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As from 1 January 1973, the date when the enlargement of the Community becomes effective, there will be a few changes in the presentation of the Bulletin; one of these changes concerns numbering. As from now, the period of Community activities covered and the number of each Bulletin will coincide. The first Bulletin in 1973 covering January activities will thus be numbered 1-1973.

In order to ensure the transition between the present and future presentation, the connection between the number and the period covered has, exceptionally, been established as follows:

Bulletin 9-1972: July-August

Bulletin 10-1972: September-October

Bulletin 11-1972: November

Bulletin 12-1972: December

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^{*} To be published.

Paul-Henri SPAAK

"The Commission of the european Communities is deeply moved by the death of Paul-Henri Spaak. Europe has lost one of its founders: Paul-Henri Spaak was one of those who, on the morrow of the Second World War, established the ideological foundations for European unity. It was with coherence and tenacity that he, as a statesman of Belgian and European standing, pursued the implementation of his ideas throughout the years following the 1948 Hague Conference. He was the first President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, where he extolled the political potentialities of the Treaty of Paris. also the moving force behind the relance of the European idea which led to the signing of the Treaties of Rome. In the life of the Community he was one of the most enlightened and effective protagonists. Even after leaving active political life, he remained a faithful and admired campaigner for Europe right up to his last days. European unity has lost one of its pioneers, but he has bequeathed to it a precious heritage, and it is to this that the Commission of the European Communities draws the attention of all those who are striving for the success of the construction of the Community."

Brussels, 31 July 1972

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PART ONE

Features and documents

I. AGREEMENTS WITH THE EFTA STATES NOT APPLYING FOR MEMBERSHIP

On 22 July this year, the enlarged Community performed its first act of international policy in signing, with Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, free Trade Agreements in the industrial field also covered by the Treaties of Rome (EEC, Euratom) and Paris (ECSC).

In doing so, the Community has well and truly borne out the affirmation made by the Commission in its Opinion sent to the Council on 21 January 1972 concerning the Accession negotiations and according to which: "The enlargement, while protecting the internal cohesion and dynamism of the Community, will help to strengthen its part in the development of international relations."

But in reaching this conclusion, it must be remembered that it was during the Hague Conference of Heads of State on 2 December 1969 that the political decision was taken to start negotiations with the four European countries applying for Membership, of whom three are Members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Para. 14 of the final communiqué from the Conference said, "As soon as the negotiations with the applicant countries have been opened, discussions will start with the other Member countries of EFTA as requested on their position in relation to the EEC."

All the Member countries of EFTA not applying for Membership asked for such discussion to be opened.

The initial outline of the Community's approach to its future relations with the EFTA countries in question was prepared during this first half of 1970 and presented as follows by the Council Chairman, Mr Pierre Harmel, during the first meeting concerning the negotiations with the applicant countries, which was held in Luxembourg on 30 June 1970:

"The Community is prepared to open discussions with the European States, Members of EFTA who have asked for Membership in the Community. The discussion would centre on the quest for possible solutions to issues raised by the enlargement and thus make it possible for these States to contribute to the work of European construction.

Regarding these discussions, I reiterate that the decisions taken at the Hague mean that an enlarged Community can only be conceived in terms of equal rights and obligations for all the Member States.

¹ Following the resignation of the Finnish government a few days before, an identical agreement with the Community was simply initialled by Finland on 22 July 1972.

The Community could give its agreement for the discussions to begin next autumn through a meeting at ministerial level with the countries concerned who so desire it.

The agreements concluded with the countries concerned would commit the enlarged Community; therefore, the appropriate terms should be shought which will allow the applicant States to be brought in good time into the preparation and conclusion of the said agreement.

For practical reasons and in the interests of all the countries involved, the Community deems it desirable that these agreements should come into force simultaneously with the Accession Treaties."

In the autumn of 1970, the Community worked out the basic principles for negotiation with these countries, concluding this preparatory task with the Council meeting of 10 November 1970.

On the same day, the Council Chairman, Mr Walter Scheel, met the Swiss, Swedish and Austrian Delegations and on 24 November those from Finland, Portugal and Iceland. At these meetings, the Council Chairman declared that the Community was aware of the ample contribution which the non-applicant countries had made and could in future make to European cooperation. He also expressed the conviction that these countries would understand how concerned the Community was to preserve its own construction all the more in that it had been the nucleus from which European unity had sprung. "The Community feels", said the Chairman, "that the solutions to problems arising must be sought in such a way as to safeguard completely the autonomous powers of decision of the enlarged Community, its common policies, its smooth running and its development prospects". Moreover, "the international commitments to which we subscribe especially those of GATT will have to be honoured." And lastly, "neither we nor yourselves want to see new barriers put up against inter-European trade..."

Development of the Negotiations

The negotiations were carried on in two stages. The first one consisted of exploratory talks to define the size of the problem. An initial round of exploratory talks led by the Commission between 16 December 1970 and 8 January 1971 was followed by a second more detailed series, affording a more thorough investigation, between 22 February and 2 April 1971. This allowed the Commission to write up a complete Report which was sent to the Council on 15 June 1971. Meanwhile the Community reached the nucleus of an agreement with the countries applying for Membership based on the overall

framework of the Acts of Accession and especially on the industrial "folio" (the pace of customs disarmament and the setting up of the common external tariff by the applicant countries), which clarified the outlook on possible solutions to be put to the non-applicant EFTA States.

During its session of 29 November 1971 the Council was able to give the Commission its mandate to open the negotiations as such which took place over five rounds:

- From 3-18 December 1971
- From 16-28 March 1972
- From 7-21 June 1972
- From 5- 6 July 1972
- From 13-20 July 1972.

The Content of the Agreements

The various Agreements can all be marked with one characteristic in that they all bear out one principle—the free-trade of industrial products—and determine all the necessary and specific conditions to carry out this principle.

But before getting that far, the Community had found itself faced with the requests from the Swiss, Swedish and Austrian Delegations not to confine the Agreement to trade problems alone. Allowing for differences according to the special interests of their countries, the Delegations referred to several aspects of Community projects such as the removal of technical barriers, harmonization of laws, agreements made under Art. 220 of the Treaty, etc. They also registered the interest taken by their countries in past and future moves for Community development, especially in the areas of industrial policy, energy policy, technology, environment, economic and monetary union, etc.

The Community felt throughout the negotiations that free-trade in the industrial field was the absolute limit of commitments regarding the non-applicant countries, which it could make at this stage without too much risk to its own running and development. The Community construction is an entity based on common rules, special disciplines and global objectives: the Community's goals in economic integration cannot be attained if there is not full participation in this organization of which all the elements are interdependent. Now, the Community rules and disciplines cannot be defined and administrated outside the Community's institutional system, which is already complex enough for it to be unable to carry additional procedures for consultation and institutional cooperation.

One result of this initial line-up by the Community governed the form itself of the Agreements, strictly bilateral in character, and which were thus better fitted to meet the needs, sometimes divergent, of some non-applicant countries.

A. General Framework of the Agreements

Every Agreement is headed by a preambule defining its scope in general terms. It stresses clearly that the various Agreements were concluded when the Community was enlarged and that the aim is to consolidate and amplify the existing economic relations between the partners and to ensure, while observing fair conditions for competition, the harmonious development of their trade. The preamble also affirms that these Agreements conform with the provisions of GATT.

Except for the Agreement with Finland, the preamble states that the contracting parties are prepared to examine the scope for developing and amplifying their relationships and if it seems of value to extend them to areas not covered by the current Agreements.

Inversely to what is contained in the other preferential Agreements made by the Community, these include an Article (an integral part of the Agreement) aimed at a number of objectives; namely, to boost economic activity, improve living and working conditions, expand production and promote financial stability.

Lastly, the contracting parties consider that this way they are helping, by the removal of technical barriers to trade, towards the harmonious development and the expansion of world trade.

In defining these objectives the Community with its partners was keen to stress the value it put on the expected quantitative aspect of development of trade and perhaps even more on the qualitative improvements to be hoped for in concluding such agreements.

B. The System for Industrial Products.

a) Scope of Application

The Agreement applies to products under chapters 25 to 99 of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT), excepting certain agricultural items such as ovoalbumine, cork, flax and hemp. The Agreement also covers processed agricultural products.

b) Schedule for Phasing Out Customs Duties

The schedule is the one adopted in the Accession Treaty which provides for phasing out, in five stages of 20% from 1 April 1973 to 1 July 1977, the customs duties and fiscal customs charges.

This parallel approach allows both free trade to be maintained between former partners of EFTA and at the end of the temporary period for Member States of the Community to be treated equally in their trade relations with the EFTA countries.

But an exception is made for Austria since the temporary Agreement with her comes into force from 1 October of this year which will give her a tariff advantage for 18 months. This applies regarding the other EFTA countries as well as the Acceding Members.

Similarly to the schedule regarding the basic duty in which successive cuts are to be made, the same reference date was kept as for the Accession Treaty; namely: 1 January 1972. Naturally allowance will be made after this date for the single customs reductions resulting from agreements made in connection with the Kennedy Round (American Selling Price) and from the Agreement on clock-work mechanisms with Switzerland.

c) The System for Certain Industrial Products

It should be first mentioned that no industrial product has been excluded from the Agreements and that the initial tariff cuts begin for all of them from 1 April 1973. But it proved necessary both for the Community and her partners to provide special systems for certain products. This scheme anticipates a lengthier phasing out than for the standard one.

- Paper

The dominant position in this sector enjoyed by Sweden, Finland and Austria on the world market made the Community fear that the sudden opening of frontiers would endanger this sector of Community industry, all the more in that those countries are at the same time producers of finished products and suppliers of raw materials. The Agreement therefore provides for phasing out customs duties over 11 years (1 January 1984).

But for a large portion of products coming under Chapter 48 of the CCT, a global quantitiy is provided for imports from Sweden, Finland and Austria. This measure allows the Community to reintroduce the duty applicable to non-Member countries according to certain terms, for all quantities exceeding the amounts fixed each year.

It is only in this field that the Agreements depart from the principle under which no new duties should be brought in between the Members of EFTA. In fact, Denmark, Norway and the United Kingdom will have to progressively raise their customs duties against former partners. But this measure is considerably tempered by the option those countries have of opening each year progressively duty-free tariff quotas in relation to their former partners.

- Ferrous, non-Ferrous and Precious Metals

For these products an extended phase-out is provided, running up 1 January 1980 with global quantities.

- Clockwork Mechanisms

Solely in the case of Switzerland has the phase-out scheme been altered and that affects only the minimum levy. This has but a slight economic effect since, even in the Swiss Delegation's opinion, this exception would cover only 5% in value of Swiss exports of watches to the EEC in 1971.

- Processed Agricultural Products

By reason of the special nature of the rules laid down by the Community, it became necessary to provide special conditions for these products so as to avoid any ill effects of concessions here on the common agricultural policy. This is why concessions were provided on only the fixed element of customs protection of these products with none allowed on the variable element. The variable element is to compensate the gap between world prices and internal EEC prices of basic agricultural products. Most of the Community's partners have made offers of comparable economic scale.

d) The Rules on Origin

The rules on origin had to be defined in order to avoid traffic diversions due to the fact that within the compass of free-trade defined in these Agreements and contrary to what exists when there is a customs union meaning there is no common customs tariff. These rules fix the degree of work or processing required for a product to take on the origin of a contracting party and thus benefit from the preferential system.

The rules are largely similar to those already worked out by the Community in its dealings with other non-Member countries. But they obviously allow for the special ties between European industrialized States and the high degree of industrial division of labour.

C. Agriculture

Here the Agreement simply expounds a principle and a procedure. The principle affirms that the contracting parties are prepared, while respecting their agricultural development policy, to foster the harmonious development of trade in the agricultural produce not covered by the Agreement. This then allows the different parties complete freedom in implementing their agricultural policy. Nevertheless, a procedure is provided which, within the administrative body, would allow investigation of problems possibly arising in the trade of agricultural produce.

Besides the negotiation an exchange of correspondence provided a set of independent measures for certain agricultural produce and which should apply from 1 January 1973.

D. Special Systems covering Portugal and Iceland

Owing to the economic structure of these countries, marked by a lesser degree of development and the considerable importance of their agriculture, especially in exports, the Community committed itself to concessions over agriculture. For Portugal, they apply to fish preserves, tomato concentrates and some wines. For Iceland they involve fisheries.

Similarly, in the industrial sector, the Community agreed that these two countries phase out their customs charges on an extended schedule (1 January 1980 for some products, 1 January 1985 for others).

E. Global Measures in the Agreement

No more with the EFTA countries than with other non-Member States could the Community see its way to achieving industrial free-trade without taking suitable global measures to avoid distorsion arising vis-à-vis the Community industries. This is why a whole series of traditional measures was provided in the free-trade Agreements and concerning the following:

- non-discrimination over taxation;
- non-discrimination over payment and trade credit;
- exception clauses concerning public safety, law and order;
- protection clauses for: sectoral and regional problems, tariff disparities, dumping, balance of payments problems, breaches of the obligations written into the Agreements.

The only exception made in the jurisprudence laid down by the Community in concluding agreements with non-Member countries was in the field of competition rules. The explanation lies in the fact that the Community's partners this time are highly industrialized countries and that lack of joint disciplines would mean serious risk of distortion in competition and threaten to impair a harmonious development of trade.

The rules provided for competition are sighted on the restrictive practices which would be incompatible with the proper running of the Agreements because they might affect trade between the EEC and the countries in question. They cover:

- a) Any agreements between undertakings, any decisions by associated undertakings and any concerted conduct or practices between undertakings which try to or succeed in preventing, hampering or distorting the play of competition regarding the production and trade of merchandise.
- b) Abusive exploitation by one or several undertakings of a dominant position throughout the territories of the contracting parties or in a substantial part thereof.
- c) Any public aid which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favourizing certain undertakings or certain manufactures.

Basically, the rules are comparable with the provisions contained in the EEC Treaty regarding competition rules and the Community has declared that for its part it would interpret them as a function of the interpretation of its own rules. For the rest it should be mentioned that, if need be, the competition rules of the Rome Treaty and the corresponding provisions of the Agreements could be applied concomitantly.

Conversely, as far as their implementation is concerned and lacking a single agency responsible for applying them, each of the parties to the Agreement must independently ensure that these provisions are respected.

Infringement of the rules—which contrary to the provisions of the Rome Treaty are not applied directly to undertakings and are not penalized chiefly by avoidance—will give rise, as necessary, to the application of protection measures by the contracting party who considers himself injured by such an infraction.

In retaining these measures, the contracting parties were persuaded by the following considerations:

To preserve complete independence of decision for each partner;

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 Not to create blatant anomalies with existing legislation either internal or in other international agreements concluded by the different partners. (Mediterranean Agreements for the Community, the Stockholm Agreement for EFTA).

F. Administration

Since the Agreements signed by the Community with its different partners were bilateral in nature, it was possible to keep to a minimum the number of institutions responsible for administering them.

A joint Committee was set up responsible for supervising the proper function of the provisions in the Agreements and which in turn may form any technical committee which might be of assistance. The first of these Committees will be manned swiftly so as to tackle all the customs matters connected with application of the Agreements.

Moreover, the Joint Committee will be the strategic spot where consultation and exchange of information necessary to the contracting parties will take place. It is here that discussions will be held prior to the application of protection measures. The contracting parties are also entitled to investigate with this Committee the extension of their relations to areas not covered by the Agreement. This is a procedural provision which in no way prejudices the material content of this extension.

G. Final Provisions

The Agreement provides the traditional clause for notice of termination with a warning period of twelve months as well as an Article on the geographical application of the Agreements and a final Article concerning the Agreement's coming into force.

There is also an additional Agreement on the validity for Liechtenstein of the Agreements between Switzerland and the EEC and between Switzerland and the Member States of the ECSC.

These Agreements were necessary to extend all the provisions of the EEC- and ECSC-Switzerland Agreements allowing for the special relations linking Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

H. ECSC Agreements

Due to the existing Treaty inaugurating the European Coal and Steel Community, special agreements were necessary for the products involved. These Agreements are based on the provisions adopted in the EEC allowing for the requirements of the Treaty governing the ECSC.

The salient special feature lies in the rules on prices for iron and steel products. Regarding Switzerland whose enterprises, in their transactions on the common market would not be subject to a price discipline comparable with that governing Community undertakings, the Community is equipped with a protection clause with which it can take measures it deems necessary to remedy difficulties stemming from distortions of competition. The measures mainly consist of withdrawing the tariff concessions granted.

Austria, Finland, Portugal and Sweden have committed themselves to installing a system for publishing scales, with adequate publicity, for transport prices so as to use a price system equivalent to that governing the Community industries. So from now on for all their business within each zone created by the Agreements, the undertakings will have to fall in line with the obligations of non-discrimination. For the Community enterprises, this means that their price discipline is extended to sales made in the countries in question.

Equitable conditions over prices having thus been ensured, the protection clause with regard to Switzerland must be of a reciprocal nature.

Consequently, faulty application by one side or another of the rules, either by an undertaking or the authority responsible for implementing them, would be penalized by protection measures. These measures could also consist of exonerating the undertakings concerned from price obligations created on the basis of the Agreement.

One other innovation deserves mention. In the case of the four above countries, the Community as such is party to the Agreements alongside its Member States.

There remains Iceland. Since there is no coal or steel output there, a more summary Agreement was made primarily ensuring preferential access of ECSC products to the Iceland market.

Conclusion

To draw up at this stage a prospective balance sheet of the expected effects of these Agreements would be premature. All the same, a political appraisal has already been made by Mr J.F. Deniau, Member of the Commission responsible

for the negotiations with the EFTA countries not applying for Membership. When the Agreements were signed on 22 July 1972, Mr Deniau said: "The purpose of the negotiations was not Accession, since for various reasons the countries represented here today could not or did not want to join. The aim was to avoid the progress of European construction between Members emerging as a setback for European relationships in their entirety. The legal commitments, the high degree of economic relations already reached, and the ties of friendship all commanded us to do our utmost so that the resolve of some countries to achieve between themselves a strong and dynamic Community did not have damaging results for our closest neighbours. We can say today that this first objective has been fully attained and that by reciprocally opening markets which will interest sixteen countries, we have even gone further than that.

But our closest neighbours are also obviously European countries. There is therefore a broader and more long-term justification for the Agreements we are going to sign. Certainly Europe is a vague concept and geography does not help us much to mark out the boundaries. History is even less help for Europe's past is sadly one of conflict and rivalry. But we have specifically created the European Community to change direction and lay the foundations of lasting solidarity to ensure peace and promote prosperity. So the frontiers of Europe will progressively have to be those of awareness and the will to action. It is just, it is normal that the other European countries share in this venture of joint interest through their own means and allowing for their particular situation.

Our Agreements may thus be looked upon not only as a consolidation and improvement of what went before, but also as the door to a new experience, as the basis of future progress. Certainly experience is arduous and to some extent risky since, differing from Accession, these Agreements are based on the complete autonomy of each party. But the quest for a new European dimension in supplementing our national dimensions, this quest vital for us and valuable for the rest of the world, remains truly the prime project in the second half of this century. Today there is no question of fixing the objectives or the terms any more than forcing choice on anyone, seeing the great diversity in the situation of each country. But we should hold on to the idea which in the end alone justifies all our efforts and at the same time as recalling past commitments, emphasize that the future can and must remain."

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II. ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN THE AERONAUTICAL SECTOR: PROPOSALS BY THE COMMISSION

On 12 July 1972 the Commission adopted a communication to the Council on Community action regarding the industrial and technological policy to be undertaken in the aeronautical sector.

This communication and the proposals for action which the Commission considers should be adopted in the common interest is the first document of sectoral character resulting from the Memorandum of March 1970 on industrial policy. The Commission has attempted to determine an overall concept of objectives and measures which, if adopted, would improve the outlook for this sector, important for Europe.

Position and outlook of the aeronautical industry

The industry is considered in its wider sense—airframes, power units and equipment—and at aircraft manufacture level. Likewise, aeronautical industries are considered under all their activities including, for instance, those related to aerospace programmes; the document does not touch on problems of aerospace policy.

Early in 1970, European manufacturers had but a small share of the world market (9.5% of the value of the Western fleets against 90.5% by American constructors). In spite of a gradual improvement since 1960, the aerospace industry of European countries remains relatively "underdeveloped" compared with that of the USA.

The special importance attached to the aerospace sector, stressed in the Third Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme, has been acknowledged by Member States and has led to a number of achievements: five major civilian projects developed in Europe are now reaching the market (Concorde, Airbus, Mercury, Fokker 28, VFW 614). The success of these projects depends on sales outside Europe, mainly to the American market; however, these series must be launched initially on orders from European airlines.

As to the future, an important part of the European aeronautical activities will depend on the results of negotiations to be opened next year with third countries, particularly the USA; these negotiations may not necessarily be limited to matters of tariffs.

The European aerospace industry is reaching the initial stage of important structural changes; one of the main questions is the extent to which Member States are prepared to accept Community interdependence and solidarity in this sector and in major technological sectors in general.

Objectives, long-term actions and means of operation

The Commission proposes a strategy of active presence by the European aeronautical industry in World markets. This strategy is based on the following main guidelines:

- (i) to make size come into play. This concerns the size of manufacturers, adaptation to a vast market and States' support policies.
- (ii) to adopt a policy of highly selective projects leading to specialization in types of aircraft corresponding to the capacity of the European industry, to available means of research and development and the genuine needs of the market.

As regards the European air transport market, the aerial navigation operational system—outcome of agreements concluded after the Second World War—is not the best suited and its continued use could prevent rationalization of the means.

Concerning industrial structures, the aim should be that these evolve towards a smaller number of large transnational companies responsible for major projects. It seems possible and desirable that airframes be made by two or at most three large manufacturers and engines be the responsibility of one. There should be competition between airframe manufacturing groups only as far as research and development are concerned, not in quantity production.

On public intervention, the medium-term objective is to put into operation a Community machinery for programmes and finance on a common action basis.

The Commission is aware of the close connection existing between these problems and believes that they should be the subject of consultations between Member States. It underlines the importance of specifying projects related to aerospace in the European policy. It explains the methods which make such consultations possible.

Actions of immediate interest

Financing problems

For aeronautical programmes carried out in cooperation with others, i.e. at "transnational" level, the Commission suggests that Member States Governments should agree on:

(i) A common understanding of aids to be provided for research and development. These aids must cover all expenses including those of the

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original production plant to implement a programme until certification of the type,

(ii) State guarantees of loans from financial companies to constructors.

Marketing

The Commission is examining financial problems arising at the sales stage, particularly those related to conditions of credits granted to clients and to price clauses (fixed or adjustable). As regards problems connected with sales of civilian aircraft built in the Community in the framework of transnational programmes, the Commission suggests adoption of common arrangements regarding credit insurance, credits, exchange guarantees and guarantees against rising costs for contracts relating to exports to third countries.

Removal of obstacles to the penetration of markets

On tariffs, the Commission explains the situation which arises from the continuation of Protocol XVII (dealing with Community quotas for certain aircraft). It proposes that priority be given, not to the effective reestablishment of the duty, but to the speedy opening of negotiations with main foreign competitors with a view to a reciprocal removal of customs duty (at present the duty under the CCT is suspended whilst be USA imposes a 5% duty).

Flight certification, standardization, promotion of advanced research and questions of statistics are the subject of a close study on the part of the Commission; a European flight code followed by a European certificate will be proposed to the Council of Ministers by the Commission in the framework of the supplement to the general programme for the removal of technical barriers to trade. Such work has already been undertaken by the "Association internationale des constructeurs (européens) de matériel aérospatial (AICMA)" (International Association of (European) Manufacturers of Aerospace Equipment).

To enable these proposals to be put into effect, the Commission has submitted to the Council four texts:

- 1. A project of recommendation by the Council on the coordination of Member States development policies and closer structural links between companies engaged in the aeronautical sector;
- 2. A communication on the framework at Community level of aids for research and development, on investments and marketing in the Common

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Market of civilian aircraft built in the Community in the context of transnational programmes;

- 3. A proposal of a Council Directive based on Article 113 of the EEG Treaty, on the adoption of common measures for credit insurances, credit of exchange guarantees and guarantees against rising costs for exports to third countries of civilian aircraft built in the context of transnational programmes in the Community;
- 4. A communication from the Commission on the tariff position of aeronautical manufactures.

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III. HARMONIZATION OF A EUROPEAN SYSTEM FOR RELEASING PATENTS

On patent rights, an important step was taken with the conclusion of the inter-governmental Conference for establishing a European system for releasing patents; the sixth session ended in Luxembourg on 30 June 1972. It had met initially on 21 May 1969 following a Council Decision to invite a number of European countries to participate in the drafting of a convention for a European system for releasing licenses.¹

The seventeen countries represented at the start of the Conference (the Six, Austria, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey) were later joined by four others (Finland, Liechtenstein, Monaco and Yugoslavia).

The European Communities Commission, the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe, the International Patent Institute and the Organization for World Industrial Property participated as observers to the work of the Conference.

During its last session, the Conference adopted a series of documents to be transmitted to Governments of participating States. The most important documents are:

- (i) Draft convention laying down a European system for releasing patents;
- (ii) Draft application rules;
- (iii) Draft protocol on centralization and introduction of the European patent system.

It is expected that a diplomatic conference will be convened in the course of 1973 to adopt the final texts.

The Draft Convention provides the setting up of a European patent organization which will include the European Patent Office with Munich as its head office and the Board consisting of representatives from the signatory States; their task will be to control the activities of the Office.

The Draft Convention incorporates all rules of material right and of procedure. From the time they are released, European patents are considered as national patents in signatory countries where they are granted. From that moment, they come under the national provisions with the exception of certain items for which the draft provides unification. An exception concerns the duration of European patents which is fixed for a period of 20 years. A further exception is made to ensure that the validity of the European patent

¹ See Bulletin 5-1969, Chapter IV.

does not vary from one signatory State to another by laying down criteria of nullity uniformally, national arbiters having to apply conventional rules in this matter. However, signatory States will be able to apply reservations for a transition period of ten years from the time the Convention comes into effect. These reservations concern the duration of European patents and criteria of national nullity. In particular, States will have the opportunity of stipulating that European patents released for food and pharmaceutical products shall be without effect or cancelled in accordance with provisions in force for national patents.

Any request for a European patent is examined to see if it conforms with stipulated provisions. This examination will be carried out at a branch of the European Patent Office in The Hague. The applicant will have to stipulate in his request whether he wishes for protection in all signatory States, in several of these or in only one. A "search for novelty" on the state of the technique shall be carried out automatically by the International Patent Institute of The Hague. In principle, the request for a patent is published simultaneously with the "search for novelty" at the end of the eighteen months following the request.

The examination of the possibility of patenting the invention applied for only occurs on request by the applicant, such request must be deposited at the latest six months after the publication of the "search for novelty."

Following this examination, the European patent is released and is published in the official languages of the Office (German, English and French). A right of opposition is provided over a period of nine months from date of release.

A clause in the draft provides that a group of signatory States may conclude a particular agreement. This clause was inserted for the adoption of a particular Convention by Member States of the European Communities for setting up a Common Market European patent; this Convention is being prepared at present. The States concerned may decide that European patents shall have a unitary character on the whole of their territories and that patents shall not be delivered for only a part of these territories. For carrying out additional tasks provided for in the particular agreement, special agencies will be set up within the European Patent office (for instance, the Chamber for cancellation deciding on the validity of the Community patent).

The draft Convention also takes into account the Patent Cooperation Treaty signed in Washington on 19 June 1970. Wherever possible, the provisions of the draft Convention have been harmonized with those of the PCT; thus, the applicant will be able to make an international request in the meaning of the PCT to the European Office. This will lead to the release of a European patent whilst assuring, for the applicant, the advantages of the PCT,

particularly the right of priority in States parties to the PCT concerned with international application.

A question much discussed during early stages of the work concerned the admission to the European patent of nationals from non-Signatory States; it was decided that such nationals should be admitted. Any natural or legal person can thus apply for a European patent. This solution was reached not only as a result of the Cooperation Treaty on patents mentioned above but also at the request of Signatory States that patents deposited by nationals of third countries should, as far possible, be submitted to the European Patent Office examination.

On the other hand, the Convention will be restricted to European countries. In this connection, the draft provides that only the States which participated in the inter-governmental Conference or had the opportunity of participating can become members through a simple declaration. After the Convention has come into effect, no other European State can become member except through an invitation from the Board which decides by a three-quarter majority.

A protocol which is part of the Convention lays down the centralization of the European patent system. The International Patent Institute will be incorporated in the European Patent Office as a Directorate General for Research in The Hague. Signatory States relinquish in favour of the European Patent Office their functions by—virtue of the Patent Cooperation Treaty; a special condition is provided, however, for signatory members whose official language is not one of those used by the Office. The speedy setting up of a centralized European system may create adaptation problems for certain national patent offices and it was agreed that for a period of fifteen years, national offices which are in a position to go through the procedure of releasing in one of the official languages of the European Office, may be asked to act in instructing applications for European patents.

The conclusion of the work by the inter-governmental Conference is an important step in the international development of patent rights. After the failure of the initial work in 1965 under the auspices of the Commission in 1959, one might have feared that the Conference attended by 21 countries might not rapidly come to terms with such involved discussions.

The enlargement of industrial markets beyond national borders and the increased technological competition resulting from this show how inadequate national patent systems were. These circumstances explain the considerable efforts which have been made. For the first time ever, a group of States has set up a common system for releasing patents. This new system which has just been outlined will be able to meet the needs of a modern system for releasing patents.

European industry will be able to secure by a single registration through the European Patent Office a European patent valid in all signatory States mentioned in the application. Such patent will have been the object of an examination and will end the legal insecurity in countries which know only the registration system; it will also be delivered without undue delay. To these advantages are to be added fast information for industry on new techniques through publication of the patent request and a search for novelty eighteen months after it has been lodged.

It is to be hoped that after the adoption of the draft Convention by the diplomatic Conference, the entering into effect of the european patent organization will be achieved in the period anticipated and that the European office will be available as early as 1976.

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IV. REGIONAL STRUCTURE AND POLICY OF IRELAND

In 1966, Ireland had a population of 2,884,000. The density—42 inhabitants per sq.km—is one of the lowest in Western Europe.

The territory falls into three regional groups:

- 1. The West, which is very humid and poor, covers 32,000 sq.km and has rather less than 800,000 inhabitants. It thus covers 46% of the land area, but has only 27% of the population;
- 2. The East, excluding Dublin, covers 36,000 sq.km and has a population of 1.3 million—52% of the land area and 46% of the population;
- 3. Dublin, the capital, covers 1,000 sq.km and has 800,000 inhabitants—2% of the land area and 27% of the population.

