proceed selectively and in certain circumstances single out major areas. The Commission already had it in mind to submit a European list of obstacles to trade which could be reduced by negotiation.

In Sir Christopher's opinion, the negotiations over agricultural products would be quite different in character from those covering industrial wares. The Community would in any case resist any attempt to undermine the CAP but would be prepared to agree to a 'code of good behaviour'. Expansion of world trade was not an adequate means to help the developing countries further. The Community will advocate the extension of generalized preferences to all developing countries, the inclusion of a larger number of farm products and firm obligations with regard to food aid.

In connection with the negotiations, Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) warned against 'onesidedness' and reminded the House that they were the most comprehensive negotiations which Europe had had with America for twenty-five years.

Statement on the EEC's Association with the AASM and the Commonwealth countries

(4 April)

2412. In this statement Mr *Deniau*, Member of the Commission explained the Memorandum accepted by the Commission on the same day concerning the Association policy. The Association is in principle to be opened to other States willing to join. The obligations which have up to now applied on entry are not to be reduced but will be adjusted to the EEC enlargement. Free trade will continue to be the basis of economic relations. But the Community will not try to claim the benefits of free trade for itself alone but leave it to the Associated coun-

tries to grant the benefits of free trade to other States as well. Under the Commission Proposals the technical customs measures will be backed up by the additional instrument of a stable minimum income from certain products like coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, groundnuts, bananas and copper.

The extent of financial aid will naturally hinge on the number of States affiliated. The amounts are to be set so that what has been accomplished up to now will be maintained, and a sufficiently high total provided for, to avoid differences of criterion between old and new Members. The European Development Fund is to be integrated into the Community budget so as to ensure the unity and continuity of the common policy.

The institutions of the Association are to be maintained but the procedures will be adjusted to the new needs and circumstances.

Customs Charges for Certain Agricultural Products (4-6 April)

2413. For the Committee for External Economic Relations, Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) submitted a Report on the Commission's proposed Regulation on the procedure for changing and suspending customs duties on agricultural products which come under a joint organization of the market. The Proposal prescribes a special procedure for changing and waiving customs charges, whereby in future consultation with Parliament would not be required. The three Parliamentary Committees involved; namely, the Judicial, Financial and External Economic Relations Committees had raised legal and political objections to dropping the consultation with Parliament. For the rapporteur the Commission's Proposal in its present form was untenable.

In the debate Mr *Jahn* (Germany) and Mr *Bos* (Netherlands) spoke for the Christian Democrats. Other speakers were Mr *Radoux* (S, Belgium) and Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission.

The House accepted the proposal of Mr *Pêtre* for the Christian Democrats and with the assent of the rapporteur agreed to postpone scrutiny of the Report to a later session and refer it to the Committees.

Award of Industrial Development Contracts by the Community (6 April)

2414. On behalf of the Economic and Monetary Committee Mr *Bousch* (DE, France) submitted a Report on the Commission's proposed Regulation on awards of industrial development contracts by the Community. The Committee recommended the House to accept the Proposal subject to slight changes. For their Political Groups, Mr *Artzinger* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Normanton* (C, Great Britain) approved the Proposal. Mr *Normanton* stressed the importance of the small undertakings. For the Commission, Mr *Spinelli* announced that the General Report on Community Activities would in future give precise details on the execution of this Regulation.

In its Resolution the House welcomed the Commission's move and put forward the opinion that the application of this Regulation would help in achieving balanced economic development. The House approved the Commission's Proposal subject to a few adjustments.

Imports of Citrus Fruits and Sherry from Cyprus (6 April)

2415. On behalf of the Agricultural Committee, Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) made a verbal

report on a Regulation proposed by the Commission to the Council concerning imports of citrus fruits originating from Cyprus, and on a Regulation on imports of wine originating in and coming from the island and exported under the designation of 'Cyprus Sherry'. He also reported on the same Regulation for introducing a system of aids for similar wines produced in the Community as originally constituted and despatched to Ireland and the United Kingdom, and on a draft Council Regulation concerning conclusion of the Agreement in the form of correspondence on Article 5 of Annex I of the Agreement setting up an Association between the EEC and Cyprus.

The Council had asked the House to deal with these Proposals through the priority procedure. The rapporteur recommended the House to approve the Proposals. After a short debate in which Sir Tufton *Beamish* (C, Great Britain), Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) for the Financial Committee, as well as Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, took part, the House on the basis of the Agricultural Committee's positive view approved the proposed Regulation.

Special Measures for Certain Officials and Atomic Installation Staff (6 April)

2416. Miss Colette *Flesch* (L, Luxembourg) for the Financial Committee, submitted a Report on the proposed Commission Regulation to introduce special measures which would temporarily apply to Commission officials and atomic installation staff remunerated from research and investment funds. The Report also covered a Regulation amending Council Regulation 260/68 (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) of 29 February 1968 laying down terms for the benefit of the EEC, and thirdly a Regulation amending Council Regulation 549/69 (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) on

determining categories of officials and other agents of the EEC to whom Article 12, Article 13 paragraph 2, and Article 14 of the Protocol on Community privileges and immunities apply.

Miss *Flesch* approved the proposed special measures and recommended their acceptance subject to a few adjustments. On behalf of his Group Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) endorsed Miss *Flesch*'s comments. Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, agreed to the desired Amendments of the Financial Committee.

In its Resolution the House agreed to the proposed Regulations subject to a few Amendments but regretted that the Council's decisions on a multi-annual research and education programme had resulted in a drop in the number of established posts for personnel remunerated from research and investment funds. He also pointed out that every hindrance to the continuity of European public services would inevitably lead to impoverishing the intellectual and human potential and would damage the construction of Europe.

May Session

2417. The session of the European Parliament held in Strasbourg from 7-11 May 1973¹ centred on a Commission statement on regional policy, on energy questions, industrial policy, the Sixth Annual Report of the Commission, EEC-USA relations, the Community's economic situation and hill farming.

The following matters were also on the agenda: Question Time, financial questions, effects of the African drought, safety windscreens for lorries,

¹ The full text of Resolutions passed by the European Parliament during the May Session is reproduced in OJ C37 of 4.6.1973 and the comprehensive session report is published in OJ Annex 162.

radio interference caused by electrical appliances, customs procedures for goods, customs treatment of certain goods bought by passengers, imports of citrus fruits and olive oil from the Lebanon.

The President welcomed a delegation from the United States Congress¹ and a delegation from the Grand National Assembly of Turkey which was led by its Chairman Mr *Yalcin* and was taking part in the proceedings of the Joint Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association.

The Drought in Africa (7 and 11 May)

2418. On behalf of their Groups, Mr *Triboulet* (DE, France), Mr *Lücker* (C-D, Germany), Mr *Vals* (S, France), Mr *Achenbach* (L, Germany), Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) tabled a motion on the consequences of the drought in Africa. The spokesman of the UDE Group, Mr *Triboulet* described Europe's aid as inadequate. With Europe swamped by its foodstuff surpluses it was unthinkable not to help these countries. Mr *Vals* declared that his Group was also advocating substantial increases in food aid for the Sahel region. Furthermore his Group wanted consideration to be given to the problem of world famine and was appealing to the Commission and Council to propose a world food plan. Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) for his Group emphasized the importance of swift aid. For the Conservatives Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* (Great Britain) asked that a priority list of the most urgent aid measures be drawn up. Mr *Armengaud* (L, France) for his Group also supported the motion. Mr *Offroy* (DE, France) who had just returned from Africa pointed to the gravity of the food situation in this area. For the Commission, Mr *Gundelach* acting for the responsible Member, Mr *Cheyson*, said that aid measures had already been taken and that further measures had been pro-

posed to the Council. The Commission hoped that the Council would take decisions as soon as possible so that Europe could provide effective food aid.

In its Resolution the House urged the Commission and Council to do their utmost to intensify the aid for the famine-stricken countries and instructed its Cooperation and Development Committee to submit fresh proposals for the priority list of the most urgent aid measures.

These proposals were submitted by the Committee's rapporteur, Mr *Spénale* (S, France) to the plenum on 11 May. In the debate Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* referred to inadequate transport capacity. It was intolerable that large quantities of stocked food could not be sent forward. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, stressed the huge proportions of the disaster and said that the question of transport was the biggest problem. In its Resolution the House especially demanded that the Community bear the air-freight charges and that Member states make aircraft available to take the aid supplies into the districts of the Sahel region which are the most grievously stricken by the drought.

Sixth General Report on the Communities' Activities in 1972 (9 May)

2419. As general rapporteur for Parliament on the Commission's Sixth General Report on the Communities' Activities in 1972, Mr *Seefeld* (S, Germany) pointed out that his report came at a time of historical significance in the development of the Community. Alluding to the Paris Summit Conference, Mr *Seefeld* said that he thought Summit Conferences of the Heads of State or Government were useful if they provided the work of the Community with a

¹ Point 2447.

specific political impulse. In the institutional field in which the Council had gained in strength in relation to the Commission and Parliament in the past few years there was, he felt, some danger of the representation of national interests within the Council becoming predominant if, for example, the trend towards 'Government by Summit Conferences' continued. In realizing the objectives set by the Summit Conference, the Community procedures were to be followed and the Commission was to remain the initiating body. Mr Seefeld asked for a real external policy to be set up within the Community. The Davignon committee had already made some progress possible in the coordination of external policy. It was not, however, a Community Institution, but simply a government body working side by side with the Community. The goal set in Paris, namely the European Union, must in Mr Seefeld's view go much further than simple cooperation at government level. It should not be restricted to an economic and monetary community but must also include political union and cooperation over defence issues. Mr Seefeld stressed that a tenable European Union must also be based on a social community and he urged in particular that living and working conditions for migrant workers be improved. He also regretted the lack of a Commission master-plan for harmonizing taxation, insisted that practical measures be taken to abolish intra-Community frontier controls and emphasized that the Economic and Monetary Union was the *sine qua non* of the Community's further development. Lastly, Mr Seefeld turned to the 'missing chapter' of the General Report, namely, the important subjects of 'youth, education and cultural cooperation'. Community activity in these three fields had hardly been worthy of mention and must be improved.

The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, Mr Bertrand (C-D, Belgium) proposed that the procedure for reviewing the General Report be

changed and suggested that in future, early in October, when the financial debate took place, a broad debate be called with both the Commission and the Council instead of the usual general debate on the Report with the Commission alone. The speaker for the Socialists, Mr *Dalsager* (S, Denmark) criticized the Parliamentary procedure for dealing with the General Report. He advocated that more proper consideration be given to consumer interests in the Community and urged that economic power be democratized. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (DE, France) for his Group deplored the all too slow implementation of the common policies. He also valued 1972 as the year of expansion and the Summit Conference which altogether was to be regarded as decisive progress for the future of the Community and the future of the construction of Europe.

Whilst Mr *Federspiel* (L, Denmark) approved the Report for the Liberals and Allies, Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy), criticized Mr Seefeld's report saying it did not take account of the main need of the time; namely, an overall political view of the state of the Community. The report was therefore to be rejected.

Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on budgets reminded the Commission of its obligation to submit at the latest by 1 June this year fresh proposals for Parliament's budgetary authority. He took the Council to task for not honouring its commitment through its Resolution of 22 April 1970 to discuss with the House all legal acts from the standpoint of their budgetary consequences. When such infringements of legal rights by the Council occur, Parliament should perhaps avail itself of the services of the Court of Justice to establish its own legal position.

The President of the Commission, Mr *Ortoli*, advocated a 'proper use of Summits'. He pointed out that despite the monetary crisis and pressure of work the Commission had met all the

deadlines set by the Summit Conference and had submitted Proposals for regional, environment, energy, industrial and monetary policy as well as preliminary suggestions for the GATT negotiations and the renewal of the Associations.

Mr Ortoli defended the Luxembourg agricultural compromise against criticism; it represented a positive compromise solution through which tangible progress had been made.

Later on in the debate Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg), stressed the importance of a common social policy. To implement it the Community authorities would have to have the political courage to draw on the scope offered by Article 235 of the EEC Treaty.

Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) referred to the human problem of the migrant workers. Mr *Petersen* (L, Denmark) opposed the discussion of military issues in the European Parliament and emphasized the importance of education and cultural policy. Mr *Blumenfeld* (C-D, Germany) advocated swift progress towards monetary union and in stability policy. He stressed the importance of regional policy for the monetary union and asked for the Monetary Fund to become the starting point for an independent Community Central Bank system.

Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) asked that the Commission make it perfectly clear to the Greek Government that through the behaviour of the Greek Government the EEC-Greece Association was being subjected to such a strain that it is not enough simply to freeze the Association. The Commission should have taken the opportunity in its Annual Report to make it plain at a political level how far Greece is moving away from the possibility of becoming a full Member of the Community. Mr *Spénale* (S, France) on behalf of the Committee on Budgets emphatically asked the Commission to observe the deadline for submitting its Proposals for expanding Parliament's budgetary powers.

In a comprehensive 94 point Resolution on the Annual Report the House took a position on the 1972 Community policy. It welcomed the enlargement and the Agreements made with the EFTA countries not joining the EEC. The House appreciated the significance of the Paris Summit and especially the objective of transforming the relations between Member States into a European Union by 1980.

But this Union would be realized only if it was founded on a social community as well as an economic one. Parliament expressed concern over the leeway to be made up in achieving the Economic and Monetary Union and asked for parallel progress to be made in economic and monetary policy. In this connection the House referred to the declaration of the new Dutch Parliament, that no Dutch Government would assent to the transition into the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union on 1 January 1974 if there was not a substantial improvement in the Community's decision authority and a genuine Parliamentary cooperation in this process at European level. The House also asked that the Political Union be accomplished through the Community Institutions and not through Government bodies working alongside one another.

The Economic Situation in the Community

2420. On behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, Mr *Bousch* (DE, France) submitted a report on the economic situation in the Community. The rapporteur spoke of the disturbing trends of prices and costs and urged strenuous resistance to inflation. The objective set in the Commission Communication of 20 March to the Council concerning the adaptation of economic guidelines for 1973 to limit the rise in prices to 4% is already proving to be beyond reach.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for monetary policy described the inflationary trend in the Community as not only dangerous but unsocial as well. It could only be held by the combined action of all Member States. Speaking for the Christian Democrats Mr *Schwörer* (C-D, Germany) urged the Member States and especially the German Federal Government to stop using the alibi of Community development for the stability lacking on the national front. European stability could be no greater than that of the Member States. Fresh taxation was no effective remedy for inflation since it could also send up costs. Mr *Lange* (S, Germany), speaking for the Socialists, asked for a strict monetary and credit policy throughout the whole Community which would quickly skim off the surplus purchasing power. He sharply criticized companies who were currently misusing market opportunities with price increases and thereby jeopardizing the principle of the free enterprise market system. Mr *Fabbrini* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) brought up the question whether the Member States had applied the Commission's communicated Recommendations or not. Moreover, he was against wage and price controls, since they only amounted to a wage freeze, whilst prices were not really controllable. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, agreed with the rapporteur's remarks and stressed the need for Community action against inflation. The resolve for such Community action had considerably strengthened in all Member States over recent months.

In the Resolution passed by the House, with only the Communist Members' votes against it, the Member States were urged to conform with Community Directives on national spending policy without, however, compromising public investments. The House also advocated a more strenuous monetary and credit policy attack on inflation in all Member States where overall demand exceeded supply and asked the Commis-

sion again to propose a Regulation or Directive on stability, economic growth, high labour force and external economic balance.

Relations between the EEC and the United States

(8 and 10 May)

2421. On behalf of their Political Groups, Mr *Lücker* (C-D, Germany), Mr *Vals* (S, France), Mr *Hougardy* (L, Belgium), Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) and Mr *Triboulet* (DE, France) tabled a motion on the Community's relations with the United States, which was debated under the urgent procedure. The Chairman of the Christian Democrats, Mr *Lücker*, welcomed the initiative taken by the USA to create a new partnership relationship between Europe and herself. The future negotiations between the USA and Europe would require sacrifices and concessions on both sides, said Mr *Lücker*. Therefore, the Christian democrats were hoping for a permanent dialogue with equal rights for both sides between the EEC and the USA to be institutionalized. Mr *Lücker* regretted that despite progress towards the concertation of European common interests, the single voice, the real negotiating partner with the United States did not yet exist and this was a drawback for Europe. The Socialist Group spokesman, Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) stressed that the EEC did not desire to be a regional power but a regional political union with global responsibility. In Mr *Fellermaier*'s view the Commission and Council should formally propose to the American President 'that there should be discussions on the occasion of his visit to Europe at an extraordinary joint meeting of the Council with the Commission, in a spirit of friendship'. The spokesman of the Liberal and Allies Group, Lord *Gladwyn* (Great Britain) felt that the date of debate was premature since no kind of unanimity had emerged in the Community on how it should react to the

statements by President Nixon and Dr Kissinger. He hoped that this debate would not draw undue attention to any profound differences of opinion in the European camp. Lord Gladwyn referred to the interrelationship between external trade and monetary problems on the one hand and external policy and defence policy on the other. The spokesman for the Conservatives, Mr Kirk (Great Britain) said that the political questions and the problem of defence were the most complicated issues. He deplored the Europeans' lack of a joint approach towards political issues. Relations between the USA and Europe were at a crucial stage and we must now find new forms for the partnership.

Speaking for the UDE Group, Mr Cousté (France) put more stress on the degree of mutuality already achieved and referred to the joint position on the GATT negotiations and the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Mr Leonardi (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) supported the motion. Sir John Peel (C, Great Britain) highlighted the need for a further reinforcement of NATO, in particular its European pillar, and furthermore through a more unified Europe. Mr Petersen (L, Denmark) opposed this discussion of defence problems in the European Parliament.

Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, responsible for external relations, welcomed Parliament's initiative in amplifying the relations between Europe and the USA. To redefine our relations with the rest of the world was one of the essential challenges to which Europe had to rise. In vital areas of policy, on which for instance America and Russia can act as units, Europe can still not speak and decide as a single whole. Sir Christopher said that future trans-Atlantic relations could not simply be an extension of the Franco-American, British-American or German-American relations. The European Community must find its own political identity, its own place in the world and develop

its own relationships. On trade and monetary issues and in energy policy Europe already had to act as a unit. But for matters coming under foreign policy there was as yet little cohesion. The Community's influence in the world would be directly related to our successful endeavours towards unity in that sphere: 'We cannot expect to be considered a single political force until we are ready to act as one.' This lack up to now of common policies was a handicap for Europe. Sir Christopher acknowledged that trade, money, energy supplies, foreign policy and defence were all simultaneously vital factors; on the other hand it would be mistaken to lump all these problems into one big basket and deal with them together in a single negotiation. Sir Christopher went on to say that it would be a serious misunderstanding if the Americans thought that the Community was increasingly stressing its regional interests. The Community of Six had contributed decisively to the expansion of world trade. The existence of the Community had made possible the success of the Kennedy Round. The Community was the first to introduce a generalized preferences scheme to encourage the exports of the developing countries.

Sir Christopher stressed that the Community was prepared to live up to its world-wide responsibilities.

In connection with the debate the President read out the joint statement made at the close of the meeting between the United States Congress delegation and the delegation from the European Parliament.¹ The House decided to pass no Resolution on the latest proposals of the United States Government to work out a new Atlantic Charter and decided to refer the tabled motion on EEC-USA relations plus the abovementioned joint statement to the Political Committee as

¹ Point 2447.

responsible body and the Economic and Monetary Committee and the External Relations Committee in a consultory capacity.

The Common Energy Policy (8 May)

2422. Parliament examined four reports on the Community energy policy; namely, the reports from Mr *Giraud* (S, France) on the progress necessary in Community energy policy and on the problems and resources of energy policy for the period 1975-1985, from Mr *Hougardy* (L, Belgium) on the Commission Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning trans-frontier oil and gas pipelines and on the Commission Proposal for a Council Directive concerning measures designed to attenuate the effects of the difficulties inherent in hydrocarbon supplies and fourthly from Mr *de Broglie* (L, France) on the Commission Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a common system for imports and hydrocarbons from third countries.

In the debate Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for energy policy reminded the House that new relations had been recently definitively established between the countries which produce and export hydrocarbons and the producing companies and behind them, the importing countries. Up to 1985 there was predictably no risk of a short-supply situation, but economic, financial and political problems could arise over energy supply. With regard to the role of the big international companies Mr *Simonet* explained that the Commission did not intend to impose a semi-public status on the mineral oil companies. In his view there was at all events a need with regard to mineral oil supply for a permanent concertation between the public authorities and the oil companies as well as for more price transparency in order to prevent abuse of economic power. Mr *Simonet* declared the Commission's

readiness for the dialogue with the USA over energy policy and welcomed the latest energy mission of President Nixon. In conclusion Mr *Simonet* dealt with the development of atomic energy and the problem of bituminous coal-pits and reminded the House that the Commission stressed the need to maintain the highest possible development capacity.

Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, Germany) put forward the view that a real shortage of energy was already possible in the early eighties and warned that 'no energy can be as costly as the effects of a shortage of energy upon the economy'. The Community would be facing a real energy gap if the Near East countries reduced oil output or if the USA emerged as a big buyer and thus sent prices up which would transform competitive relations. Mr *Burgbacher* also regretted the Commission's biased attitude on coal policy.

The spokesman for the Conservative Group, Lord *Bessborough* (Great Britain) approved Mr *Burgbacher's* demand for a colliery promotion policy. Indigenous coal, in particular coking coal, should be financially supplied. But at the same time we should look after long-term coal import contracts. The spokesman of the UDE Group, Mr *Bousch* (France) also expressed the view that the Community's energy supply would in no way be ensured if economic expansion went on at its present pace.

Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) deplored the meagre results of previous efforts towards a Community energy policy and criticized the lack of political resolve to implement a joint energy policy. Since the proposed motion did not help to solve this basic problem, he and his colleagues would vote against it. Mr *Taverne*, the British Independent Member in his maiden speech said that the Labour Party would be wrong to stay out of the European Parliament. The debate on energy policy showed that Europe's political unity was not only desirable but inevitable. Seeing things in

national terms was seeing them on a level where the problem could not be solved.

Mr Noè (C-D, Italy) dealt with the development of new techniques in energy production, of atomic fusion for example. Mr Normanton (C, Great Britain) pointed to the waste of energy in the western world which must be controlled as soon as possible and Mr Flämig (S, Germany) dealt with the environment problem in relation to energy policy. Mr Petersen (L, Denmark) pointed to the effects which increased use of energy by the developing countries would have on the world energy market and asked for a far-sighted energy policy in all its aspects.

Mr Cifarelli (S, Italy) asked for a Community approach to energy policy. The Chairman of the Energy Committee, Mr Springorum (C-D, Germany) said that the further promotion of domestic collieries was urgently required. The Commission must endeavour to put its plans on a longer term basis.

Parliament concluded its energy debate with the approval of four Resolutions. In the basic Resolution it was urged that the Community bodies be vested as soon as possible with the responsible authority required to implement a common energy policy. Parliament recalled that the unbalanced supply of basic energy to the Community had only helped to accentuate monetary crises since and could not in future be ruled out of similar upheavals. The House approved the Commission's proposed Regulation to set up a joint import system for hydrocarbon products from third countries which would reduce the risks to security. It considered supervisory and protection measures justified if the security of supply appeared to be at risk. The Directive on measures to attenuate the effects of difficulties over hydrocarbon supply was also approved by the House with the proviso that the Member States should not on their own establish the authority to check the effects of crises but that this must be coordinated at Community

level. The proposed Regulation on trans-frontier oil and gas pipelines was accepted by Parliament with the reservation that the major intra-State lines are included. The House asked the Commission to ensure that optimum use of pipeline investments was made and that undertakings did not abuse their dominant position.

Companies must undertake transport for the account of third parties without prejudice to their own interests at non-discriminatory prices and under non-discriminatory terms in so far as capacity allowed.

The Audit Board's Performance of the Audit Function

2423. The rapporteur for the Committee for Finance and Budgets Mr Gerlach (S, Germany) submitted a report on problems concerning the practical arrangements for Audit Board's performance of its duties. Mr Gerlach stressed the need for the Community, facing an accelerated growth of its budgets, to dispose of a fully competent and generally recognized external auditing body. The Community's Audit Board was still far from being able to play a part comparable with the Member States' audit offices. The statute issued by the Council in 1959 was to be revised. In this connection Mr Gerlach reminded the House with what interest the Chairman of the national audit offices, in a hearing of the Committee on Finance and Budgets in September last year, accepted the proposal that the Audit Board should be expanded into a European Audit Office.