Though the birthrate is high, the growth in Ireland's population is only slow. There is a permanent loss through emigration; and it is a known fact that between 15 and 20 million Americans can claim Irish ancestry.

Inside the country, at any rate in the most recent period (1966-71), Dublin has had the main benefit of population movements, as have, though to a much smaller extent, the countries immediately surrounding it. All the other countries show a net outward movement which amounts, in the west, to as much as 15%.

The urban structure is weak. Apart from Dublin the only important city is Cork, which has a population of 122,000. These two towns are both in eastern Ireland. In the west the chief town is Galway (pop. 26,000) which is on the shores of the Atlantic.

Farming, though it has been contracting to a noteable extent for some years, still stands for a great deal in the Irish economy. In 1966, agriculture accounted for 31% of the active population, 23% of the national product and 50% of the exports. The census of 1971, however, shows that agriculture in Western Ireland still uses 46% of the active population—a proportion far above any prevailing in any region of the present Six-nation Community.

Industry, which consists mainly of firms of modest size, occupies about 30% of the active population. The chief industrial centres are in the East, near the ports. The County of Dublin by itself provides 40% of the non-agricultural jobs.

The importance of the tourist trade is growing. In 1969, it accounted for a sixth of the total external income.

Unemployment is largely masked by emigration and under-employment in agriculture. During the past decade, the average ranged between 4% and 6%; but in Donegal (in the extreme north-west) it remained consistently between 11% and 13%; and in Mayo (West) it was between 7% and 10%.

The statistics for 1969 make it clear that there are big gaps between the development levels in the different regions. The average in the ten counties of Western Ireland is only 78% of the national average. For the East (excluding Dublin) and covering 15 counties, the corresponding figure is 94%; and for Dublin itself it is 127%. Comparing 1969 with 1966, the gaps do not seem to have shown any material shrinkage as between the countries; but some of the countries of the East in the Dublin area have improved their position.

The historical and political context

The Irish Free State was founded in 1921. It had an extremely weak and unbalanced economic structure. At the time, Ireland was an agricultural annexe to Great Britain and exported foodstuff to the latter against imports of British manufactured goods.

From 1932 onwards, Irish policy became strictly protectionist. A first phase of industrial development began, largely concerned with hydro-electric power, the food industry, footwear and textiles.

In 1958, the same year as the creation of the Common Market, Ireland adopted a new economic policy. A first programme of economic expansion was put in hand to cover the period 1959-63, and aimed to eliminate unemployment and modernise the structure of the country, associating this with the progressive lowering of customs barriers. It was in 1959 that the industrial zone was set up in the free airport of Shannon.

A second and a third expansion plan were launched, respectively in 1963 and 1969. Meantime the United Nations and the Irish Government had commissioned a team of research workers to undertake a regional development study. This was eventually published in 1969; and its proposals were used as a basis for the regional policy put in hand by the government. A fourth plan (1971-76), which has not yet been published, is expected to define a number of the orientations of regional policy. These are likely to include measures to slow down the growth of Dublin by the operation of differential aid provisions; the industrialisation of the main urban centres outside Dublin; and the setting up of small industrial undertakings in the smaller urban centres.

Ireland remains, nevertheless, highly dependent on her farm production, which still accounts for 60 % of her exports; and she remains closely linked with the United Kingdom which takes 78% of her exports.

Regional policy now in force

There is a tendency in Ireland for regional policy to be identified with the main concepts of expansion policy. There are underdevelopment problems everywhere, except in the Dublin area.

Irish regional policy is in the first instance a policy of industrialisation for the whole territory, more especially in the less developed regions. It is also aimed to encourage the economic and social betterment of the Gaeltacht, the region in which the Gaelic language is still current vehicular speech; it is now the current speech of less than 75,000 people, or 2.5% of the population.

The Industrial Development Act of 1969 lays down the bases of regional policy. The designated regions cover 56% of the territory, 32% of the population and 26% of the national income. Their standard of living (consumption per inhabitant) is only 76% of the Irish average. It is important, however, to bear in mind that industrialisation is a general objective, and aids towards it can be obtained throughout the territory, though there are special inducements in the designated regions.

Among the various aids available, the subsidies paid pro rata to the investment in new fixed capital, may amount to 45% throughout the country and 60% in designated regions. Re-equipment and modernisation subsidies for existing firms may be as high as 35% in designated regions and 25% elsewhere.

In so far as these aids can be combined, the preference given to the designated regions is 28% by comparison with the rest of Ireland (excluding Dublin) and 31% by comparison with the capital itself. In practice, the government is doing its best to discourage new industrial projects being localised in the Dublin area.

Since Ireland's regional policy is mainly a policy of industrialisation, the need for which exists throughout the territory, the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) is in practice the organ of regional policy. IDA was formed in 1949; and under the Industrial Development Act 1969, it has since 1970 become an independent organisation enjoying a State guarantee and responsible on a national basis for industrial development.

Within the IDA field of action is the granting of regional aids, the administration of two industrial zones, the preparation of industrial sites; and,

in cooperation with regional organisations, help in working out be regional development schemes.

Results and prospects

In the period 1952-70, Irish regional policy in the designated regions has led to the formation of more than 300 firms, representing an investment of over £60 million and creating over 25,000 new jobs. The designated regions, with a population of 32.5% of that of Ireland as a whole, have been the recipients of 37.3% of the aid and seen the creation of 38.7% of the jobs. It is thus difficult to distinguish the regional policy in Ireland from the national industrialisation policy.

Of the firms which have had the benefit of this aid, more than 60% are in the machinery industry, the food industry, textiles and clothing. Moreover 70% of the new investments were sponsored by foreign firms, the chief of which in descending order were British, American and German. The investments sponsored by firms in these three countries represent 85% of the foreign investment.

As regards the future, the population trend points to a growth in Ireland's population from 2.8 million in 1966 to 4.1 million in 1986. Having regard to the expected growth in employment the total population should not exceed 3.5 million inhabitants, allowing for 4% unemployment and an immigration movement which may run to 770,000 people.

Between 1966 and 1986 the total population living in the nine growth areas contemplated (including Dublin, Cork and Limerick) is expected to increase from 1,094,000 to 1,780,000, a growth of 62%. In the rest of the country, i.e. in the less developed regions, the population is expected to decrease from 1,823,000 to 1,720,000—a loss of 5%. Between the two dates the number of workers in agriculture is likely to fall by about 40% from 330,000 to 198,000. These figures taken together are indications enough that regional policy in Ireland is a long-term matter.

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PART TWO

Community activities in july and august 1972

FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Suspension of autonomous Duties

1. The Council adopted on 31 July 1972¹ at the suggestion of the Commission a Regulation suspending temporarily CCT autonomous duties on certain items. These suspensions took effect on 1 july 1972 for a period of six months in one case (microcapsules) and 12 months for other items, i.e. till 30 June 1973. The suspensions received a favourable vote from the European Parliament² on 7 July 1972.

Tariff quotas

2. On 10 July 1972, the Council adopted two Regulations⁸ on the establishment, allocation and method of applying Community tariff quotas for heifers and cows, other than those to be slaughtered for meat, certain hill races, etc.; 20,000 heads are subject to a duty of 6% (with a first batch of 14,000 heads and a reserve of 6,000)—bulls, cows and heifers of Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg, etc., to a duty of 4% (with a first batch of 4,100 heads and a reserve of 900). Both these Community tariff quotas are valid for the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973. The first batches are divided amongst Member States having regions suitable for this type of cattle, i.e. Germany, France and Italy.

Community transit

Negotiations with Switzerland and Austria

3. Negotiations between the Community, Switzerland and Austria with a view to reaching an agreement extending to both these third countries the procedure relating to the conditions for Community transit, adopted under Council Regulation of 18 March 1969, were concluded during the last session from 12 to 14 July 1971.

¹ OJ L 174 of 1.8.1972.

² See sec. 146.

⁸ OJ L 156 of 12.7.1972.

These negotiations, started with Switzerland in October 1971 and with Austria in December 1971, resulted in the initialling of two Agreements, almost identical, between the Community and each of its two partners. agreements seek to reduce and to simplify customs formalities for goods moving between two points of the Community through the Swiss or Austrian territory, especially by allowing means of transport to cross common borders between the Community and Switzerland or Austria under the same conditions as those of a common border between two Member States. The Commission will shortly present a report to the Council on these negotiations.

Inward processing traffic

By Directive of 27 June 19721 the Council amended Article 31 of the Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of regulations and legal administrative provisions concerning the procedure for inward processing This amendment makes possible the adoption of provisions relating to the communication of supplementary information to complete statistical data of Member States and to dates by which this information must be communicated.

Technical Obstacles

In the context of the general programme for the removal of technical obstacles to exchanges, the Council adopted two new Directives and the Commission sent four new proposals to the Council.

One of the Directives adopted by the Council on 2 August, through the 5. written procedure, bears on measures to be taken against emission of pollutants by diesel engines for propelling vehicles. Its aim is to reduce environment pollution by exhaust gases of vehicles fitted with diesel engines to the lowest level possible with present technique under conditions which, economically, are justified. Each vehicle presented for acceptance must henceforth go through two tests: one on a test bench under full load, and another under free acceleration whilst stationary during which limits for smoke density emitted must be respected. A particularity of this Directive is that any vehicle of the same type as the prototype going through the test must show on an easily visible part the result obtained during the free acceleration test so as to enable

-38 Bull. EC 9-1972

OJ L 151 of 5.7.1972.

OJ L 58 of 8.3.1969. OJ L 190 of 20.8.1972.

authorities concerned to check easily the vehicles in circulation for emission of smoke. Member States must make provisions so as to apply the Directive within eighteen months from its notification, i.e. at the latest by 2 February 1974. This new Directive represents considerable progress compared to the previous situation, not only because several Member States had hitherto no regulations in this matter but also because those of other States were less stringent.

- 6. The other Directive adopted on 17 July by the Council¹ provides for the alignment of Member States' laws on certain methods of quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures. This text completes the one of 26 July 1971² which lays down common provisions on labeling based on fibre composition of textiles. In order to check officially that these provisions are being respected, the Council has adopted the new Directive which stipulates methods to follow by national control organisms both for the preparation of small samples and for the analysis of certain binary mixtures, particularly current, of textile fibres.
- 7. Of the four proposed Directives sent by the Commission to the Council, one concerns textiles, one motor vehicles and the two others radioelectric disturbances. The first deals with the analysis of ternary textile fibre mixtures which are used increasingly; presented to the Council on 8 August, this proposal and its appendices give common indications on quantitative analysis of ternary mixtures in general (depending on whether a manual or chemical process of separation is used or a combination of both), on the preferable types of possible chemical analyses and on methods of analyses of binary mixtures which can be combined to analyze a number of typical ternary Two other proposed Directives submitted to the Council on the same day bear on radioelectric disturbances caused by electrical domestic equipment, portable tools and similar machines, and through fluorescent In this field, there are important variations in national lighting strips. standards, whether they concern controls, admissible limitations, measuring apparatuses and methods, or the specification of categories of equipment The Commission's proposals provide for each Member State to adopt the technical measures ("antiparasites") and methods of control laid down instead of those existing at national level; this is the so-called "total harmonization" solution. Another text⁸ is aimed at the motor car sector, i.e. protection devices against unauthorized use of motor vehicles (anti-theft).

OJ L 173 of 31.7.1972.

³ OJ C 94 of 9.9.1972.

² OJ L 185 of 16.8.1971 and Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 11.

8. During its session of 3 to 7 July 1972, the European Parliament¹ adopted several Resolutions concerning the following points on the free movement of goods: temporary suspension of autonomous duties under the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) on a number of items, extension of the regulation suspending partially and temporarily CCT duties on wines originating from four Mediterranean countries, amendment of the 1969 Regulation on Community transit, removal of technical obstacles to exchanges for reinforced plastic tanks for the transport of dangerous substances by road.

COMPETITION POLICY

General rules applying to undertakings

Exclusivity or specialization agreements

- 9. In a communication published in the Official Journal, the Commission has shown its intention of extending for ten years, i.e. until 31 December 1982, the Regulation of 22 March 1967 under which prohibition of agreements (enacted by Art. 85 of the EEC Treaty) is declared inapplicable to certain type of exclusive agreements.² The Commission considers that in the light of experience, the provisions of this exemption regulation have been satisfactory and have contributed to promoting exchanges within the Common Market and to strengthening cooperation between undertakings.
- 10. The Commission also made known² that it wished to exempt from Art. 85 certain specialization agreements which strengthen small and medium undertakings. In the meaning of the new Regulation, a mutual agreement between two or more undertakings to relinquish part of their production in favour of another would be considered as a specialization agreement. Beyond the specialization agreement, no restriction in competition is to be stipulated other than the obligation of not concluding specialization agreements for identical or similar products with other undertakings, without the consent of the contracting parties, of supplying contracting parties with specialized products whilst respecting minimum quality standards, of buying specialized products exclusively from the contracting parties unless they can be obtained under more favourable terms from other undertakings, of giving services to clients and to guarantee service for specialized products of the contracting parties, of holding minimum stocks of specialized products and spares. The

¹ See secs. 145, 146, 150 and 155.

OJ C 79 of 20.7.1972.

Exemption shall be granted under the condition that in a substantial part of the Common Market, the share of the undertakings concerned does not represent more than 10% and that their total turnover, including that of undertakings economically or financially linked to those participating to the agreement does not exceed 150 million units of account.

Concentrations, agreements, dominant positions: specific cases

Additional Decision by the Commission in the GEMA Case

11. Upon request from "Gesellschaft für Musikalische Aufführungs- und Mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte" (GEMA) of Berlin, the Commission completed its Decision of 2 June 1971, based on Art. 86 of the EEC Treaty by a Decision taken on 6 July 1972. The 1971 Decision was based on GEMA's statutes at the time and according to which members had the possibility of cancelling their affiliation at the end of each calendar year. The Commission had compelled GEMA to grant each member the possibility of disposing freely of seven categories of his copyright for musical works.

Since GEMA proposed that the minimum time for affiliation should be three years, a solution had to be found to maintain the balance called for under the 1971 Decision, i.e. balance between the duration and the size of the engagement. The extension of the period of affiliation could only be offset by an increased possibility for each member to dispose freely of his copyrights. In case of an increase to three years in the period of affiliation, the Decision of 6 July 1972 stipulates that a member must have the possibility of disposing of each form of use of his copyright which can be economically removed and gives copyrights considerably more economic freedom than required under the 1971 Decision.

Commission action against the main sugar undertakings of the Community

12. The Commission has sent to the main sugar undertakings in the countries of the Community a "communication of the complaints" it has against them.

This communication of complaints comes under the procedure which the Commission has automatically started against these undertakings as a result of data collected during investigations and checks carried out on the competitive position of sugar markets in EEC countries. This data shows the existence in

¹ OJ L 134 of 20.6.1971.

² OJ L 166 of 24.7.1972.

the sugar sector of a series of concerted practices aimed at guaranteeing a position of strength to sugar producers in their respective national markets and to give them continued control over sugar marketing for human consumption. To obtain this they have artificially separated the sugar market for human consumption from that of excess quantities (denatured and exported to third countries); they have also taken a series of restrictive measures and particularly:

- (i) Intra-Community exchanges of sugar for human consumption were made only on the basis of producers to producers;
- (ii) Deliveries of these sugars to the trade and to industrial users of other Member States were either refused or authorized after a price increase;
- (iii) Participation to the export refund tenders which are provided for in the Community Regulations only occurred after concertation between undertakings which were interested.

The undertakings concerned under this procedure have a very important share of the sugar production in the various EEC countries. Those concerned are, in Belgium, the main producer which covers about 85% of national production; in the Netherlands the two producers which cover the whole of the national production; in France the six main sugar groups which control about 90% of production; in Italy, the main producers which cover together 75% of Italian sugar production and in Germany, the undertakings which are members of the two main selling organizations out of the three which are established in the country.

Favourable Decision on an agreement in the thin paper sector

13. By its Decision of 26 July 1972¹ the Commission made an exception to the prohibition under Art. 85 of the EEC Treaty concerning an agreement which groups together five French producers of thin papers. The firms concerned are Papeteries Bollore S.A. of Odet, Job S.A. of Perpignan, Société des anciens établissements Braunstein Frères S.A. of Paris, papeteries de Mauduit S.A. of Quimperlé, and S.A. des papiers Abadie of Paris.

During a first stage, three of these companies: papeteries Bollore, Société Job and Société des anciens établissements Braunstein Frères had concluded an agreement aiming at a close cooperation in the production and sale of thin papers, specially cigarette papers and papers for carbon backing. This cooperation was particularly strict and rigid with a system of quotas and a sharing out of profits through a system of equalization whilst a common

¹ OJ L 182 of 10.8.1972.

organism, the Office privé du papier mince (Private Office of thin paper) coordinated commercial policies.

Considering this agreement as being contrary to the provisions of the EEC Treaty, the Commission sent to these participants a letter of complaints. Taking these complaints into account, the undertakings concerned—which had been joined by papeteries Mauduit of Quimperlé and S.A. des papeteries Abadie of Paris—replaced the agreement by a new one which excluded all provisions criticized by the Commission. This new agreement concerns specialization only (which is making much progress) and commercial cooperation for seeking and obtaining orders but only in countries outside Europe. These new provisions, according to the Commission, encourage more efficient production in this industry whose reputation is world-wide for cigarette papers and which exports over 60% of its production to countries outside the Community and thoughout the world. Moreover, users benefit by reduced costs and lower sale prices.

Nevertheless, in view of the major importance of this agreement in part of the Common Market for these papers, the Commission had to examine closely if specialization under these conditions did not remove competition since each firms is now specializing in the production of part of these papers. The Commission, after a thorough examination, concluded that this was not the case since the cigarette paper industry of Germany and Italy are in no way linked to the agreement and can therefore compete freely with the participants in their own territory, also because potential and actual competition is felt in the Common Market from producers in third countries and particularly in America and Austria. A final important feature is that participating producers face important buyers, i.e. the tobacco monopolies of France and Italy and, in the other countries, cigarette manufacturers limited in numbers and belonging partly to large international organizations.

The existence of an efficient competition in this sector, the favourable outcome of a production agreement and technical progress from which users benefit, enabled the Commission to take a favourable decision in this case.

This Decision is subject to certain stipulations: participating companies must send to the Commission at the end of two years from the date of the Decision a report on the working of the specialization convention; also, any participation or setting up of personal links between managements of participating undertakings and any takeover and amalgamation proposals which may arise between them or between one of these and a third undertaking in the sector of thin papers must be advised to Commission without delay.

Concentration in the steel industry

14. Under Art. 66 of the CECA Treaty, the Commission has authorized the purchase by *Vallourec* Usines à Tubes de Lorraine-Escaut and by Vallourec Réunies S.A., of the share of *Tubes de Haren* S.A. of Mechelen(Belgium). This operation affects directly tube steel manufacturers; at the same time, it has an indirect effect on the concentration between Haren and the steel manufacturers of the Denain Nord-Est Longwy group of Paris and Usinor in particular.

State aids

SECTORAL AIDS

Shipbuilding

15. On the Commission's proposal, the Council adopted on 20 July 1972¹ a new Directive on aids to shipbuilding. Although the adoption of this Directive came up against difficulties, a compromise was finally reached; it represents real progress compared with the previous Directive which expired on 30 June last.

The new Directive lays down the essential steps for drawing up a common overall policy in this sector. Contrary to the previous Directive which dealt only with direct and specific aids for shipbuilding, the present one tends to coordinate gradually, at Community level, all aids having a marked effect on shipbuilding. Moreover, this Directive goes beyond the question of aids by taking also into consideration the problem of the industrial and commercial structure of this sector in the Community and in the world. This Directive is therefore the starting point of a common policy, not only as regards competition but also in the industrial and commercial fields; this is one of the first concrete examples of such action.

The complexity of the tasks which the Community authorities have set themselves does not enable an immediate fulfilment of all objectives. The present text must therefore be regarded as a transition directive to prepare by the end of 1973 complementary actions necessary to attain these objectives.

Member States adopted the provisions and principles of action contained in the Directive which augurs well for the work which is to be started immediately in the context of the enlarged Community for a common overall policy in this sector.

¹ OJ L 169 of 27.7.1972.

Wood, paper and press

16. The Commission has decided to start an examination procedure as provided under Art. 92, para. 2 of the EEC Treaty regarding Italian aids granted by the ENCC (Ente Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta = National Authority for Cellulose and Paper) for reafforestation, research in paper and the press. It gave notice to the interested parties to present their observations concerning this system which is financed by a para fiscal tax levied on paper, cartons and chemical paste not only when they are manufactured in Italy but also when imported from another Member State.

Steel industry

17. On 3 July 1972¹ in accordance with Art. 88 of the CECA Treaty, the Commission adopted two Decisions observing that *Belgian* and *Italy* failed in their obligations by not supplying certain information in pursuance of aid systems to the steel industry.² Both Member States have since sent their answers to requests made by the Commission which is now examining if these answers are satisfactory.

AIDS FOR REGIONAL AIMS

France

18. On 29 June 19728 the Commission started the procedure provided for under Art. 93 para. 2 of the EEC Treaty concerning the new system of subsidies for regions instituted by France.⁴

In accordance with provisions under Art. 93, para. 3 of the Treaty, the start of this procedure aims at stopping the application of the aid in question so long as the Commission has not been placed in a position of assessing their compatibility with the Common Market.

The Commission has adopted this procedure as regards the new regulation, applied in any case irregularly, owing to inadequate information furnished on boundaries of the aid zones and a lack of regional specification in the

OJ L 179 of 7.8.1972.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 8.

³ OI C 77 of 15.7.1972.

⁴ Decree 72-270 of 11.4.1972 concerning regional development subsidies and Decree 72-171 of 11.4.1972 on localization subsidies of certain tertiary activities; these texts were published in the "Journal officiel de la République française" of 12 April 1972.

application of subsidy rates. Moreover, the new system provides for the grant of prompt aids to any place of the French territory beyond the zones (with the exception of the Paris and Lyon regions). These prompt aids are incompatible with the Common Market in the absence of information enabling it to assess beforehand the regional or sectoral justification. The Commission has given notice to the French Government, to other Member States and to all interested parties to present their comments on this regional subsidy system.

Germany

19. After the Decision taken by the Commission on 17 February 1971,¹ the German Federal Republic was required to take immediate measures to end the grant of *investment aids* provided for under para. 32 of "Kohlegesetz" in the coal mining regions of Rhineland and North-Westphalia, unless these aids were applied selectively to areas where grants are justified. These areas were subsequently chosen on the basis of objective criteria in common agreement between the German authorities and the Commission.

The latter also decided that only existing aids (Altanträge) whose requests were made to the appropriate German authorities prior to 20 August 1970 were not affected by the Decision. It seems, however, that the German authorities continued to grant aids after the Decision of 17 February 1971 by giving favourable consideration to requests made after 20 August 1970 for investments in areas where aids are not justified. The Commission, therefore, brought the matter before the Court of Justice in order to bring to its notice this breach by the German Federal Republic.

Italy -

20. On 22 July 1971 the Commission started the procedure provided for under Art. 93, para. 2 of the EEC Treaty in respect to laws of the autonomous Region of *Friuli-Venetia-Giulia*, law No. 18 of 5 August 1966 (authorizing the establishment of a financial company for the economic development of the Region, intervention by this company being on the basis of its participation, the grant of financial assistance and guarantees to undertakings), and law No. 39 of 23 November 1970 (providing, in essence, the setting up of special reserve funds through the finance company already mentioned, named Friulia and a leasing finance company named Friulia-Lis) so as to cover losses incurred through certain interventions.²

See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 33.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 19.

The Commission considered that through these two financial companies, State aids are granted regularly and in a general way and that, at least in part, these are aids meant to save undertakings which have run into difficulties.

As a result of comments by the parties concerned in the context of the system adopted and taking into account the position adopted in the meantime as regards stock holding and other interventions by similar public organisms, the Commission reached the following conclusions on 14 July 1972:

- (i) It noticed that in two instances, interventions by Friulia represented aid of a conservative nature which, whilst keeping alive undertakings or non-competitive activities with no prospects of improvement, affect exchanges contrarily to the common interest or to that of the Region. Bearing in mind that the undertakings in question have meanwhile been wound up, the Commission has not pursued the procedure in respect of these two interventions which are incompatible with the Common Market; it insists, however, that operations of this kind shall not be repeated.
- (ii) As to other interventions by Friulia, the Commission noted the statements by the Italian authorities according to which these interventions aim at making profits whilst having as objective the economic development of the Region. Since these are recent operations, the Commission has not been able to reach a decision at this stage between cases where financial operations play an entrepreneurial role. It has, therefore, decided to submit the system to an examination at a later stage and has accordingly requested the Italian Government to send periodic reports on its application. The Commission will thus be in a position, should the need arise, of stipulating other conditions and limits for the future working of this organism.
- (iii) Regarding the leasing operations carried out by the financial company Friulia-Lis for small undertakings, the Commission considers these less prejudicial owing to the size of the beneficiaries. It considers that in this case also aids may be granted. However, in view of the small number of operations carried out hitherto and which have not yet reached their term, the Commission has not been able to form an opinion. Without being opposed to the continued activity of Friulia-Lis, it reserves the right to take a decision on the basis of reports similar to those of the Friulia case and which the Italian Government must send periodically.
- (iv) It is only if these conditions are accepted by the Italian Government that the Commission shall be in a position to end to procedure.

See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 6.

21. The Commission has been advised by the Italian Government, in accordance with Art. 93, para. 3 of the EEC Treaty, of a draft law by the autonomous Region of the Val d'Aosta which provides for the grant of a subsidy to the national company Cogne to carry out an industrial development programme concerning the Verres zones where recently serious unemployment has developed following the closure of a series of industrial concerns. Through this regional help, Cogne will take over part of the Verres activities and will make further industrial investments to solve at least in part the unemployment problem which in the zone in question affects over 25% of the population. On the basis of a detailed programme supplied by the Italian Government, the Commission has been assured that no aid to firms in difficulties was being considered. In view of the limited application of the aid contemplated, the Commission decided on 24 July 1972 that it can be considered as being compatible with the Common Market under the provisions of a derogation of regional character provided for under Art. 92, para. 3 of the EEC Treaty.

AIDS FOR EXPORTS

France

22. The Commission decided in May 1972¹ to initiate the procedure provided for under Article 93, para. 2 of the EEC Treaty concerning the system of fiscal advantages for French undertakings established abroad. This system produces results similar to those of an aid for exports and it follows that there is competition distortion and a change in inter-Community trade. In June 1972, the French Government advised the Commission that these fiscal measures would be stopped and that a draft text tending to align the provisions in question with the rules of the Treaty would be submitted for approval by the French Parliament before the end of the year. The Commission will be in a position to close the procedure initiated under Article 93, para. 3 of the EEC Treaty after having examined the draft.

OTHER AIDS

Italy

23. In May 1972 the Commission took a favourable view on the decree-laws adopted on 5 July 1971 by the Italian Government as urgent measures against

¹ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, sec. 3.

the serious situation of the Italian economy.¹ One of the aids concerned temporary tax relief on social charges of undertakings employing craftsmen, small and medium industrial undertakings and the textile industry.

On tax relief, the Commission advised the Italian Government, however, that an extension of this aid could only be considered under exceptional circumstances and that its renewal would not be approved for the textile sector. In spite of this, decree-law No. 286 of 1 July 1972 was extended till 30 June 1973 without the Commission having been previously advised by Italy of this tax relief on social charges.

In view of the economic and social situation in Italy (the economic improvement not having been what had been expected), the Commission decided on 31 July 1972 not to oppose the extension of measures affecting undertakings other than those of the textile sector, whilst reserving the right to review the situation in the light of future developments. Therefore, it asked that the Italian Government send it all factual elements which led to the extension of the provisions for one year. On the other hand, the Commission has decided to initiate the procedure under Art. 93, para. 2 of the EEC Treaty in connection with the extension of tax relief on social charges in the textile industry by declaring to the Italian Government that this is meant as a prohibition of these measures.

State monopolies and public undertakings

National monopolies

24. The Commission has examined measures taken by Member States with a view to modifying their national monopolies of a commercial character in a way that conforms with the obligations under Art. 37, para. 1 of the EEC Treaty. The Commission has noticed that, if since the end of the transitional period much progress has been made to ensure free movement of monopoly products, many problems still remained unsolved. The Commission has therefore initiated the infringement procedure under Art. 169 of the EEC Treaty for the following monopolies:

French monopoly of Thomas slag—Société nationale des scories Thomas (SNST) still enjoys exclusive sale on the French market and is thus able to decide and has discretion on the quantities of slag to be imported.

¹ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, sec. 5.

French alcohol monopoly—The French Government still imposes a surtax on imported spirits and spirituous drinks; the level of this surtax is higher than the dues on national products.

French match monopoly—SEITA, which is the "Service d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et allumettes", still has a monopoly on imports of matches and the French market has not been opened to supplies from other Member States.

Italian match monopoly—No measures to stop the import and sale monopoly of matches have been taken by the Italian Government up to that time in spite of the various statements made by the latter and the opening of the Italian market is insufficient.

In the other cases, the Commission sent to the governments concerned a letter requesting them to amend certain features of the system in force.

FISCAL POLICY

Postponement of the introduction of VAT in Italy

25. The Council finally adopted on 4 July 1972 a fifth Directive on harmonization of Member States laws on turnover taxes.¹

The Council had adopted, in principle, the proposed Directive presented by the Commission to postpone till 1 January 1973 the introduction of VAT in Italy at the request of the Italian Government² but subject to a substantial reduction by Italy of lumb rebate rates on exports and countervailing duties on imports.

The Italian Government passed an order in Council on 25 May 1972 introducing reductions of rebate rates at the border as agreed. It also agreed to take steps to ensure that these rates are applied on the taxable amount for interior trade as provided for in the Decree already mentioned.

This order in Council became law on the 24 July 1972.

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¹ OJ L 162 of 18.7.1972.

² See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 8.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT, FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES AND COMPANY LAW

Banks and insurances

Coordination in direct insurance other than life

26. In the framework of the procedure for the "interim period" a common guidance for consultations with new Member States was initiated on the proposed Directive sent by the Commission to the Council on 17 June 1966 for coordinativing legal and administrative provisions and regulations concerning direct insurance other than life insurance on the basis of Art. 57 para. 2 of the EEC Treaty. This proposal had been applied in the general context of the work by the Commission aiming at enforcing provisions of general programmes for removing restrictions to the establishment and the freedom to give services as adopted by the Council on 18 December 1961.

The general objective of the Directive is to obtain an initial coordination of provisions governing the control of direct insurance activities other than life. At present, national laws on the subject have standards which vary considerably, i.e. from very strict control of all activities in the insurance field to no administrative control whatever in certain branches dealing with "damages".

Other coordinating Directives will be proposed at a later date to complete Community rules in this matter. The first coordinating measures are sufficient to remove restrictions to the freedom of establishment of insurance companies (other than life); in order to carry this out, the Commission had sent to the Council on 2 February 1967 an ad hoc proposed Directive in accordance with Directives approved by the Council for other sectors of activities and which were also the object of a common guidance.

The coordination Directive includes rules which specify as clearly as possible the object and method of insurance control other than life. In the first place, all undertakings practicing this activity, with a few clearly stipulated exceptions, must come under the control of the relevant authority of the Member State where their head office is located and must comply with certain legal criteria.

This control will apply to all activities of the undertaking within the Community; the relevant authorities of States where the undertaking has opened agencies or branches will have to cooperate with the relevant

¹ See Bulletin 6-1972, Part One, Chapter I.

authorities of the country where the head office is located and shall have control only within the confines of their territory. Each undertaking must have approval from the relevant authority prior to practicing its activity. The conditions under which approval is granted are clearly stipulated; amongst these are the necessity to present a programme of activities showing the general and special conditions it proposes to adopt and the rates it expects to apply. If the undertaking fulfils all the conditions laid down in the Directive, it is entitled to the agreement; a recourse in justice is provided for in cases of excessive refusals to grant agreements.

One of the main points of the Directive concerns financial rules with which undertakings must comply during the course of their activities. The Directive stipulates that insurances undertakings shall build up sufficient technical reserves and must have a margin of solvency.

The methods of calculation, of investment and evaluation of technical reserves shall, for the present, rely on national laws. The margin of solvency which is additional to the technical reserves and aims at enabling the undertaking to face the risks of their activities is, on the other hand, clearly laid down; it represents a percentage of the premiums or hazards worked out according to coordinated criteria.

One third of the solvency margin represents the guarantee fund; when this is reached, the undertaking is considered as being in serious danger and immediate measures for improving this situation will have to be enforced, failing which the agreement will be withdrawn by the controlling authority in the country of the head office. In all cases, undertakings must show before commencing operations that they have a minimum guaranteed fund, the amount of which varies from 200,000 to 400,000 units of account according to activities undertaken.

Coordination applies to all insurance undertakings having their head office inside the Community. However, to avoid that competition is distorted by agencies or branches of undertakings with head offices in third countries not covered by the coordination rules, a minimum of regulations have been provided for to this effect. These regulations result in a treatment which is the equivalent of those to which Community undertakings are subjected; Member States are therefore free to submit undertakings from third countries to stricter rules but cannot grant more favourable ones.

However, in order to take into account the close links which exist with certain insurance markets outside the Community, the Directive provides for the possibility of concluding, between the Community and the third countries in

question, agreements aiming at the assimilation of the undertakings of these countries to those of the Community under conditions of reciprocity.

The laying down of coordinated standards will have a not negligible effect on present structures of the market and this is why a larger number of transitional provisions is meant to facilitate—especially for small undertakings—the passage from the old to the new system.

Finally, collaboration will be established between the Commission and the insurance control services to ensure uniform application of the Directive.

THE LINING UP OF LAWS AND LAYING DOWN OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

Public Law

Public works markets

27. The Council adopted on 26 July 1972¹ a Directive on methods and conditions for publishing advices on markets and concessions for public works in the Official Journal of the European Communities. This Directive is meant to standardize the presentation of notice and to limit their length to a single page of the Official Journal (650 words).

It completes one point of the important measures adopted by the Council on 26 July 1971 concerning the market and public works concessions.² All these measures came into force on 1 August 1972 and must ensure that this most important economic sector of civil engineering is open to Community competition.

The problems arising through giving effect to these various texts will be examined at regular intervals by the Advisory Committee on public markets which was set up through a Decision by the Council.³ It consists of Member States' representatives in national administrations; there is one regular member and one substitute for each country. The Committee is chaired by a Commission official; it will meet for the first time during the second half of 1972.

³ OJ L 185 of 16.8.1971.

OJ L 176 of 3.8.1972.

^a OJ L 185 and C 82 of 16.8.1971.

Economic law

Environment protection

28. On 6 July 1972, a second meeting was held of the working party on "laws for the abatement of noise"; the working party consists of representatives from the Commission's departments and experts from ministeries concerned with abatement of noise. The object of this meeting was to examine the list of national provisions on this subject on the basis of an exchange of views on rules now enforced or drafted in Member States. The Communications approved by the Commission in July 1971 and March 1972 provide for publication of a series of lists of national provisions passed under the various aspects of environment protection, to assess their extent and their application by the national administrations concerned.

Regarding laws for the fight against water pollution, and air pollution and laws on waste removal, the preparation of the lists is at an advanced stage.

The various working parties also expressed the wish to adopt a broad approach in the examination of national laws so as to obtain an overall picture of the policies adopted by each Member State for environment protection.

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II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Short-Term Consumer Surveys

29. In the spring of this year a standardized survey on the short-term economic situation was made for the first time in the Community countries. Its aim is to find out what the consumer thinks about the current general economic situation and how he feels the short-term situation will develop. The results will be used to clarify short-term forecasting on private consumption, itself a key factor in the development of the whole economy. The Council at the Commission's suggestion decided to set up the survey as an experiment. It will be made regularly until 1974 from 25,000 representative households selected by the latest sampling methods.

The standardized questionnaire is in two parts. Part one covers the opinions and expectations of households on the general economic situation, price movements, unemployment and their own financial situation. Part two covers their plans for buying and saving which bear mainly on purchase of cars, dwellings and other consumer durables such as television sets, washing machines and dish-washers. Households are also asked to forecast their holiday expenses.

The survey has been made with close collaboration between the Commission and the following national institutions:

- (i) Germany, the "Forschungstelle für empirische Sozialökonomik" in Cologne and the "Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung" in Nurnberg.
- (ii) France, the INSEE (Institut national de la Statistique et des Études economiques) in Paris.
- (iii) Italy, the Istituto nazionale per lo studio della congiuntura, in Rome.
- (iv) The Netherlands and Belgium, the national institutes of statistics.

The first survey was carried out during the second half of April 1972. In France, where surveys of this kind have been running for more than 10 years, another one had already been scheduled for June so that the standardized questionnaire will not be brought in until the next survey which is due in October.

Obviously analysis of this initial survey will be difficult. There is no yardstick available for comparison with similar surveys and it is still very much a hit or miss matter to judge how far equivalent economic situations have a different impact on the households surveyed in each country. By and

large they apparently take a favourable view of developments in the overall economic situation during the next 12 months. In each country, the majority are expecting the economic situation to improve. It is only in the Netherlands that reservations are made, no doubt due to the relatively adverse employment market situation there. On the whole, households surveyed feel that prices have risen excessively during recent months. In the coming year, they mainly expect a moderate to severe rise.

They feel that their own financial situation has remained static over the last twelve months but about 25% of them claim that their situation has improved or deteriorated. For the future, the positive outlook prevails especially in Italy but also in Belgium and Germany, while in the Netherlands positive and negative views counterbalance each other.

In all the countries, a broad majority of households think that it is prudent to save. The survey shows that in Germany saving is increasing appreciably.

It is too early now to interpret in the short-term the response to the questions on buying plans for consumer durables since this kind of analysis requires a series of checks. It is therefore intended to survey a half of the sample population again so as to check how far households carry out their buying plans.

By making short-term consumer surveys the Commission intends to develop a new tool for short-term economic forecasting in Europe. It will supplement the standardized programme of short-term EEC surveys on heads of businesses in industry and the construction sector undertaken by the Commission every month since 1963. The consumer surveys provide useful data for short-term analysis and also indicate consumer behaviour by age, occupation and income groups. Lastly, the surveys can provide valuable information on the distribution of housing and consumer durables between these various groups throughout the Member States.

The Monetary Committee

30. The Monetary Committee held its 165th session on 11 July 1972, in Brussels with Mr Clappier as Chairman. Using the report by a team of experts, the Committee got down to a thorough discussion of problems involved in the organization, function and statutes of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund.

The Short-term Economic Policy Committee

31. The Committee held its 62nd meeting on 27 July in Brussels with Mr Brouwers as Chairman. An outline of the Annual Report on the

Economic Situation in the Community scheduled under Art. 4 of the Council's Decision of 22 March 1971 concerning the reinforcerment of short-term economic policies in Member States.

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Prospects

32. This study group met in Brussels on 12 and 13 July and discussed the preparation of new medium-term projections up to 1978. This involved studying certain longer-term trends and for the medium-term probing some alternative outlines and analysing some special problems such as the international environment, public finance and employment.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

Employment and the young unemployed

33. Responding to the Council's invitation, the Commission on 7 July 1972 sent in a paper setting out conslusions and recommendations concerning employment and the young unemployed. The paper brings out the salient features of the situation and the developments in the various countries and the Commission feels that although the solutions are to be found mostly at the level of vocational guidance, training and rehabilitation, they are none the less pegged to decisions to taken as part of overall economic policies.

The Commission also indicates where and in what form more strenuous efforts must be made to ensure better employment of youngsters. The Commission calls on the Member States to support it in seeking the means to be implemented and improvements to those already in use to solve these problems. In its recommendations, the Commission attaches priority importance to ways of smoothing the transition between school and working life by organizing training periods in companies. The Commission reiterates that most of the aid likely to be the object of grants from the European Social Fund, as defined under the new Regulation, is devoted to financing training projects for young workers. Moreover, some of the aid is specifically intended for the youngsters, especially that to cover the expenditure incurred by induction, advisory and guidance services, or by the centres which receive the young people obliged to leave home to take up a professional occupation.

The Commission is already prepared to study projects to be submitted in implementing Art. 5 of the Council's Decision of 1 February 1972 concerning the recast Social Fund.

Vocational Training and Guidance

- 34. The Working Party for "Training of Instructors" attached to the Advisory Committee for Vocational Training met on 11 July. The meeting heard reports on the three seminars already set up by the Commission in 1972: one for those responsible for training in commerce (10-14 April), the second on training for the disabled (5-9 June) and the third for the benefit of African executive staff (15 May-16 June). A discussion then followed on the preparation of two seminars for the training of migrant workers in October and for training instructors in December.
- 35. On 5 July, the Commission called a second preparatory meeting for the seminar on "vocational training for migrant workers" in the Community which will run from 2-6 October next at the International Center for Vocational and Technical Development in Turin. The meeting attended by representatives from governments, trade unions and occupational organizations, laid down the programme for the seminar and chose the themes and lines of the different contributions.

The Free Movement of Workers and Social Security for Migrant Workers

- 36. The Working Party for "Living and working conditions for workers" attached to the *Technical Committee for the free movement of Workers*, meeting on 27 and 28 June, examined a working paper on the exchange and relay of data on living and working conditions. The aim of the paper is to offer technical help to specialized employment services by providing them with a set of codified indexes in four languages. A report on this question will be sent in to the Technical Committee.
- 37. On 7 July, the Commission organized a meeting of experts with the aim of studying problems involved in the schooling of migrant workers' children and in setting up a programme of group training courses for social welfare workers in the Six countries scheduled for next autumn.

Re-employment and Retraining

The European Social Fund

38. On 4 August, the Commission sent the Council a package of proposals on interventions by the European Social Fund to help people giving up

agriculture for an activity outside it, as well as for people in the textile and garment sector.

The proposals are based on Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 on recasting the Social Fund (Art. 4 ties in interventions by the Social Fund with the Community policies or joint moves on employment). The proposals are the fruit of a series of projects on economic and social development in the sectors concerned with special reference to the Labour force situation: surveys on the redevelopment of workers leaving agriculture and preparatory studies for projects which will ease changes and progress in the European textile industry. The problems tackled in these studies and their results have been the subject of many discussions between national administrations and between both sides of industry.

Regarding agriculture, the common agriculture policy would be supplemented by helping workers who opt out of this sector to take up jobs under good conditions and where possible, after being professionally requalified. In the textile and garment industry, the aim is a dual one:

- (i) To allow workers leaving these industries the benefit of aid from the Fund to find jobs in conditions which will allow them to fully exploit their occupational capacity, if need be, after retraining;
- (ii) To foster the efforts towards retraining by the personnel in these industries to help this sector to adapt to the new technical demands.

To attain these goals, the Commission suggested that the Council complete the list of aid which might be covered by grants from the Fund.

Regarding agriculture, it is apparently necessary to maintain for a maximum period of six months the income of people who, after leaving this sector to take up work elsewhere, are still waiting for a job immediately after requalification. All too often the benefits of requalification are wasted because the people concerned cannot afford to wait for the creation of jobs which have been delayed by untoward developments.

Since some craft work companies in the textiles and garment industry are located in regions ill served for information, it is highly desirable to boost the activity of socio-economic advisory services operating in rural or semi-rural areas and responsible for advising people employed in these companies on the development of their professional activity and scope for development and retraining.

Lastly for agricultural workers and some textile workers, whose occupation is at risk due to economic developments and who have a long tradition of labour

on independent terms, the Commission suggests to the Council that they be granted aid from the Fund to reintegrate themselves into a self-employed occupation.

ECSC Readaptation Measures

39. During July, the Commission applied the following measures under Article 56 § 2 of the ECSC Treaty: it decided to contribute up to 5,750,000 DM (or 1,571,038 u.a.) in Germany towards the costs of retraining 3,433 miners hit by closures and will also contribute up to 450,000 DM (or 122,950 u.a. towards the costs of retraining 1,421 steel industry workers. Moreover, the Commission decided to share, under certain conditions in the grant of a new retraining aid called "Anpassungsgeld."

The Commission has opened credits of 22,500,000 FFs. (or 4,050,995 u.a.) in France for 3,500 workers hit by steel company closures.

In Italy the Commission decided to contribute up to 125 million Lits. (or 200,000 u.a.) towards the costs of retraining 126 workers hit by the closure of two iron ore mines. At the request of the Italian Government, the Commission decided to make several adjustments to the General Agreement on application of Article 56, § 2,b) of the ECSC Treaty.

In each case where credit is granted by the Commission, the Member State government will contribute with equal credits towards retraining costs.

Social Security and Social Action

Seventh Housing Construction Programme

- 40. As part of the first installment of the seventh financial aid programme for the construction of housing to accommodate personnel of the industries covered by the ECSC, the Commission, on 26 July, took the following decisions:
- (i) Use and distribution of an additional one million u.a., written into the ECSC 1972 "operational budget," of which 339,835 u.a. (1,887,500 FF) is for the steel centres of Fos and Dunkerque in France, 320,000 u.a. (200 million Lit.) for the new steel complex of Tarente in Italy and 340,165 u.a. (1,245,000 DM) is earmarked for the steel centres of Dortmund Siegen Duisburg in Germany under reorganization.

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- (ii) A loan of 70 million BFrs. to the National Housing Society in Brussels. The loan will finance a project for 436 dwellings for the personnel of the "Kempense Steenkolenmijnen" in the Province of Limbourg (Belgium).
- (iii) A loan of 3,755,000 DM to the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG in Dusseldorf to finance about 1,200 dwellings for the personnel of the *German* steel industry and four centres for single people which will house migrant workers occupied in the industry.
- (iv) A loan of 750,000 DM to the Landesbank und Girozentrale Saar in Saarbrücken to finance several centres for single people which will house 750 young migrant workers recently hired and working in the Sarre mines.
- (v) A loan of 94 million Lits. to the steel company "Fratelli-Orsenigo" in Milan to finance 18 dwellings for personnel in this *Italian* company.
- (vi) A loan of 20 million LFrs. to the State Savings Bank (Caisse d'Epargne) in Luxembourg to finance some 120 dwellings to be built by the local authorities in five communes near the production centres and intended for steel operatives assigned to these centres.

Commission Report on Council Housing¹ Construction

41. The Commission which regularly follows up the application of its Recommendations in Member States adopted on 26 July 1972 its Third Report on the follow-up of its Recommendation² on the housing of workers and their families who relocate within the Community.

This Report, covering 1969 and 1970, contains the whole text of the replies from the Member States which are prefaced by summary notes compiled by the Commission services.

The Report shows how far governments are heeding the Recommendation in their overall housing policy and throws up existing loopholes. The report was sent to the Member States, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Advisory Committee for the Free Movement of Migrant Workers. It will also be routed to all other agencies and parties concerned.

Council Housing = logement social, i.e. subsidized housing.

² OJ L 137 of 7.7.1965.

Living and Working Conditions. Industrial Relations

- 42. In June 1972, the Council envisaged holding a special session to lay down some general guidelines regarding provisions to be adopted to deal with problems arising from disparities between national regulations in the area of collective lay-offs. With this in mind, on 17 July 1972 the Commission sent the Council a note on its thoughts, pending subsequent discussion within the competent authorities.
- 43. On 4 July, the Joint Committee for Railway Social Problems was officially set up in Brussels. The Committee made up of representatives from the employers and workers organizations in this sector was formed by the Commission as a vehicle for the views of the relevant occupational associations on harmonizing progress in living and working conditions on the Community railways.
- 44. The office of the Joint Committee for Social Problems in *Deep Sea Fishing* met on 10 July in Brussel to prepare the activity of the Committee and its Working Parties until the end of 1972. Special attention will be paid to the programme for social harmonization (working conditions) currently under study by the employers and workers organizations.

Safety, Hygiene, Health Protection and Medical Facilities at Work

- 45. On 26 July the Commission adopted a proposal for amending the previous Council Directives fixing the "basic norms" of health protection for the population and for workers against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation. This involves a new edition of the Euratom "basic norms" following those brought out in 1962 and 1966.
- 46. On 3 and 4 July a meeting of Member States' experts was held devoted to the scheme for inter-comparison in prompt measurements of the radio-active contamination of milk, a programme carried out with the International Atomic Energy Agency. Results showed that for certain important radionucleides, swift and reliable analytical techniques are available for determining within a few hours the contamination level of milk in the case of unchecked discharge of radio-active substances. Regarding some other radionucleides and other pollutants of the environment such as mercury.

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¹ See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 25, and OJ L 104 of 3.5.1972.

cadmium, lead, pesticides, etc., current methods should be made more swift and accurate. The group of experts suggests that programmes on an international scale be set up for this kind of inter-comparison.

The Paul Finet Foundation

47. The Administrative Council of the Paul Finet Fondation, meeting with Mr François Vinck, Honorary Director General of Social Affairs in the Commission as Chairman, examined 273 dossiers and decided to grant financial aid for a total amount of 1,433,796 BFrs. to 172 children whose fathers employed in collieries, iron ore mines or steel works of the ECSC lost their lives in an industrial accident or died of an occupational disease. To date, 2,344 grants of aid have been made for a total of about 18 million BF. Thus 427 of the 1671 scholarship holders of the Paul Finet Foundation were able to successfully finish their occupational secondary or university studies.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Measures taken following Monetary Decisions

48. After scrutinizing the economic situation of the market for certain agricultural produce, the Commission noted that the compensatory amounts were of slight importance in relation to the average value of prices for this produce or that the monetary measures applied over recent months did not provoke disturbance in trade. The Commission therefore decided on 26 July 1972¹ to do away with the compensatory amounts for some produce in the cereal, pigmeat and poultrymeat sectors, as well as for some produce of the fishery sector and products processed from fruit and vegetables for which amounts had been fixed. Regarding the cattle and beef and veal sectors, the amounts are no longer raised pro-rata with certain imported quantities. These provisions came into force on 31 July 1972.

Furthermore, to allow for an appreciable adjustment of free-frontier prices for butter, the Commission on 1 August 1972² adapted the compensatory amounts fixed for it as well as for processed products containing butter. The adjustment came into force on 2 Agust 1972.

¹ OJ L 170 of 28.7.1972.

² OJ L 175 of 2.8.1972.

The Commission considered that the market picture was such that the system of compensatory amounts was seen as no longer indispensable to avoid upsets in the trade of rape and colza seeds and the oils extracted from them. Commission had therefore decided on 26 January 1972¹ to suspend from 1 February 1972 the system applied to this produce. On a Commission proposal, the Council on 20 July 19722 adopted a Regulation which would replace it with a system of differential amounts. The latter would be embodied in the derogation provision of the basic regulations for the joint organization of the market for this produce and which apply when the market meets special situations. The Council felt that the latter system was better tailored to the specific characeristics of this produce. On the same date² the Commission adopted the application provisions for the new amounts and fixed their levels. These will be levied or granted for seed harvested in the Community during the crop year 1972/1973 and processed for oil production The levies and grants are applied by the Member States in which the seeds are processed or where the customs export formalities are discharged. The amounts are fixed as a ratio of the impact on prices of the difference between the official parity of the Member State currency expressed in dollars U.S. and the arithmetical average of the exchange rates in cash of this currency in relation to the dollar. The period over which the averages are computed are identical with those taken for computing the compensatory amounts.

Application of the Acts of the Common Agricultural Policy in the Enlarged Community

49. The Act covering the terms of Accession and the Amendments to the Treaties³ provides for the Community regulation structure for agriculture to apply in the new Member States from 1 February 1973. The Act also carries provisions concerning adaption of this structure as a function of enlargement. The Amendments deriving therefrom will also apply from the above-mentioned date.

It was in this context that the Council on 20 July 1972 adopted an initial Regulation⁴ on establishing the main marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices for the new Member States.

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¹ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part Two, sec. 22.

OJ L 167 of 25.7.1972.

⁸ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part Two, sec. 56.

OJ L 182 of 10.8.1972.

Moreover, temporary measures are also anticipated to ease the application of the Community's current rules to the agriculture of the new Member States. Application of these temporary measures means that provisions for their enforcement will have to be adopted. It is obviously vital that economic operators be advised of the nature of these provisions at once so that for the new Members the switch from national schemes to the Community system will be made under the best possible conditions. With this in mind, the Council on 20 July 1972¹ passed a Resolution bringing in a procedure to enable the Council or the Commission as need be to approve up to 1 February 1973 draft Regulations after discussion with the new Members. These drafts will be. published in Series C of the Official Journal of the EEC. Then, as soon as possible after the Accession Treaty has come into force, these texts will be officially adopted. An initial draft Council Regulation² was thus published. It covers the fixing "compensatory amounts" which are to facilitate transactions in cereals within the enlarged Community despite the varying levels of common prices.

For the same information purposes, the Commission on 12 July 1972² also decided to publish a notice in the EEC Official Journal concerning the trade system for agricultural produce applicable from 1 February 1973. In fact from this date the trade in agricultural produce governed by a market organization between the Community in its original makeup and the new Members, or between the latter, will be governed by the trade system between Members States, allowing for the temporary mechanisms provided in the Act of Accession such as the levy or granting of compensatory amounts already mentioned above. The notice also reiterated that these trade transactions may not be covered by the issue or use of import, export or pre-fixing certificates.

Joint Organization of the Markets

Cereals

50. On 10 July 1972³ the Council decided to increase the amount of the cut in the levy raised on imports of maize originating from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. From 13 July 1972 this amount is thus raised from 0.75 to 1.0 u.a. The decision was taken in the context of the special system of trade between the Community and these countries and to allow for the value of this produce to the trade of these States.

¹ OJ C 86 of 10.8.1972.

O C 77 of 15.7.1972.

OJ L 156 of 12.7.1972.

For the crop year 1972/1973, the Council on 17 July 1972¹ fixed the amount (36.87 u.a./tonne) of aid for Durum wheat production.

To allow for the situation of the Futures market on one hand and developments on the world market as well as the internal market on the other and so as to gear exports more closely to the ratio of cereal availability, the Commission on 10 July 1972² decided that, when export refunds are fixed in advance, the corrective factor applied to the amount of refund at the time of export is fixed in proportion to developments on the market, if the cereals are exported later than three months after issuance of the export certificate.

For Durum wheat, the Commission decided on 10 July 1972² that from 1 August 1972 the system of allowances and reinvoicing to be applied when the intervention agencies take over will be akin to the system for maize. Thus the difference will be taken between target prices and intervention prices of soft wheat (barley as maize) valid at the beginning of the crop year in question, the amount of the difference being deducted from the Durum wheat target price.

For the marketing year 1972/1973, the Commission on 18 July 1972⁸ specified the amounts of the premiums for denaturization of soft wheat and on 12 July 1972¹ the threshold prices for certain grades of flours, groats and meal. From 1 August 1972 the refund amounts for starch production and the minimum prices to be paid to the potato growers were raised by a Commission Regulation of 13 July 1972.⁴ This adjustment was necessary in order to maintain equivalence with the refund granted on maize for industrial starch manufacture.

On 4 July⁵ and 11 August 1972⁶ the Commission adopted provisions to amend the conditions of possible buying in conditions for cereals in particular barley, to allow for climatic growing conditions.

Rice

51. Since they were fixed in August 1967 the manufacturing charges, allowed for when the conversion rates for the various processing stages of rice were fixed, have undergone increases due to the rising prices of their constituent factors. The Commission decided on 13 July 1972 to specify the amount of

¹ OJ L 162 of 18.7.1972.

² OJ L 155 of 11.7.1972.

³ OJ L 163 of 19.7.1972.

⁴ OJ L 158 of 14.7.1972.

⁵ OJ L 151 of 4.7.1972.

OJ L 184 of 12.8.1972.

these charges at an average level representative for the whole Community, and valid from 1 September 1972. The processing charges to be considered on the conversion of paddy rice into husked rice and bleached rice amount to 1.72 u.a. (instead of 1.53) per 100 kg. of unhusked rice.

Under the basic Regulation on the joint organization of the rice market and the Council Regulation of 27 June 1972 fixing the threshold prices for husked rice and broken for the crop year 1972/1973, the Commission on 13 July 1972 specified for the same period the long grain variety as typical of Community output (Ribe) to be used when fixing the threshold price, the difference in value between this variety and the round grain corresponding to the quality type (2 u.a./100 kg. of husked rice). The Commission also specified the treshold prices for husked long grain rice and bleached rice.

Again on 13 July 1972, the Commission fixed the amounts to be used in adjusting the import levies and export refunds fixed in advance for rice as a ratio of the threshold price running when the trade transaction occurs.

Milk

On 31 July 19728 the Council passed a Directive concerning statistical surveys to be made by Member States on milk and dairy produce. Data currently available on milk output and its disposal are still inadequate for the Commission to take a precice overall short-term view of the market. Monthly results will have to be backed up by weekly data on output quantities of butter and skim milk powder and there is a need for annual detailed accounts, based on standard values, of the utilization of milk.

The current Directive may be applied through temporary measures up to the end of 1973 and certain regions of the Community may be exonerated from supplying weekly data.

Problems arising from the implementation of statistical surveys are resolved by the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics set up by the Council Decision of 31 July 1972.8

On 28 July 1972,4 the Commission decided to change the application date of its Regulation of May 1972⁸ concerning the terms of granting aid for skim milk processed into compound feeds and skim powder for animal feeds.

OJ L 158 of 14.7.1972.

OJ L 159 of 15.7.1972. OJ L 179 of 7.8.1972. OJ L 175 of 2.8.1972.

See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, sec. 31.

date was changed from 1 August to 1 November 1972 due to more time being required in some Member States to set up the controls over the undertakings concerned.

As part of the measures to boost the disposal of butter from stocks built up following market interventions, the Commission on 14 July 1972¹ passed a Regulation on the sale by tender of cut-price butter for the export of certain fat mixtures. The text specifies the conditions of sale for this butter according to the tender procedure, the measures for checking the guarantees of the product's destination and the processing methods.

Another Commission Regulation, passed on 8 August 1972² authorizes the sale of cut-price butter, bought by the intervention agencies and taken into stock from 1 May 1972, to non-profit-making institutions and administrations. Again, on 8 August 1972² the Commission extended the scope of its June 1972 Regulation on making cut-price butter available to certain Community processing companies by including the consumer ice-cream sector.

Beef and Veal

The 1970 Trade Agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia provides for a special system for the imports of certain mature cattle, beef and yeal. The system authorizes levy cuts of between 20-50% over the first two years of the Agreement and more modest reductions over the third year. current situation in the beef and veal sector, the Council on 10 July 19728 retained for the third year the same level of cuts as for the two earlier years.

By its Regulation of 30 March 19724 the Council renewed the 1971/1972 guide price for calves for the marketing year 1972/1973 (94.25 u.a./100 kg.). With the same Regulation it confirmed the guide price for mature cattle already fixed by its March 1971 Regulation⁸ (75 u.a./100 kg.) and agreed to fix in good time the guide price for calves and mature cattle applicable from 15 September 1972 until the end of the marketing year. On 31 July 1972,6 the Council, allowing for developments since these prices were specified, fixed the guide prices for calves at 96.50 u.a./100 kg. and for mature cattle at 78.00 u.a./100 kg. live weight.

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OJ L 162 of 18.7.1972.

OJ L 181 of 9.8.1972. OJ L 157 of 13.7.1972.

See Buletin 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 40. See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 47. OJ L 174 of 1.8.1972.

Under the terms of the Council's May 1972 Regulation, laying down the general rules to be applied if prices rise appreciably in the beef and yeal sector, such rises are noted in terms of mature cattle prices only. idiosyncracies of the calf market have shown the need for a separate evaluation of prices here since this market can move differently.

On 31 July 1972,2 the Council rescinded its May Regulation and laid down more comprehensive rules allowing for the prices of both items in this sector.

The price picture on the beef and veal market led the Commission to reinstate on 7 July 19728 and from 10 July the common customs charges and levies which it had waived under existing provisions.4

Pigmeat

In the light of experience gained from applying the March 1968 Directive⁶ the Council on 31 July 1972⁵ passed a Directive laying down further provisions for surveys to be made by Member States on pig breeding. It is now necessary to use, at least every other year, survey results according to the size categories of stocks held, to subdivise certain "constituencies" to get a clearer regional picture and to submit every three years to the Council a report showing whether the survey methods have allowed the continuous developments in pig breeding to be charted.

Oils and Fats

In Ine 19727 the Council renewed for the crop year 1972/1973 the additional aid for rape and colza seeds processed in Italy. On 14 July 19728 the Commission specified terms for the grants, allowing for the average amount of additional aid (adjusted from 0.85 u.a./100 kg. of seeds to 0.80 u.a.) and providing for the use of an additional copy certificate for disbursement of the aid.