As spokesman for his Group, Mr Aigner (C-D, Germany) stressed that the Audit Office to be set up must get the necessary authority but that it was even more important that this activity should be incorporated in a European audit function. This brought up the delicate problem of supranationality, for the introduction or

application of Community measures must be subject to on the spot checks within the Member States even if this is the only way to discharge the responsibilities which financial autonomy will impose on the Community from 1975. The spokesman for the Socialists, Mr *Spénale* (France) stressed that the extended budgetary rights of Parliament and audit responsibilities formed a whole. Moreover, the practice up to now of subsequent audit was inadequate, there was a need for us to be able to audit the Community's financial behaviour promptly. Mr *Pounder* (C, Great Britain) for his Group said it was obvious that every Member State which was ready to accept Community funds must be prepared to accept Community audit. He advocated that an independent Community Audit Office be set up. Miss *Flesch* (L, Luxembourg) for her Group said that Parliament should have a say in the appointment of the office's members and in the laying down of guidelines for the office's activities.

Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission, assured the House that the Commission was very anxious that progress on the matter of auditing the Community financial behaviour be made.

He reminded the House that the adoption of the new financial Regulation was already a major improvement in this area. Mr *Cheysson* announced that the Commission would revert to this question within the compass of its Proposals for amplifying Parliament's budgetary powers.

In its Resolution the House urged that the Community Audit Board by analogy with national audit offices be expanded into a European Audit Office by adjusting the Treaty. It was also urged that the current activity of the Audit Board be not exclusively limited to the preparation of annual Audit Reports. The Council and Parliament had to be able to call upon the Board to investigate any unsatisfactory situation during a current financial year.

Giving of a Discharge to the Commission in respect of Implementation of the 1970 Budget and report by the Audit Board

2424. On behalf of the Committee on budgets, Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) submitted a report on the giving of a discharge to the Commission in respect of the 1970 budget and on the report of the Audit Board. The rapporteur pointed out in this report that Parliament was voting for the first time on a proposed Decision. Under the Luxembourg Treaty of 22 April 1970 the Commission is discharged in respect of the budget implementation for a financial year only upon decision of the Council and Parliament, the last word being vested in Parliament. In his report Mr *Aigner* complained of bigger and bigger deficiencies in the Community's financial management and that, taken overall, the external control of Community finances was inadequate. He quoted one of the Audit Board's comments: with the present method of operating, the EAGGF management of the Guarantee section is not subject to adequate external control. The rapporteur also asked the Commission for a coordinated investigation into the cases of fraud. In conclusion the rapporteur recommended adoption of the proposed decision and the Resolution on the accounts of the European Parliament.

Mr *Pounder* (C, Great Britain) himself an accountant, was astonished by the inadequate audit procedures in the European financial management. He spoke of a mixed sense of shock and incredulity when hearing that for 90% of the expenditure of the EEC's budget, namely, the EAGGF, there was not adequate external auditing control. Mr *Pounder* estimated the sum of funds misappropriated at about 130 million u.a. or more. Mr *Wohlfahrt* (S, Luxembourg) dealt with various difficulties which prevented the Audit Board from effective-

ly performing its duties and criticized the fact that the audit of 1970's accounts had been very late. Mr *Beylot* (DE, France) asked on behalf of his Group that the covering documents be sent at once to the Audit Board so that the Board could undertake a partial on the spot check. Mr *Gerlach* (S, Germany) moved some reservations on the Audit Board's report. Mr *Cheysson* for the Commission announced improvements in auditing, especially spot checks on the EAGGF. He described press comments on frauds and illegal profits as grossly exaggerated. Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) said the statements by Mr *Cheysson* on the EAGGF were totally unsatisfactory and he asked for precise figures.

In the relevant adopted Decision¹ the House gave a discharge to the Commission for the financial year 1970 but announced that this would be refused in future if no steps were taken over financial management.

The House asked for a tighter external control on the European budget, in particular of the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, expenditure. The Commission was also requested to submit a report on the increasing cases of fraud in the agricultural sector, their financial repercussions and on the results of measures taken up to now.

On the proposal of Mr *Pounder* (C, Great Britain) Parliament passed a Resolution that the responsible Committees of Parliament give urgent consideration to the setting up of a public accounts committee to examine all expenditure undertaken in each financial year by all the institutions and organs of the Community, a proposal which Parliament favours in principle.

In conclusion, Parliament passed the Resolution on the closing of the House's 1970 accounts as at 31 December 1970.

Question Time (8 May)

2425. Eight questions were put to the Commission and four to the Council.

Construction of a tunnel under the Channel

2425a. Mr *Normanton* (C, Great Britain) asked the Commission whether it would place transport infrastructure in the forefront of its thinking when preparing detailed Community plans for regional development, and whether urgent consideration would be given to the initiation of a Community project to construct a tunnel under the sea to link Britain with the Continent. Mr *Thomson*, Member of the Commission, reminded the House that the Commission was currently working on proposals to set up a Regional Development fund. He could not at this stage make commitments about the application of Community resources, but he could say that the report on regional policy approved by the Commission did envisage expenditure by the Regional Fund on infrastructure projects. He reminded the questioner of the consultation procedure decided by the Council in 1966 with regard to investment in transport infrastructure and added that under this procedure no communication had been made to the Commission of plans to build a tunnel under the Channel.

To a further question from Mr *Normanton*, Mr *Thomson* declared that he was fully aware of the regional policy consequences of the projected tunnel. There was the danger of a concentration in southeast England, but better communications with the mainland could have advantageous results for some of the underdeveloped regions of the United Kingdom.

¹ OJ L 145 of 2.6.1973.

*Definition of a Community Strategy
for the Procurement of Enriched Uranium*

2425b. To the question from Mr Noè (C-D, Italy) as to what extent the Commission thought recent developments on the enriched uranium market were likely to help in laying down a Community strategy for the procurement of enriched uranium, Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President, referring to the offer from two European suppliers replied that the Commission did not believe that these offers could cover the total needs of the EEC. Over and above these offers we had the problem of determining a target figure for the production of enriched uranium after 1981-1982 since the electricity producers had to know exactly what quantities of enriched uranium they could safely rely on from Europe's production units.

The Commission hoped to have in the next few months all the factors available to enable it to define a common strategy in this area.

*The Community's Relations
with the Oil-Producing Countries*

2425c. To the question from Sir Douglas *Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) as to what action the Commission proposed to take to improve further relations with the oil-producing countries, especially of the Middle East, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President, replied that in its recent Communication to the Council the Commission had recognized the importance of developing appropriate relations with the oil-exporting countries. The Commission believed that to establish a climate of confidence between the Community and its suppliers was the best guarantee of stability of supply. The Commission had also proposed that there should be cooperation between consuming countries but not at the expense of the legitimate interests of the exporting countries.

Export Subsidies on the Sale of Butter Stock to the USSR

Sale of Butter Surplus to the USSR and the Sale of the other Surpluses

2425d. Mr *Bangemann* (L, Germany) put the following question to the Commission: 'What truth is there in press reports that the Commission intends to sell 200 000 tonnes of surplus butter to the USSR through private exporters who are asking for 1 520 u.a. per tonne in export subsidies, i.e. more than 1 110 million DM, from Community resources, and in the case these reports are accurate, what action does the Commission intend to take in future to put a stop to this private profiteering?' A further question was added from Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) who asked: 'What has been the cost of the recent sale of surplus butter to Russia for each country of the Community and what further plans has the Commission for surplus sales of commodities including butter in the forthcoming year?'

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, confirmed that the Commission did decide to sell about 200 000 tonnes of butter from public storage to private traders which the latter then resold to the USSR. The Commission had already refused three times because of even lower prices. The sale had now taken place at the special price of 420 dollars per tonne FOB on condition that this butter be not re-exported outside the territory of the Soviet Union. The price was moreover much lower than that on the world market. It was, however, higher than the price of butter made available from stocks for the production of butter-oil. To a further question from Mr *Scott-Hopkins* who called it a 'rotten, lousy deal for the Community and the tax payers,' Mr *Lardinois* said that on the Management Committee for Dairy Products none of the Member States had voted against the sale and only two had abstained.

To a further question from Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) whether the Commission was prepared to sell butter to other countries on the same export conditions and export subsidies and whether there was an intention to give these subsidies to the developing countries in the future as direct food or butter aid, Mr *Lardinois* replied that further sales of this kind to other countries were not possible in consideration of the world market and the butter exporting countries. All demands for help in food would be dealt with by the Community in the hitherto normal way. In an additional question Mr *De-wulf* (C-D, Germany) criticized the disproportion between the cost of subsidizing this butter sale and funds allocated annually by the Community for cooperation and development. To further questions from Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany), Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy), and Mr *John Hill* (C, Great Britain), Mr *Lardinois* stated that Community butter stocks were now at normal strength. From a purely financial point of view, for the EAGGF in this situation, the sale to the USSR was the best they could do. Mr *Vals* (S, France) asked for the names of the firms involved. Mr *Giraud* (S, France) asked about the Community consumers' reaction to this export operation. Mr *Seefeld* asked about the possibility of reducing the consumer price of butter and Mr *Früh* (C-D, Germany) wanted to know at what prices the exported butter would be sold to Soviet consumers.

Economic Cooperation between the Community and Latin America

2425e. To the question from Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) as to what were the Community's priority aims in relation to the development and harmonization of trade relations with Latin America, Sir *Christopher Soames*, Vice-President, replied that the Commission's priority aims were: firstly to extend the scope and coverage of

the generalized preferences scheme; secondly, the negotiations underway for a trade agreement with Brazil; thirdly to intensify the multilateral dialogue with the Latin American countries at ambassadorial level and fourthly to develop contacts with the Latin American regional organizations, in particular the Andean Group. Replying to a further question from Mr *Baas* (L, Netherlands) Sir *Christopher* confirmed that the Andean Group had an important role to play in strengthening trade relations.

Agreements between Manufacturers of Electronic Equipment in the Community and Japan

2425f. Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) wanted to know from the Commission what progress it had made with its investigation into the agreements made between manufacturers of electronic equipment in the EEC and Japan with a view to regulating imports of such equipment into the EEC. He also asked what conclusions it had come to in this matter in the context of the Community's trade policy and competition regulations. In reply Mr *Borschette*, Member of the Commission responsible for competition, outlined the existing voluntary restriction Agreement and answering a further question from Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) stressed that one of the goals of the GATT negotiations was to obtain due reciprocity over liberalization from the Japanese. To a further question from Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) as to what the Commission had achieved in bilateral negotiations with Japan towards opening up the market for European products, Mr *Borschette* said that over the last two years the Commission had had discussions with the Japanese on a number of occasions. But up till now these contacts and talks had resulted in nothing concrete.

Depletion of Coal Reserves in Europe

2425g. Mr *Springorum* (C-D, Germany) asked the Commission whether it shared the

view advanced by Vice-President Simonet that coal reserves in Europe would be exhausted in twenty years. Mr Simonet declared that he had not said that the European collieries would not be able to go on working but that what he was saying, and very plainly, was that the European coal mines would be forced to rationalize their production and that the current situation in the energy sector should not fan extravagant hopes for possible growth in European coal production. Dealing with further questions from Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany), Mr *Normanton* (C, Great Britain) and Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain), Mr Simonet said that the future outlook for European coal hinged essentially on costs. He pointed out that Great Britain was managing to produce saleable coal without subsidies. He also said that British coal, especially coking coal, was of major importance to the Community's energy production.

Abolishing Inspection of the Green Insurance Card before the Start of the Main Holiday Season

2425h. Replying to the question to the Council from Mr *Schwabe* (S, Germany) concerning the possibility of abolishing the inspection of green insurance cards before the holiday season, the Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Van Elslande*, Belgium's Foreign Minister, said that 31 December 1973 had been set as the latest date for abolishing these checks. In consideration of the three new Member States this deadline had to be maintained. To a question from Mr *Seefeld* (S, Germany) as to whether he also thought that simplifying the regulation affecting trans-frontier traffic was a long overdue demonstration of European freedom of travel and whether the deadline would be kept, Mr *Van Elslande* replied that there would be no further postponements.

To a further question from Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain) on the lifting of passport checks at

intra-Community frontiers, Mr *Van Elslande* replied that many technical difficulties had arisen.

The setting up of a European Foundation to Improve Working and Living Conditions

2425i. Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) asked the Council whether it intended to follow up in any way the proposal made by the French Minister for Social Affairs, Mr *Edgar Faure*, at the meeting of Social Affairs Ministers on 9 November 1972 in Brussels, to set up a European foundation for the improvement of working and living conditions and a Community professional training centre —bodies which Mr *Faure* suggested should be directly attached to the Commission. Mr *Glinne*, acting Chairman-in-Office of the Council, said that the Council had taken note with great interest of the suggestions by Mr *Faure* but had not yet been able to take a position. The Council would do so when it made a decision on the various factors of the social action programme. The foundation, added Mr *Glinne*, should have three objectives: further research programmes, the dissemination of knowledge and the training of research workers.

To a further question from Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) whether the Council was prepared to incorporate a research centre for environmental problems into the European foundation, Mr *Glinne* replied that the Council would deal with this at its next meeting.

Harmonization of Foreign Policy

2425j. Sir *Tufton Beamish* (C, Great Britain) asked the Council what progress was made at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Brussels on 16 March 1973 towards harmonizing the foreign policies of the nine Community countries and whether arrangements would now be made for

the European Parliament to have the same regular contacts with the Davignon Committee as it already had with the Council. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council Mr *Van Elslande* explained that this question was not within the competence of the EEC Council which could therefore not give a reply. He mentioned the possibility for problems relating to political cooperation to be raised at colloquia attended by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Members of the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament. Further questions were put by Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain), Lord *Gladwyn* (L, Great Britain), Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium), Lady *Elles* (C, Great Britain), Sir *John Peel* (C, Great Britain), Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain), Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) who all took exception to the fact that the same Ministers sat one day as the EEC Council and the next as a Foreign Ministers Conference. This 'ambiguity' as Mr *Dewulf* put it, must absolutely be cleared up. Mr *Jakobsen* (S, Denmark) said he was satisfied that foreign policy issues were discussed outside the EEC Institutions. Mr *Petersen* (L, Denmark) wanted to know whether the expression 'harmonization' in Sir *Tufton Beamish's* question had been used on any occasion by the Council as a goal of foreign policy. As Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Van Elslande* could not give an answer to this question.

New Guidelines on the Community's Development Cooperation Policy

2425k. Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) asked the Council what results had been achieved by the Council's ad hoc Working Party assigned to work out proposals before 1 May for new guidelines on the Community's development cooperation policy. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Van Elslande*, said that the report would shortly be available in the various languages. Until the document had been exam-

ined by the Council no details could be made known. Mr *Van Elslande* welcomed Parliament's interest in the cooperation with the developing countries and confirmed in reply to a further question from Mr *Dewulf* that Parliament according to the Summit Conference decisions would take part in the dialogue of the Community Institutions on development policy.

The Common Agricultural Policy

Agriculture in Mountain Areas and in Certain Other Areas (10 May)

2426. On behalf of the Committee on Agriculture Mr *Cifarelli* (S, Italy) submitted a report on the Commission Proposal for a Directive on agriculture in mountain areas and in certain other poorer farming areas. In the words of the rapporteur the political significance of the Directive lay in the fact that we were moving in a new direction to improve the incomes of farmers working under less favourable conditions; namely, by compensatory grants and by basically differentiating between the various agricultural areas within the Community. The rapporteur reminded the House that the promotion of agricultural areas which were threatened with depopulation was initiated by Parliament. On behalf of the Budgets Committee and the Regional Policy Committee, Mr *Pounder* (C, Great Britain) approved the Commission's proposed Directive as did Mr *Mitterdorfer* (C-D, Italy) for the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee. But he suggested that the average agricultural income in the Community be used as a basis and not that of the respective Member States. Mr *Brugger* (C-D, Italy) regretted the linking of aid to the average income of Member States. This basis would mean that in the Italian Alps the hill farming area starts at about 1 000 m above sea level whereas in the French or German Alpine regions it

starts at about 600 m. Mr *Marras* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) saw in the Directive the modest beginning of a new common agricultural policy. Lord *St. Oswald* (C, Great Britain), Mr *Liogier* (DE, France) and Mr *Della Briotta* (S, Italy) agreed to the Directive for their Groups. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) urged that it must be ensured that the aid amounts could be adjusted to cope with inflation. Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) advocated sharper differentiation in the aid system. Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) urged that forestry be included in this promotion. The Commission Proposal was also approved by Lord *Brecon* (C, Great Britain), Sir *Anthony Esmonde* (C-D, Ireland) and Mr *Jakobsen* (S, Denmark).

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, placed the Directive against the background of the Community's farming policy hitherto. There was no question of giving a new slant to farming policy. Even in the mountain areas it is a case of creating livable farms. Only in areas threatened with depopulation was it tenable to make available special public funds from the standpoint of regional and environmental policy. The basis of the agricultural policy had still to be production in the most rational areas. It was a distorted view to assign the Directive the task of trying to keep up all the farmers in the poorer areas. Mr *Lardinois* urged that the Directive be regarded not exclusively from the viewpoint of the areas concerned but also from the angle of the aims of the common agricultural policy.

In its Resolution the House endorsed the Commission Proposal for a Community programme in favour of hill-farming and approved the main lines of the Directive which aimed at compensating the natural disadvantages in areas where the farmers cannot earn the same income as elsewhere. The House expressed the opinion that the proposed criteria for the delimitation of the poorer areas do not always correspond with

the physical and climatic conditions and consequently with the income level of all those areas which it is felt necessary to include in the field of application of the Directive. The House therefore wondered whether the set compensation would do enough to prevent an exodus of farmers from the mountain areas. It therefore advocated that the measures for solving the socio-economic problems of the mountain regions be backed up as swiftly as possible by a common regional policy. The Commission should also submit Proposals for promoting forest farms.

Despite the advice of Mr *Lardinois* the House approved an Amendment tabled by Mr *Vetrone* which asked for consideration to be given to districts with an average agricultural income of less than three quarters of the national average. An Amendment tabled by Mr *Brugger* and Mr *Mitterdorfer* on the granting of aid by Community criteria rather than national criteria was rejected as was a further Amendment by the same two members.

Imports of Citrus Fruits and Olive Oil from the Lebanon

2427. On the basis of a report from Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved the Commission's proposed Regulation on the imports of citrus fruits of Lebanese origin and the proposed Regulation on importing olive oil from the Lebanon.

Setting Prices for Slaughtered Pigs

2428. Acting for the rapporteur of the Agricultural Committee, Mr *McDonald* (C-D, Ireland), Mr *Martens* (C-D, Belgium) submitted a report on the Commission's proposed Amendment to Regulation 121/67/EEC on the setting of prices for pig carcasses in the Community. In the Resolution passed without debate the House approved the Commission's Proposal.

Intra-Community Trade in Cattle and Pigs (11 May)

2429. On the basis of a report by Mr *Houdet* (L, France) for the Agricultural Committee, the House approved the Commission's proposed Directive to amend the Council Directive of 26 June 1964 concerning intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs. Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) asked the question whether through this Directive all impediments to the transport of cows and pigs would be removed. Lord *O'Hagan* especially attacked unnecessary cruelty to animals involved in shipping them live. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, intimated that a convention had been drawn up by the Council on the transport of live animals and this would take effect throughout the Community next year.

Recovery of Interest on Sums Paid Out in Error (11 May)

2430. On the basis of a report by Mr *Durand* (L, France) for the Budgets Committee, the House approved subject to a few amendments the Commission's proposed Regulation on recovery of interest on amounts paid out of the EAGGF and for food aid, which was recoverable.

Trade Regulation for Certain Goods Processed from Agricultural Products (11 May)

2431. On the basis of a report from Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) for the External Economic Relations Committee, the House approved the Commission Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation 1059/69 laying down the trade arrangements for certain goods processed from agricultural products. This Regulation simplifies management of the market and the computing of levies on goods processed from agricultural products.

Imports of Raw Sugar from the AASM

2432. For the Committee on Cooperation and Development, Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) submitted a report on the Commission's proposed Regulation on the treatment of imports of a specific quantity of raw sugar originating from the AASM. In view of the need to set up a preference system for sugar imported from the AASM and to establish a certain parallelism with the preferences scheme, which the Associated Commonwealth countries enjoy on the United Kingdom market under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, Parliament approved the Proposal.

Transport Policy

Action by Member States Concerning Certain Obligations in the Transport Sector (10 May)

2433. Acting for the rapporteur Mr *Mursch* (C-D, Germany) the Chairman of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain) commented on the report concerning the Commission's proposed Regulation to amend the Council Regulation 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on Member States' action concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway. The key aspect of the proposed amendment was that this Regulation was to be applied to other railway undertakings and road and inland waterway transport operations besides the State railways. The aim of the Regulation was to remove disparities which were caused by public service obligations (obligation to operate, obligation to carry and tariff obligations), imposed on the transport undertakings by the Member States.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, welcomed the Report and pointed out that the Regulation before the House was aimed at cutting out any discrimination between competing undertakings. In its Resolution the House approved the Commission Proposal which aimed at better harmonization of competition conditions by extending the application scope of the aforementioned Regulation.

Joint Rules for Normalizing Railway Company Accounts

2434. Acting for the rapporteur of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr *Schwabe* (S, Germany), the Chairman of the Committee, Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain), submitted a further report on the Commission's proposed Regulation to amend Council Regulation 1192/69 on joint rules for normalizing railway company accounts. 'Normalizing accounts' said the rapporteur, meant determining and compensating extraneous burdens imposed on the railways. Here again it was a case of complementing the original 1969 text. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, added that the aim of the Regulation was to abolish any discrimination between State rail undertakings and the other rail companies which supplement or compete with their services.

In its Resolution Parliament approved the Commission Proposal which aimed at stronger alignment of competition conditions.

Driving Licenses and Technical Inspection of Vehicles (9 May)

2435. On a proposal from the Regional and Transport Policy Committee, Mr *Bousquet's* (DE, France) Report on two Directives concerning lorries was referred back to the Committee.

Statement by the Commission on Community Regional Policy

2436. In the Community's economic expansion unacceptable geographical inequalities had persisted, declared Mr *Thomson*, Member of the Commission, when submitting the Commission's report on regional problems in the enlarged Community. The richest areas of the Community had an income per head as always about five times that of the poorest areas. The poverty of the areas of underprivilege was accompanied by increased congestion and a reduced quality of life in the urban areas. The Community's regional policy must be aimed at a better quality of life in the overpopulated areas and at a fairer share of prosperity in the underprivileged regions. Progress in regional policy was crucial to the fulfilment of economic and monetary union. The common regional policy should be complementary to national regional policies. It could not be a substitute for them. The Commission's view was that Community regional policy should be concentrated not on short-term political aims but on medium- and long-term goals of putting the poorer regions on a footing of more equal competitiveness. The Regional Fund should have the resources necessary for it genuinely to fulfill the Summit mandate.

The Chairman of the Regional Policy and Transport Committee, Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain) expressed the hope that the Regional Development Fund would be as large as the hopes raised by the Heads of State and Government in Paris in October.

Commission Statement on Industrial Policy (9 May)

2437. On behalf of the Commission Mr *Spinelli* made a statement on industrial policy. He described the common industrial policy as a main theme in the improvement of the social

policy and stressed the role of industrial policy in fulfilling regional policy. He emphasized the need to respect the competition rules of the EEC Treaty in all measures to promote cooperation between undertakings. Mr Spinelli attached special importance to a more active opening up of the markets over public tenders for undertakings from other Community countries.

The House decided to refer the text of the statement to the Economic and Monetary Committee.