Taking account of the Act on conditions for Accession and adaptation of the Treaties, the Commission on 26 July 19729 decided to limit to 31 January

See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, sec. 32.

OJ L 174 of 1.8.1972. OJ L 154 of 8.7.1972.

See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 57.

OJ L 179 of 7.8.1972.

See Bulletin 5-1968, Chapter IV, sec. 54. See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 59.

OJ L 159 of 15.7.1972.

OJ L 170 of 28.7.1972.

1973 the validity of certificates for export to Denmark and Great Britain of rape and colza seeds.

On 26 July 1972¹ the Commission passed a Regulation amending the system of allowances and reinvoicing applied to quantities of grain delivered to the intervention agencies. From 30 July 1972, these corrective factors will be calculated solely as a ratio of the oil content of the seeds.

In June 1972² the Council had fixed the general rules for granting aid for cotton seeds and on 14 July 1972⁸ the Commission specified the application terms, especially those covering conditions for grants and inspection.

Fruit and Vegetables

56. On 31 July 1972⁴ the Council fixed the basic and purchase prices for apples. Application of these prices was, however, limited to the period from 1 August 1972 to 31 January 1973. In fact, for the second half of the crop year from February to June, additional information had to be forthcoming from the four new Member States. For the different months, the basic prices are the same for November and slightly higher for the rest as compared with the previous year's prices.

Since the Community peach market was threatened with serious upsets due to imports, especially of fruit usually liable to withdrawals, the Commission adopted protection measures stopping imports of these varieties of peach from 12 July to 3 August 1972.⁵ Similarly, the Commission has noted a serious crisis situation on the cauliflower market for the period 27 July to 3 August 1972.⁶

On 18 July 1972, the Commission submitted a proposed Regulation to the Council amending the basic rules for the joint organization of the fruit and vegetable market. The amendments cover the intervention system, reference prices, imports from non-Member States, export refunds and the uprooting of certain fruit trees.

Regarding interventions on the internal market, the Commission feels that the fixing of basic prices is too rigid to satisfy growers. Therefore, the Commission proposes that the prices be fixed by the Council simultaneously with all the other agricultural prices, and using another criteria than

¹ OJ L 169 of 27.7.1972.

² See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 60.

⁸ OJ L 159 of 15.7.1972.

OJ L 174 of 1.8.1972.

⁵ OJ L 157 of 13.7.1972 and L 177 of 4.8.1972.

⁶ OJ L 169 of 27.7.1972 and L 176 of 3.8.1972.

arithmetical average of the three previous years as has been done up to now. Other amendments to interventions cover the level of withdrawal prices used by grower groups and the discharge of public purchases.

In the fields of trade with non-Member States, the Commission wishes to bring in scope for controlling imports from non-Members either by stopping them, limiting them to certain qualities, grades or varieties, or putting an additional premium on them. This would be done when over a certain time (two to four weeks) sizeable quantities of any produce are withdrawn from the market. In effect, large quantities of some produce have had to be withdrawn from the market whilst imports of the same items were not falling and therefore only aggravating the situation.

To help exports of fruit and vegetables, the Commission suggests improvements to the refund system. Refunds should be fixed at the start of the crop year and for some produce could be fixed in advance.

In view of the structural surpluses existing in some crops (apples, pears, peaches), the Commission feels that further efforts for improvement must be made. It proposed that the scope for uprooting peach and pear trees be extended. Allowing for increasing costs, the Commission suggest that the premium be raised from 800 to 900 u.a. Furthermore, the entire outlay should be financed by the European Agriculture Guarantee and Guidance Fund. Till now, 50% was still borne by Member States.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations

57. On 11 August 1972¹ the Commission amended its existing Regulations for protection measures applied to imports of tomato concentrates and for setting up a system of minimum prices applied to imports of this item from Greece.² Allowing for international trade practice, the time validity of import vouchers should be extended to three months. To enable it to follow closely the application of protection measures and the system of minimum prices, the Commission also provided for the regular relay of information on the issue of certificates.

Fishery Produce

58. In December 1971,⁸ under the Regulation on the joint organization of the fishery market, the Council fixed guide prices for certain produce. Having no new indicators to hand (typical average wholesale or port prices over the

¹ OJ L 184 of 12.8.1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 62.

See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 62.

period 1967-1969) the Council had renewed the 1971 marketing year prices for 1972 while agreeing to revise them if need be. Data available on the marketing years 1969, 1970 and 1971 have led to the guide prices being raised by about 7% for the remainder of the 1972 calendar year. This was covered by the Council Regulation of 20 July 1972¹ coming into force on 1 August 1972.

The reasons for the Council's decision to raise the guide prices are equally applicable to the increase in withdrawal prices. For the sake of consistency in the system applied till now, the Commission on 28 July 1972² raised the withdrawal prices by 5.8% as well as the adaptation coefficients used in computing monetary indemnities and compensation for fishery produce withdrawn from the market and in computing purchase prices for sardines and anchovies.

At the same time some types of product market presentation were regrouped and a new list of presentations was established. Thus again on 28 July 1972² the Commission amended the Appendix of its May 1971 Regulation³ concerning the terms for establishing entry prices for certain fishery products.

Wine

59. On 20 July 1972⁴ the Council amended its Regulation of June 1972⁵ concerning the addition of alcohol to some wine products originating in the Community, especially table wines and vintage wines from specified regions. The authorization covered by this Regulation, to add alcohol to this produce when climatic or transport conditions justify its use in exporting to non-Member countries, was extended to exports to non-European parts of the Community where a situation similar to that of non-Members prevails. The obligation to use alcohol of farm origin in making aromatized wines was extended from 31 August 1972 to 31 August 1973.

Again on 20 July 1972, the Council specified⁴ for the 1972/1973 wine marketing year, the price (0.69 u.a./hectolitre per degree of alcohol) to be paid for alcohol supplied to the intervention agencies as part of the compulsory distillation of wine-making by-products. It also specified the amount of the intervention (0.0814 u.a./hectolitre per degree of alcohol) in the price by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. On 26 July 1972⁶ the

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OJ L 167 of 25.7.1972.

OJ L 171 of 29.7.1972.

³ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, sec. 48.

OJ L 167 of 25.7.1972.

⁵ See Buletin 8-1970, Part Two, sec. 45.

⁶ OJ L 170 of 28.7.1972.

Commission specified the application terms of the above obligation for the wine marketing year 1972/1973.

On 20 July 1972, the Council decided to extend from 31 August 1972 to 31 August 1973 the partial temporary waiver (40%) of the common customs tariff² applied to wines originating from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, since the finalized system covering trade in this produce with these countries has not yet been adopted.

On 31 July 1972³ the Council supplemented the basic rules for the joint organization of the wine market in order to allow for the predictable volume of stocks lying with the producers at the end of the marketing year and the prospects of the next harvest whenever the latter indicate possible accommodation problems for the new harvest. The Council has provided for the grant of aid for reaccommodation of table wines covered by short or . long-term storage contracts.

On 26 July 19724 the Commission decided to extend from 31 August 1972 to 31 December 1972 the transition period provided for "covering certificates" for certain wines transported within the Community, since the installation of the finalized system is still giving some trouble. On the same day, the Commission adopted the rules which will apply on this point from 1 January On 3 August 19726 the Commission adopted the application terms covering the additional conditions⁷ which must be met by consumer wines imported from non-Member countries.

Hops

- To collate the views of consumers and trade circles on the issues raised in setting up the joint organization of the market in the hop sector, the Commission decided on 20 July 19728 to form an Advisory Committee for Hops, similar to existing bodies for the different markets. It is stipulated that the 24 seats making up the Committee will be allotted as follows:
- (i) 12 seats to the growers and grower cooperatives, with at least 2 for the cooperatives:
- 4 to the hop market including processing of derived products; (ii)

OJ L 167 of 25.7.1972.

See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 53 and Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 63.

OJ L 174 of 1.8.1972. OJ L 169 of 27.7.1972.

See Bulletin 7-1970, Part Two, sec. 30.

^{6.} OJ L 191 om 21.8.1972.

See Buletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 64. OJ L 179 of 7.8.1972.

- (iii) 4 to the brewing industry;
- (iv) 3 to agricultural workers;
- (v) 1 to the consumers.

Seeds

61. In applying the basic rules of the joint organization of the market in the seed sector, the Council and the Commission passed several Regulations. On 2 August 1972 the Council passed the general rules for the granting and Community financing of aid initiated in the sector for the production of certain animal fodder seeds. On the same day it adopted the amounts of aid for the marketing year 1972/73 which begins 1 July 1972. On 2 August 1972 the Commission specified the special terms covering the grant of aid.

Regarding hybrid maize for sowing, the basic legislation provides for a reference price to be fixed annually which represents a minimum value for the prices of imported seeds. On 20 July 1972⁸ the Council specified the particular stage of conditioning and marketing for fixing the reference price of each type of hybrid. On 28 July 1972⁴ the Commission specified the terms for determining free frontier supply prices for imported hybrid maize seeds and the terms for fixing the countervailing tax. On the same date⁴ it also fixed the reference prices for the 1972/73 marketing year.

Temporary measures have been provided for setting up the joint organization of the market for these products. Thus on 2 August 1972² the Commission decided that Member States could possibly grant national aid for animal fodder seeds harvested before 1 January 1972 under certain conditions. The amounts of aid may not exceed those provided for the year 1972/73. The Commission also authorized² the Dutch authorities to disburse part (20%) of the aid to beneficiaries other than the propagators.

European Agriculture Guarantee and Guidance Fund

Guarantee Section

62. On 20 July 1972⁵ the Council decided to postpone from 30 June to 31 December 1972 the application of the general financing rules covering interventions for regularizing agricultural markets.

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 46.

^a OJ L 177 of 4.8.1972.

³ OJ L 168 of 26.7.1972.

⁴ OJ L 175 of 2.8.1972.

OJ L 167 of 25.7.1972.

Regarding the financing of food aid, the Council on 3 August 1972¹ adopted certain amendments to the provisions for Community financing of expenditure arising in carrying out the 1967 Food Aid Agreement and fixing the new rules for Community financing of expenditure similarly incurred by the 1971 Food Aid Agreement. This Regulation brings in a system of advances similar to the one existing for the expenses of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.

On 26 July 1972, the Commission adopted² provisions for auditing accounts of the Guarantee Section from 1 January 1971.

Guidance Section

63. After consultation with the EAGGF Committee over financial aspects and taking in the views of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Structure, the Commission decided to grant aid of 44,472,395 u.a. for 131 projects under the second 1972 installment.³

Credits available for financing individual projects under 1971 amount to 200 million u.a.³ according to the arrangements made.

On 21 June 1972, the Commission already granted aid up to 60,869,961 u.a. for 220 projects under the first 1971 installment. The breakdown between Member States of aid issued under the second installment is as follows:

	Amount in National Currency	Projects	Amount in u.a.
Germany	DM 40,866,157	29	11,165,614
Belgium	BFrs. 78,963,996	11	1,579,280
France	FF 71,451,859	29	12,864,493
Italy	Lit. 9,369,405,223	53	14,991,048
Netherlands	Fl. 14,016,503	9	3,871,960
		Total	44,472,395

¹ OJ L 180 of 8.8.1972. ² OJ L 186 of 16.8.1972.

³ OJ C 87 of 12.8.1972.

The Breakdown between Member States of the total for the first two installments is as follows:

	Projects	Amounts in u.c.
Germany	<i>7</i> 4	27,097,899
Belgium	41	6,286,484
France	72	26,488,944
Italy	138	35,611,563
Luxembourg	3	1,033,050
Netherlands	. 21	8,871,285
	351	105,349,225

On 18 July 1972 the Commission adopted¹ a Decision on the reimbursement to Germany of premiums paid in Schleswig-Holstein against the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and dairy produce. It also adopted a Decision on reimbursement to Italy of aid granted to fruit and vegetable grower organizations as well as a Decision on reimbursement to Belgium of premiums paid against the uprooting of apple, pear and peach trees. The various aids had been granted in 1970.

Harmonization of Legislation

64. On 20 July 1972² the Council decided to extend from 1 July 1972 to 1 July 1973 the date from which the equivalence of seeds and plants harvested in non-Member countries and imported into the Community may no longer be recorded at national level. This involves mainly the seeds of beetroot, animal fodder plants and cereals, etc. The existing provisions on checking the equivalence of these seeds will apply in the new Member States from the date of Accession. On the same date, the Council adopted³ the first three Decisions concerning respectively the equivalence of on-site inspection of productive seed crops made in non-Member countries, the equivalence of seeds grown in non-Member countries and the equivalence of potato plants grown in non-Member countries.

¹ OJ L 188 of 18.8.1972.

^a OJ L 171 of 29.7.1972.

OJ L 186 of 16.8.1972.

Again on 20 July 1972, the Council decided¹ to maintain the produce adopted in 1970² for Community sampling and analysis techniques in the official inspection of animal foodstuffs.

Due to shortages of the produce in question, the Commission on 7 July 1972⁸ decided to authorize the marketing, under more flexible norms and over a limited period, of vine propagating material in Sicily. Again, on the same date it decided⁸ to exonerate Germany and Luxembourg from applying to certain varieties the Directive on the marketing of vegetable seeds.

65. During the session of 3 to 7 July 1972, the European Parliament⁴ passed a set of Resolutions on the following agricultural issues: regional distinctions over some measures anticipated as part of agricultural reform, financing the common agricultural policy, extension of certain limit dates for EAGGF aid, statistical surveys on beef livestock, provisions concerning the wine sector, and aid in the cereal sector.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Industrial Policy

OPENING PUBLIC CONTRACTS

66. In the Community countries, public contracts and the contracts of undertakings responsible for services of general economic interest represent today between 5 and 9% of the gross internal product (GIP). Opening them to inter-Community competition is now of obvious economic value. This is specially true for certain capital and advanced technological goods which hinge basically on orders from governments or undertakings responsible for services of general economic interest. Now information available to the Commission leads to the view that for most of these goods, the working of the common market is still not as sure as it should be.

In its Memorandum of March 1970 on industrial policy, the Commission had already stressed that fully opening these contracts was vital to the economic integration of the Community. To help in analysing the situation from available data and in proposing solutions to the current partitioning of contracts, the Commission on 4 August 1972 sent the Council an initial

¹ OJ L 171 of 29.7.1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part Two, sec. 34.

³ OJ L 166 of 24.7.1972.

⁴ See secs. 140, 142 to 145 and 147 to 149.

communication on the openness of public contracts of undertakings responsible for services of general economic interest regarding supplies. Public works and specifically armed forces contracts were excluded from the study.

For the contracts studied, the Commission Directive of 17 December 1969 concerning supply of products to the State, to its territorial administrations and other legal persons under public law had already prescribed the discontinuance by Member States of legal and administrative provisions and "inducements" or conduct which would exclude imported products, reserve supplies in whole or in part to national products or grant preferences to same.

On 15 March 1971, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposed Directive based on Article 100 of the EEC Treaty and bearing on the coordination of procedures for awarding public supply contracts. The proposal leaves out of its field of application transport companies, companies producing, transporting and distributing water and energy (for whom the various juridical systems encountered will impose different provisions) and undertaking which are otherwise exceptional. These would cover supplies which can only be made and delivered by a specified supplier due to technical specialization or existing rights of exclusivity. The Commission is also studying action to be taken based on the Treaty to achieve non-discrimination over purchases against companies not included in the proposed Directive and those who, responsible for services of general economic interest, are not currently subject to the obligations imposed on States.

But all the problems cannot be solved by legal or administrative provisions. The development of standard running supply contracts allow one to hope that with the above Regulations, solid progress will be made in a reasonable time and that it will then suffice to set up at Community level a periodical review by the Consultative Committee for Markets to identify persistent problems. But the picture is far more complex for the capital equipment and advanced technological products contracts, which represent in value 30-40% of civil supply contracts in the Community.

Heavily concentrated in a few sectors, these contracts are often involved with sizable research and development (R & D) projects and the public authorities regard their development as vital to the industrial future of the country.

The extent to which the contracts are open, by and large very slight, varies from product to product and country to country. In its communication to the Council, the Commission has observed four typical situations:

(i) Capital goods frequently involved in trade: For some products such as machine-tools, measuring instruments, electro-medical and X-ray

- apparatus, the level of inter-Community trade is satisfactory. Community moves would therefore simply pursue coordination of possible R & D programmes to avoid trade barriers arising in future.
- (ii) Capital goods where the Community's needs are not largely covered by Community industry: The two sectors studied under this head are data-processing and aeronautics.

In the *data-processing* sector, the dominance of a single extra-Community company throughout the Community contract markets leaves room mainly for technical trade between the European subsidiaries of this company. Except for these technical exchanges and those concerning some outlying areas, the inter-Community trade has remained very small in both public and semi-public contracts.

The technical and marketing weakness of the European companies as well as the policies of technological development followed by some Member States, which favour national or territorially resident producers, completely cramps the scope of these companies in getting at the contracts of big buyers in other Member States. So it is clear that keeping up national preferences in awarding contracts does anything but boost the development of a strong and live production capacity which might really compete with the dominating foreign concern and will in fact only restrict the scope for expansion of European industry in this sector.

If some support for the native European industry by the public authorities seems justified, such a policy will be effective only at Community level. It means industrial restructuration at Community level which recent inter-company agreements have apparently initiated.

The Commission is currently preparing for the Council a comprehensive paper on data-processing outlining a blueprint for a concerted policy.

In the *civil aeronautics* sector, the lack of any production in long-distance commercial aircraft obliged the airlines to import this type of plane from outside the EEC. But the Community has produced short and medium-distance machines and in this area inter-Community business has been transacted.

In the next few years with new machines coming onto the market, especially the long-distance craft developed in Europe, the picture should change. But making the Community industry commercially successful on the European and world market and maintaining a live and profitable European production capacity hinge on the interplay of several conditions: improvement of industrial structures, progressive standardization and development of the European civil air transport market in the medium and long-term, so as to

give the products of European industry the optimum chances of meeting the demands of the European companies. The Commission has sent the Council a specific document matched with concrete proposals on the problems of the European aeronautics industry¹ and in its general context should help in solving the problem of contracts.

(i) Plant for standard and nuclear electric power stations: Inter-Community trade in this sector is negligible for standard orders. For none of the major assembly units does it reach 10% of apparent consumption and is much lower still for the largest scale plant.

To remedy this situation, consultation between all qualified suppliers in the Community must become standard practice and the Commission is looking into the possibility of sending an appropriate Directive to Member States. The Commission will also try to contribute to a closer knowledge of investment plans for electric stations to help the builders in adapting themselves to market needs.

Although contacts with the builders show that they do not find that disparate industrial norms act as a serious barrier to trade, it is quite a different matter in the case of safety norms, where efforts to harmonize them must be made by agreement between the competent administrations. Concertation between builders in choosing basic technical options would also help to remove some disparities still blocking the standardization of major power station plant.

Cooperation of the kind recently begun the Community major electricity producers can have only a beneficial effect on opening the contract market.

(ii) Capital goods facing the problem of opening contracts and the problem of defining needs and future techniques: Under this head the Commission's Communication to the Council analyses three major sectors: railway equipment, tele-communication apparatus and technical infrastructure equipment for airports.

In railway equipment, inter-Community trade is still very low at 6-7% of apparent consumption for coaches and trucks, 2% for haulage equipment and 6-8% for ESCS track materials.

The healthy function of trade is currently hampered by various factors: no consultation with foreign producers, disparities in norms or technical requirements, price deals and sharing of contracts, exploitation of public orders for the ends of industrial, regional, social or short-term policy at one-country level. To remedy this, the Commission advocates that as part of the cooperation between railway companies in the Six initiated by the Council

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¹ See Part One, Chapter II.

Resolution of 7 December 1970, disparities in norms and technical barriers regarding current equipment be progressively removed, that future equipment be jointly defined, that consultation be extended to all qualified suppliers, that any reservations of contracts be discontinued and that medium-term orders be programmed.

Some of this cooperation could emerge in joint companies or benefit from Community support through, for example, the assignment of Community industrial development contracts.

In telecommunication equipment, inter-Community trade is again at a low level; namely, about 3.5% of apparent consumption (in 1969) for wired and unwired equipment, and a similar percentage for lines and cables. This weakness in trade, apart from the reasons already mentioned, is because any new equipment has to be fitted into existing infrastructure and must be compatible with it. Moreover, the administrative organizations take the initiative in designing and developing new products and fix their detailed specifications. This means that in the initial stages of designing a product, the industry and public authorities in any country work closely together with the result that very often only the national industry can meet the demands of the national administration.

Although, in the case of simple equipment such as cables, the opening up of contracts could be effected immediately, for more complex equipment it will have to be done by stages, involving the removal of technical barriers, consultation between qualified producers, joint development of future equipment, concertation between national administrations on the lines of that followed by the railway companies, etc. In organizing this cooperation, those concerned should, if need be, make use of the concept of the joint enterprise or Community industrial development contracts.

In technical infrastructure equipment for airports, the volume of trade is again very low. It could be boosted by extending consultation to all qualified suppliers in the Community and by removing barriers very solid regarding these materials, involved in administrative and customs procedures. Moreover, efforts already made, especially by Eurocontrol, to work out air safety norms and equipment performance specifications will have to be followed up and extended to all the Community countries.

In concluding its Communication to the Council, the Commission noted five generic measures, varying according to product, which will be needed to ensure that the public and semi-public contracts are swiftly and completely opened up, as regards capital and advanced technological goods.

They are as follows:

- Implementation of procedures to guarantee that all qualified suppliers in the Community are consulted;
- Removal of technical barriers to trade;
- Removal of administrative and customs barriers;
- Joint definition by purchasing agencies or the responsible public authorities of future equipment to be developed;
- Possible support by the Community for the joint perfection of certain new materials: especially in the form of statutory joint enterprises or Community industrial development contracts.

COMMUNITY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS

67. On 24 July the Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation on setting up Community industrial development contracts. The proposal, a major item in the Community's industrial policy, was already outlined in the 1970 industrial policy Memorandum. The value of such contracts had been stressed in the second and third medium-term economic policy programmes. More recently, the Commission in its Communication on "the aims and means of a common policy for scientific research and technological development" had restated the position of such contracts in the set of instruments for technological and scientific development which the Community should acquire.

The basic aim of these contracts is to help technological cooperation between companies in different Member States. The existing national mechanisms work at national level and are therefore not fit to support multi-national technological cooperation which is now indisputably needed. A mechanism at Community level will also form the vital complement to efforts realized at national level.

Moreover, for projects recognized as meeting basic Community needs, the importance of the objective to be reached must prevail over the demand for cooperation. Such projects must be able to be developed by single companies. It is vital that this instrument may be put to the service of public aims which the Community wish to pursue specifically. It is therefore anticipated that the Council, on a proposal by the Commission, can specify the areas where companies will be asked to submit projects. These decisions by the Council will be brought in when it considers certain specific Community policies, for instance, social policy, environmental protection, transport policy.

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See Supplement 6/72—Bulletin of the European Communities.

In proposing to set up Community industrial development contracts, the Commission has a threefold objective:

- (i) To encourage the perfection, by the Community's industries, of new products or processes of key value for the Community's economic and social development.
- (ii) To boost technological and industrial cooperation beyond frontiers.
- (iii) To help in meeting public needs still inadequately satisfied in the Community.

The mechanism proposed by the Commission was selected after a thorough scrutiny of national experience and very many discussions with public agencies and professional bodies.

Member and non-Member States dispose of a host of devices for promoting industrial technological development, but the one most often used is the subsidy or loan reimbursable against success. This device would also be kept for Community contracts. They would be drawn up in the form of loans meaning that the disbursements by the Community will bear interest. But considering the nature of the projects, the interest would have to be low. A rate of 3% p.a. is anticipated, adjustable by the Council. The Commission discarded the solution of the subsidy which it felt did not allow enough of the risk to be borne by the company.

Determining the success of a project, entailing the repayment of funds, is a delicate decision which would be taken according to different criteria in the countries using the mechanism of industrial contracts. National regulations generally use one of the three following criteria: technical success, economic success shown by the net profit made by the company on the product or process, assignment of licenses or exploitation of the product or process. The Commission preferred the third solution which is based on an objective and more easily used criterion, namely, exploitation of the results. If difficulties arise in exploiting the results and they are demonstrated by the companies, their obligations may be revised.

Company programmes, developments in technological progress and international competition only rarely allow decisions over innovation and technological development to be deferred. So to be effective, Community support here must rest on swift decision procedures.

Moreover, since projects covered by Community contracts must be directed towards the industrialization (manufacture or development) and marketing of products or processes constituting a major item in company policies, observance of industrial secrets must be regarded as vital if the mechanism concerned is to work properly.

With this in mind the Commission felt it necessary to suggest to the Council that the investigation and administration of Community contracts should be entrusted to the European Investment Bank which at Community level already has long and successful experience of collaboration with companies.

Decisions on requests from industrialists received and reviewed by the Bank would revert to the Commission who would have to appraise the Community contracts as to how far they conform with overall and sectoral economic policy objectives defined by the Community and would also appraise their conformity with the principles and rules for competition in the Treaties. The Commission would then decide on the expenditure commitment out of the Community budget. The Commission would also decide on the annulment in whole or in part of the sums due from the companies.

The European Investment Bank would receive the contract applications directly from the companies interested and investigate them using all expert opinion it deems necessary and consulting the qualified national agencies of Member States, where the applicants are located, to hear their technical opinion and to coordinate with moves by the agencies in question.

This proposal is based on Article 235 of the EEC Treaty. It is necessary to use this Article since the EEC Treaty does not carry specific provisions for fostering cooperation and technological development in Community industry which Community institutions have repeatedly stressed as vital to the Community's future.

The funds for these contracts would come out of the Community budget. Rather than a single total endownent which seemed unsuited to such a new system at Community level, the Commission asks that the credits needed to back this concept be written annually into the Community budget. For 1973 the Commission is asking for a sum of 20 million u.a. which would finance some twenty contracts for which the Community's share would average 1 million u.a. This sum should allow approved contracts to be easily covered during a first year of start-up and running in. If the experiment proved a success, it might then be necessary to increase the budgetary endowment.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Developments in Investment and Output Potential

68. From the respnse by producers to the survey made by the Commission on 1 January 1972, investment outlay published by the Community iron and steel industry reached a new record in 1971 with nearly 2.2 thousand million

units of account against 1.7 thousand million in 1970. For 1972 the companies announce a further growth raising investments to 2.6 thousand million u.a.

Most of the Community regions will contribute, albeit in unequal proportions, to this growth. In particular, the gap is widening between the coastal foundries and the inland works as regards the pace at which output potential is expanding. Between now and 1975 the potential output of crude steel should rise from 27 million tonnes to 44 million tonnes for the former and from 109 to 119 million tonnes for the latter.

At Community level, the survey is marked by the short-term lapse seen in 1971. The results in fact show some slowing down in the pace of expansion anticipated in the potential production of *crude steel*. For 1974, according to this year's survey, production potential comes out at some 155 million tonnes, whereas last year it had been put at 160 million. Today, however, it seems it must reach 163 million tonnes in 1975, thus matching the level quoted in the General Objectives for Steel for this last year. The production potential for castings up to 1975 comes out at 124 million tonnes already adopted in the General Objectives.

Seeing the negligable investments agreed for the Thomas and Martin processes, it is possible that the level quoted today may not actually be reached in this class of foundry. But the very ample expenditure committed for casting production and high growth rate expected for the production potential of blast furnaces lead one to think that the existing or projected foundries will be largely well fed. For the oxygen and electrical steel works, the survey indicates a pace of expansion even faster than that forecast by the companies at a time still close to the short-term peak. Under these conditions, the final results should not vary appreciably from the level of 163 million tonnes.

For the rolling installations, the growth rates of forecast production potential come out for the period 1971-1975 at 2.5% for long steel and 5.5% for flat steel against 3.3% and 6.6% quoted by the previous survey for 1970-1974. The present survey thus shows up a sharper variance between the development pace of long ware runs and flat ware runs.

In the iron ore mines, the extraction potential which had shown a relative stabilization between 1968 and 1970 had again registered a fall-off dropping from 80 million tonnes in 1970 to 75 million tonnes in 1971.

General Research and Technology

69. During its meeting of 20 July 1972, the Council decided to from three new Consultative Committees for Programme Administration.

For the various objectives of the Euratom Research and Education Programme, the Council on 30 June 1969 had passed a Resolution setting up different consultative committees to assist in the proper execution of the programmes and ensure a closer liaison between their execution at Community level and the corresponding research and development work done by the Member States.

To back up this Resolution and in line with it the Council formed three new committees for the following purposes: — reactor safety, analysis and information points; nuclear measures and standards.

Dissemination of Information

70. The Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) held its third meeting on 12 and 13 July 1972. For the first time United Kingdom observers attended the proceedings.

The Committee's main concern was to finalize its work programme bearing in mind the objectives set by the Council on 24 June 1971; namely, dovetailing Member States' IDST policies and setting up a European IDST network.

Faced with the size and complexity of its task, the Committee decided to ask expert groups for help in defining action to be taken in such areas as medical documentation, training of document clerks and the integration into the European scheme of the various systems already running or to be set up.

From the conclusions arrived at by an expert group already formed, the Committee approved in principle the creation of a European system of documentation for agriculture, of which the details are still to be worked out.

ENERGY POLICY

Meeting of Member States' Senior Officials assigned to deal with Energy Problems

71. The Senior Officials responsible for energy problems met in Brussels on 11 July with Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, as Chairman who made a general review of the prospects for Community energy policy. He felt that recent developments at world level in the energy sector and the dependence of Europe (which can no longer count on support from the USA in the event of a crisis) on outside sources must give fresh impetus to the Community energy policy. The Vice-President indicated that new proposals from the Commission next autumn would supplement the guidelines laid down

in December 1968. He also reviewed what he felt priority moves to be made and in particular stressed the advantages which the Community could draw from cooperation both the producer and consumer countries. This statement was followed by a general discussion with the various Delegations.

The Director General for Energy drew up a balance sheet of the various activities which through the autumn will result in the Commission submitting fresh proposals to the Council for a common energy policy.

The meeting concluded with the prestation and discussion of the Commission's plans for supplies of coking coal and coke to the iron and steel industry for new moves in the crude oil sector (control of supplies, crises problems, unification of the market and the terms for a storage policy).

The next meeting of Senior Officials responsible for energy problems is to be held in Brussels on 6 November 1972.

Coal

Developments in Investment Outlay and Output Potential

72. From the response by companies to the Commission's enquiry of 1 January 1972, the annual potential for *coal* extraction, which between 1970 and 1971 has been reduced from 183 to 174 million tonnes, will drop by a further 27 million tonnes between now and 1975, thus amounting to no more than 147 million tonnes. Thus, as earlier reports have pointed out, experience shows that in this industry forecasted figures for falling output are generally lower than those involved in closures actually occurring. From this observation, and bearing in mind the pace of falling consumption and pressure from imported coal, some companies will possibly be led to revise their programmes and step up their withdrawal. The extraction potential would then be less than the published figure of 147 million.

In contrast in the coke manufacturing sector the upswing anticipated by the 1971 survey is being confirmed. From 1970 to 1971 the output potential moved form 71 to 73 million tonnes. But following this year's survey, the potential comes out at only 78 million tonnes in 1975 instead of 80 million tonnes anticipated for 1974 by the previous survey. The growth anticipated today for the period 1971/1975 corresponds to an annual average rate of about 1.7%. This growth will stem basically from the steel industry programmes, mainly centred on the coastal foundries. But considering the age and decrepit state of numerous units for which many companies will no longer allocate further outlay, some capacity could be forced to close down earlier than

indicated by the operators. Production potential will therefore probably not reach 78 million tonnes in 1975, nor even the 77 million planned for 1975 by the General Steel Objectives published last year.

Financial Interventions in 1972 for the Benefit of the Coal Industry

73. In line with the provisions of the Decision of 22 December 1970¹ the Commission submitted to the Council on 13 July the "Memorandum on Financial Interventions by Member States in the Coal Industry for 1972." Scrutiny of these interventions showed that they in no way hampered the sound running of the common coal market.

The Memorandum indicates that direct aid granted under Articles 6-9 of the 1970 Decision amounts to 329.6 million u.a., thus showing a fall of 13.3% as against 1971 (380.1 million u.a.). Taken together, that is, including aid for coking coal and other indirect measures, the aid for the benefit of Community coal shows a drop of 5.3% as against 1971 (497.7 instead of 525,7 million u.a.). These figures do not include the financial interventions for covering the deficits of the social security agencies which in 1972 amount to nearly 1.6 million u.a. (a rise of 11.3% as against 1970).

Aid for Coking and Steel Industry Coke

74. On 12 July 1972, the Commission approved the "Second Report on Coke and Coking Coal Supplies for the Iron and Steel Industry", which was also sent for information to the Council and the ECSC Consultative Committee. It forms the basis of discussion by the Commission with the government experts and those bodies concerned with the question of aid in favour of coking coal and coke.

The Decision of 19 December 1969 on coking coal and coke² expires on 31 December 1972.

75. Through July Commission representatives had discussions with coal and steel industry experts, with trade union representatives and government experts from Member States and the Acceding States on the suitability of a new Community aid scheme for coking coal and coke supplies for the Community iron and steel industry.

¹ OJ L3 of 5.1.1971.

² OJ L 2 of 6.1.1970.

Nuclear Energy

Supply of Enriched Uranium from the United States

76. On the basis of additional Directives from the Council on 26 May 1972, the Commission had resumed negotiations with the United States' authorities to improve the conditions of supply to the Community of enriched uranium from the USA. On 17 July, the Commission submitted a Report to the Council on the outcome of a draft amendment to the 1960 Codicil which was agreed by the USA authorities. The Council gave its approval on 18 August through the written procedure.

The Commission points out that the text does not contain clauses any less favourable than those of the existing Agreement giving the European users rights of access, on an equitable basis with all the other users, to enrichment facilities and possibly to other methods of enriched uranium supply. It allows those persons established in the Community and the USA and duly qualified to carry on activity through the Agreement and in this context accords the option to the European users of receiving, with no administrative or legal limit. quantities of plutonium from private American producers. provides for performance of manufacturing and converting services of material of American origin and the transfer of this material to the USA. Several of the clauses are more flexible due to stipulations offering wider options in the use of materials. Lastly, the project accords more freedom of action to the Community for the export of plutonium produced from material of American origin and releases material of Community origin, possibly reexported outside the USA, from any dependence on the quantity ceilings authorized for export to the Community.

In its Report, the Commission had recommended the Council to approve this text and authorize it to conclude in suitable time the Agreement on the American Government.

Euratom Supply Agency

77. On 14 July, the Commission authorized the Supply Agency to conclude a contract on the supply of natural uranium produced by Nufcor (Nuclear Fuels Corporation of South Africa Ltd.) and intended after enrichment for the two reactors in the power complex built on the Rhine by the K & P (Kernkraftwerk Philippsburg Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung).

Electricity

78. With Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, as Chairman, Commission representatives on 10 July 1972 met representatives of the

International Union of Energy Producers and Distributors (UNIPEDE). The Fédération Internationale des producteurs autoconsommateurs industriels d'électricité (FIPACE) was also represented. Talks centred on the long-term supply prospects for primary energy stations, on measures to improve the security of electricity supply and on the technico-economic conditions for extending regions of distribution and on harmonizing safety norms and criteria for electricity.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Highway Safety

Commission Proposals

79. On 17 August 1972, the Commission sent the Council two proposed Directives for harmonizing national laws on two matters: driving licenses and the technical inspection of road vehicles. These proposals are part of a batch of measures advocated by the Commission to improve road safety and which are included in the Appendix of the Communication on "the development of the common transport policy" sent to the Council on 8 November 1971. It should be remembered that the Commission has already been active concerning safety objectives when Community measures were worked out concerning the length of vehicle driving spells and the removal of technical barriers.

The common transport policy must indeed ensure that haulage and vehicle movement is carried on under the optimum conditions throughout Community territory. Now, apart from the very high human cost of road traffic (50,000 killed and 1,200,000 injured each year on the roads of the Six), it must be said that the vehicle traffic picture leaves much to be desired. Traffic does not flow regularly or smoothly. The collective costs of road accidents are heavy and according to established criteria and the national estimates available constitute 1.15 to 2.5% of the gross national product of the entire Community at market prices.

The first two Community measures proposed by the Commission are aimed at harmonizing the laws on driving licenses for road vehicles and the mutual recognition of national licenses by Member States, together with the alignment of Member States laws on the technical control of motor vehicles and their trailers.

¹ See Supplement 8/71—Appendix to Bulletin of the European Communities 12-1971.

80. Regarding the harmonization of laws on driving licenses for motor vehicles, it should be emphasized that the human element, beside the other factors such as the vehicle itself or the infrastructure, has been highlighted by all research work undertaken by the international organizations at grips with the problems of road traffic. Road users should therefore be trained in the most thorough and standardized manner possible throughout the Community. It is thus essential that Member States issue driving licenses under standadized conditions to ensure the highest possible level of training, practice and proficiency. Moreover, the issue of a driving license will represent an important factor in setting harmonized competition conditions for transport. It will remove the disadvantages currently arising from the lack of mutual recognition of national licenses, disadvantages suffered in particular by workers in occupations abroad.

The proposal provides for conditions of age, (16 years for motorcycles, 18 years for vehicles up to 3.5 tonnes and 21 years for heavier vehicles), tests in theory and practice, with medical and psychotechnical tests for the issue of driving licenses plus subsequent medical checks (every five years up to age 50, every two years between ages 50-65, and every year thereafter) and lastly uniform conditions governing non-validity in a Member State other than that where the license was issued.

81. Regarding the alignment of legislation on the technical control of vehicles and their trailers, the excessive wear of vehicles due to their misuse plus careless maintenance lowers their safety, thus making them the cause of accidents. National regulations in force are disparate, especially concerning the classes of vehicle subject to compulsory tests, the frequency and thoroughness of the tests and their age—when first checked, etc. Alignment of laws here will be a solid step in improving road traffic safety and will also help in the fight to protect the environment by reducing noise and exhaust gases. Such alignment will also allow competition conditions in transport to be improved by removing current distortion in the immobilization of transport capacity for technical checks.

Market Access

Regular and Shuttle Services

82. On 28 July 1972, the Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation deferring for the Acceding States, application of the Council Regulations of 28 February 1972 on the laying down of common rules for

shuttle services, regular and regular specialized services run by coaches and buses between Member States. Considering the requests by the Acceding States to be justified, the Commission suggests to the Council that the application date of the two Regulations be deferred in their case until 1 July 1973. It also proposes that the deadline for the adoption of their legal and administrative provisions required to implement the Regulations of 28 February 1972 be put forward until 1 April 1973.

Temporary Lay-up of Boats

83. On the basis of the provisions of Article 149, para. 2 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission on 3 August 1972 sent the Council an Amendment to its proposed Decision on opening negotiations for an Agreement between the EEC and Switzerland to implement a settlement for the temporary lay-up of boats assigned to freight transport and applicable to certain waterways. This Amendment proposed, after Opinions expressed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, to replace the two-part breakdown of the lay-up fund with a single fund and for setting up a qualified agency to take directly applicable majority decisions. Moreover, it provides for bringing in provisions to ensure legal safeguards for the undertakings involved.

Competition Conditions

Working Hours and Rest Time for Road Haulage

On 3 August 1972, the Commission sent to the Council a proposed Regulation supplementing the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969, on harmonizing certain social provisions in road haulage. When the Council had prepared the initial social measures for road haulage, it felt that an initial Regulation should be confined to several priority problems; namely, the manning for crews, driving time and daily rest. Therefore, the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 dealt only with these questions. It has since been found necessary to supplement this first stage by harmonizing other provisions concerning the total driving time (from the start to the end of the work period), the breaks leave and holidays and the suspension of premiums on the distance covered and tonnage hauled. The new proposal by the Commission meets this need. It provides for a maximum total time of 12 hours for vehicles with single driver, fourteen hours for vehicles with two drivers without bunks, and 16 hours with bunks. Up to two per week of the

driving spells may be extended by two hours provided that the total spells over the week does not exceed 60, 70 and 80 hours respectively. This is actually a second phase but is not the final action to be taken by the Community in social questions concerning road haulage. The norms for driving time such as they appear in the Commission proposal are conceived from the angle of steady social progress. Experience to be gained here will help to define the terms for the next step forward, the aim being to bring down within five years the maximum length of driving spells to ten hours. The Commission will make, as required, further progress in this field.

Obligation of Public Service .

85. Following a request submitted by the Italian Government and allowing for Italy's special problems of regional reorganization, the Commission on 31 July 1972 sent a proposed Decision to the Council authorizing the Italian Government to extend certain deadlines scheduled under Articles 6 and 9 of the Council's Regulation of 26 June 1969. This covers action by Member States over obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the fields of rail and waterway transport. The authorization requested of the Council especially concerns application of the Regulation of 26 June 1966 in the sector of regular passenger transport over inter-regional routes.

Railway Cooperation

86. As part of the Resolution adopted by the Council on 7 December 1970¹ on cooperation between the railway companies, a meeting was held on 3 July 1972 in Brussels between Commission representatives and Member States' government experts. The meeting was devoted to reviewing suitable measures which both Member States and the Commission could take so as to smoothe the way to the steady achievement of a closer coordination and more lively cooperation between the railway companies both technically and commercially speaking. With this in mind, problems were studied which could arise in trans-frontier railway traffic.

Opinion addressed to the French Government

87. By virtue of two Council Regulations, the first concerning harmonization of certain social provisions in road haulage, the second concerning the installation of a control device in road haulage, the French Government

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¹ OJ C 5 of 19.1.1971.

submitted for the Commission's Opinion four draft Decrees passed under these Regulations and covering working conditions for vehicle crews and fitting the vehicles with a device for checking speed and working hours. In its favourable Opinion addressed to the French Government in July, the Commission asks to be supplied in good time with the texts of the specifications of these control devices whose application is to be accepted on a national scale.

Transport Prices and conditions

88. On 20 July 1972, the Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation¹ concerning extension and amendment of the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on adoption of a system of bracket rates applicable to road freight haulage between Member States. This proposal will clarify and adjust some provisions of the Regulation.

OJ C 94 of 9,9.1972,

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Relations with Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom

89. In pursuance of the Treaty of Accession, the Commission submitted on 24 August to the Council a first communication concerning technical adaptations of Community regulations to the enlarged Community.

It deals with adaptations to be made to a law (on competition policy) adopted by the Council between the closing date of the examination of technical adaptations and prior to the signature of the Treaty of Accession also with technical adaptations of ensuing laws not specified as yet, listed in Annex II of the Treaty of Accession. Adaptations of the second kind are mentioned in the first communication by the Commission and concern: company law; the laying down of certain common regulations on international transport; technical obstacles to trade (method for measuring and instruments, metrological control, gas meters). Other communications to the Council concern the rest of the technical adaptations not specified so far but mentioned in Annex II of the Treaty of Accession.

90. Decisions or measures, however, have already been taken to facilitate the application of acts concerning the *common agricultural policy* in the enlarged Community, fixed by the Treaty of Accession for 1 February 1973.¹

Relations with EFTA members or associates which have not applied for membership

91. Agreements² concluded by the Community with Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland were signed in Brussels on 22 July 1972.⁸

The negotiations which were initiated on 3 December 1971 had been preceded by exploratory talks in the Autumn of 1970, after meetings had been held at ministerial level in November 1970.

See sec. 49.

² See Part One, Chapter I.

³ Finland could not sign on that date through resignation of the Finnish Government on 19 July 1972.

RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Greece

- 92. "The unused funds of the financial protocol appended to the Athens agreement amount to US Dollars 55,775,000. According to the terms of the protocol, the lending organism named by the Community, i.e. the European Investment Bank, can no longer allocate this sum to new operations since 1 November 1967, the date limit for using the loans considered in this protocol," the Commission stated in reply to a written question from Mr Cousté, French Member of the European Parliament.
- 93. Answering a written question from Mr Vredeling. Dutch Member of the European Parliament, the Commission explained why it had not given a favourable reply to the Greek request to benefit under the general tariff preferences for processed agricultural products.¹ Noting that Greece, basing herself on provisions of Article 37 of the Athens Agreement, had asked that tariff concessions granted to Third Countries as general preference measures be extended to Greek processed agricultural products in anticipation of the harmonization of agricultural policies between the Community and Greece as provided for in the agreement in question, the Commission states, "The Community has not felt in a position to give a favourable reply to this request by Greece. Indeed, Article 37, para. 3(a) of the Athens Agreement provides that 'each contracting party extends to the other benefits of tariff concessions granted to Third Countries' as regards agricultural products not listed in Annex III of this agreement, cannot be validly invoked by Greece in this case since general preferences are a derogation to the principle of the treatment of the most favoured nation."

Turkey

Discussions on the adaption of the EEC-Turkey agreement following enlargement

94. Negotiations between the Community and Turkey a view to concluding a supplementary protocol to ensure extension of the association of the enlarged Community were continued in Brussels on 7 July 1972. These dealt mainly with the problems concerning economic consequences of the enlargement

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¹ OJ C 78 of 19.7.1972,

which Turkey has raised as regards both the industrial and agricultural sectors. The two delegations agreed to resume their work after having given further thought to the various problems still to be solved.

Meeting of the Council of Association

95. The EEC-Turkey Council of Association held its 18th session at ministerial level on Thursday, 20 July 1972, in Brussels with Mr Umit Haluk Bayulken, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Chair. The Community's delegation was led by Mr Norbert Schmelzer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and President for the session of the Council of the Communities. The Commission was represented by its President, Mr S. L. Mansholt.

In the first place, the Council of Association had an exchange of views concerning Turkey's interests in the context of the supplementary protocol to be concluded so as to adapt the Ankara Agreement to the enlarged Community. On that occasion, the Turkish delegation restated its concern and main demands regarding certain flexible measures to be taken in the industrial field in order to take into account the needs imposed by the rapid industrialization of Turkey and Turkish export interests in the applicant States' markets for agricultural products.

The Community restated its desire to find a satisfactory solution to these problems and recalled the general lines of its position in this respect. It noted that this session of the Council of Association gave it the opportunity of hearing and better appreciating the motives, the character and the extent of the Turkish requests. In conclusion, it was decided to resume in September the negotiations now in progress between the Commission and a Turkish delegation so as to reach rapidly—after finding a satisfactory compromise which takes into account the concerns of both sides—an additional protocol seeking to extend the association to the new Community members.

As regards the eventual admission of Turkey amongst the beneficiaries under the general preference system, the Community's delegation recalled the decision by the Council to continue its proceedings for the inclusion of a number of countries, of which Turkey was one, during its October session. Whilst awaiting the decision of the Council on this subject, the Community's delegation announced the intention on the part of the Six to extend till the end of the year autonomous measures which give Turkey practically the same advantages in two sectors where general preferences go beyond the system of the interim agreement (certain textile products and processed agricultural products).

Within the Council of Association, the Community had consulted Turkey on the agreements concluded between the Commission and EFTA members or associates which have not applied for membership.

Finally, as a result of the request by the Turkish delegation for implementation of Article 27 of the association agreement on cooperation between the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities and the corresponding organisms in Turkey, the Community's delegation stated that it had asked this Committee to make its views known on the subject.

Extension of the EEC-Turkey interim agreement.

96. At the close of the 18th session of the Council of Association, an agreement was signed extending till 31 December 1972 at the latest the interim agreement between the Community and Turkey. This extension of the interim agreement system which should have expired on 30 September 1972 was made necessary since the procedure for ratifying the additional protocol prescribing the system of passage through the transitory phaze of the association is not yet completed in all Member States of the Community. It was formally approved by the Council of the Communities on 20 July 1972.

Malta

97. The Commission submitted to the Council a report on the result of its exploratory talks with the Maltese Government on the possibilities of extending the present association agreement. The request for extension was made formally at the first meeting of the EEC-Malta Council of Association on 24 April 1972. The Maltese delegation having expressed the wish that the agreement should be completed by provisions concerning industrial cooperation and an agricultural "panel." At the invitation of the Council, a Commission delegation had started exploratory talks in June 1972 with the Maltese authorities so as to examine in detail the problems arising from these requests.²

Cyprus

98. A report on negotiations with a view to concluding an association agreement with Cyprus was sent by the Commission to the Council following

¹ OJ L 167 of 25.7.1972.

² See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 96,

talks in January and April 1972.¹ In this report, the Commission suggests that note be taken of several points contained in the request from Cyprus and suggests a few amendments to the proposals it had made. Replying² to a written question by Mr Vredeling, Dutch member of the European Parliament, the Commission stresses that "the proposed agreement with Cyprus, whilst taking into account the elements contained in the various agreements concluded by the Community with Mediterranean countries, is guided by certain similarities of the association agreement with Malta."

Могоссо

Mr Deniau in Morocco

99. Mr J.F. Deniau, Member of the Commission specially concerned with development aid, was in Morocco from 22 to 27 August 1972 at the invitation of the Moroccan Government. This was the occasion for talks with Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Prime Minister, Mr Ahmed Taïbi Benhima, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Abdellah Fassi Fihri, Secretary of State in the Prime Minister's office, responsible for economic matters and for cooperation. He also met representatives of the Marketing and Export Office. The talks which Mr Deniau had with the Moroccan representatives were essentially concerned with relations between the Community and Morocco in the framework of the forthcoming negotiation for a new agreement on a broader basis following the EEC-Morocco association agreement signed in February 1969 for a period of five years.

Algeria

100. Negotiations for an overall agreement between Algeria and the Community were opened in Brussels on 10 July and were continued on 11 July. The Algerian delegation was headed by H.E. Messaoud Ait Chaalal, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Head of the Algerian mission with the European Communities. Apart from the preferential trade system, the overall agreement should include measures of economic cooperation; both delegations examined problems particularly in the commercial sector.

OJ C 90 of 25.8.1972,

See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, sec. 62,

Egypt

101. During its session of 20 July 1972, the Council examined various questions still open in the context of current negotiations with a view to concluding a preferential agreement with the Arab Republic of Egypt. Under reserve of consultations with new Member States, it adopted supplementary Directives to enable the Commission to conclude the negotiations in the shortest period.

Lebanon

102. The agreement on trade and technical cooperation between the EEC and Lebanon—signed on 21 May 1965 and extended at regular intervals since—was renewed for a period of one year from 1 July 1972. This new extension received the Council's sanction on 13 July and was the object of an exchange of letters on 26 July 1972 in Brussels.² The President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives underlined the fact that in the views of the Community and of its Member States, this agreement, in spite of its limited application, had always been of great importance because of the interest individual Member States and the Community as a whole attached to relations with the Lebanon. He also expressed the Community's wish to see in the near future a new and more substantial agreement, negotiations for which were at an advanced stage between the Community and the Lebanon. For his part, H.E.M. Kesrouan Labaki, Head of the Lebanese Mission with the Communities, was glad that relations between the Lebanon and the European Communities are developping in a favourable climate. He expressed the Lebanon's will to maintain at the same time as the preferential agreement which he hopes will soon be concluded, the trade and cooperation agreement of 1965 extended on 26 July.

Jordan

103. By a letter of 3 July 1972 sent to the Council and to the Commission, Jordan has asked to *enter into negotiations* with the European Economic Community with a view to concluding a *commercial preferential agreement*.

See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 64,

OJ L 201 of 2.9.1972.

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

AASM and OCT

MR DENIAU IN SOMALIA, MADAGASCAR AND GABON

104. Mr J.F. Deniau, Member of the Commission specially concerned with development aid, paid an official visit to two African countries and Madagascar at the invitation of the three governments concerned. He remained in Somalia from 25 to 28 July, in Madagascar from 29 July to 1 August and in Gabon from 15 to 20 August. Mr Deniau had talks with members of the three governments and many personalities; exchanges of views touched mainly on the present state of the association and its outlook on development following accession to the Community of four new States.

USE OF AIDS GRANTED TO AASM AND OCT

105. On 4 August the Commission sent to the Council a report on the conditions for applying and using Community aids by associates States, beneficiary countries and territories in 1971. This document follows the information on use of these aids, advised to the Council at regular intervals during the period covered by the first association convention but covers a wider field than previously. Examination of conditions of use of aids enables the Commission to appreciate problems which arise and results obtained. A study of investments made enables it also to obtain information which may guide Community aid and facilitate its conclusion in the development strategies of beneficiary countries.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

New Financing Decisions

106. Following favourable opinions expressed by the European Development Fund Committee, the Commission adopted eight new finance decisions on 7 July 1972¹ (seven on non-repayable aids from the Second Fund for an amount of 1,643,000 u.a.) and on 26 July 1972,² eleven further Decisions on

¹ Of C 79 of 20.7.1972.

^a OJ C 92 of 1.9.1972.

non-repayable aids from the Third Fund for an amount of 47,371,000 u.a. To these decisions have to be added those of the Council of 30 July 1972 concerning an economic infrastructure plan under the First Fund.

107. Decisions taken under the Secong Fund are:

Road opening the Sous le Vent Coast in Guadelope: 9,125,000 FFrs. equivalent to about 1,643,000 u.a. This involves the building of about twenty short stretches of roads (ranging from 400 metres to 8 km) to serve agriculture, for a total length of 40 km to connect with the existing road network along the Sous le Vent coast located in one of the two major islands (Basse Terre) of the Guadeloupe Department in the Caribbean. The completion of these single track concrete road sections will open this agricultural region and serve an additional 750 ha intended for cultivation of agricultural produce, market gardening products and fruit.

108. Eighteen Decision were taken under the Third Fund:

Moroni water supply in the Comoros: 445 million Frs. CFA equal to about 1,602,000 u.a. This intervention concerns the water supply of Moroni, the chief town in the Comoros and the largest centre on the main island. This project provides for the use of existing exploratory bore-holes to be transformed by the installation of electric pumps, forced piping, reservoirs and a water supply network for a daily consumption of 5,776 cub. metres by 1985.

Road materials for the Wallis and Futuna Islands: 31,810,600 Frs. CFA equal to about 315,000 u.a. The Community aid under this project in favour of Wallis Island (Pacific Ocean) consists in supplies of materials for the improvement and upkeep of the island's road network (plant, transport and workshops). It aims at adapting by the end of the programme a main network of 45 km to requirements of traffic which is increasing considerably; the bilateral French aid will contribute annual amounts of 267,000 u.a. for the fulfilment of this project.

Road for relieving the west of Papeete in Franch Polynesia: 272 million Frs. CFA equal to about 2,693,000 u.a. This project in favour of French Polynesia, in the South Pacific 8,000 km to the east of South America, proposes to connect by relief road Papeete to Faaa aerodrome in the island of Tahiti. The existing circular road is inadequate for present traffic, particulary transit traffic for the aerodrome with its important activity. The project includes a road of 4,159 km, levelling works, drainage, asphalting and civil engineering works (viaducts).

Additional facilities for the southern pier of Jibuti harbour in the French territory of the Afars and Issas: 88 million Jibuti Frs. equal to about

410,000 u.a. This intervention concerns additional equipment for the southern pier of the commercial port of Jibuti in operation since 1970 and mainly used for transit traffic with Ethiopia. The work involves an extension of the storage area of the port, from 10,500 sq. m. to 37,500 sq. m, installing drainage, laying down a second rail track on a length of 300 m at the approach of the second pier and erection of a 50 tonne railway drawbridge with connecting track.

Technical studies of the Ouagadougou-Koudougou road section (100 km) in Upper Volta: 55 million Frs. CFA equal to about 198,000 u.a. This financing concerns the preparation for the implementation of modernization of the road section 100 km long linking Ougadougou, the capital of Upper Volta, to Koudougou, the third commercial and industrial urban centre of the country. This section of road consists of two parts: A stretch of 58 km on the RN 1 (Ouagadougou/Bobo-Dioulasso) and another of 42 km on the RN 14 ending at the Mali border.

Extension of tea cultivation in small gardens and help for the national organization for the development of tea cultivation in Ruanda: 730 million Ruanda Frs. equal to about 7,300,000 u.a. This is a project for the development of the family type of small tea gardens and for setting up a central organism (ONDT) to run and coordinate all tea cultivation activities in the country. It provides for the opening in six years of an additional 1,700 ha of tea gardens by families in three areas: Mulindi-Rushaki 300 ha, Cyohoha-Rukeri 600 ha, Mata 800 ha (of which one block of 250 ha) and the completion of a similar project of 500 ha financed through Community aid in 1969 to the extent of 992,000 u.a. at Cyangugu. The operation will yield an additional 2,900 tons of dry tea per annum.

Additional financing to complete the Murumvya-Gitega road in Burundi: 13,500,000 Burundi Frs. equal to about 142,000 u.a. The finance required for this road, decided by the Commission in September 1969, was for 2,806,000 u.a. from the resources of the Second EDF Fund. An increase in the cost of construction and an underestimation of the volume of work involved necessitated a further 767,000 u.a. most of which, i.e. 625,000 u.a., will be covered from resources for other projects financed in Burundi on credits of the Second Fund, to finish the road which is now 50% completed.

Programme of academic grants 1972 to 1975 for all the AASM: 29,937,000 u.a. This concerns the financing over several years of education grants, courses of instruction and correspondence courses for nationals of the AASM during the next three academic years (1972 to 1975). The programme will be based mainly on training need directly concerned with Community investments in the agricultural, technical and economic sectors.

Programme of academic grants 1972 to 1975 for Overseas Countries and Territories and Overseas Departments associated with the EEC: 978,000 u.a. to finance grants over several years for nationals of OCT during the next three academic years. This programme will be based mainly on training needs directly concerned with Community investments in the agricultural, technical and economic sectors.

Teacher for the Ivory Coast: 19,551,000 Frs. CFR equal to about 70,000 u.a. This project concerns the fees over a period of two years of a teacher placed at the disposal of the Ivory Coast Government to teach mathematics at the "Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agriculture (ENSA = National High School of Agriculture) at Abijan for the academic years 1972/73 to 1973/74. This school was set up from resources of the Second Fund amounting to 2,034,000 u.a., it is an Ivory Coast multinational institution for training agronomists (five to six years studies after securing the school certificate) and will meet the need for 131 agronomists and 227 agricultural work "engineers" by 1980.

Rice Production (final stage) in Madagascar: 1,710 million Madagascar Frs. equal to about 6,185,000 u.a. This project concerns the completion of the work for rice production on the high tableland south of the capital and in the northwestern part of the country during the period 1972/75. This is the continuation of an intervention started in 1966 through the grant of production credits from the Second Fund (12.3 million u.a.) and continued under the Third Fund (3.2 million u.a.). Its main object is increase in rice production for supplies to the population. Financing includes the grant of decreasing aids for purchases of manure, coast of expatriate technical staff, microhydraulic works, supply of vehicles and erection of warehouses and offices.

Coffee operation on the East Coast of Madagascar: 440.7 million Madagascar Frs. equal to about 1,587,000 u.a. This concerns the continuation of the coffee (and pepper) scheme on the east coast of Madagascar undertaken by the Government since 1967. The programme already in operation was carried out with financial assistance by the Madagascar Government (35%), the bilateral French aid (17%) and Community aid (48%). The new intervention seeks to continue this structural improvement, supply vehicles, build shades for the nurseries, erect warehouses and hangars and supply manure.

Palletization station at Niamey airport in the Niger: 70 million Frs. CFA equal to about 252,000 u.a. This project concerns the erection of a palletization station and necessary equipment at Niamey airport for the preparation and storage on pallets of refrigerated meat to be loaded on cargo

aircraft for export. Once installed, this equipment could handle 5,000 tons or more per annum against the present 1,000 tons.

Moundou-Koutou airport road in Tchad: 170 million Frs. CFA equal to about 612,000 u.a. This intervention concerns the completion and asphalting of the road connecting the town of Moundou to its airport, a distance of 11.1 km through the locality of Koutou. With a population of 35,000, Moundou is the cotton centre of Southern Tchad with a production of 40,000 tons of cotton fibre per annum. Apart from preliminary technical studies, the project includes embankments, completion of the carriage way platform and road building.

Integrated Development programme of the cotton area in the Central African Republic: 1,332,500,000 Frs. CFA equal to about 4,798,000 u.a. This involves a major scheme to restart and develop cotton and coffee plantations in the east-central and north-western part of the Central African Republic over an area of 33,000 sq. km. where 66% of the country's population lives. The project aims at an increase in the cotton and coffee yields so that after five years they produce an additional 33,000 tons of cotton seed and 2,250 tons of coffee.

Additional finance for the supply of water to Bouar and Bambari, two towns in the Central African Republic: 169,751,000 Frs. CFA equal to 611,253 u.a. The Commission had committed in June 1966 1,641,000 u.a. for the contruction of a primary distribution network tower for the town of Bouar (being completed) and the town of Bambari a water intake, a pumping and purifying station, two water towers and a primary and secondary distribution system. The new finance should help meet the higher prices noticed in the tenders for works to be carried out at Bambari.