Information Policy of the EEC

2438. Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) discussed the Verbal Question with debate on the EEC information policy which he had put together with several colleagues of his Group. His question basically expressed regret that since the inception of the Community the information policy had been neglected. This had led to poor publicity and the fact that the younger generation was largely uninterested. The organization and performance of the Community information service far from matched up with the real meaning of the task it was supposed to carry out. Funds for information would have to be much increased to make a far-reaching, effective information service possible.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, the Vice-President of the Commission responsible for information, announced that information policy would be decentralized and diversified, and stressed that with the slender means at its disposal the Commission had done all it could for public information. Mr *Broeks* (S, Netherlands) Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Affairs and Youth reminded the House of the Schuijt Report and the statements of Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* at the time.

For his Group, Mr *Schuijt* (C-D, Netherlands) emphasized that research on the attitudes of

European citizens towards European unity should be systematically and regularly carried out. For the Socialists, Mr *Seefeld* (Germany) said that the Community now as ever had too little impact on public opinion and asked for the Community's work to get greater publicity on radio and television. Mr *Carettoni Romagnoli* (Non-affiliated, Left-wing, Italy) hoped for not only a satisfactory Community information policy but also a radical transformation of the Community's policy in the democratic sense. Mr *John Hill* (C, Great Britain) stressed the value of the mass-media for informing public opinion. Mr *Petersen* (C, Denmark) said that getting the younger generation interested in Europe was not simply a matter of information. The Community must put its policy over in a way that won the youngsters' respect.

Technical Obstacles to Trade

Safety Glass for Vehicles (7 May)

2439. On behalf of the Legal affairs Committee, Mr *Bermani* (S, Italy) submitted a report on the Commission's proposed Directive on aligning the rules for safety glass in motor vehicles. The rapporteur welcomed the Commission's Proposal to make laminated glass compulsory and pointed out that the introduction of shatterproof windcreens was crucially important in preventing injuries. Mr *Seefeld* (S, Germany) rapporteur of the Transport Committee, acting in an advisory capacity, also stressed the question of safety for people involved in freight haulage. Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain) for his Group asked about the need to equip older vehicles with laminated glass. Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) pleaded for the proposed Directive to be amended so as to cover three-wheeled vehicles instead of asking for new Directives for these vehicles as Mr *Bermani*'s report had done.

Mr *Gundelach*, Member of the Commission, pointed out that this Directive fitted in with a whole series of further Proposals for the greater safety of motor vehicles. The deadline set by the Commission for the compulsory application of laminated glass was realistic. Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) supported Mr Seefeld's comments and asked the Commission when the Proposals for safety belts and safety headrests would be submitted.

In its Resolution the House approved the Commission's Proposal but advocated that the deadline for the compulsory fitting of laminated glass be, if possible, brought forward to 1974.

Radio Interference from Electrical Appliances (7 May)

2440. As rapporteur for the Legal Affairs Committee, Mr *Armengaud* (L, France) submitted a report on the Commission's proposed Directives for aligning Member States' legal provisions concerning radio interference caused by electric appliances, portable electric tools and similar equipment, as well as the legal provisions for fluorescent lighting tubes.

Mr Armengaud regretted that both Directives had not been submitted at the same time as the other Directives prepared by the Commission for cutting out radio interference. The Legal affairs Committee hoped that these technical obstacles blocking the ensurance of unity in the Common Market would be removed as swiftly as possible and proposed that the national authorities make spot checks on appliances etc. already in use to ensure that they conformed with the prescribed conditions. Mr *Gundelach*, Member of the Commission, said that it would be easier to gain an overall view of the proposals for directives when Parliament received the Commission's paper on industrial policy which also involved this field.

In its Resolution the House approved by and large the Commission's Proposals.

Customs Union

Customs Treatment of Certain Goods Bought by Travellers

2441. On behalf of the Finance Committee, Mr *Wohlfahrt* (S, Luxembourg) submitted a report on the Commission's proposed Regulation on the customs treatment of goods bought by travellers at duty-free airport shops and on board aircraft, ships and hovercraft plying between two or more Member States. The Committee approved the Commission's Proposal that this Regulation should come into force only three years after its adoption by the Council. Mr *Gundelach*, Member of the Commission, opposed this proposed Amendment. Mr *Schwabe* (S, Germany) pointed to the economic value of the duty-free shops for the airports. Mr *Outers* (Non-affiliated, FDF-RW, Belgium) wanted to insert the word 'aircraft' as opposed to 'aeroplane' (avion-aéronef) and to ensure that the term 'ships' meant also 'boats' in order to align the text of the Regulation with the wording in International agreements. In its Resolution the House approved the Commission's Proposal but recommended that as in the case of the harmonization of turnover taxes and excise duties levied on passenger traffic, a three-year-grace period be interposed to enable the appropriate authorities to adapt to the new Regulation.

Arrangements for Processing Bonded Goods (9 May)

2442. On the basis of a report by Mr *Baas* (L, Netherlands) for the External Economic Affairs Committee on the Commission's proposed Regu-

lation on arrangements for processing bonded goods before their release for free circulation, Parliament passed a Resolution without debate approving the Commission's Proposal. The Regulation deals with the adjustment, where necessary, of CCT rates on the condition of goods differing from that of their normal condition. The Regulations cover, among other things, particular processing stages, antiques, etc.

Competition in the Motor Car Industry (8 May)

2443. Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) commented on the Verbal Question with debate on competition in the motor industry which he had put on behalf of his Group to the Commission. He said that due to a certain regionalization of the markets by the manufacturers, the type of competition reigning in this sector was not the desirable one.

The Community motor car industry was not yet so concentrated that competition was extinguished. On the Community car market there was much more effective competition which affected price formation. Mr *Borschette*, Member of the Commission responsible for competition, confirmed this and stressed that the Commission would use every possibility offered by Community law to oppose the repeated attempts at regionalizing the European markets by means of manufacturers' concession deals. The Commission would ensure that the competition rules of the Treaty were upheld if necessary by means of formal prohibitions.

Resolution of the Parliamentary Committee of the EEC/EAC Association (10 May)

2444. On behalf of the Committee on Cooperation and Development, Mr *Bersani* (C-D, Italy) submitted a report on the Resolution

passed by the EEC/AEC Parliamentary Committee in Nairobi on 28 November 1972. Theporteur reminded the House that the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC and EAC had been set up on the European Parliament's initiative. Its task consisted mainly of promoting mutual understanding and developing real cooperation. The Committee had first met on 27 and 28 November in Nairobi. Thanks to the political development work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, explained Mr *Bersani*, the Arusha Agreement was now in a position to develop on the model of the Yaoundé Convention. Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) for his Group said that Europe's aid for Africa was a real challenge and Europe must endeavour to make its development policy credible for Africa. He thanked the Commission for the prompt submission of its first Memorandum on development policy. Sir Douglas *Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) for his Group, expressed the hope that all those sharing in the Third Yaoundé Convention would find a method of association which would be acceptable and beneficial. Mr *Christensen* (S, Denmark) spoke of the basis of the close equitable cooperation with Africa.

Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission, welcomed the Nairobi Resolution and pointed out that East African exports, for a time at a standstill, were on the increase again.

In its Resolution Parliament stressed that the East African States had a decisive role to play in the forthcoming negotiations to renew the Association and in the quest for common ground between the Associated and 'Associable' countries.

The EEC/Egypt Agreement (10 May)

2445. On behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) submitted a report on the EEC-Egypt

agreement. The rapporteur asked the House to improve the Agreement and closely follow its practical application. Sir Douglas Dodds-Parkes for the Conservatives welcomed the agreement but together with Sir Tufton Beamish (C, Great Britain) for the External Economic Committee pointed out that the procedure for informing Parliament (the Luns procedure) was inadequate. Both Members asked for this consultation procedure to be improved.

Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, stressed the political aspect of the Agreement which fitted in logically with the Community Mediterranean policy as urged repeatedly by Parliament. The Agreement proved the Commission's resolve to develop a global Mediterranean policy. This aspect was also highlighted by Mr Bersani (C-D, Italy).

In its Resolution, the House approved the content of the Agreement and stressed its political value as a key factor in a global Mediterranean policy. It said the Community's concessions in the agricultural sector were meagre and expressed the hope that the Community in the further development of its Mediterranean policy might grant more concessions in agriculture.

Draft Supplementary Budget No 1 of the Community for 1973 (8 and 10 May)

2446. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr Van Elsende, submitted the draft of the Community's Supplementary Budget No 1 for financial year 1973. This supplementary budget had become necessary to allow the Commission to make adjustments in its establishment so that it could reconstruct its services in connection with the EEC enlargement. As rapporteur for the Budgets Committee, Mr O'Flynn (DE, France) said the requested adjustments were not of much consequence and the Budgets Committee had no objections to the proposed

measures. But the Committee regretted that the Commission had not at the same time communicated its Proposal for readjusting the budget owing to Norway's decision not to join. Budget control by Parliament was made unnecessarily difficult by the submission of budgets piecemeal. The Committee proposed that the House simply take cognizance of this supplementary budget. Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, referred to the urgency of the supplementary budget since restructuring the service branches owing to the enlargement was a priority task. He acknowledged the objections against the fragmentation of additional draft budgets but pointed to the extraordinary circumstances which had obliged the Commission to submit the three draft supplementary budgets (restructuring of service branches, Norway's non-entry, Euratom's corrective budget) separately. He urged the House to approve the Amendment. The Chairman of the Budgets Committee, Mr Spénale (S, France) said he understood the reasons for the splitting up of the draft supplementary budgets. But the Committee urged that in future they be presented altogether.

In its Resolution the House confined itself to taking cognizance of the draft of the Community's Supplementary Budget No 1 for the financial year 1973. Under the condition of the Treaties the draft supplementary budget was thus considered as definitively adopted.

Visit to Parliament of a Delegation from the United States Congress

2447. A delegation from the United States Congress led by Mr Benjamin S. Rosenthal and Mr Donald Fraser visited the European Parliament in Strasbourg from 7-9 May. The visitors had talks with a Parliamentary delegation led by Mr Peter Kirk (C, Great Britain) concerning trade policy, agricultural policy, monetary poli-

cy, energy policy and East-West relations. At the close of the meeting both delegations gave the following joint statement:

'Joint Statement

Members of the United States Congress and a Delegation of the European Parliament today concluded three days of discussions. Working sessions covered trade, agricultural, monetary and East-West questions. This was the third meeting of the delegations and the first since the enlargement of the European Community. Another session will be held in Washington later this year.

We are convinced that the United States and Europe share a profound common interest and destiny underlying our entire relationship. We must remind ourselves that the continuity through the years of these common interests is a most important linkage between the various issues we discussed.

The American participants obtained a renewed sense of the vigour of the European Community. Both sides stress the need for continuing review of our institutional relationship in order to prevent structures becoming outdated. The dynamism resulting from the enlarged Community will force changes in the Atlantic Community.

Trade

The importance of the forthcoming GATT negotiations in achieving freer trade was emphasized. The results of the negotiations will depend largely on the mandate that will be given on the one side by the Congress to the President of the United States and on the other by the Council to the Commission of the European Community after consultation of the European Parliament. It is necessary that these mandates be given in due time and allow each party adequate freedom of movement.

The forthcoming negotiations should aim to consolidate and continue the liberalization of

international trade on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage. They should also include the opportunities for the developing countries to participate in the expansion of world trade.

Agriculture

The two delegations recognized that the farmers should share fully in the prosperity of their countries while adequate food supply and fair prices for producers and consumers are maintained. In order to achieve steady growth of agricultural trade in a stable world market, international agreements, in particular, specific agreements for certain commodities are needed to set minimum and maximum price levels taking into account production targets corresponding to a real demand. These agreements should provide for storage of reserved stocks, with the cost sharing to be agreed upon, and the stocks to be made available to countries with severe food shortages. A minority held the view that farm prices should be allowed to move more freely, and incomes of farmers be subsidized by their respective governments.

Recognizing certain differences between the structural problems of European and United States agriculture, the American participants expressed understanding of the present social basis for the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC. Both sides recognized that problems in their respective agricultural policies must be faced in order to help create, by reciprocal adjustments, a better equilibrium of world markets.

Monetary Reform

Both sides viewed the present floatation of exchange rates as acceptable under prevailing circumstances. There was agreement on the need for a long-term solution to the problem with special drawing rights in the centre of the new system. Difference of approach arose however, concerning the urgency of taking early measures. Some called for immediate action

while others expressed confidence that in the short run, controlled flotation will be effective in improving the United States' balance of payments. The European Community goal of economic and monetary union as confirmed by the Paris Summit in October 1972, was welcomed by both delegations as being of the utmost importance in this context.

Energy Policy

Taking note of the expanding international demands for energy and of the balance of payments problems this poses, the two Delegations agreed to urge a new cooperative relationship among the major energy-consuming nations. Objectives of the relationships should include development of new and expanded sources of energy, minimizing damage to environment by the production and consumption of energy acquiring adequate reserves of certain forms of energy, and avoiding waste of energy.

East-West Relations

While recognizing the limitations imposed by the Treaty of Rome, the delegations discussed East-West relations, and respective defence policies in the light of the forthcoming talks on security and cooperation in Europe and on mutual and balanced force reductions.

There were frank differences expressed concerning United States' troop levels in Europe and on burden sharing within NATO. The European members emphasized the considerable improvements made in their defence efforts in recent years. While recognizing these developments, the Americans explained the political, budgetary, and balance of payments considerations behind that American public opinion which seeks United States' troop reductions in Europe.

Both delegations agreed that adequate American defence forces should be maintained in Europe. The exact size and composition of these forces should be the subject of careful scrutiny by NATO.

Both delegations welcomed the joint approach which the EEC nations have adopted in the preparatory talks in Helsinki, which are facilitating closer cooperation with the United States in these discussions. They stressed the need for parallel progress in the Conference of European Security at the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Vienna.¹

Council

In May the Council held four sessions¹ devoted to general matters, agriculture, social affairs and energy problems.²

241st Session—General Matters (Brussels, 14 and 15 May 1973)

2448. *Chairman:* Mr Van Elsandé, Belgian Foreign Minister.

From the Commission: Mr Ortolí, President; Mr Haferkamp, Sir Christopher Soames, Dr Hillery, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Borschette, Mr Thomson, Mr Gundelach, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Van Elsandé, Foreign Minister, Mrs Petry, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Belgium); Mr Nørgaard, Minister for External Economic Affairs, Mr Christensen, Secretary of State for External Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Apel, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr Jobert, Foreign Minister (France); Mr Fitzgerald, Minister for External

¹ The 240th Council Session (agriculture) held from 28 April to 1 May was reported in the Council activities for April; Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2405.

² For the various matters reviewed during the Council sessions, see the corresponding Chapters of this issue of the Bulletin.

Affairs (Ireland); Mr *Medici*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Vincelli*, Under Secretary of State, Casa per il Mezzogiorno (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stoep*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Brinkhorst*, Secretary of State for Foreign affairs (Netherlands); Sir *Alec Douglas-Home*, Foreign Secretary, Mr *Davies*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr *Chataway*, Minister for Industrial Development (United Kingdom).

During this session the Council heard a Commission report introducing the Communication on the Economic and Monetary Union and a statement on the report concerning regional problems in the enlarged Community.

On the basis of a Commission Communication the Council discussed the major questions arising from the global approach to the multilateral GATT negotiations.

The Council had an initial discussion on the Commission Memorandum concerning future relations between the Community, the present AASM and the 'Associable' African, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean countries and considered the idea of calling a conference somewhere around 1 August 1973 to be attended by all the countries concerned.

With regard to the Community's relations with the Mediterranean countries, the Council confirmed its political resolve to reach approval of an initial global mandate to open negotiations with these countries during June. It adopted the necessary provisions for the conclusion and signature of a Protocol concerning the accession of the new Member States to the EEC-Lebanon Agreement.

With the aim of helping to counter the effects of the drought ravaging the Sahel countries and threatening the population with famine, the Council decided on emergency food aid measures involving 13 000 tonnes of skim milk powder to

be freely distributed to the stricken population. Under the food-aid Agreement and on the basis of a Commission Communication the Council laid down the 1972/73 application programme for the allocation of aid.

The Council formally adopted the Regulation on concluding an Association Agreement with Mauritius and the Regulations for concluding and applying the Association Agreement with Cyprus plus the Additional Protocol to cover the EEC enlargement.

It formally adopted the Euratom programme Decisions taken at the session of 5 February 1973.

The Council also adopted a Regulation on concluding an Agreement with Spain on certain varieties of cheese, a Decision on concluding the Protocol on dairy oils and fats negotiated within GATT and four Regulations concerning application of certain customs decisions made by the Joint Committees set up by the Agreements made between the EEC and the EFTA countries not applying for membership.

The Government Representatives of the ECSC Member States, meeting within the Council, formally adopted a Decision on certain measures applicable to State-trading countries or territories with regard to trade in steel products under ECSC administration.

The council agreed at this session that Mr *Nicolas Hommel* would be General Secretary of the Council from 15 June 1973. Mr *Hommel*, formerly Luxembourg's Ambassador in Bonn and Copenhagen will succeed Mr *Christian Calmes*.

242nd Session—Agriculture (Brussels, 14 and 15 May 1973)

2449. *Chairman:* Mr *Lavens*, Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr Lardinois, Member.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Frederiksen*, Minister of Agriculture (Denmark); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Rohr*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (France); Mr *Chirac*, Minister of Agriculture (France); Mr *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture (Ireland); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Ries*, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Brouwer*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands); Mr *Godber*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

The Council discussed the political aspects of the major questions affecting the agricultural sector in connection with the negotiations with the Mediterranean countries. Special attention was given to imported fruit and vegetables and wine together with the commercial policy to be activated in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables.

Regarding the fruit and vegetables sector, the Council agreed a Regulation supporting, in the case of cauliflowers and tomatoes, the Regulation setting the ground rules of the compensatory amounts scheme.

The Council formally adopted the Resolution on agriculture in certain underfavoured areas, a Directive on the re-orientation premium laid down by the Directive of 17 April 1972 on modernizing farmholdings and a Directive covering statistical surveys on the livestock population plus a number of Regulations affecting the joint organization of the markets for certain agricultural products.

243rd Session—Social Affairs (Brussels, 21 May 1973)

2450. *Chairman: Mr Glinne*, Belgian Minister of Labour and Employment.

From the Commission: Dr Hillery, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-Presidents.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Glinne*, Minister of Labour and Employment (Belgium); Mr *Dinesen*, Minister of Labour, Mrs *Gredal*, Minister for Social Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Arendt*, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs (Germany); Mr *Gorse*, Minister of Labour, Employment and Population, Mr *Poniatowski*, Minister of Public Health and Social Security (France); Mr *O'Leary*, Minister of Labour (Ireland); Mr *Coppo*, Minister of Labour (Italy); Mr *Santer*, Secretary of State and Social Security (Luxembourg); Mr *Mertens*, Secretary of State for Social affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Davies*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr *MacMillan*, Secretary of State for Employment (United Kingdom).

The Council had a broad discussion of the main themes of the Commission Communication on the guidelines of the social action programme and reviewed certain organizational questions of the conference scheduled for end June 1973 which will be attended by both sides of industry, Member States governments, the Council and the Commission.

On a Commission Proposal the Council formally adopted the Directive on abolishing the restrictions on the relocation and residence of Member States' nationals within the Community with regard to establishment and offering services.

The Council also formally adopted a Directive on the alignment of legal and administrative provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances as well as a Resolution supporting the Council Resolution of 28 May 1969 setting up a programme for the removal of technical barriers to trade.

Government Representatives of the ECSC Member States, meeting within the Council,

formally adopted a Decision on the export of scrap metal to non-Member countries.

244th Session—Energy Questions (Brussels, 22-23 May 1973)

2451. *Chairman:* Mr Claes, Belgian Minister for Economic Affairs.

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

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr Claes, Minister for Economic Affairs (Belgium); Mr Jensen, Minister of Commerce (Denmark); Mr Rohwedder, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr Charbonnel, Minister for Industrial and Scientific Development, Mr Lipkowski, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr Barry, Minister of Transport and Power (Ireland); Mr Ferri, Minister of Industry and Commerce (Italy); Mr Mart, Minister of National Economy, Transport and Power (Luxembourg); Mr Lubbers, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Brinkhorst, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (Netherlands); Mr Boardman, Minister for Industry, Mr Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

The Council reached agreement on the main outstanding problems over settling the planned Community support in the hydrocarbons sector. It agreed the content of the Directive on measures to alleviate the effects of supply problems in oil and oil products.

The Council also discussed in detail the Community's energy situation and prospects and adopted a Resolution on enriched uranium and the formation of a Standing Committee on uranium enrichment.

Commission

The Cabinets of the President, Vice-Presidents and Members of the Commission

2452. The Cabinets have been appointed as follows:

Mr Ortoli, President;
Mr Philippe de Margerie, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Jean Degimbe, Chief Adviser;
Mr Pierre Malvé, Deputy Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Denis Gautier-Sauvagnac, Adviser.

Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President;
Mr Franz Froschmaier, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Hans Beck, Deputy Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Manfred Wegner, Adviser.

Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President;
Mr Giuseppe Jacoangeli, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Fabrizio Caccia-Dominioni, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President;
Mr David H.A. Hannay, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Uwe Kitzinger, Adviser.

Dr Hillery, Vice-President;
Mr Edwin Fitzgibbon, Chef de Cabinet;
..., Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Simonet, Vice-President;
Mr Jean Somers, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Michel Vanden Abeele, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Cheysson, Member;
Mr Pierre Duchateau, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Philippe Soubestre, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Spinelli, Member;
Mr Riccardo Perissich, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Gianfranco Rocca, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Borschette, Member;

Mr Robert Sunnen, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Henri Entringer, Adviser;
Mr Guillaume Muller, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Dahrendorf, Member;
Mr Hans Glaesener, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Horst Krenzler, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Thomson, Member;
Mr Gwyn Morgan, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr R.H. Jenkins, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Lardinois, Member;
Mr P.J.A. Wijnmalen, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Robert Cohen, Deputy Chef de Cabinet.

Mr Gundelach, Member;
Mr Manfred Caspari, Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Birgen Dan Nielsen, Deputy Chef de Cabinet;
Mr Arne Larsen, Adviser.

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 50/73 R—Società SADAM, S.p.A., Bologna, vs. the Commission

2453. One of the companies which had lodged an appeal with the Court to quash the Commission's Decision of 2 January 1973 concerning an application procedure of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.918—European sugar industry) also requested the Court to defer, by means of an injunction, enforcement of this Decision.

Case 119/73—Firma Deutsche Getreide und Futtermittel-Handelsgesellschaft mbH, Hamburg, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2454. The Hessen Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court of Justice for preliminary ruling on interpretation of Articles 11 and 8, paragraph 1, of Regulation 19 (on the joint organization of the market in the cereal sector) with regard to the computation of the rate of levy on imports of maize and Durum wheat.

Case 120/73—Firma Gebr. Lorenz GmbH, Kaiserslautern, vs. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, represented by the Bundesamt für gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Frankfurt/Main

Case 121/73—Firma Markmann KG, Kiel, vs. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, represented by the Bundesamt für gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Frankfurt/Main

Case 122/73—Firma 'Nordsee' Deutsche Hochseefischerei GmbH, Bremerhaven, vs. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, represented by the Bundesamt für gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Frankfurt/Main

2455. In three lawsuits concerning the granting of investment subsidies, the Frankfurt/Main Verwaltungsgericht filed requests with the Court of Justice for preliminary rulings on interpretation of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty concerning State aid.

Case 124/73—Firma E. Kampffmeyer, Hamburg, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2456. The Hessen Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the computation of import levies on denatured tapioca flour, with particular reference to interpretation of Article 14 of Regulation 19 (cereals) and Article 7 of Regulation 55 (the system for products processed from cereals).

Case 125/73—Firma M. Neufeld & Co., Berlin, vs. Hauptzollamt, Hamburg Waltershof

2457. In a case similar to Case 124/73, the Hamburg Finanzgericht had asked for almost identical preliminary rulings.

Case 126/73—Firma Friedheld Busch, Hamburg, vs. Hauptzollamt, Hamburg-Ericus

2458. Motivated by the Court Decree in Case 76/70,¹ the Hamburg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether the same principle could be applied to imports of poultry meat. This has to do with interpretation of Articles 4 and 6 of Regulation 22 (on the gradual setting up of a joint organization of the market in the poultry meat sector) with regard to computing the levy. A second question concerns the validity of Regulations 91/65 and 124/65.

Case 127/73—Belgische Radio en Televisie, Schaarbeek-Linthout, vs. N.V. Fonior, Sint-Jans-Molenbeek, SV SABAM, Brussels, vs. N.V. Fonior

2459. During a lawsuit concerning author's rights, the Tribunal de première instance, Brussels, asked the Court of Justice to give a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Articles 86 and 90, paragraph 2, of the EEC Treaty.

Case 128/73—Firma Past & Co. KG, Rulzheim/Pfalz, vs. Hauptzollamt, Freiburg

2460. In a lawsuit over the levying of customs duties on sheepskins imported from Spain, the Baden-Württemberg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice to give a preliminary ruling on the customs classification of chrome-tanned skins.

Case 130/73—Widow Magdalena Vandeweghe, Ingelmunster, Solange Verhelle, Ingelmunster and the Belgian Ministry for Public Health and Families vs. Berufsgenossenschaft für die chemische Industrie, Heidelberg

2461. The Baden-Württemberg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 2 of the third additional Agreement to the General Social Security Agreement of 7 December 1956 between Belgium and West Germany with regard to entitlement to death allowance and the lump sum to be paid to the widow if she remarries.

Case 131/73—Procuratore della Repubblica, Trento, vs. Giulio Grosoli, Cadoneghe, and Adriano Grosoli, Cadoneghe

2462. The Trento Tribunal asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 3 of Regulation 92/68 and Article 2 of Regulation 110/69 (the tariff quota for frozen beef and veal) with particular regard to the rules on the destination of the quota allocated.

Cases 132 and 133/73—Commission Officials vs. the Commission

2463. The first appeal was for the payment of arrears of living abroad allowance and the second was for recognition of the plaintiffs pension rights.

Case 134/73—Firma Holtz & Willemsen GmbH, Krefeld-Uerdingen, vs. Council and Commission

2464. A German firm had made an appeal against non-action on the part of the Council

¹ Recueil 1971, p. 393, see also Bull. EC 7-1971, Part Two, point 139.

and Commission finding that the Council omitted to adopt a Regulation introducing additional aid for colza and rape seeds processed in factories far away from the crop site and that the Commission omitted to submit the corresponding Proposal to the Council.

Cases 135-137/73—Commission Officials vs. the Commission

2465. These are appeals for payment of arrears of living abroad allowances.

Judgements

Case 33/73—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2466. This appeal for the grant of living abroad allowance was rejected as unfounded.

Case 36/72—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2467. This appeal to quash a demand for recovery of payment made in error was judged partially justified.

Cases 46-49/72—Commission Officials vs. the Commission

2468. These appeals to quash the dismissal of the plaintiffs were judged unfounded.

Case 60/72—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2469. This appeal to annul competitions COM/A/264-268 and the ensuing appointments was rejected as unfounded.

Case 78/72—Verzekeringsmaatschappij Ster - Algemeen Syndikaat, Brussels, vs. W. E. De Waal, Bergen-op-Zoom

2470. On 4 December 1972, the Breda Arrondissementsrechtbank had asked the Court to give a preliminary ruling on interpretation of the declaration of immediate applicability of 'direct claim' against 'the third party' in the sense of Article 52 of Regulation 3 concerning the social security of migrant workers.

In its Decree of 16 May 1973, the Court ruled that the material content of direct law covered under paragraph b) of Article 52 is determined by the rules of national law defining the inception and the limits of reparation entitlement held by the injured person or his beneficiaries vis-a-vis the third party responsible.

Economic and Social Committee

2471. The 111th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 1973, with Mr Lappas, the regular Chairman, in the Chair. Sir Christopher Soames attended part of the meeting. During the session the Committee adopted ten Opinions.

Opinions issued by the Committee

Opinion on the '*Commission's Communication to the Council on the preparation of a global concept for the forthcoming multilateral negotiations*'

2472. This Opinion was prepared from a report by Mr Précigout (France, Employers Group) and was passed by 103 votes with nine abstentions. The Committee entirely approved

the Commission's concept according to which application of the negotiation results would be compromised unless a stable monetary system was set up to rid the world of the monetary upheavals and repercussions witnessed over recent months. Moreover, the Committee did not think that the United States balance of payments problems could be solved within the compass of trade negotiations. The Committee felt that all the negotiators had to be vested with the same clear-cut authority. Considering the experience of the Kennedy Round, the mandate given to the Commission should bear in mind the institutional differences between the Community and its partners and provide for any unilateral application of Community concessions to be ruled out if agreed reciprocal measures were not put in hand. Since there were differences in the preparation procedures of a single country and a community embracing several, the Committee held that it was vital that the authority to react towards unilateral measures taken by certain partners must be vested in the Commission a priori. Regarding industrial tariffs the Committee endorsed the Commission's aim to level the differences between extreme tariffs as part of the overall objective to lower tariffs and by and large it approved the proposals made in the Commission's Communication. For agriculture the Committee thought it was absolutely necessary to affirm positively that the principles of the CAP were an essential element of the common market and could therefore not be subject to negotiation.

In his speech, Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, first of all congratulated the Committee on its initiative of taking up the question of the multilateral negotiations and expressed his gratitude for its valuable support to the Commission before the negotiations opened and before its mandate was specified. Sir Christopher declared that the Commission was in principle vested with sufficient authority in view of the Community's

responsibility concerning the CCT. In relation to its negotiation partners the Community was not on the defensive. The Vice-President of the Commission stressed that the results to be gained would have to be based on reciprocity and that monetary stability and the existence of a durable monetary system were the prerequisites for the successful outcome of the negotiations. Regarding the removal of non-tariff barriers, Sir Christopher held that some problems could arise over the fact that they were still under the jurisdiction of Member States. For agriculture he reaffirmed his viewpoint that the negotiations should lean towards increased trade in agricultural products but should not affect the principles governing the CAP. In conclusion Sir Christopher mentioned the specific problems of the developing countries.

Opinion on the 'proposed Council Directive amending the first Council Directive on the setting up of certain joint rules for international transport (road freight haulage for the account of others)'

2473. By 45 votes against 37 with 9 abstentions the Committee approved this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Illerhaus (Germany, General Interests Group). In the Committee's view this Directive was aimed at removing certain non-justified barriers and restrictions affecting the free movement of goods in border areas. The envisaged exemption from the system of quotas and authorizations would have hardly any impact on the balance of the market. The Committee held that this Directive could contribute to promoting the economic integration of border regions.

Opinion on the 'proposed Council Regulation (EEC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) 2829/72 concerning the Community quota for road freight haulage made between Member States'

2474. In this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Renaud (France, Employers) and adopted by a majority (less 13 votes and 15 abstentions) the Committee approved in principle the Commission Proposal. But it felt that the substantial increases in Community authorizations granted to new Member States should be matched by an increase in authorizations granted to the original Six.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Directive concerning the harmonization of law on driving licences for road vehicles*' and on the '*proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States law concerning the technical inspection of motor vehicles and their trailers*'

2475. With this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Bodart (Belgium, General Interests Group) and unanimously adopted save for 20 abstentions the Committee approved the Commission's Proposals subject to a few amendments concerning driving licences for the different categories of vehicles, the validity of licences, conditions of age, successive medical check-ups and the system applicable to beginners.

Opinion on the '*proposed Regulation supporting Council Regulation (EEC) 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 concerning Member States' action over obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the fields of road, rail and inland waterway transport*' and on the '*proposed Regulation supporting Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on joint rules for normalizing railway company accounts*'

2476. In this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Hennig (Germany, General Interests Group) and unanimously adopted save for two abstentions, the Committee in principle approved the Commission's Proposals. But it held that the concept of 'railway companies'

must be more precisely defined so as to ensure that the Proposals under scrutiny could be applied to all Community railway companies whatever their denomination. In this context attention was drawn to the particular case of the Corsican railways which currently cannot benefit from the contemplated rules. The Committee held that there were still loopholes regarding local and regional transport undertakings who did not fulfill the conditions of the Regulation Proposals.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Regulation (EEC) concerning amendment of Council Regulation (EEC) 803/69 of 27 June 1968 on the customs value of goods*'

2477. The Commission unanimously adopted this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers Group). The Committee approved the proposed Regulation subject to a few adjustments and stressed the anomaly of a situation where Community receipts, collected under Community rules, were so gathered without the intervention of and without the right of inspection by the Community. In the Committee's view the present Proposal, by setting the limits of the Community's intervention rights, in line with Article 213 of the Treaty, did not completely resolve the possible conflict of authority between the Community and the Member States.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Regulation concerning coordination of agricultural research*'

2478. Less 2 abstentions the Committee unanimously approved this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Caffarelli (France, General Interests Group). While approving the Proposal, the Committee found that the application coverage of the Regulation included the sector of agricultural and food industries as well as

research on industrial products used in agriculture. It asked that consultation with representatives of the agricultural bodies be included in the text both for setting priorities and the general guidance of action.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' law concerning cosmetic products*'

2479. Less 6 abstentions the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interests Group). The Committee approved the proposed Directive and especially the outlook taken by the Commission in setting up a 'negative' list of substances not to be put into cosmetics. But the Committee asked the Commission to prepare gradually a 'positive' list starting with cosmetic products which seemed to be the most important from the health angle. Moreover, the Committee held that the definition of cosmetic products was too vague and asked that the marketing of cosmetics be covered by special precautions.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Regulation concerning implementation of Community contracts*'

2480. This Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Bourel (France, Employers Group) was unanimously adopted less 4 abstentions. The Committee held that with its increased capacity for innovation and its technological development, it was vital that the Community be capable of more effectively ensuring economic growth and social progress. The Committee felt that it was absolutely necessary for the Community Institutions to outline the contours of a European scientific and technological policy covering both Directives to be followed and the means for implementing them. Lastly, the

Community felt it necessary to mention that the absolute priority of public interest should be more strongly emphasized.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Directive (Euratom) to amend Directives setting the basic norms for protecting the health of the population and the health of workers against the dangers from ionizing radiation*'

2481. The Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion prepared from the report by Mrs Heuser (Germany, General Interests Group). The Committee approved the proposed Directive and stressed its timeliness when ionizing radiation is being increasingly utilized in all fields of research, medicine and technology and when the Second Nuclear Target Programme published by the Commission anticipated a massive and swifter use of nuclear energy to meet the Community's energy needs. The Committee also stressed the importance it attached to Member States taking the necessary measures as promptly as possible to apply the provisions in the proposed Directive. The Committee also came out in favour of strengthening certain protection measures envisaged and proposed to simplify the provisions covering controlled and monitored zones as well as those concerning the grading of workers.

ECSC Consultative Committee

155th Meeting

2482. The Committee held its fifth meeting of the 1973/74 financial year in Luxembourg, with Mr Taccone, the doyen, in the Chair. During this formative meeting the Committee appointed the members of its Bureau and its Standing

Committees (General Objectives, Markets and Prices, Labour Questions, Research Projects) for 1973/74.

After an address by Mr Domenico Taccone, who paid tribute to the outgoing Chairman, Mr Karl-Heinz Hawner (Germany, Coal Producers Group) and welcomed the new members especially the representatives of the three new Member States, the Consultative Committee appointed its Bureau. Sir David Davies (Great Britain, Steelworkers Group) was elected Chairman; Mr Karl-Heinz Hawner (Germany, Coal Producers Group) and Mr Jean Picard (France, Steel Users Group) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

In his address the new Chairman, Sir David Davies stressed the role of the Consultative Committee and felt that there was a need to dispel the doubts which seemed to be in the air as to the tasks and effectiveness of the Committee. It was essential, said Sir David, that the EEC Commission identified and accepted the need to start a permanent dialogue with the Consultative Committee. The Chairman said he was convinced that the Committee's work would not be confined to merely interpreting and applying the texts of the ECSC Treaty but that the spirit of the Paris Treaty should be intensified.

156th Meeting

2483. The 156th (extraordinary) meeting of the Consultative Committee was held on 4 May 1973 in Luxembourg, with Sir David Davies in the Chair. The Commission was represented by Mr Simonet, Vice-President. The agenda included the adoption of the Opinion on energy policy and a review of the Commission Decision concerning a Community aid scheme for coking coal and coke intended for the iron and steel industry.

2484. Regarding energy policy Mr Simonet, Vice-President of the Commission, outlined the main lines of the Commission's Communication on the guidelines and priority action for the Community energy policy.¹ Mr Simonet said that the Commission had deemed it necessary for the Council to debate in detail all aspects of the energy policy. It was absolutely necessary, he added, that the Ministers agree the guidelines and general principles, thus testifying to a genuine Community resolve. In this way the Community would be embarking on a fruitful dialogue with other major energy-consuming countries, especially the USA and Japan. Moreover, Europe must also reach an understanding with the exporting countries. But to start a dialogue with the producer countries, a real Community oil market had to be established.

Regarding coal in particular, Mr Simonet stressed that the Commission felt that Community output must retain as large a proportion as possible of the Community supply, without this trend emerging in too many drawbacks over prices. To define satisfactory medium-term objectives, we had to define the future role of coal, which would depend on the relative situation of the European coalfields and the development of production costs of current energy sources.

The debate on energy policy brought out diverging opinions between the Committee members. The coal consumers (coking coal for the iron and steel industrialists and steam coal for the electricity producers) were against direct or indirect financing by their industries of an overhigh Community coal output, since the question of price for this coal ought to be dealt with at the same level as security of their supply. The coal producers and the workers in this sector wanted to maintain as high a level of

¹ Supplement 6/73 - Bull. EC. See also Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2243.

output as possible, even the present level, so as to ensure security of supply anticipating that the prices of imported energy would overtake the prices for Community coal in the next few years.

At the close of the debate the Committee adopted the draft Opinion prepared by Mr Beems and Mr Bernard. In its Opinion the Committee observed among other things that it was not convinced that the energy needs could easily be met and regretted that the Commission in its guidelines had not made more allowance for Community coal. The Committee stressed vis-à-vis the Commission that a substantial energy output be maintained and recommended the application of certain aid measures for Community coal.

2485. Since the Commission's draft Decision on a Community aid scheme for coking coal and coke had not been accepted by the Council, the Commission had prepared a new draft. During the debate the steel producers reiterated their reservation over partial financing by their industry of the proposed aid, which could impair the competitiveness of Community iron and steel. They acknowledged that the Commission had now proposed that part of the finance come out of Community funds.

The Consultative Committee unanimously decided to uphold the terms of the report compiled by Mr Conrot and adopted during the 152nd meeting on 5 December 1972.¹

European Investment Bank

Loans Issued

2486. The European Investment Bank has signed a contract in Paris for the issue of a bond loan amounting to FF 200 million.

The loan will be placed on the international capital market and has been underwritten by an international syndicate of banks. Application for admission to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange has been made.

The 15 year bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 1/4% payable annually and will be offered for public subscription at 99 1/4%. They will be redeemable in 15 annual installments by repurchase on the market at prices not exceeding par, and any bonds not repurchased will be redeemable at par on 15 May 1988. Advanced redemption of the entire issue is authorized as from 15 May 1976 at a decreasing premium. The bonds will offer a yield of 7.35% on the basis of their total lifetime.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank to finance its ordinary lending operations. This is the third issue which the EIB has contracted on the Eurofranc market since December 1971.

Loans Granted

Germany

2487. The European Investment Bank has recently granted long-term loans totaling DM 204 million (60 million u.a.) for the purpose of financing nuclear power stations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

A loan equivalent to DM 102 million was made to Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk AG (RWE) on 10 May to finance the second stage of the Biblis (Hessen) nuclear power station which is equipped with a 1 180 MW pressure water reactor.

Two loan contracts equivalent to DM 51 million each were also signed on 18 May with Neckar-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1972, Part Two, point 161.

werke Kernkraft GmbH and Technische Werke der Stadt Stuttgart Kernkraft GmbH to finance the construction of a 775 MW pressure water reactor equipped power station in Neckarwestheim/Gemrigheim in the Stuttgart region.

The Bank is thus continuing its endeavours to supply the Community with electric energy based on modern technology. It has previously made loans to this sector totaling 129 million u.a., four of which amounting to 100.6 million u.a. were made in 1972 alone; they were for financing two nuclear power stations in Germany, one in France and one in Belgium.

The Bank's assistance represents a contribution towards meeting the Community's growing energy requirements, limiting the Community's dependence on imports, especially oil, by creating the necessary electricity generation plants.

Gaboon

2488. The Bank has concluded a loan with the 'Société Hôtel du Dialogue' for 1 195 000 u.a. (about CFAF 5 332 million) for the construction of a first-class international hotel in Libreville (Gaboon).

The 'Société Hôtel du Dialogue' is a limited company under Gaboon law. 50% of its capital is subscribed by the Gaboon Government and other shareholders are Société d'Études de Travaux Immobiliers et de Gestion, Société Gabonaise de Financement et d'Expansion, Société ELF des Pétroles d'Afrique Équatoriale and Société Commerciale et Immobilière des Chargeurs Réunis, whose subsidiary Union Touristique et Hôtelière, will contribute towards managing the hotel.

The Hôtel du Dialogue is scheduled to open by late 1974. It will have 120 rooms and various restaurant and recreational facilities. By increasing accommodation capacity in the Gaboon capital it ties in with Government policy

on the promotion of tourism and furthering the country's economic development. The estimated cost of the project is CFAF 1 390 million (approximately 5 million u.a.).

The EIB made the loan for a term of 15 years at the rate of 4³/₄%, a 3% interest rebate already having been granted by the Commission of the European Communities on the resources of the European Development Fund. The Gaboon Development Bank is also assisting the project from the resources of the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique.

The EIB's loan is guaranteed by the Republic of Gaboon.

Upper Volta

2489. The Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank concluded a contract with the Republic of Upper Volta on 22 May 1973 for the grant of a loan on special conditions equivalent to 5 040 000 u.a. (about CFAF 1 400 million). The European Investment Bank, entrusted with managing the loan, is acting as agent for the European Economic Community.

The purpose of the loan is to part finance an agricultural/industrial sugar production complex in Banfora in South-West Upper Volta, comprising a 2 250 hectare sugar cane plantation and a sugar refinery with an annual capacity of 20 000 metric tons of refined sugar. The project will help to replace imported sugar by introducing local sugar production and it will also contribute towards diversifying agriculture in the Republic and developing an industrial focal point in Banfora. It will create 1 200 permanent jobs.

The project will be carried out and managed by the Société Sucrière Voltaïque (SOSUHV), a company subject to Upper Volta law which operates a sugar agglomeration plant in Ban-

fora. The Volta Government has recently become the company's major shareholder. The other shareholders are the Republic of the Ivory Coast, SOMDIAA (A Franco-Belgian holding company with interests in the sugar industry in Africa) and companies indigenous to or represented in Upper Volta.

The cost of the project amounts to CFA F 5 000 million (about 18 million u.a.).

The loan is granted to the Republic of Upper Volta for a term of 24 years, including a 10-year deferred repayment period, from the resources of the 3rd European Development Fund. It will bear interest at the rate of 1% per annum. The Republic of Upper Volta will on-loan the CFA franc equivalent of the Community's loan to SOSUHV on the same terms as regards repayment period and period of grace, but at the rate of 2% per annum.

The National Development Bank of Upper Volta is also contributing towards the long-term financing of the project, from the resources granted by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, together with the French Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération. The Republic of Upper Volta has also been given grant aid amounting to CFA F 900 million from the resources of the 3rd European Development Fund to part finance public infrastructure for supplying the water needed to irrigate the SOSUHV plantation.

Financing Community Activities

Strengthening the Budgetary Authority of the European Parliament

2490. In line with the commitment to submit by 30 June 1973 a draft document on increasing

Parliament's budgetary authority, the Commission during its meetings of 23 and 30 May had an extensive discussion in order to prepare amendments to the Treaties to strengthen Parliament's controls on enforcement of the budget, to give the House greater weight in the decisions to create new 'own resources' and especially to intensify its influence on the adoption of the budget. On 30 May the Commission also adopted a Communication on the practical measures for arriving at a stronger control by the European Parliament and improving the House's relations with the Commission.

Budgets

2491. On 1 May 1973 the new financial Regulation applicable to the overall EEC budget took effect.¹

2492. The European Parliament having approved, without amendment, the Supplementary Budget No. 1 of the EEC for the financial year 1973 during its meeting of 10 May 1973, the Chairman-in-Office of the Council declared this Supplementary Budget formally adopted on 21 May 1973.² The Supplementary Budget reflects certain adjustments to the manning table necessitated by restructuring the service branches after the accession of new Member States.

2493. The Commission sent the Council the preliminary draft of the Corrective and Supplementary Budget No. 2 for the financial year 1973 which adjusts the EEC overall budget as follows: following Norway's decision not to join the 1973 budget as adopted on 5 December 1972³ had to be corrected since the original had been prepared on the assumption of Norway's

¹ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2415.

² OJ L 172 of 28.6.1973.

³ Bull. EC 12-1972, Part Two, point 17.

entry; the need had also emerged to apply for certain increases in credit and certain improvements in particular for agriculture.

2494. The Commission also sent the Council the preliminary draft of the Corrective Budget No. 3 for the financial year 1973 with reference to the 'status of receipts and expenditure in connection with research and investment activity'. The preliminary draft takes into account Council Decisions of 5 February 1973 on a multiannual research and development programme as well as later Decisions which, however, are still to be finalized. The credit required is already written into Chapter 98 of the Commission overall budget (as provisional non-allocated credit) and must, by means of a corrective budget, be dealt with as a transfer to Chapter 33 (research and investment expenditure) where it will be distributed between the various projects.

2495. During its session of 7-11 May the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the discharge to be given to the Commission on application of the Community budget for the financial year 1970 and on the Audit Board's report.¹

The Treaty of 22 April 1970 amended Article 206 of the EEC Treaty inasmuch as the discharge is not given to the Commission on its budget administration until the Council and Parliament have ruled, on the basis of the Audit Board's report and with Parliament having the last word. This was the first time that Parliament, under the provisions of the Treaty, had voted on a proposed Decision on this matter.

During this session Parliament also passed several Resolutions on the practical methods for the Audit Board's control function, on setting up an Audit Committee and on the House's accounts as at 30 December 1970.

¹ OJ L 145 of 2.6.1973. See also point 2424.



3RD PART

**INFORMATION
AND SOURCES**

1. From Day to Day

From Day to Day

1 May 1973

3101. A debate followed the session by the Agricultural Council in the British Parliament on results obtained in Luxembourg. Mr *Peter Shore*, opposition spokesman on European affairs, demanded confirmation that the one quarter per cent rise in the cost of living arising out of this agreement was on top of the increases since the beginning of the freeze, and quite apart from the food price rises which would take place under the terms of the Treaty of Accession.

Answering Mr Shore, Mr *Godber*, Minister of Agriculture, said it was true that the increase arising from this agreement was separate from that which accrued each year under the terms of British entry into the Community. This had been estimated at about 2 per cent but was now likely to be only 1.5 per cent this year. The average price of butter in shops in Britain would show no increase this year as a result of the agreement. The arrangements would not raise the retail price of beef and should maintain the expansion of home production.

But perhaps the Minister's most important announcement and certainly the one on which he placed most emphasis was the agreement that there should be 'a thoroughgoing review' of the general system of the common agricultural policy in the autumn. This, Mr *Godber* said, could well prove in the long run to be one of the ministerial council's most important decisions.

3102. The official statement published at the end of Chancellor *Brandt's* visit to the United States, indicates as regards relations between the Community and the USA that both parties agree that these relations must continue in the future to be determined by the common fundamental convictions of democratic freedom, by the rights of man and by social justice. The President and the Federal Chancellor are convinced that peace and prosperity of their people depend on the

continuation and the strengthening of Atlantic solidarity. The Federal Chancellor was delighted by the assurance of President Nixon that the United States will continue to support European unification; he confirmed that the German Federal Republic was prepared to participate with an open spirit together with the other Member States of the European Communities and its institutions, to a global discussion on setting up balanced relations between Western Europe on its way to unification and the United States. The President and the Federal Chancellor observed that these discussions should cover both common problems and their future common outlook and they should provide for the possibility to associate Japan and Canada to them.