Technical assistance and tea plant for the Tora plantation Extension of the Burundi plantation: 100,742,000 Burundi Frs. equal to about 1,060,000 u.a. This productive investment consists in the erection of a tea plant for the 500 ha. plantation of Tora (EDF projects), technical assistance over 3 1/2 years to be gradually reduced, for the erection and putting into operation of the plant and an extension of the plantation from 500 to 580 ha. The total cost of this project is 1,196,000 u.a. to be financed under the present engagement through available balances (116,000 u.a.) from the Community project for equipping the 500 ha. plantation at Tora and the remainder by the Burundi Government. This intervention tends to follow the measures for the development of tea production financed through Community aid to Burundi since 1962 amounting to 9,400,000 u.a. in total.

Cattle breeding farms in the Niari (second stage) in the Peoples Republic of Congo: 363,240,000 Frs. CFA equal to about 1,308,000 u.a. This is an

additional aid covering a period of five years for the two breeding farms in the Niari Valley which was financed from resources of the Secound Fund for an amount of 1,398,000 u.a. in July 1969. The intervention consists of technical assistance, improvement and drainage of pasture land, supplies of medicines and vaccines for cattle and the purchase of rolling stock.

As a result of the financing decision adopted, the total commitments from the Third European Development Fund amount to 395,886,000 u.a. for 148 Decisions.

109. Decisions taken under the First Fund are:

Zaire—Additional finance for completion of the Mwene-Ditu-M'Bujimayi road: In accordance with Article 5 of the Implementing Convention of the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories with the Community, the Council finally approved on 30 July 1972 in favour of Zaire additional finance for this economic project under the Second Fund. This intervention which had previously received the approval of the Commission on 26 June 1972 was necessary due to the higher amount required as seen during the implementation of this project.

Meetings and Visits

110. On 4 July 1972 a coordinating meeting with bilateral Belgian aid was held for exchange of information on Zaire. On 7 July a Mauritanian delegation led by Mr. Cheikh Sidia, the Planning and Research Minister, discussed with the EDF details of the investment programme to be financed from the Third Fund.

A delegation from the World Bank was in Brussels from 11 to 14 July to examine conditions for joint financing of a scheme concerning the construction of the port of Mogadiscio (Somalia). Missions for the control and detailed work of various projects took place during July in the Gabon, Upper Volta and Zaire.

TRAINING, COURSES AND CONFERENCES

111. From 3 to 7 July 1972, high officials from the AASM attending an advanced training session in the departments of the Commission paid a study visit to Germany (Munich, Berlin, Hamburg and Bonn) and contacted the bilateral and multilateral authorities; they also visited industrial and agricultural plants. This advanced training session closed on 14 July 1972.

An unscheduled *talk* took place in Brussels form 2 to 5 July 1972 on European integration problems and the EEC-AASM Association to which 28 nationals from associated countries, mainly from Cameroon and Gabon, participated.

East Africa

COMMITTEE OF ASSOCIATION EEC-EAST AFRICA

112. The fourth meeting of the Committee of Association was held in Brussels on 10 July 1972. It enabled the Community to advise Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania concerning the signature and prospects for the entry into effect of the association agreement between Mauritius and the EEC and on the state of the negotiations with EFTA States which have not applied for accession.

Other points discussed concerned:

- (i) phyto-sanitary measures applicable to imports by Italy; if these are not applied, the African States propose to bring the matter before the Council of Association at its next session;
- (ii) the system applicable for certain fruit and vegetables from partner States;
- (iii) quantitative import restrictions in East African States; a report from the group of experts which met on 7 July 1972 was presented;
- (iv) meaning of the expression "their vessels" (Art. 2, f) in Decision 1/71 of the Council of Association in the definition of "products from origin";
- (v) use of circulation certificates AA1 and forms AA2 without serial numbers;
- (vi) restrictions on imports by France of pineapples from Kenya; the Community has shown the compatibility of this restriction with the provisions of the Arusha agreement;
- (vii) the development in EEC imports of tinned peneapples from Kenya; East African States wish to be consulted again on this subject, the Community recalled that there had already been a consultation within the Committee of Association on 17 February 1972 which had resulted in an agreement during the Council of Association session of 21 February 1972.

As regards the outcome of the Third UNCTAD, the three Aast African States considered that it was premature to discuss this prior to its examination by their authorities.

The date and place of the next meeting will be decided by mutual agreement.

RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

United States

113. By written procedure, the Council approved on 18 August 1972 the outcome of negotiations between the Commission and the American authorities with a view to amending the codicil of the cooperation agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the United States Government.¹ The signature of the amendment, still to be passed by American Congress, is expected to be appended during the early part of the Autumn of 1972.

Latin America

President Mansholt in Argentina

114. Mr Mansholt, President of the Commission, was invited to Buenos Aires on the occasion of the 23rd Rural and Industrial Exhibition officially inaugurated in the presence of the Head of State on 29 July. On the previous day, Mr Mansholt gave a conference on "Economic growth and well-being." During his visit, the President of the Commission had the opportunity of meeting Argentinian political and economic personalities and of seeing major agricultural and industrial installations. He was received by the President of Argentina, H.E. Lieutenant-General Alejandro A. Lanusse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Eduardo Mac Loughlin and the Minister of Agriculture and Stock Breeding, H. E. Ernesto J. Lanusse.

Report on the exploratory talks with Brazil

115. The Commission sent to the Council a report on its exploratory talks with Brazil² to examine the possibilities of reaching a commercial agreement with the Community. In the conclusion of this report, the Commission recommends to the Council the opening of negotiations for a non-preferential trade agreement.

India

116. In August 1971⁸ the Commission sent to the Council a communication on the relations between the Community and India (and with Iran and

¹ See sec. 76.

² See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 108.

See Bulletin 9/10-1972, Part Two, sec. 130.

Pakistan) and has now recommended to the Council that negotiations be started with a view to reaching a non-preferential trade agreement with that country in accordance with the wishes expressed by New Delhi since 1970.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Formulating and Implementing the Common Commercial Policy

Common Liberalization systems

117. On 2 August¹ the Council adopted a new Regulation extending to other products the list annexed to the Regulation of 19 December 1969 on the implementation of a common system applicable to imports from countries with State controlled trade. The Commission also decided to publish in their present versions the lists annexed to the Council Regulation concerning common systems of imports from countries with State controlled trade and other third countries. These Commission Decisions of 10 August² and 31 August 1972³ aim at presenting in two lists only the annexes in question extended on several occasions and to adopt the description of products to certain amendments made in the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature.

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Waivers and Authorizations

118. On the Commission's proposal, the Council has authorized the start of negotiations with a view to conclude trade protocols in 1973: on 11 August between Germany and Polánd and on 31 August between the Benelux and Roumania.

Protection against dumping, premiums and subsidies

119. On 20 July, the Commission published notices of the opening of two antidumping/anti-subsidy procedures concerning acrylic fibre threads from Taiwan (Nationalist China), South Korea and Japan.⁴

¹ OJ L 184 of 12.8.1972.

² OJ L 197 of 29.8.1972.

OJ L 208 of 11.9.1972.

⁴ OJ C 79 of 20.7.1972.

On 25 March, the Commission published notices of the opening of two antidumping/anti-subsidy procedures; one for oxalic acid from Japan, the other rubber boots from Czechoslovakia. It received from exports of these items sufficient guarantees to enable it not to take defensive measures and it decided to close this procedure.

Particular measures of commercial policy

Aluminium

120. The Community market for raw aluminium (76-01 of the CCT) being in constant decline, the Commission adopted a Regulation on 26 July 1972 setting up a Community control on raw aluminium imports from certain third countries.

Electronic calculating machines

121. After studying a memorandum from the European association of manufacturers of data processing office machines sent to the Commission's departements and on the basis of additional information on recent developments in this sector, the Commission took the initiative to arrange advisory meetings in the context of the Committee provided for under the Regulation of 25 May 1970 (common system applicable to imports from third countries). This Committee considered that it was opportune to open the procedure of Community control on imports from Japan of the items in question. Such procedure should lead to a better and speedier knowledge on import developments and especially to obtain a deeper insight in the marketing of these machines. The Commission has therefore decided to set up a Community control on imports of electronic calculating machines from Japan through its Regulation of 28 July 1972.

Scrap-iron

122. Government representatives of the ECSC Member States, meeting in the Council, decided to remove as from 1 July 1972 the prohibition to export scrap-iron other than alloy steel scrap to third countries for a period of six months for certain low-quality categories of scrap iron and for a period of

¹ OJ C 30 of 25.3.1972 and Bulletin 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 94.

² OJ C 79 of 20.7.1972. ³ OJ L 171 of 29.7.1972.

three months for other categories. This Decision is a renewal of a similar measure taken on 22 March 1972 but contains more restrictive conditions than those of the previous Decision in view of the more favourable situation of the steel market and in anticipation of increased scrap iron requirements to meet the expected increase in steel production.

A few days earlier, the representatives had decided to extend till 30 June 1973 the validity of the Decision taken on 29 June 1970 concerning exports of alloy steel scrap to third countries. This Decision, valid for one year, had already been extended for 12 months in June 1971. The system consists in maintaining the prohibition to export alloy steel scrap but provides an exception for the type of scrap iron for which there appears to be no outlet normally in the Community territories.

BASIC PRODUCTS AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Olive Oil

123. The Commission transmitted to the Council on 8 August 1972 a recommendation that it should take a decision before the end of 1972 on the Community's accession to the protocol of 7 March 1969 extending the 1963 international agreement on olive oil. It was at the session of 27 and 28 September that the Council authorized the Commission to start negotiations with the International Oil Council with a view to securing the EEC's accession to the Agreement. A report, approved by the International Oil Council when it met last June, lays down the conditions of accession for the Community, thus enabling the Council of the Communities to start the institutional procedure under the EEC Treaty for accession.

Coffee

124. The International Coffee Council held its 20th meeting in London from 17 to 31 August; the Commission was represented by an observer. The International Coffee Council is likely to call for a new meeting early in December 1972.

125. During its session from 3 to 7 July 1972, the European Parliament asked² in a Resolution concerning development cooperation "that the Community should seek World agreements in raw materials and tropical produce;" it stressed in particular, "the responsibility of the Community, one of the major

¹ See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, sec. 131.

² See sec. 137.

importers, in securing an international agreement in cocoa" and the need for the enlarged Community to "participate actively in a new negotiation for the international sugar agreement so that the latter is equitable to all parties."

THE COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food aid

126. To respond to a request made by the United Nations Relief and Works Agencies (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees, the Council decided on 10 July 1972¹ to take an exceptional step by delivering 4,000 tons of sugar. 2 August 1972 it laid down² the general rules concerning the supply of milk fats to the World Food Programme and to UNRWA; 13,000 tons of butteroil will be delivered to the WFP and 2,000 tons to UNRWA.

By Decision on 10 July 1972,3 the Council accepted to conclude the agreement extending the validity for the supply of powdered skimmed milk as food aid under the agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross signed in Brussels on 25 March 1970.4 The date for the last deliveries has been extended from 30 June 1972 till 31 December 1972 in accordance with the terms of the new agreement signed in Brussels on 27 July 1972.

127. During its session from 3 to 7 July 1972, the European Parliament⁵ adopted two Resolutions concerning problems of developing countries: one on the results of the third UNCTAD session,6 the other concerning the "Commission Memorandum on the Community's cooperation and Development policy."7

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

128. An informatory meeting between departments of the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe and the Commission on environment and equipping the territory was held in Brussels on 5 July 1972.

OJ L 157 of 13.7.1972.

OJ L 178 of 5.8.1972. OJ L 180 of 8.8.1972.

See Bulletin 5-1970, Part Two, sec. 92.

See sec. 137.

See Bulletin 7-1972, Part One, Chapter I.

See Supplement 2/72, Bulletin of the European Communities.

This was the first inter-departmental meeting of sectoral character, the principle of which was accepted during the general meeting in Strasburg last March.¹ It enables participants to make a detailed surveys of what is being achieved or projected by both sides in this sector. It was confirmed on that occasion that problems relating to environment are dealt with by each Institution under a different aspect, with a stress by the Commission on economic, health and social angles whilst the Council of Europe looks mainly to ecological aspects of environment and attaches importance to the awareness by public opinion to these problems.

The conditions are therefore grouped together so that measures taken by those concerned should be mainly complementary. Regular exchange of information between the departments concerned in both Institutions should prevent duplications or incompatibilities which may occur, particularly in the laws where Directive projects by the Commission and recommendation projects by the Council of Europe should be confronted as soon as institutional requirements allow this on the part of both parties; this has been the practice for a long time in other sectors between the departments of the two Institutions.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

- 129. The GATT working party responsible for examining the *Treaty of Accession* in the context of provisions of the General Agreement applicable in this case prepared works during the course of various sessions on:
- (i) the setting up of the classical GATT procedure consisting of a questionnaire on the Treaty with the participation of third countries interested;
- (ii) the nature of the documentation to be supplied by the enlarged Community to third countries with a view to preparing tariff renegotiations under Article XXIV-6 and examining the repercussions of the enlarged Community's protection in accordance with Article XXIV-5 (a) of the General Agreement.

On the first aspect of the problem, the Community stated that it was ready for the classical procedure of "question and answer" and the time fixed for the answers by the Ten is end-September.

As to the information to be supplied by the enlarged Community under Article XXIV of the General Agreement and on which there were divergencies of views between the EEC and third countries—particularly as regards the

¹ See Bulletin 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 105.

agricultural sector and aspects of the Commonwealth preferential trade—a detailed examination of this problem was made during a new meeting of the group. Third countries refused to accept that the improved offer of documentation presented by the enlarged Community was sufficient to examine the repercussions of the Treaty of Accession and have not changed their requests. Thus, they have manifested their intention of preparing on their own the additional information which they consider necessary. The Community obviously cannot be committed in any way by documentary data from other sources and which have not been approved by the working party. An attempt by third countries to entrust the GATT Secretariat with duplication of the Community's documentation with that supplied by third countries for their synthetized presentation was turned down by the Community.

What is at issue is essentially the basis and methods of evaluation and examination of the Treaty of Accession in relation to the provisions of paragraph 5a of Article XXIV so as to ascertain if the consequences of the enlarged customs union represent customs duty with a higher general incidence and stricter trade regulations than were the duty and regulations in force in the constitutive territories prior to the establishment of the customs union. Third countries wish to prove that the enlargement of the Community endangers protection as a whole, in particular agriculture, so that this situation should be unilaterally corrected through suitable concessions.

International Agency for Atomic Energy

130. Negotiations between the Commission, Belgium, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on the one hand and the International Agency for Atomic Energy on the other on a guarantee agreement related to the Treaty of non-proliferation by nuclear arms ended in Vienna on 21 July 1972. The draft agreement was submitted by the Commission to the Council which will make its Decision on the texts of this negotiation.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

131. On 20 July 1972, the President for the Session of the Council and the President of the Commission received H. E. Rih Hwa Ho of Singapore who presented his letter of credential as Head of his country's mission with the European Communities (EEC, ECSC and EAEC).

¹ OJ C 86 of 10.8.1972.

He is the first Ambassador from Singapore to be appointed to the European Communities; the number of missions is now 91.

On 18 August 1972, the Council and the Commission noted the appointment of H.E. Gustave Ondziel-Onna as Representative of the Peoples' Republic of Congo with the European Economic Communities (EEC); the new Ambassador succeeds H. E. François Luc Macosso, called to other functions.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

132. Meeting in Strasbourg from 3 to 7 July 1972, the European Parliament defined its position on the coming Summit Conference, restated the Commission's commitments over the extension of Parliament's budgetary powers, heard a statement by Mr Barre and debated a verbal question on the monetary situation. Parliament also came out in favour of defining a Community development aid policy and a Community environment protection policy. The House also asked for Parliamentary relationships between the Community and the USA to be strengthened, discussed several verbal questions and issued several Opinions on the common agricultural policy, and asked the Commission to be given a mandate for opening negotiations with Switzerland on transport matters. Lastly, the House approved a corrective and additional budget for 1972, took a hard look at the staff situation in the Joint Research Centre and issued an Opinion on the alignment of Member States' laws.

When the session of 5 July opened, President Behrendt welcomed Mr Achille Peretti, President of the French National Assembly, whose presence bears witness to the interest of the National Assembly in the proceedings of the European Parliament and to the value of relations between national Parliaments and the European House. Mr Behrendt also welcomed a Delegation from the European Movement led by its Honorary Chairman Mr Faure, former Member of the European Parliament and Mr Mommer, former Vice-President of the Bundestag. Mr Behrendt also greeted a Delegation from the Association of Young Community Parliamentarians reinforced by Parliamentarians from Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark.

Parliament also validated the mandate of Mr Vermeylen (S, Belgium) appointed on 28 June 1972 by the Belgian Senate to replace Mr Ramaekers (S, Belgium) who resigned.

The Summit Conference (5 July)

133. Parliament expressed the Opinion that the time had come to hold a new Ten strong Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government. In a Resolution, the House affirmed that it expected a decisive drive from the

¹ For the complete text of Resolutions voted by Parliament during its July session, see OJ C 82 of 26.7.1972. These minutes were taken from the French edition of "Informations" published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament. The political group and nationality of Members speaking in the debates are shown in brackets after their name. The political Groups in Parliament are shown by the following abbreviations: C-D (Christian Democrat), S (Socialist), L (Liberal and Allied), DE or UDE (Democratic European Union).

Conference for the dynamic development of the European Community and called on Member States' Governments to remove the barriers against holding the Conference thorough preparation must warrant a successful outcome. Parliament asked the Heads of State to take their inspiration from the following basic premises: the Community must move toward a maximum freedom and equality of opportunity for all its citizens; it must bear its share of the responsibilities towards the Third World; strive to improve the quality of life and see that the young generation shares in its development.¹

This Resolution, moved by Mr Müller (C-D, Germany) in his Report made for the Political Committee and modified following several adopted Amendments, was passed by the Socialist, Christian Democrat and Liberal and Allied Groups.

During the debate, President *Behrendt* (S, Germany) stressed that the Community was viable if only it was truly democratic. For citizens to feel really attached to Europe, they must share directly in her construction. The Summit must concentrate on the democratic running of the European institutions.

Mr Müller, presenting the Report, claimed for Parliament the right if not the duty of being the driving force for European unification which would materialize only if deeds replaced words. For the Christian Democrats, Mr Bertrand (Belgium) approved the Resolution and felt that postponing the Conference would not solve the pending problems. In his view, if a Political Secretariat was to be created it would have to be dovetailed into the existing Moreover, the Heads of States and Government personified the hopes and fears of the European peoples. They were "sentenced" to ensure the promotion of Europe. For the Socialists, Mr Lautenschlager (Germany) deplored the lack of parallelism between the Economic and Monetary Union and the Political Union. European citizens were impatiently expecting signs that the European Union was materializing. The Summit must set up a decision centre and come out clearly in favour of strengthening the institutions. Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, said he favoured greater authority for the European Parliament and felt that one partner alone could not prevent the Conference being held. In his view, the unanimity rule should be discontinued over non-vital questions for Member States. Moreover, it was not for the Summit Conference to take a position on the sites of the institutions. Nothing, in fact, prevented Parliament from meeting in one or another Member State.

Mr Habib-Deloncle (France) voiced the convictions of the UDE Group that the existence of political resolve would bring in the creation of the necessary

¹ For complete text of Resolution, see Bulletin 8-1972, Part One, Chapter II.

institutions just as a genuine European resolve could only be expressed by a will for independence. Furthermore, the institutional problems and especially the unanimity rule would have to be debated between the Ten. The UDE Group voted against the Resolution after Amendments were adopted concerning the powers of co-decision of Parliament and the European Government.

M. Leonardi (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) also came out against the Resolution. It was futile to organize a Summit which would be liquidated as a failure. Its success hinged above all on an attitude of mind. For the Community to be able to perform new tasks, the technocratic institutions had to be overhauled. Solutions to the Community problems would have to spring from the broad consultation of European peoples. The European institutions had to be democratic.

Mr Westerterp,¹ Council Chairman for the session and Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, restated the three matters on the agenda of the October Summit: Economic and Monetary Union and Social progress; Community external relations; strengthening the institutions and Political Union. Preparations were underway and the Council Chairman would submit a Memorandum on all the topics so that ministers might evaluate whether a minimum of agreement was possible. If the Ten unanimously decided to postpone the Summit obviously it would not take place. It was better not to organize it if there was no chance of success.

Mr Mansholt,¹ President of the Commission, felt that the Summit had to be held on the scheduled date, even if decisions were not taken on all matters examined. We had to keep hold of the essentials, set the priorities and make political choices, for each of the three matters to be dealt with by the Conference.

Clear answers had to be found to the questions set by the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union and aid for the Third World.

Mr Giraudo (C-D, Italy), Chairman of the Political Committee, said that Parliament must set up a programme of attainable goals. Mr Furler (C-D, Germany) insisted that the powers of the European institutions be strengthened. Mr Triboulet (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, emphasized the value of the Community's assets and progress made by Europe. The Summit Conference had to decide on new tasks, clearly and precisely delegating them to the European institutions who would inevitably wield themselves to the new assignments.

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¹ For the text of Mr Mansholt's and Mr Westerterp's statements, see Bulletin EC 8-1972, Part One, Chapter II.

Mr Romeo (L, Italy) felt that Europe must rally together confronted by certain big powers and had to provide for joint moves to organize her defence. Mr van der Stoel (S, Netherlands) did not wish to see a string of Summits replace the European institutions which had to be able to play their part. Mr Riedel (C-D, Germany) supposed that the Summit would take a hard look at relations with the United States, pledged to Europe's security. Mr Outers (Non-affiliated, F.D.F., Belgium) approved the Resolution but regretted that no thought had been given to the integration of cultural policies. Mr Engwirda (Non-affiliated, D 66, Netherlands) would not support the Resolution which did not grant one paragraph to protection of the environment. Both Mr Cifarelli (S, Italy) and Mr Bersani (C-D, Italy) approved the Resolution and highlighted the strengthening of the institutions and the Community's new responsibilities.

Budgetary Authority of the European Parliament (5 July)

Following on the Report presented by Mr Spénale (S, France), 134. Chairman of the Financial and Budgetary Committee, Parliament passed a Resolution on the follow-through of the April 1970 Agreements for amplifying Parliament's budgetary powers. The House recalled that the Commission had affirmed its intention of submitting, after ratification of the Treaty of 22 April, proposals on this matter. The Council in turn had stated that it would examine proposals in the light of national Parliamentary debates, developments in the European situation and institutional problems set by the Community's enlargement. The House noted that the ratification debates had testified to an all but unanimous resolve to see its powers strengthened especially over budgets. Moreover, the Commission's and Council's commitments had not been disputed by the incoming States. With this in mind, Parliament was asking the Commission to submit proposals straightaway for amplifying Parliament's budgetary authority and was also requesting that prior to their being laid before the Council a thorough study be made with the qualified House Committees so as to firmly hammer out the procedure which was to lead to their definition.

Mr Spénale pointed out that Mr Mansholt, President of the Commission, had made it clear that, allowing for the political responsibility of his institution, it was desirable for the Commission not to lay official proposals before the Council now. The Commission, however, was prepared to discuss the issue with the qualified House Committees. Mr Aigner (C-D, Germany), Mr Gerlach (S, Germany) and Miss Flesch (L, Luxembourg) all approved the Resolution for their groups, together with Mr Fabbrini (Non-affiliated,

Communist, Italy) who regretted its lack of vigour. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, said there was no call to blame the Commission. At certain political junctures one had to be able to keep cool and not get overexcited.

The Monetary Situation in the Community (4 July)

135. Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, made a statement on the monetary situation. Three problems were to be observed: the problem of the pound sterling, the problem of inter-Community exchange rates and the question of the dollar. Mr Barre retraced the process of the sterling crisis and measures taken by Great Britain and the other incoming States. mattered from now on was for the United Kingdom to be able to join the Community in 1973 with a normalized exchange system. difficulties of the Italian Lire, the deferments allowed to Italy had protected the Community Agreements, in particular the 2.25% currency fluctuation The Six had given proof that they did not wish to go back on their earlier decisions. In the face of speculation a firm resolve to defend these decisions must exist thanks to the close solidarity of the Member States. The same applied for the Washington monetary Agreements, declared Mr Barre. The still fragile monetary order must be preserved. It was a case for common As for the possible joint floating of Community sense and practicality. currencies, Mr Barre did not a priori rule out such a formula which was technically acceptable. But it would have no chance of success unless it was a controlled fluctuation and unless the required means for action were all in hand. Finally Mr Barre declared that it was in the Community's interest to safeguard the exchange rate structure set up in Washington and to strengthen the Community monetary Agreements, which would enable the common market to run properly and not spoil the chances of the Economic and Monetary Union.

The Monetary Situation in Italy

136. In a verbal question with debate, the UDE Group asked the Commission if Italy's monetary situation justified a unilateral decision and why the strict application of the monetary Agreements of the Six had been inadequeate. In posing the verbal question, Mr Triboulet (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, explained that the problem involved gave good cause for pondering on the reasons for the poor working of a Community Agreement. The trouble which had entailed deferments in favour of a Member State sprung, in his

view, not from a structural problem but from a problem of political resolve. European governments had to honour agreements made and set themselves clear objectives. In this way, concluded Mr Triboulet, we would gain the Economic and Monetary Union and the European institutions as a bonus. But first we must be sure of the political resolve to build Europe.

In his reply, Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the reasons for and the nature of the deferment granted to Italy. To support her currency, Italy had been authorized for a specified time to intervene in dollars instead of Community currencies. The Community countries had thus sought the best way of helping Italy, whilst still protecting the 2.25% fluctuation margin. The temporary deferment granted did not jeopardize the Community Agreements but fitted in with the opportunities which States granted one another as part of an international agreement. Moreover, Mr Barre did not think that one could as easily distinguish between objectives and structures. If you organized something and if you wanted the organization to work, you had not only to agree on objectives but also to know which structures were fit to serve the ends in view.

Mr Löhr (C-D, Germany) and Mr Lange (S, Germany) on behalf of their Groups approved Mr Barre's remarks. Mr Cousté (France) for the UDE Group, highlighted the need to control movements of capital and to rebuild an international monetary system. The Economic and Monetary Union must remain a basic objective. Mr Leonardi (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) said that Italy's case had to be examined against the background of the Community's problems.

The Community Development Aid Policy (4 July)

137. Parliament got down to a discussion of three papers: a verbal question with debate put by the Socialist Group to the Council on the assignment of special drawing rights to the developing countries together with two Reports presented for the Committee on External Economic Relations. One Report was from Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) on the Commission's Memorandum dealing with a Community policy for development cooperation and the other was by Mr Cousté (DE, France) on the outcome of the third meeting of UNCTAD in Santiago, Chile, from 13 April to 21 May 1972.

Mr Spénale (S, France) put the verbal question in which the Socialist Group asked the Council to clarify its position regarding the principle for assigning special drawing rights to the developing countries as well as the conditions and

terms which might cover them. Mr Spénale regretted that the Community had not taken up a joint stance on this matter at UNCTAD. Mr Westerterp, Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Council Charman for the session, explained that UNCTAD had delegated the International Monetary Fund to submit proposals for linking the creation of special drawing rights and the supply to developing countries of financial resources for their development. At this juncture, the Member States would get together on these key and complex issues. Moreover, the Council would thoroughly scrutinize the Report submitted by the Commission on the outcome of UNCTAD.

Taking as a basis the Commission's Memorandum dealing with a Community policy for development cooperation, Mr Vredeling examined in his Report the significance of such a policy, the activities of the Member States and the Community and the guidelines of a Community policy. He approved the four inseparable guidelines which the Commission wanted to insert into the Community development policy; namely, consideration of development cooperation in common policies, progressive coordination of national policies and action, development of Community assets in development cooperation, and availability to the Community of further scope for financial and technical cooperation. The Committee for External Economic Relations was convinced that the ideas expounded in the Memorandum were a sound basis for initiating discussion of this problem. The Committee would like other questions to be examined; namely, the demographic policies of developing countries, special drawing rights and development aid and concepts on the well-being of the developing countries.

The outcome of the third meeting of UNCTAD was the subject of Mr Cousté's Report who after reviewing the events of the Conference stressed that the key result lay in the acceptance of the principle that the developing countries should share in the reform of the international monetary system and in the multilateral trade negotiations scheduled for 1973. Other key issues where solid progress had been noted concerned the treatment of the least advanced developing countries, institutional affairs, and the conduct code of maritime conferences. Mr Cousté observed that no progress had been registered on the burning questions of the Conference concerning the marketing of commodities from the developing countries and improvements in the financing terms for aid to the Third World.

Mr Deniau, Member of the Commission, gave some figures showing that current aid system in practice can in no way continue. The share of the developing countries in world trade has dropped from 30% in 1950 to 19% in 1970. Their trade deficit on markets other than the EEC from 1962 to 1965 averaged one thousand million dollars. In 1970, it was 3.5 thousand million dollars. The progression of the debt is also disturbing. Faced with this

situation, aid to the developing countries is at a standstill. Today the Community transfers no more than 0.41% of its gross national product in the form of public flux. Like Mr Cousté, Mr Deniau spoke of the few firm results of UNCTAD and insisted on the need for the Community to take some action regarding the stabilization of raw material rates without waiting for world moves, impossible on this matter. Although there is a world problem over the relations between the developing and the developed countries, it is hard to find world solutions. The best approach to world solutions, said Mr Denau, is through a balanced regionalism, to try and adapt the means to the problems as they are without overlooking any region and respecting the Community assets with regard to present partners and considering the opening of the Association and the Medierranean commitments. It would be a good thing to strengthen African policies and stabilize them by organizing scope for action on the part of the Community in Asia and Latin America.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, ealing with the connection between monetary problems and development aid, restated the Commission's position which derives from the observation that the 1971 monetary crisis had a profound effect on the developing countries. In its view, the framework of reform of the international monetary system must not be confined to the developed countries but extended to the developing countries and a special effort must be made in favour of these countries when the special drawing rights were shortly set up. In the future, the distribution conditions of international liquidity must be revised in a more favourable direction for the developing countries.

Mr Dewulf (C-D, Belgium) who drew up the Opinion of the Committee for Relations with the African Countries and Malagasy, applauded the publication of the Commission's Memorandum and restated the importance of the Association with the African States, a key element of the Community's action in the field of development aid. It was in this spirit that several Amendments to the Resolution following Mr Vredeling's Report were tabled by Mr. Dewulf on behalf of the Committee for Relations with the African Countries and Malagasy.