The constructive dialogue with the United States, scheduled by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the European Community of October 1972, will be particularly useful in this connexion. The Federal Chancellor was glad about the intention expressed by President Nixon to go thoroughly into this dialogue during his visit to Western Europe this year and to meet representatives from NATO and the European Community. The Chancellor recalled the decisions of the Paris Conference by Heads of State and Government. He expressed his conviction that the Nine who wish to change the whole of their relations by 1980 into a European union will bring to international policy, once they form an independent entity, a common contribution in accordance with the calling of Western Europe to encourage opening in the world, progress, peace and cooperation. The enlarged world responsibility of Europe shall be translated into faithfulness to friendships and traditional alliances.

3103. The Japanese Minister for Foreign affairs, Mr *Ohira*, on an official visit to France, said when leaving the Elysee: 'The European Community is playing an increasingly important

role in world economy. This is an essential fact which Japan observes with the greatest interest.' The Japanese Minister approved the principle of the European monetary union, but insists that this union must not hinder the setting up of what he describes as 'a single world economy'.

During a Press Conference, Mr Ohira said about the American proposal for a new Atlantic Charter, 'When Mr Nixon visits Europe, the American idea will gradually become more concrete. We wish to await for this concretization. If, in certain fields, it seems that Japan can cooperate, we wish to participate.' The Minister observed that Mr Kissinger, in his speech, seemed to ignore that Japan was already cooperating with Europe and the United States within the OECD.

3104. Mr *Richard Nixon*, President of the United States, presented his annual foreign policy report to Congress. In the part devoted to 'Europe and the Atlantic Alliance,' Mr Nixon recalls that 'throughout the postwar period, the United States has supported the concept of a unified Western Europe. We recognized that such a Europe might be more difficult to deal with, but we foresaw manifold advantages. Unity would replace the devastating nationalist rivalries of the past. It would strengthen Europe's economic recovery and expand Europe's potential contributions to the free world. We believed that ultimately a highly cohesive Western Europe would relieve the United States of many burdens. We expected that unity would not be limited to economic integration but would include a significant political dimension. We assumed, perhaps too uncritically, that our basic interests would be assured by our long history of cooperation, by our common cultures and our political similarities.'

Then the President stated, 'The advance toward the goal we supported for so long has, in fact,

created a new dimension in European-American relations. Mutual prosperity developed on the principle of relatively free trade as the European Community progressed. However, it designed policies to protect its own special interests. Moreover, its growing economic weight stimulated other states to protect their access to that thriving market of more than 250 million persons. The prospect of relatively closed trading systems within Europe, notably in agriculture, and in preferential arrangements with third countries, was proceeding as the United States was suffering an increasingly unfavourable balance of payments. In the area of monetary policy, the European Community has to a large degree been preoccupied with the search for a reasonable path toward international monetary unity. At the same time, the growing strengths of some of its national economies—and relative weakness of others—have both impeded that progress and limited the will and ability of Europe to deal effectively and expeditiously with fundamental reform of the international monetary system. The Europeans have thus been pursuing economic regionalism; but they want to preserve American protection in defense and an undiminished American political commitment. This raises a fundamental question: Can the principle of Atlantic unity in defence and security be reconciled with the European Community's increasingly regional economic policies? 'We thus face a new situation', continues the report. There are elements of economic conflict, and there has been a lack of direction. Concrete economic issues, not abstract principles, must be addressed. But if economic issues are confronted in isolation, or from purely technical perspectives, each party will try to protect its own narrow commercial interests. The outcome will be a deadlock, with the prospect of constant conflict.

The overriding task is to develop a broader political perspective from which we can address

these economic questions, one that encourages reconciliation of differences for the sake of larger goals. Each partner will have to subordinate a degree of individual or regional autonomy to the pursuit of common objectives. Only by appealing to interests that transcend regional economic considerations can inevitable deadlocks be broken.

With reference to the next commercial negotiations, the President declared, 'Our basic objectives are to restore the integrity of a more open trading system that was the underlying principle of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and to halt the drift toward economic protectionism on both sides of the Atlantic. We believe there should be a gradual reduction in tariffs and other barriers to trade in both industrial and agricultural products. We believe also that the adverse effects of preferential trading arrangements between Europe and less developed countries should be eliminated. Such arrangements should not work against the ability of the United States or others to compete in European markets or those of the countries with which it has special trade arrangements.'

Commenting on this report to the Press, Mr Henry Kissinger, adviser on national security affairs to the President, specified that: 'The President has affirmed, and the Secretary of State has repeated, that there will be no unilateral American cuts in the commitment of our forces to Europe, and, therefore, the reference of the Nixon Doctrine in this paper cannot be interpreted in that sense.'

Questioned on the possibility of reconciliation of the old Atlantic concept of unity in defence as opposed to what you call European regionalism and what would happen if European regionalism persists, Mr Kissinger declared: 'First of all, let me explain that there has been some comment in Europe that we wanted to confine Europe to a regional European role while we reserved for ourselves the right to conduct a global foreign

policy. The references to regionalism, both in this report and in the speech that I made some weeks ago, were intended to be descriptive and not prescriptive. It has been the whole thrust of American postwar foreign policy to encourage the Europeans to assume a responsibility in the world commensurate with their economic power and their political vitality.

'It is the Europeans who have preferred to concentrate primarily on their region. To the extent that the Europeans want to play a global role, we welcome it and we will be happy and eager to consult with them and to cooperate with them. In the economic field there are strong tendencies towards regionalism in Europe, and it is the nature of the economic field, in any event, in both the United States and in Europe, that as negotiations are prepared, pressure groups and special interests will advance their particular claims, which on their merits are usually quite reasonable and which in the absence of an overriding framework are extremely difficult to resist by political leaders on both sides of the Atlantic.

'Therefore, what we are attempting to do, what the President is urging, is that the political leaders on both sides of the Atlantic and in Japan first set themselves some general political goal in the name of which they can then adopt a more generous, a more flexible and a more farsighted approach to their economic relationships.

'If regionalism is continued or if regionalism is enhanced, then the consequences will, of course, be a consciousness on both sides of the Atlantic of constant conflict, of every negotiation turning into a test of strength. Sooner or later this is bound to affect other relationships.

'When I say this, I am not saying this as a threat. We expect that there is enough statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic and on both sides of the Pacific to recognize the overrid-

ing political imperatives and that, therefore, we believe we can avoid the development of regional blocs and these autarchic groupings confronting each other.'

4 May 1973

3105. A European Food Law Association was recently officially set up during the general assembly of the Institute for European Studies of Brussels Free University. The Association's aim is to contribute by all appropriate means and particularly by cooperating with other existing international organizations to the development of food laws in Europe and their international harmonization under conditions which take into account their specificity, discipline and special functions of consumers' protection.

3106. The *Action Committee for the United States of Europe* met at the Commission's headquarters in Brussels under the Chairmanship of Mr Jean Monnet. Debates on monetary, regional and social matters were introduced through three reports presented by Mr Robert Triffin, Mr Paul De Louvrier and Mr Heinz-Oskar Vetter. The Committee adopted four resolutions, mainly on progress towards economic and monetary union, talks with the USA, the setting up of new jobs in underprivileged regions and social measures; the text reads:

1. Two major events now condition the further construction of Europe.

After several years of effort, in which the Committee has participated, Britain has entered the Community, with Ireland and Denmark.

The Heads of State or of Government of the nine Community countries have personally drawn up a vast programme of monetary, economic and social action. They have thus translated into commitments and directives, objectives which had previously been proposed by most of those

who supported the efforts at European unification, including the Committee.

2. The execution of this programme, vested with the authority of the Heads of State or of Government, is the responsibility of the Community institutions.

Meeting at Brussels on 3 May, the Action Committee for the United States of Europe has adopted the following resolutions concerning certain essential measures which it believes should be taken in the course of 1973.

In the Committee's opinion, the most urgent task is to progress towards economic and monetary union and at the same time to ensure that the discussions between the European Economic Community and the United States take place in a changed climate and on an equal footing.

Organizing the economic and monetary solidarity of the Community countries.

3. The situation calls for a major effort of political will to make significant advances towards economic and monetary integration.

The Committee recognizes the importance of Britain, Ireland and Italy fulfilling as soon as possible their intention of participating in the existing monetary arrangements. It affirms that, as from the present stage of economic and monetary union, the Community needs to work out a common policy on a wide range of other economic and monetary matters so that there can be a parallel advance on both the economic and monetary fronts.

4. The Heads of State or of Government of the nine Community countries, at their Summit meeting, declared 'that fixed but adjustable parities between their currencies constitute an essential basis for the achievement of the economic and monetary union, and expressed their determination to set up within the Community mechanisms for defence and mutual support

which would enable Member States to ensure that they are respected.'

Words must be matched by action.

5. The Committee urges the Community countries to adopt bold and imaginative measures to promote economic and monetary union, bearing in mind that progress towards integration in the monetary field must be matched by progress towards economic union and that the attempts to counter inflation must in 1973 and 1974 remain of central concern.

The Committee urges the need for the pound and the lire to rejoin, as soon as possible, the Community exchange system inaugurated on 11 March and for the necessary effort on the part of Britain, Ireland and Italy to be facilitated by the way in which the measures proposed below are applied.

6. The Committee asks that the Community countries, by common agreement,

(a) shall fix the parities between their currencies, subject to adjustment when necessary;

(b) shall ensure the stability of the parities thus fixed, by Community action involving with the economic situation of the whole Community and of the participating countries;

(c) shall determine the relations of the unit thus formed with the rest of the world, and particularly with the dollar area;

(d) shall coordinate monetary and budgetary policies and harmonize their views on methods guaranteeing the adequate degree of liquidity of the economies of Member States concurrently with the harmonization of instruments of cyclical policy.

7. The time has come for the Community to have at its disposal the instruments for its own monetary policy and personality. As a first step, the Committee asks the Council and the Commission to develop the recently created European Monetary Cooperation Fund as an

instrument of common action by designating an Executive Committee and a Director-General for the European Fund with sufficient powers to be able to act quickly and by the progressive pooling of the reserves of the Community countries.

For in effect, the European fund needs to be rapidly endowed with sufficient and growing reserves if it is to intervene on the foreign exchange markets and administer a substantial volume of credits.

The Committee calls on the Council and the Commission, when they prepare the passage to the second stage of economic and monetary union, to take account of the need in the final stage both for an agency capable of managing the reserves as they are progressively pooled and for an institutional arrangement which would, under democratic control, be able to take the necessary decisions in the economic and monetary fields.

Ensuring that the discussions between the United States and the European Economic Community take place in a changed climate and on an equal footing

8. The trend of relations between Europe and America is of major importance for the future of both of them and of the rest of the world.

The Committee is convinced that the problems to be solved are limited in character compared with the common interest of America and Western Europe in each other's prosperity and security. America and Western Europe, with their distinct personalities, both base their political, economic and social development on freedom.

The constructive dialogue with the United States, Japan, Canada and other industrialized trade partners, planned by the Summit, must take place in a spirit of cooperation. An adversary relationship is to be avoided. It is essential that the various questions at issue should be discussed

without mutual recrimination each in the appropriate form.

9. It is vital that the countries of the Community organize themselves so as to ensure their solidarity and to enable them to speak with a single voice.

If the Community is thus able to negotiate and to enter into commitments on an equal footing, the Committee has no doubt that the necessary cooperation would be established which will enable the Community, the United States, Japan, Canada and other industrialized trade partners to establish a durable world trading and monetary system.

10. The Committee notes the important statement made on behalf of the President of the United States by Dr Kissinger on 23 April. The Committee believes that the Community should respond actively to this attempt to put US/European relations on a new footing.

The examination in common on a basis of equality of the two viewpoints—the American and the European—should enable the establishment of a balanced and friendly dialogue between the United States and Europe on an equal footing as Europe proceeds towards union in 1980.

The Committee suggests that two independent persons should be designated, one by the United States and the other by the Community, to draw up with all speed an inventory of the commercial and monetary problems to be negotiated and to assess their relative importance.

These persons would not negotiate, they would make an independent appreciation of the difficulties to be solved and the points on which the main efforts should be concentrated, particularly in the light of the commercial and monetary changes which have occurred in the last two years. In this way, the leaders of the United States and the Community will, at the highest level, be able to promote a positive outcome to the negotiations.

The Committee is convinced that if this work is done, then the difficulties will be cut down to size, some of them will prove to be quite secondary and the necessary negotiations can be pursued in a changed climate and with a determination to arrive at mutually advantageous compromises.

The Community can and should contribute to the creation of a substantial number of new jobs by the renovation of backward or depressed regions, and to the development of the Community countries

11. The Committee considers that, during the transition to economic and monetary union, the Community should be able to help with financial contributions in the creation of a substantial number of new and better jobs in a limited number of backward or depressed regions.

The Community must use a large and growing part of its own resources for this purpose.

But the available amount of such resources will be wholly incommensurate with the volume of capital investment necessary appreciably to lessen the existing disparities between regions in the Community.

As the Coal and Steel Community has successfully done on the basis of its levy, the European Economic Community can make use of its own resources, to raise funds by loan issues. These could be subscribed not only in the Community countries but also in third countries.

12. Since its credit could be one of the best on the world's financial markets, this would enable the Community to build up substantial funds over a few years. The Community would use the proceeds of its borrowing for loans to business enterprises and public authorities, facilitating business investments and infrastructure costs and sometimes, at the same time, technological development.

The new activities stimulated by the Community loans would have the effect of substantially increasing the Community's own resources, thanks to the prosperity of the Community as a whole. Even more important, these new activities would limit the tendency to the development of excessively large urban concentrations and the consequent deterioration of the urban environment.

In the long term, the capacity of the financial markets to supply the substantial sums in question without interfering with the normal operating of the national markets might be ensured by a suitable use of the vast Eurodollar market according to the procedures of and at a pace compatible with the monetary policy of the Community. In this event, the Community would contribute, and, no doubt by sufficiently large borrowing, in a decisive manner, to the stabilization of the international monetary system. The disequilibrium of this system can in fact only be dangerously increased by the inflow of considerable masses of dollars, in growing quantities each year, in the hands of a few holders who have no use for them in their own country.

13. The Committee asks the Commission and the Council that at the same time that the Regional Development Fund is created at the end of this year, financed, as decided by the Summit, from the Community's own resources, the Council, on the proposal of the Commission, shall decide to launch a first European Economic Community loan on its money markets of one billion units of account.

The Committee considers that Community aid should be based on regional programmes promoted by the national authorities and recognized as falling within a global concept of the development of the Community.

The Committee stresses the need for the increase of the Community's financial responsibilities to

be accompanied by a strengthening of Parliamentary control over their execution.

The Community's contribution to social progress

14. With a view to improving living and working conditions over the next few years, so as to promote harmonization while maintaining progress as specified in the Treaty of Rome, the Committee proposes that the existing instruments of Community action should be completed by the following immediate measures:

(a) to enable management and labour, governments and Community institutions to orient their action with sufficient knowledge of the initial situation of the enlarged Community, the Committee asks the Commission, which has drawn up a first synoptic table comparing the situation of member countries, should complete it by showing the employment situation in the main branches and regions and state the foreseeable trend of national income and expenditure in social matters;

(b) the Committee thinks it essential that the Social Fund should be given more substantial and increasing financial resources so that Community aid may help to create conditions in which workers can share in the changes of employment necessary for sustained growth and rising standards of living without any burden to themselves;

(c) the Committee suggests that the Conference to be held at the end of June between the Commission, the Ministers for Social Affairs and management and labour with a view to drawing up the programme of social action decided at the Summit, should not be a unique occasion with no sequel, but that it should be repeated every two years to supervise the execution of this programme and any amendments or additions which experience prove to be necessary.

3107. Mr *Josef Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture of the German Federal Republic, drawing up a

statement on the Council's agreement on agriculture said that the next agricultural crisis 'was already in sight if Community countries do not succeed in establishing an economic and monetary union'. Mr Ertl added that if this does not succeed, Ministers of Agriculture will not be able to reach a compromise again, even under the most difficult conditions. It will not be possible to get results in the agricultural market if we do not balance the whole agricultural policy, set up non-agricultural employment where there are unemployed labour reserves and if economic policies of the various countries are not harmonized. 'The prevailing insecurity in the world monetary market,' said Mr Ertl, 'does not enable bases to be laid down for an overall European common economic and monetary policy, not even for an economic policy.'

5 May 1973

3108. The '*Mercure d'Or*' prize, attributed to King Baudouin by a jury consisting of Italian personalities in recognition for Belgium's activities in the service of European ideals, was handed over by Mr Guido Andreotti, Prime Minister, to Baron François-Xavier van der Straeten-Waillet, Belgian Ambassador to Rome.

3109. In an interview to the daily '*Le Figaro*' Mr Henri Simonet, Vice-President of the Commission, made his position known on energy problems: 'Cooperation between major oil importers—the European Communities, the USA and Japan—is the only possibility, not a certainty, of avoiding outbidding for assured supplies of energy over a period. If outbidding should be unleashed (or continued) it is mainly the European Community which will suffer. It is necessary, therefore, for the Nine to reply to the American offer of concertation on energy policies, particularly for oil.'

The Community has no centre of economic decisions, on the contrary, it consists of several decision centres, competing occasionally. It has

not the power, therefore, of an independent oil policy towards the Middle East. Everyone knows this including Persian Gulf producing countries. Do you believe Saudi Arabia weighs the EEC and the USA? Moreover,' Mr Simonet continues, 'if the Community thinks it can act alone, it will find itself in open conflict with other major oil users, especially the USA. Who has everything to lose in this outbidding and confrontation in the search for regular supplies? Europe.'

3110. Invited by the Consular Corps of Lille, France, Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission, gave his reflections on Europe after the difficult negotiations in Luxembourg over agricultural problems: 'Great Britain has entered Europe,' he said, 'with the clear desire to contribute to the common work. The first consequences of this entry, contrary to misgivings, confirmed the hopes it had raised.' Mr Ortoli pointed out what Europe still requires: 'A common currency, a social policy, especially where the more underprivileged are concerned, such as immigrants, a regional policy capable of solving problems of distortion between the systems of each country and a foreign policy worthy of this nation of two hundred and fifty million people. I have truly the impression of witnessing the birth of a nation. This is an exceptional opportunity of having to create a nation when one has to create a society, not so much a new society as an adapted one. Europe is already a power to the outside world. It must express itself with a single voice.'

3111. On his return from Paris, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ohira, said he had noticed in Europe 'a lack of confidence in the engagements taken by Japan towards the international community'. He stated that 'continuous conversations will be required with Governments, the European Community and the OECD'.

7 May 1973

3112. Before the Banking Commission of the USA Senate, Mr *Peter Petersen*, former Commerce Secretary and roving White House Ambassador, defined the principles which in his view should be applied in international economic relations. Mr Peterson's proposals directly concerning the Community are: 'Long-term planning should be more generally applied. Examples: the USA must be ready for the EEC common industrial policy seeking for Europe to suffice to itself in the fields of aeronautics, atomic reactors and computers. Finally, and this is something entirely new, rather than lead a "frontal assault" against the Common Market agricultural policy, the USA could obtain better results by presenting the problems in the context of the general rise in food product prices.' He believes 'the Europeans would show themselves perhaps more understanding and better disposed to liberalize their agricultural policy'.

3113. Mr *Peter Kirk*, leader of the Conservative group in Strasbourg, writes in an article in the 'Daily Telegraph': 'In many ways, it is as much of a Parliament as the domestic bodies in some of the nine Member States of the Common Market; it is of course, not yet a Parliament in the British sense, though it is well on the way to becoming one, and if we take the British Parliament's real powers—as opposed to its putative ones—and set them against the real powers of the European Parliament, the result can be quite surprising. In a formal sense, leaving aside the need for Parliament to be associated with the appointment of a new Commission, the basic lack is the absence of any effective decision over Community legislation. This is a defect which Parliament shares rather surprisingly with the Commission, and it arises from the prevalence of the unanimity rule in the Council, in defiance of the Treaty of Rome. It would be too much to hope that the Council will

either be prepared to abandon unanimity—though it is beginning to be forced to do it in budgetary matters—or give to Parliament decisive rights over legislation. What I think might be achieved is some kind of suspensive veto, together with a right to require an explanation from the Council as to why it has or has not taken certain action.'

10 May 1973

3114. Mr *Willy Brandt*, the German Chancellor, in an interview with 'Stern', a weekly publication, stated that the German Government will not go to the point of setting an economic recession in order to fight inflation. He confirmed that 'such a policy could throw one million out of work, and it would moreover "disengage" the German Federal Republic from the European Economic Community: these are two major obstacles and we would not know how to get rid of them later on'.

3115. Mr *Hans-Georg Sachs*, Permanent Representative of the German Federal Republic with the European Communities, has been nominated Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. His place as Permanent Representative will be taken up by Mr *Ulrich Lebsanft* hitherto responsible for multilateral economic relations at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

3116. During the Congress of Europe in London from 11 till 14 May, Mr *Jean Monnet* received the European Movement Prize for his contribution towards European unity. In his speech of thanks Mr Monnet said that 'Europe's movement towards unity is gradually changing the future of its society by eliminating age-old causes of friction and war'. Mr Monnet stressed again his underlying philosophy—that the institutions of a developing unity will tend to

change attitudes among peoples. 'The crucial question', he said, 'was whether Western Europe could bring itself to accept the transfer of the power of decision from nation states to common institutions'.

Addressing the Congress, Mr *Heath*, the British Prime Minister, said that during the next few months the EEC would be taking important practical decisions which would move it closer to the vision of a European Union in this decade. Its emergence as one of the four major economic powers now gave it a great chance to exert its influence in the world and made a redefinition of relationships with the United States necessary.

11 May 1973

3117. In the course of his official visit to Italy, Mr *François-Xavier Ortoli*, President of the Commission, was received by Mr *Giovanni Leone*, the President of the Italian Republic. In his allocution, Mr Leone said that he was convinced that 'the specific problems of Italy, like those of all the other Member States of the Community of Nine, can only be finally solved in the context of a kind of economic and social development which is truly at Community level, which shows the making of Europe as a common heritage valid for the people of our continent and for future generations. We are convinced', said the Head of the Italian State, 'that the fulfilment of the economic and monetary union during this decade will be a model for the development of the Community at economic, monetary, institutional and political levels'. He added, 'In the gradual and balanced achievement of this union, however, there must be a wide scope for industrial, agricultural, regional and social developments, because we would be building on sand if we aimed at a monetary and political union overlooking in its timing, in its mechanisms and resources, these problems which, in the long run and for the Europe of Nine are in fact politi-

cal'. In conclusion, Mr Leone expressed the wish for 'a gradual and constant strengthening of Community institutions and the European Parliament in the first place' so as to consolidate the democratic structure of the Community.

In his reply, Mr Ortoli pointed out that 'if Europe can bring much to Italy, Italy's contribution to Europe is essential and considerable'.

Speaking about proposals presented by the Commission following the Summit Conference, Mr Ortoli stressed the need to find, when they are examined 'the same political good will which was apparent at the Summit. Once the initial impulse has been given and the way is opened, it is facts that count'.

Insisting on the necessity for Community Member States as a whole to return to the monetary unity, President Ortoli underlined the fact that 'the Community's monetary solidarity has not only a deep political significance, it is also the clear expression of the Community's coherence which other common policies must bring into effect in all sectors. This return to monetary unity is the objective pursued by the Commission', stated the President of the Commission in conclusion.

During his visit to Italy, Mr Ortoli had meetings also with the President of the Council, Mr Andreotti, with Mr Medici, Mr Malagodi and Mr Natali, respectively Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Treasury and Agriculture. At the Vatican, Mr Ortoli was received in private audience by Pope Paul VI.

14 May 1973

3118. Doctor *Kessler*, Chairman of the National Committee for French Border Workers, analyzed the situation of border migrant workers who, more than anyone else, should be aware of being Europeans. Doctor Kessler notices that

even for border migrants, the European fact has no clear significance. He said: 'The migratory movement of workers was not born with Europe in the first place. Migration only truly reestablishes a certain regional complementarity... not in a national context but in that of a natural region where a strong economic feature has been developed. Urban areas—our neighbours who have not been subjected to our centralization have many of these—throw out a challenge to autarkic national borders. It was not in recent times that this was started.'

3119. Mr *Chou En-lai*, Prime Minister of the Chinese Peoples' Republic, gave an interview to Mr Jean Marin, Chairman and Managing Director of France-Presse Agency. During this interview, Mr Chou En-lai explained the attitude of Chinese rulers towards the building of Europe: 'In our official documents as well as at the UNO rostrum, we have supported the European Community. However, when the Russians see our attitude, their reaction is to say that if we support the European Community, we do so against the Soviet Union. We really do not know why the Russians are so sensitive. Perhaps a change of attitude is noticeable recently on their part towards Europe, it seems that previously they wanted no contact with the Community; now, they appear to have changed and to want a contact. As regards the European Community, two points are not quite clear to us. We are missing certain elements, for instance, if China sent a representative to Brussels, could she maintain economic and trade relations with each European country separately?'

15 May 1973

3120. The 'Association Internationale des anciens des Communautés européennes' (International Association of Veterans of the European Communities) organized a conference in Paris

under the Chairmanship of Mr Alain Poher on information within the European Communities. Mr Jean Guilton, of the French Academy, concluded the debate by stating that Europe has reached a crucial moment when it will be seen if it can remain in control of its destiny. Europe, which has been 'the head seeking humanity' keeps for the present its essential character but not its power. Amongst other speakers was Mr Peter Kirk, Chairman of the Conservative group at the European Parliament; he spoke mainly about the European Parliament and its role. According to Mr Kirk, there is no difficulty in Great Britain for passing on information about Europe. It would be dangerous, however, to proceed with European elections: there would be a risk at present of having a Parliament which is less representative than the existing one; European political parties must first be set up. Mr Olivi, the Commission's Spokesman, underlined the difference to be made between 'information and formation'. Information should be 'sectorized' but the Communities had only a very limited budget. Mr Meyras, a counsel, observed that European law is no longer contested but is not well known by interested parties.

3121. The first conference of the International Federation of Associations of Company Economists was held in Paris; the theme was 'The Company Economist in World Environment'. Mr *Jean Denizet*, Director of Studies at the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, said that almost complete withdrawal of the Euro-dollar and Euro-bond markets are to be considered the by-product of the monetary crisis. Mr Denizet adds 'No one can underestimate the services rendered by these markets to European enterprises and to the process of European economic unification. These markets have now practically disappeared and will not be revived for some time. Something must replace them, for instance, a European currency'. How can this

currency be created? According to Mr Denizet, the problem is not technical but political and its solution at least implies that the nine members of the European Community are regrouped within a same monetary area.

16 May 1973

3122. Concerning Energy problems, the European League for Economic Cooperation stated: 'The problem of energy as it exists at present is so serious that the definition of a Community energy policy seems more urgent than ever. It constitutes, moreover, an essential step in establishing the Economic and Monetary Union. This is why the European League for Economic Cooperation earnestly asks the Council of Ministers of the European Communities to declare the need to lay down such policy at the latest between 1973 and 1974 and to invite the Commission to make proposals without delay. It asks Member States to show firmness in this connexion.'

3123. Mr *Hafez Ismail*, personal adviser on national security to President Sadat of Egypt, was received by the President of the French Republic. On leaving the Elysee, Mr Ismail said, 'France has adopted a firm policy on Middle East problems; we are glad to see that this position is felt both within the European Community and at world level'.

3124. Mr *Chirac*, French Minister of Agriculture, said at the National Centre of Young Farmers Congress, 'More than ever and contrary to what Mr Ertl, the German Minister of Agriculture, thinks, the agricultural policy conditions the monetary union and is a remedy to world shortage of food'. He added that green Europe is not a protectionist system; it is the means of correcting price fluctuations in international markets. It is inadmissible that in the developed

world buying countries like, for instance, the USSR, on the occasion of the butter deal, should impose their views on producing countries. Like petroleum exporting countries grouped within the OPEC, the Common Market must defend more fiercely its interests without changing the price equilibrium but by compensating a given situation of inequality (meat production for instance, hill farming, etc.) through aids (special loans, bonuses, guaranteed loans), more adequate than hitherto.

3125. The United States Ambassador to Paris, Mr *John Irwin*, outlined the USA position, 'The United States do not wish to "lay down the law"'. If one reads, in all good faith, Mr Kissinger's speech on a new Atlantic charter, it is an appeal for cooperation by Europe and America to set up a true and balanced association'. The American diplomat has opposed the interpretation according to which Mr Kissinger wanted to see Europe restricted to a regional role whilst the United States dealt with world problems. 'In reality', he said, 'Mr Kissinger wanted to describe how things appear to present themselves at times and not to prescribe the way we would like them to unfold effectively'. Mr Irwin confirmed that the United States do not seek to destroy the Community's agricultural policy, 'an indispensable element to European integration. However, this policy must take into account third countries' legitimate interests'. He stated that Washington does not insist on the fact that the American-European dialogue should have the character of a 'Summit' as suggested by the Secretary of State. Finally, Mr Irwin confirmed that his country does not seek to use the presence of American troops in Europe as an exchange currency in the trade and monetary spheres. However, there is 'this uncontested fact for each of our countries, and it cannot be ignored, that the military potential depends, without any doubt, at least in part, on economic and political factors'.

17 May 1973

3126. The Danish Parliament, 'Folketing', adopted with an overwhelming majority a resolution on European policy approving political cooperation in the Community but rejecting military cooperation. The resolution states that Denmark maintains the European concept defined in the Treaties of Accession and in the final declaration of the Paris Summit Conference of 20 October 1972.

3127. During the course of a dinner given by the Swiss Chamber of Commerce in France, Mr Paul R. Jolles, Director of the Trade Division of the Swiss public economy and Head of the Swiss delegation in the negotiations with the European Communities, said regarding the next Nixon Round: 'If we pursue without reservation the idea of new negotiations on an international scale, it is not because we consider that third countries' legitimate interests have been unduly wronged through setting up a large European market... it is clear that a negotiation is possible on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantages, a principle of reciprocity without which negotiations turn into unilateral claims.'

3128. 'A Community open to the world?' Such is the theme presented by Mr Albert Borschette, Member of the Commission, during a luncheon-debate, to the Belgian section of Liberal International. 'In 1973, Europe will question itself and will be questioned by others', he said. Concerning relations particularly in the framework of the Atlantic Alliance, it would not be opportune, according to the Luxembourg Member of the Commission, to try and solve too many problems in too short a period of time and to set off an overall 'package deal' obsession which is simultaneously economic, monetary, political and military in 1973 and which, more specifically, is for the visit of the President of the United States to Europe.

Mr Borschette is of the opinion that what is to be avoided is linking problems of equitable distribution of military costs with those of balance of payments, customs tariffs obstacles to international trade. A solution to be avoided is the eventual USA sole and exclusive responsibility for nuclear defence of Europe whilst Europe's only and exclusive concern is its conventional defence. The moment has not yet been reached when Europe can validly and credibly discuss its own defence but, already today, the road towards an independent Europe should not be finally closed. Concerning the American attitude, according to which 'the independence of Europe is not an end in itself', Mr Borschette stated: 'This might be the view of one of our Atlantic partners, but it is certainly not the one of most of those who believe in Europe and in European Union.' It is, therefore, necessary for the Community to define Europe's position in this 'Year of Europe' and Mr Borschette summarizes this position in five points:

- (i) The creation of a free and independent Europe but faithful to its allies;
- (ii) Europe must be an equal partner and cannot be considered as subordinate;
- (iii) European unification is not a regional economic phenomenon but a political fact; the responsibility of this new entity in the world cannot, therefore, be purely regional;
- (iv) World problems which arise for the main partners of the Community and for the Community as a whole whilst it is largely independent, cannot all be solved at the same time and by a single negotiation. Each problem must be considered and solved in its normal institutional and international context;
- (v) Even if major problems of our decade cannot be solved without participation of the United States, Japan or the Community, all countries which so wish must be able to collaborate. There can be no question of setting up an

economic and commercial 'directoire' consisting of three.

18 May 1973

3129. During the visit of Mr *Brezhnev*, General Secretary of the USSR Communist Party, to the German Federal Republic, Chancellor Brandt said, 'The Community of West European States has progressed beyond the stage of common market but is not to be taken as a block directed against other blocks, it is as an entity which must serve both peace and the people's well-being'.

3130. Inflation was the theme presented by Mr *Pierre Werner*, President of the Luxembourg Government, at the international meeting of European Christian-Social Parties organized in Luxembourg. Governments are puzzled by the inefficacy of the attempts to check inflation, he said. Thus, the necessity for an international strategy but no immediate miracle should be expected. Provided the Community is granted sufficient powers, according to Mr Werner, it will be in a better position to maintain balance between growth and employment and in stability than is the case at present in national States. But this role will devolve upon the monetary union only if all Member States are determined to practice a policy of stability and equilibrium. According to Mr Werner, economic union must pursue the following policies: the Community as a whole must ensure the equilibrium of its exterior overall balance; achieve a balanced development within the Community, its institutions must promote mechanisms of internal transfers and adjustments through specific policies, regional development guaranteed employment, sectoral improvement and social progress, paralleled with global concertations on economic policies; general liquidity of the Community must be the object of

Community guidance and this requires harmonization of monetary policy instruments; the Community must be in a position to carry out a role of persuasion and guidance at world level.

20 May 1973

3131. The British Prime Minister, Mr *Edward Heath*, speaking on the French television on the eve of his visit to Paris, said: 'When we find that the moment is appropriate in which we can join the float of the Community as a whole then we shall do so.' It was very important, he added, that Britain's economy went on expanding steadily. Even a 5 per cent increase a year was less than that achieved by some EEC countries over the past decade. The Prime Minister made a plea to his French audience for seeking 'to work out between us' the problems facing the United States, Europe and Japan. 'If we don't do it ourselves we shall just cut each other's throats. That's not going to do the Community any good,' Mr Heath argued. When pressed in the interview whether Britain could be expected to be a strong defender of the common agricultural policy during the Nixon round, Mr Heath replied that there would be clear support for the Commission's position, adding 'If there are to be changes in the arrangements for agricultural trade across the two sides of the Atlantic then this is something in which there has got to be a reciprocal arrangement.'

3132. During a visit to Cairo, Mr *Walter Scheel*, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a meeting with President Sadat. Interviewed by the MENA Agency, Mr Scheel said, 'As members of the European Communities, we are—indirectly—bordering on the Mediterranean. This is a new factor added to the traditional German-Arab relationship. This is why the Federal Republic feels increasingly linked to this region and why it seeks to include it in its good-neighbour policy. This means that we are not

only interested in peace and an easing of the situation in the context of Central Europe but also in the Mediterranean area. A look at the map and at trade figures shows that Arab States play a very important role in this respect. We shall take this into account.'

22 May 1973

3133. In an article in 'The Financial Times' Mr *Altiero Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, said of the Atlantic Charter proposed by the United States: 'Mr Kissinger is obviously right in saying that the problems of European-United States relations are so closely inter-related and so intimately connected with the other major world problems that they require a global approach.'

Such an approach is even more indispensable for Europe than it is for America since the United States can count on a central Government to maintain an overall strategy with relative ease even in parallel negotiations whereas on this side of the Atlantic, with European union barely in its initial stages, a clear and unrelenting effort for global action will have to be maintained. Otherwise, the European viewpoint will risk crumbling in the individual negotiations and within each of these turning into an assortment of different and often contradictory attitudes.'

This, according to Mr Spinelli, is a major handicap at international level for Europe: 'All the other participants in the dialogue—the United States, USSR, Japan and the others—will be able to negotiate through governments empowered to represent them and to make binding decisions. Europe has no voice nor personality of its own, nor any political body to represent it, negotiate for it and make any decisions.'

'The Paris summit voiced the solemn intention of acquiring the necessary unity, but the going is slow. By long and complex procedures, starting

from the Community, as it now stands, it set itself the target of achieving by 1980 a European union, which should bring to unity the complex relations of its Member States. Conceivably, the Community could accelerate its procedures and cut down on the timetable, but the process would still take some years, and the world would not stand and wait for us.

'Events have moved faster than the Community, and the only topic on which we can speak with a single voice is that of the GATT trade talks. And even there how sadly limited we are... in all other fields—monetary, defence and NATO, not to mention the European Security Conference—EEC governments participate and speak separately and, at the most, observe at times a gentleman's agreement to consult each other in order to try and harmonize positions. In these circumstances, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make felt the substantial weight of the Community as a whole, to lay down terms, to win concessions and to accept compromises based on a single, responsible and coherent approach.'

'It is to be hoped that our Governments will realize the great danger before us: that of under-world order capable of facing the collapse of the present system, while destroying at the same time the very essence of European unity. If this were to be understood, there could still be a way out. The Governments of the Nine should—and could—choose an eminent statesman, reliably European in his attitude, who should be given overall responsibility for the various major negotiations in which Europe will be involved in 1973/1974.'

'He would act on the basis of guidelines provided by the Nine, and would be assisted by an advisory body composed of all member Governments, and the Commission.'

'There would be no need for special treaties or long ratification procedures to appoint this European plenipotentiary. Just merely a political commitment from member Governments which would retain in any event the right to final ratification on any agreement. Such an "ad hoc" diplomatic union far from damaging the path to European unity, would in fact probably contribute to its substantial speeding up.'

22 May 1973

3134. The setting up of a European economic control of the aeronautical industry has been requested by the *Trade Union for aeronautical and space industries* during a press conference in Paris two days prior to the opening of the Bourget Air Show.

3135. During an interview with the German television, chancellor *Willy Brandt* expressed the opinion that 'Mr Brezhnev acknowledged NATO and the EEC as realities'. Mr Brandt concluded that the Secretary General is convinced that, for the time being, it is more reasonable to proceed from existing alliances rather than having them replaced by a chaotic situation.

23 May 1973

3136. In a speech before the Belgian Senate, Mr *Van Elstande*, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, mentioned the Community role in the Atlantic Alliance in the following terms: 'It is necessary to develop within NATO a dialogue between Europe and the United States. It is in this sense that Mr Kissinger addressed an appeal to the Europeans and from which Europe cannot withdraw in our opinion. In our view, this reflection and this dialogue are essential. If we wish to guide relations between the United States and Western Europe on solid foundations, it is necessary to start from the idea that the pillar

constituted by NATO must truly be one of the bases of our cooperation. Contrary to the impression one might gather by reading Mr Kissinger's statement, the unification of Europe cannot take place in relation to the needs of our NATO membership but, on the contrary, the Atlantic Alliance must clearly show that it is serving the United States as well as Western Europe. Indeed, the unification of Europe is for us an objective in itself and an absolute priority. Such a statement is not in contradiction with the policy pursued within the Atlantic Alliance. But the Nine, in the framework of their political consultation must draw from this the necessary conclusions and organize themselves in such way that they can open a dialogue with the Head of the American State starting from common views. To my way of thinking, these common efforts should seek to attain the following objectives:

- (i) Start a dialogue, within the Nine, based on their common security problems;
- (ii) The political reality of Europe entails its own responsibility in defence, especially as regards the role Europe may have to play in the defence of the European continent which implies that it accepts to face up to its own responsibilities in the fields of planning and financing;
- (iii) This process of European unification and the responsibilities to be assumed by Europe in the context of the Alliance must fit in with the perspective of an easier political situation.

'Problems of defence must be discussed within NATO, monetary questions come under the International Monetary Fund whilst commercial and economic problems will have to be solved through organizations like the GATT. To attempt to influence negotiations from a position already established at the start in a different context can only slow down negotiations and their conclusions.'

'It would be highly regrettable, in our opinion, not to take the opportunity of the forthcoming visit of President Nixon to confirm our political cohesion and to open a diplomatic dialogue between the highest representative of the American State and representatives of the Nine. This dialogue must naturally start and initially continue from a common approach and the Belgian Government will do its utmost to bring out the views of the Nine.'

Concerning the defence of Europe, Mr Van Elsende added, 'If Sweden succeeded single-handed in making all its arms to ensure its own neutrality during several decades it should be possible for Europe to follow her example. The following seems to me to be a suggestion Belgium could present to her partners: the organization of a European armament industry in the form of a nationalized industry which, in principle, would work only for the needs of its own defence.'

24 May 1973

3137. During a debate on the British radio concerning future trade negotiations, Sir *Christopher Soames*, Vice-President of the Commission, said: 'I shudder to think where the world might go if we didn't get the requisite international monetary reform. I think if we don't get international monetary reform, then whatever we succeed in doing in the trade negotiations risks being brought to nought,' he said. 'And I think if we don't get our trade negotiations right, then the dangers of relapsing, of giving extra strength to those who feel that protectionism and isolationism is the right way to proceed, could lead to very serious consequences indeed.' Sir Christopher said that the negotiations on both trade and monetary affairs were going to be tough and highly technical. 'They are going to need a very strong measure of over-riding political control and

above all a political will on behalf of all the parties participating to achieve success.'

3138. At a Press conference during his visit to Northern Ireland, Mr *George Thomson*, Member of the Commission, stated: Asked if the Community would regard the Derry/Donegal area as one region for financial aid, Mr Thomson said, 'Some part of the fund may be kept aside to be used in a catalytic way to promote studies on a trans-Border basis. Northern Ireland has a strong case to make to the Community, having the highest absolute rate of unemployment in the United Kingdom, as well as being a special case by both the British and Community standards,' he said.

3139. The Norwegian Parliament, Storting, unanimously approved the trade agreement with EC. During the vote, the Government almost fell because of allegations that it had offered to purchase 320 million French francs worth of military equipment from France who, in exchange, helped Norway secure favourable terms for its aluminium industry.

3140. An extension of the European Parliament responsibilities was requested by the Agriculture State Secretary of the GFR, Mr *Hans-Jürgen Rohr*, according to a communiqué published in Bonn by this Ministry. Mr Rohr pointed out that, 'according to our democratic constitution based on sharing powers, those devolving from national parliaments must be handed over therefore to the European Parliament as soon as important responsibilities are transferred from national to European level. This aspect is expressed in the declaration of intent on the political union of Europe released in the autumn of 1972 during the last Summit Conference'. Regarding the United States censure on 'European agricultural protectionism,' the State Secretary recalled that American agricultural exports to the EEC are likely to show an

increase of 20% compared to the previous year and will amount to about 11 thousand million dollars. He concluded that this represented a considerable expansion.

3141. Under the title 'We insist on our place in Strasbourg,' Mr *Georges Marchais*, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, wrote in 'L'Humanité': 'For several years our Italian colleagues sit in the EEC Parliament. Their contribution is widely acknowledged. With the arrival of French Communists and the setting up of a common group, new prospects loom ahead: questions which increasingly concern workers in capitalist countries of Europe could be presented from a position of strength. French Communist deputies are needed in the European assemblies! Our presence there is legitimate, it is necessary. In Strasbourg, as in Paris, it will be at the exclusive service of workers' interests, of the French people, at the service of unity and the common struggle of the people of capitalistic Europe, at the service of European security and cooperation.'

3142. The German Chancellor, Mr *Willy Brandt*, in his capacity as Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party, received Mr *François Mitterand*, First Secretary of the French Socialist Party, in Bonn. Both declared themselves in favour of strengthening links between Socialist parties within the European Community. On the part of West Germany, however, there is no question of being associated with the campaign of the European Socialist and Communist parties against 'American imperialism' which Mr *Mitterand* appears to have contemplated during his recent visit to Rome.

25 May 1973

3143. In an interview given to 'The Times', Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, said that he hoped that a 'British economic miracle

will help Britons adjust to higher food prices. In my opinion, I hope it and I expect it also,' he said. Food prices might prove to be a more manageable factor as wages and salaries rose. He warned however that there would be a period of enormous strain for the EEC's farm price policy between now and 1978 when the transitional period for Britain's adjustment to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) ends. The British would have to adapt to EEC prices—but costs for farmers on the Continent would continue to go up, and it would be politically very difficult to keep prices frozen.

Speaking about the common agricultural policy, Mr *Lardinois* admitted that it was not perfect: 'Everyone agrees,' he said, 'that the principles of the CAP—community preference, joint financing and common prices—are not involved in the review, on the mechanisms. But,' he added, 'I have quite long experience in the Council of Minister of the snags of the original Mansholt view. Under the CAP regime,' he added, 'the farming population of the Six had been halved from 16 million to eight million.' We still have quite a way to go. But it is one of the basic elements for the future that this move from the land can go on. This was one of the reasons why it was impossible to move in the direction of an 'incomes policy,' he said. 'If one gave a small farmer a living from community funds, he would stay on while the price policy could at the right moment give him the incentive to choose another way of life.' The common price policy had been bedevilled by revaluations and devaluations and Mr *Lardinois* concluded with a plea for more dedicated support from the finance ministers of the EEC: 'I don't see why it's more difficult to have a good monetary policy than a good agricultural policy,' he said. The Governments must show the way and not leave things so much to the central banks. He foresaw trouble if other Member States did not go in the same direction as the Germans who had recently taken very tough anti-inflationary measures.

3144. Under the heading 'What does Peking fear?' the Soviet daily *Pravda* accuses the Chinese Government to try to undermine the European Conference on security and cooperation.

'During his recent talk with the representative of a European press agency, Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, dealing with the situation prevailing in Europe, tried to throw doubts concerning the chances of this conference. We are faced with a fresh attempt by the Peking Government, directed against the initiative on the part of Socialist States for setting up a system of collective security in Europe. Peking newspapers take up without commenting the statements made by NATO generals on the aggressiveness by Moscow and the "red peril" which weighs over Europe.

'Regarding European affairs, Peking's policy is summarized thus: only that which prejudices Socialist countries is valid, anything which is favourable to them is bad,' states *Pravda*. 'This is the policy applied by Peking whilst attacking the European Conference on security. But,' concludes the daily, 'the process for easing tension is being achieved and neither the NATO "vultures" nor their Maoist allies can change anything.'

3145. 'Seldom have we made so slow progress than since the ambitious statements of the Paris Summit,' said Mr *Gaston Thorn*, Luxembourg's Minister for Foreign Affairs; he added, 'It seems to me that eight months after this Summit we should be tackling, for instance, the question of European unity; everyone proclaims it loudly at every opportunity but when the nine Ministers are together, they merely exchange words.' He regrets that the Community has not shown imagination in replying to the United States and he considers that the Community spirit comes out diminished from the too numerous bilateral contacts between great powers.

26 May 1973

3146. In the report he presented to the French Communist Party, Mr *Jean Kanapa* proposed to his party that it should adopt a strategy on the West European scale. Analysing the 'Nixon Plan' to redefine the Atlantic Alliance, Mr Kanapa considers that the Europe of Nine is called upon 'to consider itself a "region" of the new alliance, whilst world responsibilities are the preserve of the United States.' Europe would be more deeply committed to common defence, especially through the setting up of tactical nuclear armament common to the alliance. 'This is one of the more serious aspects of the invitation to set up new structures for the Atlantic defence,' adds Mr Kanapa. And those powers which, in France, in Germany and in England assert that the only way to resist American pressure is to set up a European defence community, play into the hands of Nixon. After this analysis, Mr Kanapa explains that there should be a struggle to 'set up true security and a large measure of cooperation for the whole of Europe, a Europe for pacific coexistence, from the Atlantic to the Urals, as has been said.' Moreover, Communists are invited to 'intensify at the level of capitalistic Europe the class struggle against imperialism by leaning on the rising struggles by workers and democracies which can be witnessed and on the progress in their character of unity'.

The French Communist Party insists on an EEC development so that it meets the following three objectives:

- (i) A community whose institutions are democratized and whose achievements correspond to workers' interests;
- (ii) A community which is no longer the syndicate of neo-colonialist major powers but which establishes with Associated African Countries new relations which respect their sovereignty and their equality of rights;

(iii) A Europe which is not a branch of the Atlantic block but is truly independent and capable of establishing with the United States as well as with Socialist countries a relationship of cooperation founded on a strict equality of rights and on peoples' interests.