Mr Mommersteeg (Netherlands) and Mr Boano (Italy) approved the Resolution for the Christian Democrats. Mr Mommersteeg felt that even if the policy of Association was fruitful, we must also act in the sense of the overall United Nations strategy and the Community had a vital role to play here. Mr Boano insisted on the human aspects of development aid which must primarily raise the standard of living in the countries aided. For the Socialist Group, Mr Lange (Germany) approved the two Resolutions, recalled that the industrialized countries were to devote 0.7% of their GNP to aid for the Third World and stressed that European aid must be Community aid. On

behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr Armengaud (France) sharply criticized the purely commercial angle from which the External Economic Relations Committee had studied the problem of development aid. restated the Community's commitments to the AASM and stressed the effectiveness of a policy of stabilization of rates and broadening of outlets at After reviewing the main profitable prices for the producer countries. attitudes taken at the last Association Parliamentary Conference, Mr Armengaud said that his Group could not approve the Resolution moved in Mr Vredeling's Report unless Mr Dewulf's Amendments were adopted. Mr Triboulet (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, disagreed with Mr Vredeling's Report and spoke of the vital importance of human relations on which bilateral aid and European aid are built. In an Amendment the UDE Group asked for the Association to be broadened and strengthened, but by means of the Community's assets rather than supplementing it or replacing it by aid of an international character. In conclusion, Mr Triboulet proposed that the Community create a body of European volunteers to help Africans in their daily life.

Mr d'Angelosante (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) said his political colleagues would abstain over the texts under discussion and claimed that the Community conception of aid should be realized in a certain political context. Military occupation of certain countries must stop and monetary zones must disappear. The Community must disassociate itself from the United States and we must do away with the political subordination which conditioned certain aid. Mr Engwirda (Non-affiliated, D 66, Netherlands) endorsed the main lines of Mr Vredeling's Report and said he was opposed to both bilateral agreements and prefential aid. Mr Spénale (S, France) said that we could not dispense with regional aid as long as there was nothing better to offer at world level. He came out in favour of utilizing special drawing rights in favour of the developing countries.

After the debate, the House passed the Resolution at the end of Mr Vredeling's Report after adopting several Amendments, mainly those tabled by Mr Dewulf for the Committee on Relations with the African Countries and Malgasy. Parliament considered the Commission's Memorandum to be a useful first step in defining a Community policy of development cooperation, felt it desirable that the Community endorse, over and above action now being taken, the activation of development cooperation with other Third World areas and lastly re-emphasized the value of the AASM Association, a permanent and vital element in the Community's actions. The House then expressed several suggestions in different fields for the benefit of the developing countries, allowing for the preferences granted to the AASM. The suggestions included the lowering of Community customs barriers, improving generalized preferences, world agreements on raw materials and failing these, then regional

agreements; the value of international agreements on cocoa and sugar; transfer by Member States of 0.70% of their GNP in the form of net public aid for development; lightening the debt of the developing countries; the quest for a more vigorous release of aid; a Community guarantee system for private investment; increasing Community food aid. More generally speaking, the future policy of the Community would have to adapt to the demands of a European development aid strategy. The Summit would have to put this matter on its agenda and special attention would have to be paid to population and environment problems.

In the Resolution moved by Mr Cousté, the House regretted that the third UNCTAD had not reached firm solutions but felt that the outcome could only be finally evaluated later on, especially in relation to the work of GATT. Parliament stressed the value of positions taken concerning special drawing rights and the reform of the international monetary system. The House applauded the Community's efforts to reach positive conclusions but regretted that those efforts were not better coordinated between Member States. Parliament asked the Community and Member States to get everything underway for hammering out a broader and more solid development policy and improving the Community decision processes in this sphere. The House underlined the exemplary nature of the AASM Association and hoped that the interests of the Third World would be considered in decisions to be taken in monetary affairs.

Community Policy for Protecting the Environment (6 July)

138. Parliament debated the Report presented by Mr Jahn (C-D, Germany) for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee. The Report dealt with a Community programme for the environment¹ together with projected measures for environmental protection. The House also heard the verbal question with debate put to the Commission on the lead content of petrol for motorized vehicles.

Parliament approved the various projects prepared by the Commission in order to adopt, at European level, measures for protecting the environment. Subject to observations made in the Resolution following Mr Jahn's Report, the House endorsed the following: — a Council Resolution on a scheme for reducing pollution an nuisance and safeguarding the natural environment; agreement by Member States' government representatives meeting within the Council on advising the Commission with an eye to possible harmonization

¹ For this programme, see Buletin EEC, Supplement 5/72 Bulletin of the European Communities.

throughout the Community of priority measures for the environment; a Council Recommendation to the Member States signatories to the Bern Convention which set up the International Committee for protecting the Rhine from pollution.

Regarding the Commission's Communication on a Community environment programme, the House, after stressing that measures must be taken on a Community scale and if possible at world level if they are to be effective, endorsed the main action scheduled in the programme and asked the Council to release the credits needed by the Commission to finance the many projects.

In a Resolution following the verbal question, Parliament asked the Commission to work out proposals for reducing the lead content of petrol for motorized vehicles and as a first stage to lower it to 0.4 gm/l. This cut is regarded by Parliament as necessary and economically justifiable for protection of the environment.

Mr Oele (S, Netherlands) put the verbal question and intervened as spokesman for the Opinion of the Economic Committee and the Socialist Group on Mr Jahn's Report. Mr Oele said that we must be fully aware of the impact on the economy by the environment policy which must be developed at Community level. Regarding the lead content of petrol, Mr Oele thought that the compulsory limit of 0.4 gm per litre laid down in Germany could be extended through the Community but that the ceiling of 0.15 gm anticipated for 1976 would be harder to impose on the Community. The question must be studied from the angle of the free movement of goods within the Community. The Socialist Group was taking a very hard look at legal authority over environment matters, institutional measures for fighting pollution of the Rhine and links between environment and regional policy.

Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission, replying to the verbal question, stressed the complexity of the problem especially from the biology and health angle and claimed that the German law on the lead content of petrol could have an unhappy outcome at Community level for the measures involved could hamper the free movement of goods. Mr Spinelli assured the House that the proposal for limiting the lead content at Community level would be examined by the Commission.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr Noè (Italy) declared that environment policy should give priority to two issues: the reduction of pollution and nuisance and protection of the natural environment. The joint research centres should be delegated with the tasks of coordination and research in this field, said Mr Noè, who had an Amendment adopted to this effect.

Mr Meister felt that the problem of the lead content of fuels concerned the whole Community. To get round the difficulties, we should avoid linking the taxation

of vehicles to the cubic capacity of the engine. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr Baas (Netherlands) approved the initiative taken by the Commission and highlighted the financial problems and the pollution of water. Mr Baas asked for the appointment of a High Autority for the Rhine who would have to take restrictive measures for averting pollution. For the UDE Group, Mr Borocco (France) would like a cautious approach towards the ceiling for the lead content of fuels. A long period of adaptation was necessary and it was not proven that air pollution from lead was so great. On a more general level, everyone must recognize his mistakes and try to save nature. Mr Engwirda (Non-affiliated, D 66, Netherlands) believed that safeguarding nature set problems more political than technical and regretted that this issue was not on the agenda of the coming Summit.

Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission, felt that the Stockholm Conference had brought home to the world the problems of the environment. The Community in turn must have a policy on it and must be armed with a legal authority to lay down joint rules and raise joint means for financing certain projects. Nevertheless, the Commission hoped to initiate various projects for ecology, pollution of the Rhine and its banks, consumer protection, and research.

EEC-USA Parliamentary Relations

(3 July)

139. Parliament passed a Resolution moved by Mr Schuift (C-D, Netherlands) in his Report for the External Economic Relations Committees on Parliamentary relations between the EEC an the United States. The House, applauding the organization of the January and May 1972 meetings between Members of Congress and the European Parliament, had decided to follow up and develop these Parliamentary relations which back up at political level the EEC-USA dialogue. The President of the Parliament was assigned, in liaison with the qualified American authorities, to take all useful steps to organize and make as effective as possible the future working meetings to be held in principle twice a year alternatively in the EEC and the United States.

This Resolution was approved by Mr Richarts (C-D, Germany), Mr Wolfram (S, Germany), Mr Borm (L, Germany), and Mr Cousté (DE, France) who on behalf of their political Groups stressed the value of the meetings which have helped to clear up some misunderstandings and deepen mutual appreciation. Mr Leonardi (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) approved the Resolution but regretted that the Communist Members of the

House had been left out of the Parliamentary Delegation which went to the United States. Mr Dewulf (C-D, Belgium) highlighted the importance of the aid which Europe must bring to the developing countries since the United States was not apparently obliged to be seen among the defenders of these countries during the coming trade negotiations.

Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission, said that American institutional experience could greatly help Europe, and the Commission applauded Parliament's initiative which was the first step towards broader relations, between the Community and the United States.

The Common Agricultural Policy

Application of the Regulations on Wine (6 July)

140. In a verbal question with debate, Mr Vals (S, France) and several of his colleagues asked the Commission to take measures to make the Regulations for wine more effective. These included raising the crop year price, guaranteeing the growers a price at least equal to the intervention prices, making storage compulsory as a ratio of production yield, taking various steps to eliminate wines of secondary quality, harmonizing the fiscal side and checking fraud at a European level. Mr Liogier and Mr Couveinhes (DE, France) for their groups asked the Commission in a verbal question with debate to ensure the equality of fiscal charges on wine and to obviate fraud and unfair competition.

In putting his question Mr Vals insisted on the need to follow a quality policy on wine and overhaul the relevant Regulations before the start of the next crop year. Mr Liogier spoke of the persistent stagnation of the wine market especially in table wines grade R 1.

Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, replying to Mr Vals said that the rate of rise for the crop year price was already fixed at 7%. As regards the other requests, the Commission had often met with refusal from the Council and some of these demands raise political difficulties. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza assured Mr Liogier that the growers would in no way suffer. Imports had been cut and many countries had undertaken to honour the reference prices. Proposals had been laid before the Council for stopping fraud. As for the automatic application of the protection clause, demanded by Mr Liogier, it would be contrary to the Community spirit.

Mr Richarts (Germany) for the Cristian Democrats brought up the questions of distillation, stopping fraud and thirdly the question of taxation on wine. He asked the Commission to follow the situation carefully. For Mr Cipolla

(Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) the key problem was one of marketing. Speculation must be resisted and interventions must be scheduled both in the short and long term in favour of the growers. Mr Cifarelli (S, Italy) asked for a wine war between France and Italy to be avoided and endorsed the caution shown by Mr Sarascia Mugnozza over the measures suggested by those putting the questions. Mr Boano (C-D, Italy) said he supported the proposals by Mr Vals insofar as they were technically applicable. Mr Spénale (S, France) stressed the social value of current consumer wines on which VAT should be cut. He pressed for standardizing taxes and levies so as to avoid distortion of competition. Mr Vals emphasized the solidarity of the French and Italian producers and observed that Community measures had to be taken in solving regional problems.

The situation on the limit and vegetable market (4 July)

141. In a verbal question with debate, Mr Liogier and Mr Couveinhes (France) on behalf of the UDE Group, asked the Commission for the measures it was planning, in view of present difficulties in marketing fruit and vegetables, to prevent imports from Third Countries in breach of the Community Regulations, to improve marketing and distribution, develop consumption, boost exports and avoid falls in the rates in any sector. The UDE Group also asked the Commission to submit a Regulation aimed at overall organization of the fruit and vegetable sector.

Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, assured the questioners that the Commission was closely watching the market picture and preparing a draft Regulation to strengthen Community preference. Protection measures would very soon be taken. Imports of certain grades of peach would be limited. Other measures were ready if found to be necessary.

Mr de Koning (C-D, Netherlands) and Mrs Orth (S, Germany) for their Groups demanded structural measures to halt overproduction. Mr Cifarelli (S, Italy) supported this. Mr de Koning had reservations about limiting imports from Third Countries. Mrs Orth asked that the consumers' interest not be overlooked. Mr Couveinhes (DE, France) applauded the protection measures planned by the Commission and pressed for a radical reform of the joint organization of the market in fruit and vegetables which must safeguard the principles of Community preference and price support.

Description and Presentation of Wines and Musts (6 July)

142. Parliament expressed a favourable Opinion on a proposed Regulation laying down the general rules for the description and presentation of wine and

musts. In the Resolution, following on the Report (Doc. 79/72) presented by Mr Vals (S, France) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament considered that this Regulation must protect the producer from unfair competition and the consumer from swindles and frauds. Labels would have to show the mixture of the wine or must in proportions fixed by the Regulation. The House regretted, however, that the rules were not stricter on some points and tabled certain Amendments.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr Richarts (Germany) opposed the text as amended by the Agricultural Committee since the time limits required threatened to provoke many snags. Mr Borocco (DE, France) insisted that the labels clearly show the percentage proportions of the mixtures and the wines used. Mr Houdet (France) for the Liberal and Allied Group endorsed the Regulation with a reservation concerning mention on the label of the purchase price from the producer. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Commission accepted the Amendments tabled by the Agricultural Committee and emphasized that the Regulation represented a compromise.

Extension of Dates for Granting Aid from the EAGGF (7 July)

143. Parliament rejected a proposed Regulation for extending, in 1971, 1972 and 1973 certain limit dates relative to the granting of aid from the EAGGF, Guidance Section. The dates in question are those covering the filing of applications and the decisions thereon. In the Resolution passed after scrutiny of Mr Vredeling's (S, Netherlands) Report for the Agricultural Committee, the House observed that these deadlines had never been respected up to now, which in fact meant a serious cut in credits available for improving structures, and felt that to reject the proposal would simply maintain the deadlines as they stood.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr Richarts (Germany) endorsed the Resolution. Mr Héger (C-D, Belgium) expressed concern over the consequences of rejecting the extensions. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, explained that if the funds were used late they were still for all that not lost. He also observed that rejecting the extensions would coerce Member States into submitting their dossiers within the three months, which seemed very difficult. Replying to a question from Mr Vredeling, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza indicated that no problem arose for the Acceding States.

Agricultural Reform (7 July)

144. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr Vredeling (S, Netherlands) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Directive carrying general

provisions for regional distinctions over some measures scheduled under Directives on the reform of agriculture. In a Resolution, the House observed that this Directive specifying the criteria for regional distinctions was in line with the Directives on modernizing agricultural structures. Parliament expressed the wish that Member States would make good use of the scope offered and asked the Commission to report to the qualified Parliamentary Committees on the provisions adopted by Member States for implementing the Directives on agricultural reform.

Mr Richarts (C-D, Germany) and Mr Lange (S, Germany) approved the Resolution. Mr Lange, in an Amendment adopted by the House, asked the Commission to report on the effects of measures applied by the Member States. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, accepted these requests.

Customs Tariff for Imported Wines (7 July)

145. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr Vals (S, France) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation extending the Regulations covering the partial temporary waiving of the common customs tariff charges applicable to wines originating and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

Waiving of Common Customs Tariff Charges (7 July)

146. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr Dewulf (C-D, Belgium) for the External Economic Relations Committee, Parliament approved a proposed Regulation covering temporary waiving of the autonomous common customs tariff charges on a certain number of products whose production in the Community and Associated States is non-existent or inadequate. The House protested vigorously against the short consultation period which had not allowed it to study the technical features of the proposed Regulation.

Aid for the Seed Sector (3 July)

147. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr Lefebvre (L, Belgium) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a Regulation fixing aid in the seed sector for the 1972/73 marketing year.

Statistical Surveys on Beef and Veal Livestock (3 July)

148. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr Durieux (L, France) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Directive covering the

statistical surveys on beef and veal livestock, on availability forecasts for butchery meat and on cattle slaughtering statistics to be made by the Member States.

Financing the Common Agricultural Policy (3 July)

149. On the basis of a Report presented by Mr Beylot (DE, France) for the Financial and Budgetary Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation amending the Regulation on financing the common agricultural policy. It means extending until 31 December 1972 the application of some provisional Community financing rules, since the Commission had not yet sent the Council a proposed Regulation laying down the general financing rules governing interventions for regularizing the agricultural markets. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, told the House that the Regulation would be sent to the Council forthwith.

Community Transit (3 July)

150. Based on a Report presented by Mr Richarts (C-D, Germany) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation amending the Regulation on Community transit. This Regulation provides for routing, under the procedure of external transit, of agricultural produce when the customs formalities concerning export refunds have been discharged. This measure is aimed at eliminating errors or dishonesty.

The EEC-Switzerland negotiations on Transport (4 July)

151. In a verbal question with debate put by Mr Meister (C-D, Germany) the Transport Committee asked the Council on what grounds it had been prevented up to now from giving the Commission a mandate to open negotiations with Switzerland to apply a settlement over the temporary lay-up of boats assigned to freight transport on certain waterways. Parliament had expressed an Opinion to this effect during its May session. The Transport Committee stressed the economic and social disadvantages that this delay might cause in internal shipping and asked the Council if it was planning to meet in good time so that the system might apply from the beginning of next year. The basis of the system is the creation of a fund fed by compulsory

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¹ See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, sec. 99.

subscriptions from boat owners so as to indemnify boat owners who voluntarily lay up their boats during periods of excess hold capacity.

Mr Kruisinga, Netherlands Secretary of State for Transport and Council Chairman for the session, stressed the importance of such a settlement. When the outstanding difficulties had been overcome, the Council would be able to specify the Directives serving as the basis for the negotiations and would rule on opening them.

Mr Bertrand (C-D, Belgium), Mr Seefeld (S, Germany) and Mr Bousquet (DE, France) without examining the problem in depth asked on behalf of their Groups that the mandate be quickly given to the Commission to negotiate with Switzerland application of the settlement which will apply to the entire Rhine waterway network. Mr Oele (S, Netherlands), Chairman of the Transport Committee, together with Mr Giraud (S, France) supported this view.

Mr Coppé, Member of the Commission, recalled that for the Commission it was a case of implementing a Community and not an inter-governmental Regulation. He hoped that a satisfactory solution could be reached as swiftly as possible.

In a Resolution moved by Mr Meister for the Transport Committee and passed on 7 July, Parliament reiterated that negotiations on the settlement in question came under the authority of the Community and the House pressed the Council to give the mandate to the Commission to open the negotiations.

Additional Budget for 1972 (4 and 6 July)

152. Parliament approved the draft Corrective and Additional Budget No 1 of the EEC for the financial year 1972 which amounts to 72,804,855 u.a. In the Resolution passed after discussion of the Report presented by Miss Flesch (L, Luxembourg) for the Finance and Budgetary Committee, Parliament observed that all the Community institutions were facing the problem of normal running in an enlarged Community. Thus it was necessary to prepare immediately a minimum reception structure allowing for language problems, some reinforcements and the increased work load. Credits must also be provided for raising officials' salaries and for Community food aid projects.

Mr Westerterp, Council Chairman for the session, declared that this Budget approved by the Council within the perspective of enlargement would ensure the sound running of the institutions. Mr Westerterp also stressed the importance of close collaboration between the Council and Parliament over

budgets. He expressed the wish that despite the problems Europe would be able to find the way to unity and full development.

Mr Vandewiele (Belgium) for the Christian Democrats and Mr Gerlach (S, Germany) endorsed the Resolution and expressed concern over the organization and efficiency of the Community Publications Office. Mr Spenale (S, France), Chairman of the Finance and Budgetary Committee, hoped the Budget would be passed as it stood, which would emphasize Parliament's budgetary responsibility since the budget would then be deemed adopted.

Mr Coppé, Member of the Commission, underlined the need for the additional Budget, reviewed the unexpected problems over own resources and assured Parliament that the release of personnel entailed by the enlargement would be limited to what was strictly necessary. Mr Coppé reiterated the working rules of the Publications Office and asked that the institution representatives on the Administration Council of the Office take extra care so as to allay Parliament's fears. Mr Westerterp, Council Chairman for the session, gave details on certain questions put by the speakers regarding the salary of officials, the release of personnel, and receipts.

M.P.'s Allowances (3 July)

153. Parliament approved a Resolution moved by the Chairmen of the four Political Groups, fixing at 2,500 BFrs. the amount of its Members' daily allowance which had not been adjusted since June 1969.

The Staff Situation at the Joint Research Centre (7 July)

154. In a verbal question with debate, Mr Gerlach (Germany) and several of his colleagues on behalf of the Socialist Group asked the Commission to present a "social plan" concerning the possible lay-off of Joint Research Centre officials (list of persons involved and the social measures anticipated). Those putting the question felt that, insofar as the social plan had not been drawn up and the Council had not adopted a Community policy on scientific research and technological development, Parliament should not approve credits enabling the Commission to proceed with the intended lay-offs.

Mr Flämig (S, Germany) developed the verbal question and Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission, replied that at the moment there was no lay-off proposal. He said we must wait for the Council's decisions on the research

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programmes and gave an assurance that all ad hoc measures would be taken in case of the need for lay-offs, and that any reorganization plan would be discussed with staff representatives. Replying to a question from Mr Martens (Germany) for the Christian Democrats, Mr Spinelli acknowledged the distressing situation arising from the salary differentials between agents enjoying the status of civil servants and those recruited under different criteria. As part of a general overhaul, the Commission had tried to get from the Council the same salary for the two categories of personnel as an application of the principle of "equal work, equal pay". Northing had been decided as yet.

Technical Barriers

(7 July)

155. On the basis of a Report by Mr Schwabe (S, Germany) for the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee and presented by Mr Adams (S, Germany), Parliament gave a favourable Opinion, subject to a few Amendments, on a Directive dealing with the alignment of Member States law on reinforced plastic tanks used for the road haulage of dangerous substances. In a Resolution, the House regretted the method of harmonization adopted called "optional". It also insisted that the task of the Committee for Adapting and Updating Directives aimed at removing technical barriers to trade in plastic materials sector keep its purely consultory character. Lastly, Parliament asked that the time for adapting national law be cut from 18 to 12 months. The House asked the Commission to submit proposals dealing with safety in the road haulage of dangerous substances. Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission, accepted the Amendments tabled by the Parliamentary Committee but rejected the one for delaying application of the Directive.

THE COUNCIL

156. From 1 July 1972 up to the year-end and conforming with the principle of six-monthly rotation, the Presidency of the Council and its dependent agencies will be assumed by the Netherlands who succeed Luxembourg. On 1 January 1973, the provisions of the Treaty for the enlargement of the Community will come into force.¹

In July, the Council held three sessions devoted to General Matters and Agriculture. No session was held in August.

See Supplement 1/72 Buletin of the European Communities.

202nd Session, on General Matters (Brussels, 10 and 11 July 1972)

157. Chairman: Mr Schmelzer, Nederlands Foreign Minister.

From the Commission: Mr Deniau, Mr Borschette, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Harmel, Foreign Minister (Belgium); Mr von Braun, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Rohwedder, Secretary of States for Finance and Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr Burin des Roziers, Permanent Representative (France); Mr Bombassei de Vetter, Permanent Representative (Italy); Mr Thorn, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr Schmelzer, Foreign Minister, Mr Westerterp, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

After consulting the incoming States, the Council adopted the additional Directives to the Commission for the final stage of the negotiations with the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership. The main issue here was the final adjustments needed for concluding the negotiations. The Council agreed to recommend to the partners that the Agreements be signed in Brussels on 22 July 1972.

Under food aid, the Council formally adopted the Regulation on conclusion of the Agreement extending the application date of the Agreement between the EEC and the International Committee of the Red Cross for the supply of 3,000 tonnes of skim milk powder. Under the Agreement, the Council approved the aid project for Chile planned by the ICRC. The Council also formally adopted a Regulation dealing with the allocation to UNRWA of 4,000 tonnes of white sugar.

The Council also formally adopted a number of Regulations on imports of agricultural produce into the Community.

203rd Session, on Agriculture (Brussels, 17 and 18 July 1972)

158. Chairman: Mr Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture.

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

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Tindemans, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr Ertle, Minister of Agriculture (Germany); Mr Chirac, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Pons, Secretary of State for Agriculture (France); Mr Natali, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alesi,

Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture (Italy); Mr Ney, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr Lardinois, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

After consultation with the incoming States, the Council approved draft Regulations which will apply when the Accession Treaty comes into force. They specify, for the new Member States, the main marketing centres in the cereal sector and the derived intervention prices valid for these centres, by laying down the general rules of the system of compensatory amounts in this sector.

The Council thoroughly discussed the measures taken in the agricultural sector following developments in the monetary situation. It also confirmed the agreements reached in the session of 13-24 March 1972 which provided for the compensatory amounts paid and levied to be accounted for as part of the financing system of the common agricultural policy.

In the beef and veal sector, and for the period between 15 September 1972 and 31 March 1973, the Council agreed to raise the guide prices for mature cattle and calves. The Council also agreed to extend up to 31 December 1972, the general rules to be applied if prices rose appreciably in the beef and veal sector at the same time making certain adjustments to the system.

Subject to consultation with the incoming States, the Council approved in principle the Regulations for the seed sector fixing the general rules for granting and financing aid for the 1972/73 marketing year and laying down the general rules for fixing reference prices and determining free-frontier supply prices of hybrid maize for sowing. The Council also approved a Regulation fixing the base and purchase prices of apples for the period from 1 August 1972 to 31 January 1973. In the wine sector, the Council approved in principle a provision to be written into the basic rules and covering the possibility of granting aid for the reaccommodation of wine stocks for 1972/73 crop year. It also gave its agreement on a Regulation bringing in special measures for rape and colza seeds.

Subjet to consultation with the incoming States, the Council decided to set up a Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics and gave its agreement in principle to a Directive on statistical surveys and estimates to be made by Member States concerning milk and dairy produce output.

Lastly, the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with Turkey to extend until 31 December 1971 the application period of the temporary Agreement which otherwise expires on 30 September 1972. The Council also formally adopted the Regulation determining aid for Durum

wheat production for 1972/73 and issued the Directive on the alignment of Member States law covering certain quantitative analysis techniques for binary mixtures of textile fibres.

204th Session, on General Matters (Brussels, 20 July 1972)

159. Chairmen: Mr Schmelzer, Foreign Minister, Mr Westerterp, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

From the Commission: Mr Mansholt, President; Mr Haferkamp, Vice President; Mr Coppé, Mr Deniau, Mr Spinelli, Mr Borschette, Mr Dahrendorf, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by Mr Harmel, Foreign Minister (Belgium); Mr von Braun, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr Schumann, Foreign Minister (France); Mr Medici, Foreign Minister, Mr Pedini, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Thorn, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr Schmelzer, Foreign Minister, Mr Westerterp, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

Following a Commission Report on the last issues to be resolved in the end phase of the negotiations with the Member States and Associate of EFTA not applying for Membership, the Council put the finishing touches to the negotiation Directives to enable the Commission to wind up the proceedings. The Council agreed to hold a session on 22 July to deal with the formal approval of the negotiation results (205th Session).

The Council also examined issues still pending in the negotiations underway for concluding a preferential agreement with the Arab Republic of Egypt. Subject to consultation with the incoming States, it also adopted the additional Directives to enable the Commission to wind up the negotiations.

The Council also prepared for the 18th session of the EEC-Turkey Association Council at Ministerial level which took place the same day. The Council formally adopted the Regulation on conclusion of the Agreement extending the temporary Agreement with Turkey which was signed that day. It also adopted the additional Directives for the system to be proposed to Turkey regarding the temporary measures of quantitative restrictions on exports to the United Kingdom of Turkish cotton textiles.

As part of the negotiations with Greece over the additional Protocol to be concluded as a result of the enlargement, the Council considered adapting the import system for Greek wines to the provisions of the joint organization of

the market in the wine sector. The Council agreed the Directive to the Commission to carry on the negotiations. It also adopted the additional Directives concerning the system to be proposed to Greece regarding the temporary measures of quatitative restrictions on exports to the United Kingdom of Greek cotton textiles.

For the administration of the ECSC research and education programmes, the Council decided to set up three new Advisory Committees for the following: reactor safety, data analysis, nuclear measures and standards.

Subject to consultation with the incoming States, the Council took two decisions concerning some grades of staff at the Joint Research Centre.

Parliament having approved the Corrective and Additional Budget No. 1/1972 for the Community and the Council having reviewed it, the Chairman of the Council pronounced it officially adopted.

The Council adopted a Directive concerning aid to shipbuilding, thus extending an initial Directive in this sector, which expired on 30 June 1972. The application period of the new Directive is limited to 31 December 1973.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted the Decisions on conclusion of the Agreement covering clockwork products and additional to the existing one between the EEC and Switzerland, together with some juridical acts appendixed to this additional Agreement. A number of Regulations and Directives for agriculture policy were also adopted.

THE COMMISSION

Staff Movements

160. During June and July 1972 the Commission decided on various reorganization measures affecting some of the General Directorates. Mr Roland de Kergorlay, formely Director of the Delegation for Negotiations for Enlarging the Community, has been seconded to the General Directorate of External Trade where he will assist Mr Hijzen, Director General of External Trade, in assignments concerning trade policy: multilateral and agricultural issues. Mr Yves Dubois, formerly Head of Division for Recruitment, Appointments and Promotions in the Directorate General of Personnel and

Correction: Bulletin 5-1972, Part Two, sec. 131, para. 5, read:

[—] Mr Jacques Besnard, Head of Service specializing in harmonizing industrial policy with development cooperation policy, in the General Director for Industrial Affairs. A Doctor of Economic Science, Mr Besnard formerly held the post of Senior Administrator in the Chemical and Rubber Division of this General Directorate.

Administration, has been assigned to the Directorate General of Social Affairs as Division Head for the European Social Fund. Mr Francesco Ventrella, formerly Division Head for Market Access in the Directorate General of Transport, has been assigned within the same Directorate to the Objectives and Programmes Division—relations with other Community institutions and with international organizations—as Division Head. Mr Jean Danis, formerly Assistant to the Director General for Social Affairs, has been transferred to the Specialized Service for Vocational Relations—Joint and Round Table Committees, as Head of this Service within the same Directorate General. Mr Raffaele Tirozzi, formerly Head of the Establishment Service in the General Directorate of Personnel and Administration, has been assigned to the Social Action Service in the same Directorate as Service Head.