28 May 1973

3147. The new President of the Netherland Council, Mr *Joop Den Uyl*, presented his Government's programme. Regarding the EEC policy, he stressed that he was prepared to cooperate in the execution of the programme laid down by decision of the October 1972 Summit. He considers that efforts should be made to achieve the European Economic and Monetary Union. The Netherlands Government is of the opinion that proposals by the European Commission concerning phase two of the Economic and Monetary Union are not enough. It considers 'more audacious' measures necessary for coordination of Member States financial and economic policies with a strengthening of the European Parliament's powers. Concerning the latter, Mr Den Uyl's Government is of the opinion that a decision on the election of a Parliament by direct vote cannot be indefinitely deferred. 'The European Community can obtain a large measure of support from the people of Member States only when it has laid down as an objective a fairer distribution in welfare. The Europe of tomorrow requires more than the confirmation of interests already established.'

3148. The road towards the economic and monetary union which the European Community wishes to reach by 1980 is paved with numerous obstacles due to major imbalances between partners. The fulfilment of this union will, therefore, require a considerable determination and compromise, Mr *H. Schmidt*, German Minister of Finance, stated at the Seventh Congress of the European Centre for Public Enterprise, held at

Bad-Godesberg under the chairmanship of Mr Rogissart. The Commission's Vice-President, Mr *Haferkamp*, sharply criticized the decision mechanism of the Council of Ministers. No national government, he said, would allow such important decisions to drag on as is the case in the Community's Council of Ministers.

Stabilization measures as strong as those already taken by the Bonn Government should be enacted by the whole Community because the major dangers threatening the latter can only be avoided through common action proceeding in the same direction and at the same rhythm.

3149. Relations between Europe and the United States were one of the main topics for discussion during talks between the Danish Prime Minister, Mr *Anker Jørgensen* and the German Chancellor, Mr *Willy Brandt*. Denmark is of the opinion that most of the questions will have to be discussed through the appropriate specialized organisms (NATO, GATT, IMF, OECD), but is prepared to contribute towards setting up contacts between the European Community and the United States. Concerning the European Community, Mr *Jørgensen* shares the German Chancellor's opinion that social problems should have a more important role.

29 May 1973

3150. Speaking to the Press on the eve of the Nixon-Pompidou talks, Mr *Henry Kissinger*, adviser to the President of the United States on matters of national security, said the objective the United States hope to achieve during the 'Year of Europe' is to adapt the Atlantic relationships to the conditions of the 70's and the 80's to see which of the institutions that were formed in the 40's and 50's need revitalization and which policies need redefinition. 'The basic intention is to see whether we can define where the nations

bordering the Atlantic want to go over the next ten years in the field of economics, the field of defense, the field of foreign policy and to determine their relationship to each other and their joint relationship to other industrial nations such as Japan.

'There has been a great deal of public debate in Europe. But so far, very little formal official response. With respect to the public debate, there has been an argument that the United States is attempting to lump together the negotiations in economics, defense and foreign policy into one grand negotiation in which all these subjects would be discussed simultaneously. It has been argued that the United States wants to emphasize a regional role for Europe and a global one for itself. And there has been concern that the United States is opposed to the unit of Europe.

'It is impossible for the two sides of the Atlantic to emphasize regional egoism in economics, but to maintain the doctrine of integrated defense within the NATO structure. And, therefore, the United States does hold the view that in conducting the negotiations in various fields, the negotiators on both sides of the Atlantic should be aware of the greater political realities and be guided by them in their detailed negotiations.

'The same is true in the realm of foreign policy or in the realm of policy altogether.

'Now it is not correct that the United States by emphasizing the relationship of various fields to each other is trying to blackmail its European allies in the economic field. Quite the contrary. The surest way to have a confrontation is to permit economic technicians on both sides of the Atlantic to conduct negotiations on purely economic criteria. So, we will be discussing with European leaders, throughout this year, the basic principles which we believe should guide our relationship and which they believe should guide

our relationship, not as they said of unilateral American proposals, but as a common enterprise. We, of course, have already had talks with Prime Minister Heath and with Chancellor Brandt and we are now embarking on meeting President Pompidou.

'The role of France in this negotiation is, of course, quite crucial. In the economic field, the negotiations with the Common Market, France has always played a very important, in many categories, a decisive role.

'We will not, of course, be able to make any final decisions in a two-day meeting in Iceland. What we do hope to achieve is some agreement on procedures that might be followed in articulating the purposes that we are seeking to define, procedures in which the role of France will be, of course, extremely important, so that by the time the President visits Europe toward the end of this year, we will be in a position to conclude or bring close to the conclusion, the first phase of these negotiations.'

In reply to a question, Mr Kissinger then declared, 'There was at one time a suggestion that the President meet with the Common Market and with the heads of government of the Common Market nations. This was defined as the European Summit. This had a number of problems for both sides. For our side, it had the difficulty that we might be facing a combined group rather than a free discussion. For the Europeans, or for some of the Europeans, it had the problem that they were not sure that in relation to each of them the President might not be in a dominant position at such a meeting, so there was a fair amount of opposition to a meeting of the President with the heads of government of the Common Market as an institution. As I understand the position of Prime Minister Heath and President Pompidou—and you must understand we had a chance to talk to them individually—as I understand their position, it is really very similar to ours. There is no

sense in having a European summit meeting, in whatever form it is arranged, unless there has been sufficient progress in preliminary negotiations to justify it.'

According to Mr Kissinger, the visit of President Nixon to Europe could not take place before the second half of October.

The countries he will visit have not been decided yet although it is highly probable that they will include at least Britain, France, the Federal Republic and Italy.

3151. Heads of States of the *Organization for African Unity* meeting in Addis Ababa, approved a charter on the economic independence of Africa. This document was adopted on 22 May by the OAU Council of Ministers through a joint line of conduct of all African countries both in the sphere of their national development and their future relations with the outside world and the enlarged Community in particular. It consists of a general declaration with detailed recommendations prepared at the conference of African finance, trade and industry Ministers held in Abijan earlier in the month.

3152. Mr *Edward Heath*, the British Prime Minister, arrived in Bonn where he met Chancellor Brandt. On the eve of the Pompidou-Nixon meeting in Iceland, the British Prime Minister and the Chancellor had a new exchange of views on relations between the European Community and the United States.

3153. For the first time French Communist deputies will sit in the European Parliament and the Advisory Assembly of the Council of Europe — meetings where they propose to form a group with other European parliamentarians and Italian Communists in particular. In fact, the Presi-

dents of the six political groups of the French National Assembly decided that the nomination of French parliamentarians within these assemblies shall be on a proportional membership representation of the various groups, a principle which enables nomination of Communist deputies.

3154. At a conference held in Brussels at the Royal Institute for International Relations, Mr *Houthuys*, Chairman of the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions and Chairman of the European Organization of the World Labour Confederation, said the Europe of workers could become a reality before the end of the year and he invoked the talks between the European Confederation of Trade Unions and the European Organization of World Labour Confederation. Mr Houthuys also gave clear objectives for trade unions regarding European policy. The trade union movement asks governments to take the necessary measures to ensure control of speculative capital movement, strengthen the economic and monetary solidarity of the Community and pave the way for a common currency. The common social policy should be centred on full employment and collective negotiations for working conditions.

3155. Mr *Guido Carli*, Governor of the Banca d'Italia, presented the annual report of his institution. On European monetary problems, the report states: 'Whilst awaiting a general solution for the gold problem, Mr Carli considers that a partial solution should be examined for intra-Community settlements. The setting up of monetary units by the European Fund and their attribution to Member countries would produce similar effects to an increase in gold price but would better respond to the logic of the economic and monetary union. If nothing is done, we believe our country should be sufficiently

cautious to respect compulsory restrictions on margin fluctuations between Community currencies. But it is not sufficient for us to submit again to these obligations to link our economy to that of other European countries. We must tackle the main causes which prevented Italy from joining the common position.' To have a joint fluctuation of European currencies requires that 'participating economies be homogeneous' according to Mr Carli. 'Otherwise it is not possible to abandon the independent use of exchange rates. The attribution of a credit amounting to 10 thousand million units of account to the European fund for Monetary Cooperation would have enabled all currencies of the EEC to float together.'

31 May 1973

3156. At the conclusion of the talks between President *Nixon* and President *Pompidou*, in Reykjavik, Iceland, Mr *Kissinger*, adviser to President *Nixon* on national security matters held a Press Conference, saying: 'President *Pompidou* stressed the important role by the United States forces in Europe and the danger of a unilateral reduction of such forces. President *Nixon* indicated that he fully concurred with President *Pompidou*'s assessment. In connection with what we in the United States have called the "year of Europe" the two Presidents have agreed that this concept should be carried out in the closest cooperation between France and the United States by means of bilateral talks, exchanges at a high level. Negotiations within the Alliance on specific issues which are now under way or which may be started will continue in established forums. Whether or not there should be a summit of the European leaders with the President will be decided after the results of all these other negotiations can be evaluated. In any event, President *Nixon* will go to Europe to carry on his contacts on a bilateral basis with the various leaders.

'On trade matters, the two sides agreed to proceed in a cooperative and constructive spirit. On monetary matters, the French President gave a thorough presentation of his views and President *Nixon* agreed that we would study them most attentively and with a helpful attitude.

'The two Presidents agreed that our interests are identical and that the only difference between our two nations concerns how we can best achieve common objectives.

'Let me add it is clearly understood by the two Presidents that while we will conduct bilateral talks with France, we will also conduct bilateral talks with several other European countries. We will proceed very seriously with the attitude that nothing we develop will have any meaning unless it has the willing support of our European allies. So, we are not going to hand them an American blueprint. We are not going to proceed on the basis that we know best and we are not doing it from the basis of undermining European unity—but rather strengthening it—or detracting from those areas in which the Europeans believe autonomous action is desirable.'

3157. Mr *Jean Lecanuet*, President of the Democratic Centre, commenting on French television on the talks between Messrs. *Nixon* and *Pompidou*, regretted that the French President 'cannot speak in the name of Europe' and underlines the necessity for Europe to achieve its unity 'to create another society which is neither American nor Soviet but European, human and generous'.

3158. The Spanish writer and historian, *Salvador de Madariaga*, 86 years of age and who for the past 34 years has lived in exile, received in the 'Crowning Hall' of the town hall of Aachen the *Charlemagne Prize* in the presence of a large number of European political personalities.

2. Published in the Official Journal

Published in the Official Journal

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

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

European Parliament

Written questions and replies

Written Question 532/72 by Mr Klinker to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Measures for organizing the market in oleaginous fruit seed for planting
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 537/72 by Mr Leonardi to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Information on incentives to the chemical industry in Member States
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 538/72 by Mr Leonardi to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Revision of safety standards for power stations
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 539/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: EEC tree-felling premium system
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 541/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Report by the working party on 'Public Finance Forecasts'
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 542/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Mergers between limited companies that come under different national legislations
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 547/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Prices of pharmaceutical products
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 548/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Cooperation between the Dutch General Sales Office for Starch and Derivatives (AVEBE) and the Belgian undertaking 'Glucoseriées réunies'
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 549/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Application of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 552/72 by Mr Glesener to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Identity cards for officials and other servants of the Community institutions in Luxembourg
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 554/72 by Mr Lautenschlager to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Technical obstacles to imports of milk-substitute fodder from the Netherlands to the Federal Republic of Germany
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 555/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Gold transactions between the Soviet Union and the United States
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 557/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: International Coffee Agreement
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 558/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Imports of Japanese goods into the Community
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 562/72 by Mr Vredeling and Mr Oele to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Licences for exploiting colour television systems
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 566/72 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Break-down of EDF contracts by nationality of companies
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 574/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities

Subject: Implementation of the European Communities' environmental protection programme of 24 March 1972
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written question 578/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Legal form of the draft agreement on means of informing the Commission of steps towards harmonization of emergency measures in the field of environmental policy
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written question 583/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Rise in the price of petroleum and derivative products
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 590/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Implementation of the directives on environmental protection in connection with the use of motor vehicles
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 594/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Gramophone record prices in the Netherlands
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 599/72 by Mr Adams to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Withholding unemployment benefit from workers affected by lock-outs
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 601/72 by Mrs Orth to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Information promised by the Commission on consumer policy in the European Community
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 610/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Consultation of Parliament on arrangements in respect of jute production
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written question 611/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: 'Folk High Schools' European cooperation programme
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 617/72 by Mr Caillavet to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Chemical treatment of poor-quality wines
C 29, 12.5.1973

Written Question 5/72 by Mr Klinker to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Import of beef from South America into France (Supplementary answer)
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 120/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Aid to Peru, Romania and Hungary following natural disasters (Supplementary answer)
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 240/72 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Greek nationals in the Community
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 271/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Official relations between the Community and Czechoslovakia, a COMECON country
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 317/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Introduction of different colour television systems in Italy and consequences for the consumer
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 324/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Community arrangements for environmental protection
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 363/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Ruling of the Court of Justice of 27 October 1971 in case 6-71
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 386/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Destruction of industrial waste
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 437/72 by Mr Flämig to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Biochemical research at Community level
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 445/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Compensation for changes in the value of the unit of account
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 446/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities

Subject: Cut in Italian levy on feed grain
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 464/72 by Mr Glesener to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Current state of energy statistics
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 467/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Merger in the window glass and plate glass sector between Mecaniver and Glaverbel
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 472/72 by Mr Artzinger to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Restrictions to competition on the French tobacco market
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 488/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Staff costs of the Authorizing Officer of the European Development Fund for the Netherlands Antilles
C 31, 17.5.1973

Written Question 536/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Business carried on by customs agents at the Community's internal frontiers
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 543/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Use of the revenue from special taxes in the Member States
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 545/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Chemical fertilizer prices in Western Europe
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 546/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Sale of photographic products in the Federal Republic of Germany
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 553/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Questions on environmental policy which the Commission failed to answer in the European Parliament on 12 December last
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written question 556/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Establishment of American banks in the

Community
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 559/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Notification of the national origin of goods in the case of subsidized action or public initiatives
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 560/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Statistical research on milk and dairy products
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 564/72 by Mr Vermeylen to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Recruitment and promotion of category A female officials in the service of the Commission

Written Question 565/72 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Grants for nationals of associated countries for 1972/73
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 567/72 by Mr Notenboom to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Alleged misappropriation of EEC sugar donated to developing countries
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 568/72 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Exports of natural gas from the Netherlands to the Federal Republic of Germany
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 569/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Difficulties encountered by the ports of Koper and Rijeka as a result of the Agreement between the EEC and Israel
C 34, 27.5.1973

Written Question 571/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Establishment of the Land Bank in the Netherlands
C 34, 26.7.5.1973

Written Question 572/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Provisional contract between the American oil company Placid and a group of West German undertakings
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written question 575/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities

Subject: Double taxation of imported goods sent in small parcels to private individuals
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 577/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Harmonization measures to reduce the lead content of the atmosphere caused by motor vehicle exhaust fumes
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 580/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Disabilities of handicapped persons
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 581/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Establishment of a 'European Research Institute for Regional and Urban Planning' (Eriplan)
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 584/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: EEC guide price for milk
C 34, 26.5.1973

Written Question 591/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Committee for Fats other than those derived from Milk
C 34, 26.5.1973

Council and Commission

Regulations

Regulation (EEC) 1118/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1119/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1120/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1121/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1122/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1123/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1124/73 of the Commission of 27 April 1973 fixing the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1125/73 of the Commission of 27 April 1973 fixing the import levies on compound feedingstuffs
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1126/73 of the Commission of 27 April 1973 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1127/73 of the Commission of 27 April 1973 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1128/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1129/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 altering the refunds on white sugar, exported in the natural state
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1130/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1131/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the export amount on molasses, syrups and certain other sugar products exported in the natural state
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1132/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1133/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds

L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1134/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the export refund on olive oil

L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1135/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the export refund on oil seeds

L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1136/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice

L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1137/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products

L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1138/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

L 115, 1.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1117/73 of the Council of 27 April 1973 on the conclusion of an Agreement extending the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1139/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1140/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1141/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1142/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1143/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1144/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1145/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1146/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on fishery products

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1147/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the compensatory amounts for eggs

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1148/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the compensatory amounts for poultrymeat

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1149/73 of the Commission of 30 April 1973 fixing the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for pigmeat in May 1973

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1150/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 648/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of 'monetary' compensatory amounts

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1151/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 altering the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 649/73 concerning the monetary compensatory amounts

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1152/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1153/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1154/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 altering the export refund on oil seeds

L 117, 3.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1155/73 of the Commission of 27 April 1973 altering the 'monetary' compensatory amounts

L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1156/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1157/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1158/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1159/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1160/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1161/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1162/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1163/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1164/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1165/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1166/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 fixing the import levies on frozen beef and veal
L 118, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1167/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 extending Regulations (EEC) 368/73 and

621/73 of the Commission as regards the standard method of denaturing common wheat in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom
L 110, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1168/73 of the Commission of 3 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 110, 4.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1169/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1170/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1171/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1172/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1173/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1174/73 of the Commission of 2 May 1973 concerning the supply of butteroil for shipment to certain third countries as a measure of Community Aid to the World Food Aid Programme
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1175/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 as regards the date of entry of butter into stock
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1176/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 extending the interim measures for the importation into the Community of wine exported as 'Cyprus Sherry' originating in and coming from Cyprus, provided in Regulation (EEC) 456/73
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1177/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1178/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds

L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1179/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 altering the export refund on oil seeds

L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1180/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 altering the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1181/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice

L 119, 5.5.1973

Notice concerning the date of entry into force of the Agreement extending the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

L 119, 5.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1115/73 of the Commission of 30 March 1973 fixing minimum prices for exports to third countries of certain flowering corms, bulbs and tubers for the 1973/74 marketing year

L 120, 7.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1116/73 of the Commission of 11 April 1973 fixing the minimum prices for exports to third countries of corms, bulbs and tubers of begonias, dahlias, gladioli and sinningias

L 120, 7.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1060/73 of the Commission of 18 April 1973 subjecting to authorization the importation into Italy of tape recorders from third countries and establishing Community surveillance over those imports

L 121, 8.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1182/73 of the Commission of 7 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 121, 8.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1183/73 of the Commission of 7 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt

L 121, 8.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1184/73 of the Commission of 7 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

L 121, 8.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1185/73 of the Commission of 7 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

L 121, 8.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1186/73 of the Commission of 7 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice

L 121, 8.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1188/73 of the Council of 8 May 1973 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese for the 1973/74 milk year

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1189/73 of the Council of 8 May 1973 fixing the aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder for use as animal feed for the 1973/74 milk year

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1190/73 of the Council of 8 May 1973 fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1973/74 milk year

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1191/73 of the Council of 8 May 1973 laying down general rules for the granting of a consumer subsidy for butter

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1192/73 of the Council of 8 May 1973 fixing the guide prices for calves and adult bovine animals for the 1973/74 marketing year

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1193/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1194/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1195/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1196/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1197/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1198/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1199/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1200/73 of the Commission of 7 May 1973 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1623/72 with provisions relating to the calculation of the financial compensations for fishery products withdrawn from the market in very distant landing areas
L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1201/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 closing the standing invitation to tender for white sugar pursuant to Regulation (EEC) 1897/72
L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1202/73 of the Commission of 8 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 122, 9.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1203/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 fixing the conversion factors to be applied to the buying-in prices for fruit and vegetables
L 123, 10.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1187/73 of the Commission of 4 May 1973 amending the amounts by which the 'monetary' compensatory amounts are to be adjusted
L 124, 10.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1204/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1205/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1206/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1207/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1208/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1209/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1210/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1211/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1212/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1213/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1214/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the import levies on frozen beef and veal
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1215/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing additional amounts for eggs in shell
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1216/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing additional amounts for ovalbumin and lactalbumin
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1217/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing additional amounts for live and slaughtered poultry
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1218/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing additional amounts for poultry-meat products
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1219/73 of the Commission of 7 May 1973 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1101/73 on a standing invitation to tender for the sale for export of white sugar held by the French intervention agency
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1220/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 extending again the period of validity of the provisions of Regulation (EEC) 2816/72 as regards the amount of security to be given upon importation of young bovine animals and calves for fattening
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1221/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1222/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 25, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1223/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1224/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 altering the export refund on oil seeds
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1225/73 of the Council of 10 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 974/71 on the application in Italy of a system of compensatory amounts in the agricultural sector
L 125, 11.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1226/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1227/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1228/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1229/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1230/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1231/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1232/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 fixing the refunds on milk and milk products exported in the natural state
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1233/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 making a ninth amendment to the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 1576/72 as regards the differential amounts for colza and rape seed
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1234/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1235/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1236/73 of the Commission of 11 May 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 126, 12.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1277/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 fixing compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector
L 127, 14.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1278/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 modifying the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 757/71 concerning the special rules for granting aid for exports of skimmed-milk powder for use as feed and skimmed milk processed into compound feedingstuffs
L 127, 14.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1279/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 fixing accession compensatory amounts for milk and milk products during the 1973/74 dairy year
L 127, 14.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1280/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 on the determination of adjustments applied to certain refunds fixed in advance for milk and milk products
L 127, 14.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1237/73 of the Commission of 10 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1238/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1239/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1240/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1241/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1242/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 authorizing the French intervention agency to restrict to specific uses the invitation to tender in respect of a further 50 700 tons of common wheat
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1243/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 on a standing invitation to tender for the mobilization of white sugar as food aid for UNRWA
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1244/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1245/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 128, 15.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1254/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1255/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1256/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1257/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1258/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1259/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1260/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 fixing the refunds on milk and milk products exported in the natural state
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1261/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 altering the amount of the refund on olive oil
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1262/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1263/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 altering the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1264/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to the countries of the Sahel
L 129, 16.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1265/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 altering the 'monetary' compensatory amounts
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1266/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 laying down additional detailed rules for the application of 'monetary' compensatory amounts for milk products and beef and veal
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1267/73 of the Commission of 14 May 1973 setting out the methods of application

of the corrective amount for skimmed-milk powder
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1268/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat
or rye flour, groats and meal
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1269/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the
levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1270/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applica-
ble to the refund on cereals
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1271/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar
and raw sugar
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1272/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1273/73 of the Commission of
15 May 1973 establishing the standard average values
for the valuation of imported citrus fruits
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1274/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on beef and
veal for the period beginning 1 June 1973
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1275/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 introducing a countervailing charge on
tomatoes imported from Bulgaria
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1276/73 of the Commission of
16 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as
compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 130, 17.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1281/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat
or rye flour, groats and meal
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1282/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the
levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1283/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable

to the refund on cereals
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1284/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals
and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1285/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1286/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the
levies on rice and broken rice
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1287/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and
broken rice
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1288/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable
to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1289/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar
and raw sugar
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1290/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and
adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than
frozen
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1291/73 of the Commission of
17 May 1973 introducing a countervailing charge on
tomatoes imported from Bulgaria and Romania
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1292/73 of the Commission of
15 May 1973 opening an invitation to tender for the
mobilization of milled rice as food aid for the United
Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
(UNWRA)
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1293/73 of the Commission of
15 May 1973 opening an invitation to tender for the
mobilization of common wheat flour as food aid for
the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
Palestine (UNWRA)
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1294/73 of the Commission of
15 May 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff

duties on women's, girls' and infants' outer garments, of cotton, falling within heading ex 61.02, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 2764/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1295/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on women's, girls' and infants' outer garments, not of cotton, falling within heading ex 61.02, originating in South Korea, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 2764/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1296/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on other kinds of leather falling within subheading 41.05 BII, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1297/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on cotton yarn not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 55.05 A, originating in Pakistan, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 2764/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1298/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass, falling within subheading 70.14 B, originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1299/73 of the Commission of 17 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1300/73 of the Commission of 17 May 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 131, 18.5.1973

Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) 1301/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 adjusting the weightings

applied to the remuneration and pensions of the Officials and Other Servants of the European Communities
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1302/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 laying down general rules for intervention on the market in beef and veal
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1303/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1304/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1305/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1306/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1307/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1308/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1309/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1310/73 of the Commission of 15 May 1973 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to Bangladesh as Community aid
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1311/73 of the Commission of 16 May 1973 relating to a provisional list of quality wines produced in specified regions as well as the identification of these wines in the accompanying document
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1312/73 of the Commission of 17 May 1973 concerning the supply of butteroil for

shipment to certain third countries as a measure of Community Aid to the World Food Programme
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1313/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 making a tenth amendment to the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 1576/72 as regards the differential amounts for colza and rape seed
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1314/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 altering the export refund on oil seeds
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1315/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 132, 19.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1246/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on the conclusion of an Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus

Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1247/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on the conclusion of a Protocol laying down certain provisions relating to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus consequent on the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community

Protocol laying down certain provisions relating to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus consequent on the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1248/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on the conclusion of the Agreement, in the form of an exchange of letters, on Article 5 of Annex I to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1249/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on the protective measures provided in the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1250/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for certain textile fibres falling within heading 56.04 of the Common customs tariff, originating in the Republic of Cyprus
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1251/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for men's and boys' outer garments falling within heading 61.01 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in the Republic of Cyprus
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1252/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on imports of citrus fruits originating in Cyprus
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1253/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 on imports of the wine product exported under the label of 'Cyprus sherry', originating in and coming from Cyprus, and the introduction of subsidies for similar wine products produced in the Community as originally constituted and exported to Ireland and the United Kingdom
L 133, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1316/73 of the Commission of 17 May 1973 amending the amounts by which the 'monetary' compensatory amounts are to be adjusted
L 134, 21.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1317/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 altering the 'monetary' compensatory amounts
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1318/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1319/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1320/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1321/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1322/73 of the Commission of 21 March 1973 introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Bulgaria
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1323/73 of the Commission of 18 May 1973 concerning the issue of an invitation to tender for the mobilization of 120 000 metric tons of common wheat as food aid for the People's Republic of Bangladesh
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1324/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 altering the rates of the refunds applicable to sugar and beet or cane syrups exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1325/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1326/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 altering the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1327/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 altering the refunds on molasses, syrups and certain other sugar products exported in the natural state
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1328/73 of the Commission of 21 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 135, 22.5.1973

Regulation (Euratom) 1329/73 of the Council of 14 May 1973 amending the conditions governing remuneration and social security for establishment staff of the Joint Research Centre employed in the Netherlands
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1330/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 185/73 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts applicable, by virtue of the various forms of added sugar, to products processed from fruits and vegetables following the Accession of new Member States to the Community
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1331/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 further extending the arrangements for the

suspension of import charges and compensatory amounts for beef and veal
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1332/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1333/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1334/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1335/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1336/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1337/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 adjusting the rates of the refunds applicable to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1338/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1339/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 altering the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1340/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 altering the export refund on oil seeds
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1341/73 of the Commission of 22 May 1973 altering the amount of the subsidy on colza and rape seed
L 136, 23.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1365/73 of the Council of 21 May 1973 supplementing, as regards cauliflowers and tomatoes, (EEC) 228/73 laying down

general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for fruit and vegetables
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1366/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1367/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1368/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1369/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1370/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1371/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1372/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 572/73 as regards poultrymeat products eligible for the advance fixing of export refunds
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1373/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 altering the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1374/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1375/73 of the Commission of 23 May 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 137, 24.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1376/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1377/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1378/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1379/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1380/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1381/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1382/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1383/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1384/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

Regulation (EEC) 1385/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1386/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the import levies on frozen beef and veal
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1387/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 extending again the period of validity of the provisions of Regulation (EEC) 2816/72 as regards the amount of security to be given upon importation of young bovine animals and calves for fattening
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1388/73 of the Commission of 24 May 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import

levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1389/73 of the Commission of
24 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as
compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 138, 25.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1390/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat
or rye flour, groats and meal
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1391/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the
levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1392/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applic-
able to the refund on cereals
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1393/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar
and raw sugar
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1394/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 making an eleventh amendment to the
Annex to Regulation (EEC) 1576/72 as regards the
differential amounts for colza and rape seed
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1395/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 fixing the export levies on starch
products
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1396/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 opening an invitation to tender for the
mobilization of common wheat flour as aid for the
Republic of Sri Lanka
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1397/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 fixing the reference prices for cherries
for the 1973 marketing year
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1398/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 amending for the 1973/74 milk year
various Commission Regulations concerning milk and
milk products
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1399/73 of the Commission of
24 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 756/70 on

granting aid for skimmed milk processed into casein
and caseinates
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1400/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as
compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1401/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 altering the export refund on oil seeds
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1402/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 fixing the export levies on oil seeds
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1403/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1404/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 altering the import levies on products
processed from cereals and rice
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1405/73 of the Commission of
25 May 1973 laying down the safeguard measures
applicable to the export of rice and broken rice from
the Community
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1406/73 of the Council of 25 May
1973 fixing a carry-over payment for stocks of
common wheat, rye of breadmaking quality and maize
remaining at the end of the 1972/73 marketing year
L 139, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1342/73 of the Commission of
22 May 1973 amending the amounts by which the
'monetary' compensatory amounts are to be adjusted
L 140, 26.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1343/73 of the Council of 15 May
1973 fixing the basic prices and buying-in prices for
fruit and vegetables for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1344/73 of the Council of 15 May
1973 fixing the amount of aid in respect of silkworms
for the 1973/74 rearing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1345/73 of the Council of 15 May
1973 fixing the sugar prices, the standard quality of
beet and the coefficient for calculating the maximum
quota for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1346/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 amending Regulation 120/67/EEC as regards the fixing of cereal prices
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1347/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing cereal prices for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1348/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1349/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing intervention prices for paddy rice for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1350/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing aid for seeds for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1351/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1973 to 31 October 1974
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1352/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the guide prices for wine for the period from 16 December 1973 to 15 December 1974
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1353/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 introducing a premium system for the conversion of dairy cow herds to meat production and a development premium for the specialized raising of cattle for meat production
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1354/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 amending Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 823/68 as regards the conditions for importation of certain cheeses
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1355/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the production target price for olive oil for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1356/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 1569/72 laying down special measures for colza and rape seed
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1357/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 amending Regulation 876/67/EEC introducing an additional subsidy for colza and rape seed processed in Italy
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1358/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the amount of aid for cotton seeds for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1359/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 on the reduction in the levy applicable to certain imports of feed grain into the Italian Republic as from the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1360/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the target prices and basic intervention prices for oil seeds for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1361/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the amount of aid for flax and hemp for the 1973/74 marketing year
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1362/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the norm prices, the intervention prices and the reference qualities for leaf tobacco from the 1973 harvest
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1363/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities for baled tobacco from the 1973 harvest
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1364/73 of the Council of 15 May 1973 fixing the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco from the 1973 harvest
L 141, 28.5.1973

Regulations (EEC) 1407/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1408/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1409/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1410/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1411/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 fixing the refunds on milk and milk products exported in the natural state
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1412/73 of the Commission of 25 May 1973 concerning the supply of butteroil for shipment to certain third countries as a measure of Community aid to UNRWA
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1413/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 abolishing the countervailing charge on tomatoes imported from Bulgaria and Romania
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1414/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1415/73 of the Commission of 28 May 1973 altering the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 142, 29.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1416/73 of the Commission of 25 May 1973 altering the 'monetary' compensatory amounts
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1417/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1418/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1419/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1420/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1421/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1422/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1423/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1424/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 altering the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 143, 30.5.1973

Note concerning the entry in force of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus, of the Protocol laying down certain provisions relating to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus consequent on the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community and to the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning Article 5 of Annex I of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus
L 143, 30.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1425/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulations (EEC) 1426/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1427/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1428/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1429/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1430/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1431/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1432/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1433/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1434/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the import levies on compound feedingstuffs
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1435/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1436/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1437/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1438/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1439/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1440/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the export amount on molasses, syrups and certain other sugar products exported in the natural state
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1441/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1442/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and

adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1443/73 of the Commission of 29 May 1973 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1444/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1445/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1446/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1447/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the export refund on olive oil
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1448/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the export refund on oil seeds
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1449/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1450/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1451/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1452/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 June 1973 to certain cereal and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1453/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 abolishing the countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Bulgaria
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1454/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium, falling within heading 76.03, originating in Yugoslavia to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1455/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 133/73 as regards the period of validity of export licences for cereals
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1456/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) 1411/73 fixing the refunds on milk products
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1457/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1458/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 144, 31.5.1973

Regulation (EEC) 1459/73 of the Commission of 30 May 1973 altering the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 144, 31.5.1973

Missions and representations

Delegations of the Associated Overseas States (Republic of Zaïre and Republic of Dahomey)
C 31, 17.5.1973

Missions of third countries (Yemen Arab Republic, Guyana)
C 31, 17.5.1973

Council

Directives and decisions

73/91/ECSC, EEC, Euratom:

Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities

Title I: General principles (Articles 1 to 10)

Title II: Presentation and structure of the budget

Section I: Presentation of the budget (Articles 11 to 14)

Section II: Structure of the budget (Articles 15 and 16)

Title III: Implementation of the budget

Section I: General provisions (Articles 17 to 22)

Section II: Budgetary revenue management of available funds (Articles 23 to 39)

Section III: Commitment, clearance, authorization and payment of expenditure (Articles 40 to 57)

Title IV: Conclusion of contracts, inventories, accountability

Section I: Contracts for the supply of goods and services, and hire contracts (Articles 58 to 66)

Section II: Inventories of movable and immovable property (Articles 67 to 70)

Section III: Accounts (Articles 71 to 75)

Title V: Responsibilities of Authorizing Officers, Financial Controllers, Accounting Officers and Administrators of Advance Funds (Articles 76 to 80)

Title VI: Presenting and auditing accounts

Section I: Presenting accounts (Articles 81 to 84)

Section II: Checking of accounts provisions relating to the Audit Board (Articles 85 to 92)

Title VII: Special provisions applicable to research and investment appropriations (Articles 93 to 103)

Title VIII: Special provisions applicable to the European Social Fund (Articles 104 and 105)

Title IX: Special provisions applicable to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Section I: Guarantee section (Articles 106 to 113)

Section II: Guidance section (Article 114)

Title X: Special provisions applicable to Food Aid (Article 115)

Title XI: Final provisions (Articles 116 to 121)

Annexes

Annex I: Special provisions relating to the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (Articles 1 to 8)

Annex II: Budgetary nomenclature

(A) Revenue

(B) Expenditure

Annex III: Budget nomenclature provided for in Article 97 of the Financial Regulation

(A) Statement of revenue

(B) Statement of expenditure

Annex IV: Classification of expenditure according to its nature (second paragraph of Article 97 of the Financial Regulation)

I. Main allocations

II. Subsidiary allocations

L 116, 1.5.1973

73/103/EEC:

Council Directive of 28 April 1973 amending the Directive of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in feeding-stuffs

L 124, 10.5.1973

73/104/EEC:

Council Decision of 28 April 1973 authorizing the tacit extension of certain trade agreements between the Member States and third countries

L 124, 10.5.1973

73/105/EEC:

Council Decision of 28 April 1973 authorizing the tacit extension of certain trade agreements concluded between the Member States and third countries

L 124, 10.5.1973

73/93/ECSC, EEC, Euratom:

Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities of 19 April 1973 appointing a Member of the Commission

L 125, 11.5.1973

Resolutions

Council Resolution of 15 May 1973 on farming in certain less-favoured areas

C 33, 23.5.1973

Communications

Appointment of a new member to the ECSC Consultative Committee

C 30, 15.5.1973

Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee

C 30, 15.5.1973

Commission**Directives and decisions**

73/92/EEC:

Commission Decision of 18 April 1973 authorizing the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to films in rolls, sensitized, unexposed, perforated or not falling within heading 37.02 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States

L 117, 3.5.1973

73/94/ECSC:

Commission Decision of 21 December 1972 authorizing new terms of business of Ruhrkohle AG

L 120, 7.5.1973

73/95/EEC:

Commission Directive of 26 March 1973 applying Articles 13 and 14 of the Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of inward processing

L 120, 7.5.1973

73/96/EEC:

Commission Decision of 28 March 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-sixth partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72

L 120, 7.5.1973

73/97/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 March 1973 amending the Commission Decision of 8 December 1972 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands to sell butter at reduced prices in the form of concentrated butter

L 120, 7.5.1973

73/98/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 March 1973 autonomously increasing imports into the Community of cotton textiles forming the subject of an agreement concluded between the Community and Taiwan

L 120, 7.5.1973

73/99/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 March 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the eighteenth individual invitation to tender under the standing

invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72
L 120, 7.5.1973

73/100/ECSC:

Commission Decision of 2 April 1973 derogating from High Authority Recommendation 1/64 concerning an increase in the protective duty on iron and steel products at the external frontiers of the Community (fifty-third derogation)
L 120, 7.5.1973

73/101/EEC:

Commission Decision of 4 April 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-seventh partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72
L 120, 7.5.1973

73/102/EEC:

Commission Decision of 4 April 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the fourteenth individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72
L 120, 7.5.1973

73/106/EEC:

Commission Decision of 11 April 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-eight partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72
L 129, 16.5.1973

73/107/EEC:

Commission Decision of 17 April 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the nineteenth individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72
L 129, 16.5.1973

73/108/EEC:

Commission Decision of 17 April 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the fifteenth individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72
L 129, 16.5.1973

73/110/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 April 1973 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to garments of textiles other than cotton falling within heading ex 61.01, ex 61.02 and ex 61.03 of the

Common Customs Tariff, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 138, 25.5.1973

73/111/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 April 1973 authorizing the French Government not to apply Community treatment to portable electric battery and magneto lamps falling within heading 85.10 B of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 138, 25.5.1973

73/112/EEC:

Commission Decision of 3 May 1973 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to radio receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer falling within heading 85.15 A III of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 138, 25.5.1973

73/109/EEC:

Commission Decision of 2 January 1973 relating to proceedings under Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26 918—European sugar industry)
L 140, 26.5.1973

Public working markets

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures

L 118, 4.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures

L 119, 5.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures

Restricted procedures

L 121, 8.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures

L 122, 9.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures

Restricted procedure
L 123, 10.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Restricted procedures
L 128, 15.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Restricted procedures
L 129, 16.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Restricted procedure
L 130, 17.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
L 131, 18.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
Restricted procedures
L 132, 19.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
L 135, 22.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
Restricted procedure
L 136, 23.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures

Restricted procedures

Corrigendum
L 137, 24.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
Restricted procedures
L 138, 25.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
Restricted procedures
L 139, 26.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
L 142, 29.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
Restricted procedures
L 143, 30.5.1973

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures
Restricted procedure
L 144, 31.5.1973

Communication

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2761/73 of 19 December 1972
C 28, 11.5.1973

Notice on import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products
C 29, 12.5.1973

Communication of the Commission on the amended text at present valid of Decision 4-53 on the publica-

tion of price lists and conditions of sale applied by undertakings in the coal and iron-ore industries
C 29, 12.5.1973

Communication of the Commission on the amended text at present valid of Decision 30-53 on practices prohibited by Article 60(1) of the Treaty in the common market for coal and steel
C 29, 12.5.1973

Communication of the Commission relating to the amended text, as it is now in force, of Decision 31-53: Conditions of publication of price lists and conditions of sale applied by the undertakings of the steel industries
C 29, 12.5.1973

Published list for the application of Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1769/72 of 26 July 1972 setting out the accompanying documents and relating to the obligations of producers and merchants, with the exception of retailers, in the wine sector
C 31, 17.5.1973

State Aids (Art. 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty):
Notice to readers
C 32, 18.5.1973

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2761/72 of 19 December 1972
C 32, 18.5.1973

Information
C 32, 18.5.1973

Commission

State Aids (Art. 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty):

Communication to parties concerned other than Member States in accordance with Article 93(2), subparagraph 1 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, regarding:

(i) Law 18, 5 August 1966, of the autonomous region of Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, regarding 'Authorization to set up a financial company for the economic development of the region of Friuli-Venezia-Giulia', the operations of this company taking the form of share-holding and the granting of financial assistance and guarantees to concerns

(ii) and Law 39, 23 November 1970, of the above region, regarding 'Special arrangements to assist certain sectors of the regional economy', providing

mainly for the establishment of special reserve funds with the above financial company and the Friulia-Lis financial company, to enable them to carry out further operations under Law 18, 1966, and to cover losses due to previous or new operations
C 32, 18.5.1973

Communication to parties concerned other than Member States in accordance with Article 93(2), subparagraph 1 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, in respect of a new system of regional grants introduced in France
C 32, 18.5.1973

Notice to interested parties other than the Member States, made in pursuance of Article 93(2), subparagraph 1 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, regarding:

(a) Decree 66.717 of 21 September 1966 and the Decision of 21 September 1966 establishing a system of aid for the benefit of the clock and watch-making industry, financed by a para-fiscal tax levied on both home-produced goods and goods imported from the other Member States

(b) Decrees 68.791 of 5 September 1968 and 70.151 of 20 February 1970 establishing a system of aid for the benefit of the skins and leather industry, financed by a para-fiscal tax analogous to that described under (a) above
C 32, 18.5.1973

Communication to parties concerned other than Member States in accordance with Article 93(2), subparagraph 1 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, concerning Italian Law 1101 of 1 December 1971 on the restructuring, reorganization and conversion of the textile industry and textile crafts
C 32, 18.5.1973

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2761/72 of 19 December 1972
C 32, 18.5.1973

Notice of termination of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidies investigation into acrylic fibre yarns from the Republic of Korea
C 33, 23.5.1973

State Aids (Art. 92 to 94 of the Treaty establishing the EEC):

(i) Communication made in accordance with Article 93(2), first subparagraph of the Treaty establishing the EEC, addressed to the parties concerned other than the Member States and relating to the modifications which the French Government intends to make—with retroactive effect from 1 January

1972—in the geographical scope of the tax concessions provided for the benefit of regional development (ii) Notice, pursuant to the first sentence of Article 93(2) of the Treaty establishing the EEC, to parties concerned other than the Member States, concerning Article 34 of French Law 65—566 of 12 July 1965 amending the provisions on taxation of undertakings and income from securities and other movable property, and concerning the Circular of 24 March 1967
C 33, 23.5.1973

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2761/72 of 19 December 1972
C 33, 23.5.1973

Notification of the Commission by virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2763/72 of 19 December 1972
C 33, 23.5.1973

Information
C 34, 26.5.1973

The European Development Fund

Notice to readers
C 27, 3.5.1973

Notice to readers
C 29, 12.5.1973

Notice to readers
C 30, 15.5.1973

Notice to readers
C 31, 17.5.1973

Notice to readers
C 34, 26.5.1973

Notice to readers
C 35, 29.5.1973

Information

Notice of a standing invitation to tender from the Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) for the sale of white sugar from its stocks for export to third countries (2/1973)
C 27, 3.5.1973

Amendment to the notices of the standing invitation to tender from the Fonds d'orientation et de régularisa-

tion des marchés agricoles (FORMA), from the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F), from the Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA) and from the Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau (VIB) for the sale of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
C 28, 11.5.1973

First amendment of the notice of standing invitation to tender (2/1973) of the 'Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché de sucre (FIRS)' for the sale of white sugar for export from its own stocks
C 28, 11.5.1973

Notice of invitation by the 'Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés (FORMA)' to tender for the supply of 3 275 tons of butteroil for shipment to certain third countries as a measure of Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFP)
C 28, 11.5.1973

Information concerning the notice of invitation to tender 4/1972
C 28, 11.5.1973

Information
C 28, 11.5.1973

Communication
C 28, 11.5.1973

Notice of standing invitation to tender for the mobilization of sugar to be supplied to UNRWA under Community food aid actions (3/1973)
C 30, 15.5.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the supply cif of round-grained milled rice pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 1292/73 of 15 May 1973
C 32, 18.5.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the supply cif of common wheat flour pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 1293/73 of 15 May 1973
C 32, 18.5.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the loading, transport and delivery cif of common wheat from the stocks of the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 1323/73 of 18 May 1973
C 33, 23.5.1973

Notice of invitation by the 'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F)' Frankfurt (Main) to tender for the supply of 2 000 tons of butteroil to UNRWA
C 35, 29.5.1973

Notice of invitation by the 'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F)' to tender for the supply of 2 479 tons of butteroil for shipment to certain third countries as a measure of Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFP)
C 35, 29.5.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the delivery fob of common wheat flour pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 1396/73 of 25 May 1973
C 35, 29.5.1973

Notice of invitation by the 'Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA)', by the 'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F)', by the 'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA)', and by the 'Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau (VIB)', to tender for the sale of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
C 35, 29.5.1973

Recent Publications

5874A — Social statistics — No. 6bis — Accidents in the iron and steel industry 1960-1971

1972 — 147 pages (d/f/i/n) 150 BF; 83.50 FF

Throughout the world, industrial accidents present a serious and difficult problem: serious, because of the social and economic implications, and difficult because efforts to control them, however great, do not always lead to a decline in their number or seriousness.

From the beginning, the High Authority of the ECSC has recognized the need for figures which are reliable and above all comparable from one country to the next, and has given its attention to this problem. As a result the Statistical Office of the European Communities was instructed to examine how best to compile, at Community level, a body of accident statistics, concentrating primarily on the intensity and seriousness of the hazards involved.

These statistics, which derive solely from the iron and steel industry, are inspired largely by the criteria and methods evolved by the ILO which first appeared in 1960. In comparison with other surveys, the preparatory work was relatively rapid and no serious difficulties were encountered in the practical organisation of the survey, a result of the goodwill and cooperation shown by the iron and steel companies and trade unions and professional organisations in the sector.

EUR 4915 — 'Research and Development' Collection — No. 6 — Industrial research under contract in the six countries of the European Community

1973 — 122 pages (d,f) 150 BF

Industrial research under contract currently accounts for less than 5% of amounts earmarked for expenditure on research and development by industry in Germany, the Benelux countries and France, and less than 3% in Italy. Emerging trends suggest that it might rise to 10% of industrial research expenditure. This is the conclusion to be drawn from studies prepared in the various member countries, at the initiative of the Commission of the European Communities, with a view to better assessment of the phenomenon of sub-contracting in industrial research and development, the extent to which it is practised, its advantages and disadvantages and the part it can play in the general organisation of research.

The report just published by the Commission presents a synthesis of these studies for the Community of the Six.

VIII European Communities Prize

The Commission of the European Communities announces the Competition for the VIII European Communities prize to be awarded for university theses making an important and original contribution to the knowledge of problems relating to European integration in order to encourage young researchers in one of the three following groups of disciplines:

Law,
Economics,
Political science, Sociology, Social psychology, History.

A prize of BF 150 000 will be awarded to the best candidate in each group.

Regulations:

1. Theses may be submitted for which the candidate has obtained a doctorate or equivalent degree not earlier than 1 January 1972 from an institution entitled to award higher degrees in one of the Member States or in a State maintaining diplomatic relations with the European Communities.
2. A thesis may be submitted only once for the European Communities Prize.
3. Candidates must be nationals of a Member State of the European Communities or of a State maintaining diplomatic relations with the European Communities. They cannot be older than 35.
4. Staff of the Institutions of the European Communities, their spouses and children are not eligible.
5. The three successful candidates must place 50 copies of their work at the disposal of the Directorate General for Press and Information of the European Communities' Commission for distribution to universities and to institutes specializing in European affairs.
6. The prizes will be awarded by an international panel of judges composed of P. Pescatore, Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Liège (Chairman); J. De Meyer, Professor in the Faculty of Law at the Catholic University of Louvain; I. Gasparini, Professor in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the Commercial University 'L. Bocconi' of Milan; C. D. Jongman, Professor in the Europa-Instituut of the University of Amsterdam; J. D. B. Mitchell, Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Edinburgh; P. H. Teitgen, Professor in the Faculty of Law and Economics at the University of Paris; G. Ziebur, Professor in the Otto-Suhr-Institute at the Free University of Berlin.
The judges may consult any experts of their choice; they will announce their Decision in December 1974.
7. The award of a prize does not imply agreement with the views put forward by the author.
8. Theses, written in one of the official languages of the European Communities (Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian) must be accompanied by an indication of the author's birthday and nationality, a document certifying the date of presentation of the thesis and a presentation report by the supervisor of the thesis. Candidates are requested to state the discipline within which they have chosen the subject of their thesis. Four copies of the thesis, as well as the candidate's file, must be submitted not later than 15 November 1973 to the following address:

European Communities Prize
Commission of the European Communities
Directorate-General for Press and Information
Rue de la Loi 200
1040 Brussels, Belgium.

Manuscripts will not be returned.