In line with these moves, the Commission has made the following appointments:

- (i) Mr Paul Graff is appointed Head of Service specializing in "Market Access and Structure Policy" in the General Directorate for Transport. A graduate in law, he jointed the Commission in 1958 and was formerly Senior Administrator attached to this General Directorate.
- (ii) Mr Josef Gibbels is appointed Head of Service for Establishment in the General Directorate of Personnel and Administration. He joined the Euratom Commission in 1958 and from 1968 had been Assistant to Division Head for Recruitment, Appointments and Promotions.
- (iii) Mr Henricus Overzee is appointed Head of Service for Geographical Sector III in the General Directorate for Aid and Development. A Doctor of Economic Science, Mr Overzee joined the Commission in October 1962 and was formerly Senior Administrator attached to the Directorate for EDF Programmes and Projects.
- (iv) Mr Pierre Wathelet is appointed Director General for Social Affairs. A Doctor of Law, he joined the Commission in 1958 and was formerly Senior Administrator with the Directorate of Manpower within the same General Directorate.

The Commission also made the following appointments and assignments:

(i) Following the promotion of Mr Hans-Helmut Wächter, the Commission appointed Mr Adrien Ries, formerly Division Head for Conditions of Competition in Agriculture, as Division Head for Reports and General Economic Questions concerning Agriculture.

¹ See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 102.

- (ii) Following the promotion of Mr Claude Jacquemart, the Commission appointed Mr Maurice Aubrée as Head of Division for Other Legislative Questions affecting Customs in the Customs Union Management Service. Mr Aubrée, graduate in law, holding a Diploma from the Ecole Nationale des douanes, joined the Commission in 1958 and was formerly Senior Administrator in the General Directorate of Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs.
- (iii) Following the promotion of Mr Alberto Emma,² the Commission appointed Mr Franco Milano as Head of Division Agricultural Affairs—Accession and Association Agreements. A Doctor of Law, Mr Milano joined the Commission in 1964 and was formerly Senior Administrator in the General Directorate for Agriculture.
- (iv) The Commission appointed Mr Sergio Ventura to fill the vacancy of Division Head for Cattle and Meat in the General Directorate of Agriculture. A Doctor of Law, Mr Ventura joined the Legal Service of the EEC in 1962 and was formerly Senior Administrator in the Legal Service.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

New Cases

Case 38/72 — Firma Arend van de Poll KG, Cologne, vs. Hauptzollamt Trier

161. A request for a preliminary ruling was filed with the Court by the Rheinland-Pfalz, Finanzgericht concerning interpretation of tariff heading 23.07 of the Common Customs Tariff.

Case 39/72 — The Commission vs. the Italian Republic

162. On 3 July 1972 the Commission lodged an appeal with the Court to record that the Italian Republic had not honoured its obligations under Regulations 1975/69 and 2195/69 which set up a system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and premiums against the non-marketing of milk and dairy produce.

See Bulletin 4-1972, Part Two. sec. 120.

² See Bulletin 6-1972, Part Two, sec. 102.

- Case 40/72 Firma Schroeder KG, Hamburg, vs. the Federal German Republic represented by the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, Frankfurt/Main
- 163. The Verwaltungsgericht of Frankfurt/Main filed on 4 July 1972 a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on the validity of the import system adopted under Regulation 1643/71 regarding the general legal principles and the Agreement with Greece.
- Case 41/72 Getreide-Import-Gesellschaft mbH, Duisburg, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main.
- 164. On 4 July 1972, the Hessisches Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on the validity of a free-frontier price for imports into Germany of maize from Italy.
- Case 42/72 Firma Alfons Lütticke GmbH, Cologne, vs. Hauptzollamt Passau
- 165. On 6 July 1972 the Finanzgericht, Munich, sent a request to the Court for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Article 7 § 3 of Regulation 83/67 combined with the method defined in Appendix V.
- Case 43/72 Firma Merkur-Aussenhandels GmbH, Hamburg, vs. the Commission
- 166. On 10 July 1972, a German company filed a request with the Court for damages against the Commission for an administrative fault. The latter had failed to include barleybased processed products in the list of products for which compensatory amounts have been fixed following the temporary widening of fluctation margins in some Member States' currencies.
- Case 44/72 Mr Pieter Marsman, Hengelo, vs. Firma M. Rosskamp, Stahl-Metall- und Kunstoffbau, Gronau
- 167. On 10 July 1972 the Rheine Arbeitsgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Article 7 of Regulation 1612/68 concerning special safeguards against the dismissal of severely disabled people.
- Case 45/72 Mr Giuseppe Merola Macerata vs. Nationaal Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers, Brussels
- 168. On 10 July 1972, the Arbeidsrechtbank of Hasselt filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on whether the Belgian Labour Tribunals

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constitute "an institution responsible for handling social security" with all the attendant consequences as regards the use of languages in applications put in by migrant workers.

Cases 46 and 47/72 — Commission Officials vs. the Commission

169. The first appeal is for annulment of the plaintiff's dismissal, whilst the second refers to annulment of plaintiff's lay-off and his reinstatement in his previous situation.

Case 48/72 — Brasserie de Haecht SA, Boortmeerbeek, vs. Mr Oscar Wilkin and Mrs Marie Janssen, Esneux

170. On 11 July 1972 the Court received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Tribunal de Commerce in Liège concerning interpretation of Regulation 17 (First Application Regulation of Arts. 85 and 86 of the EEC treaty).

Case 49/72 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

171. This appeal is for annulment of the plaintiff's dismissal.

Case 50/72 — Carlheinz Lensing Kaffee-Tee-Import KG, Berlin, vs. . Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

172. On 17 July 1972 the Berlin Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling whether imports of coffee from Guinea should be treated, again in 1971, as imports coming from Associated States.

Case 52/72 — Walzemühle Magstadt Karl-Heinz Kienle, Magstadt bei Stuttgart, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

173. The Hessischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof asked the Court on 19 July 1972 to give a preliminary ruling whether the time limit provided under Article 3, line 1 of Regulation 963/69, introducing applications for compensatory allowances, is a foreclosure time limit or a normal deadline.

Case 53/72 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

174. This is an appeal for annulment of the rejection by the Commission of the plantiff's demands contained in his complaint of 5 January 1972 with a claim for damages.

Case 54/72 — Fonderie Officine Riunite (F.O.R.), Biella, vs. Vereinigte Kammgarn-Spinnereien (VKS), Delmenhorst, and Finanzamt Bentheim

175. The Biella Tribunal put three questions on preliminary rulings to the Court concerning interpretation of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty, some provisions of Directive 67/228 (value added tax) and Articles 30 and 31 of EEC treaty. The case pending with the Italian Tribunal concerns the taxation, under the heading of turnover tax, on industrial installation exported to Germany.

Case 55/72 — Gesellschaft für Getreidenhandel AG, Dusseldorf, vs. Einfuhrund Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

176. On 3 August 1972, the Hessisches Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling concerning the validity of some Commission decisions fixing the free-frontier price for imports of maize from Italy from the Federal German Republic.

Case 56/72 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

177. This is an appeal for annulment of the Commission's decision to discontinue the living abroad allowance.

Case 57/72 — Westzucker GmbH, Dortmund, vs. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main

178. On 4 August 1972 a request was filed with the Court for a preliminary ruling on the applicability of some Articles of Regulations 354/69 and 833/68 on denaturing sugar.

Case 59/72 — Wünsche Handelsgesellschaft, Hamburg, vs. the Commission

179. On 24 August 1972, a German firm lodged an appeal with the Court under Article 215 para. 2 against the Commission, for an administrative fault, the Commission having brought in minimum price rules for importing tomato concentrates from Greece.

Case 60/72 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

180. This is an appeal for annulment of competitions COM/A/264 to 268 and the appointments made following these competitions.

Judgements

Joint Cases 48, 49, 51 to 57/69

181. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, vs. the Commission

Badische Anilin- & Sodafabrik AG, Ludwigshafen, vs. the Commission

Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, Leverkusen, vs. the Commission

J.R. Geigy AG, Basle, vs. the Commission

Sandoz AG, Basle, vs. the Commission

Société anonyme Française des Matières colorantes vs. the Commission

Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur AG, Frankfurt-Fechenheim, vs. the Commission

Farbwerke Hoechst AG, Frankfurt-Hoechst, vs. the Commission

Azienda Colori Nazionali ACNA, SpA, Milan, vs. the Commission

In September and October 1969, nine companies had lodged appeals with the Court for annulment of the Commission's Decision of 24 July 1969, under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, to impose fines on mutual price fixing practices between European manufactures of aniline based colouring matter.

By its Decrees of 14 July 1972, the Court dismissed all the appeals on the merits. Only the Azienda Colori Nazionali ACNA obtained a cut in the fine.

Case 29/71 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

182. This appeal, to record the plaintiff's illness as an originally occupational disease, was dismissed on the merits by the Court Decree of 13 July 1972.

Case 48/31 — The Commission vs. the Italian Republic

183. On 29 July 1971, the Commission had lodged an appeal with the Court to record that, in failing to carry out the Decree of 10 December 1968 in Case 7/68 concerning export tax on artistic or historical objects, the Italian Government had not honoured its obligations under Article 171 of the EEC Treaty.

By the Decree of 13 July 1972, the Court recorded that, with effect from 1 January 1962, the non-honouring of these obligations under Article 171 of the EEC Treaty had been stopped. The Commission's appeal was upheld.

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Joint Cases 55 to 76, 86, 87 and 95/71 — Commission Officials vs. the Commission

184. These appeals for annulment of the Commission's Decision of 10 March 1971 concerning the "grading criteria for change of category" were dismissed on the merits by the Court Decree of 13 July 1972.

Case 79/71 — Commission Official vs. the Commission

185. This appeal for annulment of a Commission Decision concerning compulsory retirement allowance was rejected by the Court as inadmissible by its Decree of 13 July 1972.

THE AUDIT BOARD

186. Under Articles 206 of the EEC Treaty, 180 of the EAEC Treaty and 78(5) of the ECSC Treaty and conforming with the terms laid down by the financial Regulation on rendering and inspecting accounts, the Audit Board of the EEC submitted on 14 July 1972 its Report on the accounts for the Financial year 1971.

The Report is in two parts. Part one deals with the application of the Community's Budget scrutinizes the administrative receipts and expenditure of the institutions, research and investment outlays as well as the running of the European Social Fund, the EAGGF, and food aid programmes. Part two covers the Development Fund.

Under the provisions in force, the Commission submits to the Council and Parliament accounts for the last financial together with the Audit Board's Report.

THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans Issued

187. During July the European Investment Bank made a bond issue for 20 thousand million Lits. Five thousand million were placed with institutional investors and fifteen thousand million were offered for public subscription by an Italian banking syndicate directed by Mediobanca. The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 7% annually payable half-yearly and were offered to the public at 98.5%.

The loan matures over 15 years and is redeemable at par from 1 August 1978 by annual installments of an increasing sum. The Bank offers subscribers an actual rate of 7.33%. The Bank will also have the option of redeeming at par part or all of the loan from 1 August 1979.

This loan is the seventh public issue in Italy by the Bank who will use the yield from the loan for its standard loan transactions.

Loans Granted .

_Germany

188. On 27 July 1972 the EIB agreed a contract loan with the Société Kernkraftwerk Brunsbüttel GmbH of Hamburg for an equivalent value of DM 91.5 million (25 million u.a.). The loan will be allocated to the erection of a nuclear power station at Brunsbüttel (Schleswig-Holstein).

This power station will carry a hot water reactor with a net power of 770 MW. It is expected to go into service in July 1974. The promotor of the project is Kernkraftwerk Brunsbüttel GmbH, where two-thirds of the social shares are held by Hamburgische Electricitäts-Werke (HEW) and one-third by Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke AG (NWK). The current generated by the power station will feed the distribution networks of the two partners in proportion to their holdings in the company. Besides Hamburg and the north of Lower Saxony, the concession areas of HEW and NWK include large areas in Schleswig-Holstein.

Completion of the power station will help to bring up electricity output to the growing demand from the northern parts of the Federal Republic. It will supply the energy required for the start-up and expansion of undertakings and will thus help towards the economic growth of these regions and especially of Schleswig-Holstein.

France

189. On 27 July 1972, the EIB concluded a contract loan with the Société Chaux de Provence SA at Chateauneuf-les-Martiques (Bouches-du-Rhône) for an equivalent value of 10 million Frs. (1.8 million u.a.) at the rate of 7.5% per year over nine years.

Chaux de Provence SA is a company under French law and was formed in April 1972 between two of the biggest European quicklime producers; namely, the German company Rheinisch-Westfalische Kalkwerke AG and the Belgian firm Carrières et Fours à chaux Dumont-Wautier.

The EIB loan will help in financing the erection in Chateauneuf-les-Martigues of a lime plant with an initial capacity of 200,000 tons per year. Output will be provided by two Maerz type ovens with limestone from nearby quarries.

The total cost of fixed investments was valued at 23.1 million FFrs. (4.2 million u.a.). The plant is expected to come on stream early in 1973.

The project, put up jointly by Belgian and German promoters in France, will vitalize the industrial interpenetration of Community countries. This undertaking, located south of the Etang de Berre, between Marseille and Fos, will act as supplier to industry recently set up in this region. The project will thus help to develop and diversify the industrial scene in south-east France.

People's Republic of the Congo

190. As the mandated representatives of the EEC, the Commission and the EIB responsible for administering the loan concluded a contract on 11 July 1972 with the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency (ATC), a state trading and manufacturing concern, for issuing a loan with special terms for an equivalent value of 2,052 million u.a. (about 570 million Frs. CFA).

The loan is to finance two ATC investment projects. The first is to increase the storage and maintenance capacity of Brazzaville port (u.a. 1,080,000; Frs. CFA 300 million). The second covers the purchase of an ocean tugboat of 1,800 cv for Point Noire harbour, (u.a. 972,000; Frs. CFA 270 million).

The aim of these projects is to enable the ATC to cope with the considerable growth in traffic over recent years on all the communication routes, including expected expansion over the next decade due mainly to the working of new forestry zones in the interior and the neighbouring States.

The loan with special conditions is granted out of the resources of the third EDF over 17 years with 2 years grace. Interest will be 1%.

The Ivory Coast

191. On 6 July 1972, the EIB drew up a contract loan with the Société Union industrielle textile de Côte-d'Ivoire (UTEXI) for 4.5 million u.a. (about 1,250 million Frs. CFA) for the first stage in erecting a spinning and weaving mill at Dimboko on the Ivory Coast. As the mandated agent of the EEC, the EIB also drew up a contract with the promoter stockholders of UTEXI concerning participation to the order of 275 million Frs. CFA in the UTEXI capital which is to be raised to 2,000 million Frs. CFA (about 7.2 million u.a.).

The current stockholders in the UTEXI company are the Compagnie Commerciale Hollando-Africaine (Netherlands), UNITIKA Ltd. (Japan), the Société Cotonnière de France et d'Outre-Mer (France), the Ivory State and the Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel (BIDI), already shareholders of the Société Industrielle Textile de Côte-d'Ivoire (SOTEXI). Negotiations are underway for a share in the UTEXI capital by the Dutch company Nederlandse Financierings Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden NV (FMO).

The UTEXI spinning and weaving plant will have an initial capacity of 4,500 tonnes of grey cloth annually, made from home grown Ivory Coast cotton. Capacity will later reach 12,500 tonnes. About 80% of the initial output of grey cloth will be sold to SOTEXI for dyeing and printing. The rest will be exported. This investment will create at least 1,250 jobs and help in industrializing and diversifying the economy of an Ivory Coast district still mainly based on agriculture. Counting workers' families and jobs, etc. the project will remunerate about 7,000 people from 1973-74 and later on some 15,000 people.

The loan is granted over 10 years at 4 7/8% per year which includes an interest rate allowance of 3%. The grant of an allowance on interest and the contribution out of the resources of the EDF have already been decided by the EEC Commission. The BIDI and the FMO are also contributing to the long-term financing of the project.

The Bank's loan is guaranteed by the Ivory Coast Republic, the SOTEXI company having been declared co-debtor with UTEXI.

The sharing by the EEC in the UTEXI capital is the first case of a contribution to risk capital, a new method of Community aid and an innovation from the Second Yaoundé Convention.

Gaboon

192. As the mandated representatives of the EEC, the Commission and the EIB reponsible for administering the loan, drew up a contract on 11 July 1972 with the Post and Telecommunications Office for granting a loan with special conditions for an equivalent value of 756,000 u.a. (about 210 million Frs. CFA).

The loan is to finance a telephone and telegraph link by Hertzian beam between Mouila and the mining district of Moanda and Franceville. The scheduled installation will provide service through six telephone and four

telegraph lines which at Mouila will be hooked up to the existing network between Libreville, capital of Gaboon, and Brazzaville, capital of the Peoples' Republic of the Congo. Thus swift and reliable connections will be ensured between the mining district of Gaboon, the capital and the port of Point Noire in the Peoples' Republic of the Congo, the export outlet for Gaboon's manganese from the Franceville district.

The coast of the project amoints to 900,000 u.a. (250 million Frs. CFA).

The loan with special conditions is granted out of the resources of the 3rd EDF for a period of 15 years with 3 years grace. Interest will be at 3%.

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FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Preliminary Draft Budget for the Financial Year 1973

193. On 24 July the Commission adopted and on 17 August sent the Council the preliminary draft of the Community overall Budget for the financial year 1973. In working out the Budget allowance was made for the financial and budgetary impact of the Community's enlargement from 1 January 1973.

The total of receipts and expenditure amounts of 5,066,701,590 units of account. The budget breaks down by institution as follows:

	1972 u.a.	1973	
· · · · · · ·		u.a.	Increase ,
European Parliament	15,960,195	23,988,175	50.30
Council .	24,944,680	32,319,885	29.57
Commission	4,132,581,723	5,004,045,250	21.09
Court of Justice	3,953,120	6,348,280	60.59
÷ .	4,177,439,718	5,066,701,590	21.29

The Community receipts are evaluated at the following sums (in u.a.):

	1973	1972
Own resources	2,692,071,103	1,851,750,000
Available surplus	n.a.	n.a.
Share of ECSC levies paid under Art. 20 of the Treaty	18,000,000	18,000,000
Sums withheld from staff salaries	17,295,520	13,664,470
Contributions	2,330,496,147	2,282,487,518
Miscellaneous receipts	8,838,820	11,537,730
	5,066,701,590	4,177,439,718(1)

⁽¹⁾ Including receipts written into the Corrective and Additional Budget No. 1/1972.

In 1973, 53% of the Budget (against 44% in 1972) will be met by own resources, these being raised from agricultural levies (58.4%) and by a fraction of 62.5% of the Common Customs Charges (41.6%).

The expenses break down as follows:

_	Administrative, operational and miscellaneous expenditure	309,172,485 u.a.
_	Research and investment	85,513,695 u.a.
_	Repayment of costs incurred in levying	269,207,110 u.a.
_	European Social Fund	260,900,000 u.a.
	EAGGF	4,099,731,300 u.a.
_	Food Aid -	48,177,000 u.a.
		5,066,701,590 u.a.

In relation to the credit authorized for the financial year 1972 (4,177,439,718 u.a.), the overall increase of the Budget comes out at 889,261,872 u.a., or 21.29%.

The forecast for the *European Parliament* expenditure has risen from 15,960,195 u.a. in 1972 to 23,988,175 u.a. in 1973, an increase of 50.3%. This mainly stems from the enlargement which will swell the ranks of M.P.s from 142 to 208 (+48%) and increase the number of languages from 4 to 7. New buildings have also been occupied. The jobs on the manning table, 787 in 1972, will increase to 1,086 in 1973.

The forecast for the *Council* expenditure has risen from 24,944,680 u.a. in 1972 to 32,319,885 u.a. in 1973, an increase of 29.57% mainly as a result of the enlargement. The manning table expands from 980 in 1972 to 1,251 in 1973.

The forecast for Commission expenditure amounts to 5,004,045,250 u.a. in 1973 against 4,132,581,723 u.a. in 1972, an increase of 21.09%. This growth is primarily the result of enlargement. Expenditure caused directly by the Accession of new Member States is put at 504,000,000 u.a. of which 300 million comes under the EAGGF Guarantee Section, 45 million under the EAGGF Guidance Section, 60 million under the Social Fund, 52 million under the lump sum repayment of 10% of own resources and 47 million for the other expenses, mostly running costs.

This growth stems from the EAGGF Guarantee Section (+135.4 million u.a.), from the Social Fund (+103 million u.a.), from research and investment

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¹ Including the Corrective and Additional Budget 1/1972.

credits (+10 million u.a.), from reinstatment of credit of earlier financial years (+85.5 million u.a.), from lump sum repayment to Member States of 10% of own resources (+32 million u.a.) and the balance (+50 million u.a.) of other expenditure, mainly running costs of which 20 million u.a. comes under the heading of Community industrial innovation contracts. These increases represent an amount of 416 million partially offset by a cut¹ in food aid of 48 million leaving an overall net increase of 368 million u.a.

The number of jobs on the manning table has risen from 5,879 in 1972 to 7,027 in 1973, an increase of 1,065 posts with 1,065 posts with 1,008 of them attributed to the enlargement.

Lastly, the forecast for the Court of Justice expenditure has risen from 3,817,320 in 1972 to 6,348,280 u.a. in 1973, an increase of 60.59%. The increase is chiefly due to the enlargement whose impact in 1973 amounts to 1,725,040 u.a. or 27.17% of the global 1973 credits. Forecast expenditure for occupying the new building accounts for 1,336,990 u.a. or 21.06% of the global 1973 credits. Apart from these two items, the credits for the Court of Justice have increased by 178,130 u.a. or 4.67% against 1972. The number of jobs on the manning table has risen from 138 in 1972 to 233 in 1973 with 67 of them attributed to the enlargement.

Corrective and Additional Budget No. 1/1972

194. Parliament having approved the draft without amendments during its session of 6 July² and the Council having studied it during its meeting of 20 July, the Chairman of the Council declared that the Corrective and Additional Budget No. 1 for the financial year 1972 was officially adopted.⁸

Issue of an ECSC Loan

195. On 6 July 1972, the Commission signed a private contract loan of 20 thousand million Lits. (or the equivalent value of 32 million u.a.). This loan contracted with an Italian Bank is for 15 years and carries an annual rate of 7%.

¹ The 1972 "Food Aid" credit amounts to 102 123 000 u.a. but the credit comparable to that of 35 000 000 u.a. in 1973 is 30 000 000 for 1972, the balance being made up of reinstatements and various food aid projects.

² See sec. 152.

⁸ See sec. 159.

Following this issue, the total amount of ECSC loan transactions since the start of activities now reaches the equivalent value of 1,164,8 million u.a.

ECSC Auditor's Report

196. Under Article 78(6) of the ECSC Treaty, the ECSC auditors submitted their Report on the accounting operations and the financial administrations of the Commission for the financial year 1971. The Report is in two parts. The first includes analysis of and comments on the balance sheet and administration account as well as disposal of the surplus balance of receipts over expenditure. The second part summarizes, for the main ECSC operational sectors, the coverage of checks made and the inferences from the statistical, critical and development angle. The conclusions set forth the features of the ECSC's financial development over the past financial year and also a final summary of the Auditor's comments on the checks made.

Three Appendices are attached to the Report. The first describes the developments of the ECSC's financial mechanisms since its inception, i.e. (levies, development, research, loan and guarantee projects, the administration and placing of funds, building workers' dwellings, aid for coking coal and the ECSC pension fund). The two other Appendices describe the liquidation transactions running on standardization of scrap metal and present a comparison of balance sheet figures for the financial year 1970-1971 and the main Community financial features of the previous financial years.

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PART THREE

Information and sources

I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

3 July 1972

- During a press conference, Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs, took stock of the Community's development after six months of Luxembourg Presidency. He felt that regarding the holding of the Summit Conference there is now no reason why it should not take place. He added: "I wonder why so much noise is generated about this Summit. The Leaders meet from time to time. What is there more normal than that? And then, what is this business about invitations and then making conditions for being invited?" Speaking of the European institutions and the possible Political Secretariat, Mr Gaston Thorn reiterated that Europe must centralize. This is why it would be eminently desirable for the Political Secretariat to find a home in one of the cities where Community decision centres were located; namely, Luxembourg and Brussels.
- The Foreign Office denied rumours commented by certain newspapers that the British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath would be prepared to call a Summit of the Ten in London for early 1975 if the meeting scheduled for October in Paris had to be put off.

4 July 1972

• After talks between Germany and France, Mr Brandt and Mr Pompidou made optimistic statements on holding the Ten Conference. "We have every reason to be pleased with this meeting," said Mr Brandt, who added that the talks on European problems were "a solid preparations for the Conference of Ten".

President *Pompidou* said, "We considered, the Chancellor and I, that a Summit Conference was highly desirable and that in the coming weeks the ten Foreign Ministers should do the necessary to prepare the agenda, outline the practical possibilities and fix in relation to these factors the date of the Conference".

6 July 1972

• The Administrative Council of the College of Europe in Bruges, meeting with Mr Jean Rey, former President of the Commission, as Chairman, appointed Professor Henry Lukaszewski as new Rector of the College. Mr Lukaszweski succeeds Mr Hendrik Brugmans who had been Rector since the College was founded.

• The British Labour Party published an interim programme for the next election. The programme states that a future Labour Government would renegotiate the conditions of Accession to the Community. It would ask for major changes in the common agricultural policy. The financial contribution to the Community Budget would have to be cut and the system of own resources discontinued.

7 July 1972

• The German Bundesrat ratified the Treaty of Enlargement of the European Community.

8 July 1972

Gathering together more than 300 personalities of the enlarged Community, the 25th Round Table on European problems was held on 7 and 8 July in Paris and devoted to "the problems before the Community on its enlargement and intensification." Among the rapporteurs Mr Altiero Spinelli, Member of the Commission, quoted four basic objectives for the Summit Conference: 1. Apointment of the next Commission and Parliament delegated with preparing and debating the multi-annual action programme of the enlarged Community. 2. Getting procedures underway for institutional reform. 3. Commitment to extending the Community's powers to new fields. 4. To start negotiations in 1973 with the United States and the USSR. The second day of the Round Table was marked by the statement from Mr Michel Habib-Deloncle, UDE Vice-Chairman in the European Parliament, and by the reply from Mr Paul Henri Spaak. Defending the unanimity rule in the Community Council, Mr Habib-Deloncle considered that, "The institutions are regarded as a magic potion taken when needed by Asterix to overcome the obstacles in his way. What European construction really needs," he went on, "is a common political resolve stemming from long cooperation between governments but which does not yet exist. For the real problem is to know where we want to go. Now, at the moment, the EEC countries do not have the same concept of what Europe's independence must be." "Mr Heath and Mr Pompidou are in agreement in keeping the unanimity rule," added Mr Habib-Deloncle. Replying, Mr Spaak declared, "You accuse us of innuendo by suspecting our resolve for independence. founders of Europe were never the slaves of the United States. But Europe's independence does not mean hostility to the United States. The unanimity rule within the countries leads to deadlock. And what are those vital interests

it is supposed to protect? Nobody has ever managed to define them unless they simply mean States' prestige."

Reminding the meeting that the Europe of Six was made in revolt against the unanimity rule which had paralysed the Council of Europe, Mr Spaak went on, "Why are you so afraid of being in the minority when most often you would be supported by your partners?... In truth," he concluded, "the gulf between us comes from our valuing the European interest above the national interests. Now this interest demands the realization of a European authority democratically constituted and controlled."

11 July 1972

- "There can be no question of Great Britain renegotiating the terms of entry into the Community," declared Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission, to a seminar of European businessmen in Brussels. He added that when the Treaty had been ratified by the Ten Parliaments such a question would no longer arise.
- The French Minister of Finance and Economy, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, said in Lisbon that France will support Portugal in her negotiations with the EEC. "France deeply desires, not out of interest or prestige but on grounds of civilization, that the Latin influence may be broadly heard within Europe," added Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

12 July 1972

- In Paris the Office of the European Union of Christian Democrats passed a Resolution expressing its devotion to a Community policy on "cordial relations" with the United States. Mr Mariano Rumor, President, pointed out that the Christian Democrats are confidently looking forward to the Conference on European Security and Cooperation for "as part of a European Community policy we can face this historic rendez-vous." Regarding the possible European Political Secretariat, Mr Alain Popher declared that it mattered little to know where the Secretariat would sit. What counted was to be sure that its activities would develop in coordination with the European Community.
- "Since the time that the institutional issues were, at France's request, shouldered out of the agenda of the Summit, the Conference preparations are now nothing more than "rear-guard actions." This view was expressed by Mr Alfred Mozer, former Cabinet Chief of Mr Mansholt in the Commission,

when he talked to journalists in Brussels. He thought that the Autumn summit would take place although it was superfluous. Its only value would now be that of a major demonstration which some would exploit for internal political ends, since the matters left on the agenda could equally well be settled within the scope of the Council of Ministers.

13 July 1972

• By 301 votes to 284, the House of Commons passed after its third reading the Law of Accession to the European Communities. During the debate, the Minister for European Affairs, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, declared, "It is a Community founded on the respect of the individuality of the Member States. Decisions are never taken against the vital interests of the Community Members. We shall share in each stage of development of their institutions. We shall exercise our sovereignty on a bigger scale than now. By pooling our sovereignty we are strengthening it. What we are really doing is giving up the shadow of sovereignty for its substance."

16 July 1972

In an interview with the Italian daily "Avanti" Mr Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission, asked about the prospects for socialist parties in the enlarged Community, declared, "I think the first thing to do is to organize the Socialists in Europe on a European programme. But what Europe do we want?... In which direction do we want to develop this Europe?... The Socialists will have to think about whether this production and consumption system should not be changed and the capitalist system correctd. A new society must be created where men and women will assume a greater responsibility, where there will be more equality and sharing. All this is possible in a Community such as Europe. This is why the nationale socialist parties will have to adopt a joint programme, formed by a new and higher authority and armed with greater powers of decision, as would be a congress of European socialist parties... A joint strategy must be adopted and everyone must undertake to accept it and carry it out. The time has now come and with the Europe of Ten we have a great chance. We can wait no longer. Of course, I know that this outlook will not be acceptable to everyone, that there is pride in one's own national parties and one's own independence. But it is no longer the moment to block this concept."

19 July 1972

- The Foreign Ministers of the ten countries of the future enlarged Community met in Brussels for talks on the Summit Conference scheduled for 19 October 1972. After the meeting, Mr Norbert Schmelzer, the Dutch Foreign Minister who chaired the proceedings, declared, "No delegation suggested going back on the decisions taken in April to hold a Summit Meeting in Paris. Indeed, everyone hopes that the date will not be changed, provided that, at our next meeting on 11 and 12 September in Rome, sufficient common ground can be seen for the Summit to be successfully held." Mr Schmelzer went on to say that the ten Ministers decided to carry on preparing for the Summit. This will be done chiefly by the ad hoc group made up of the ten Permanent Representatives and the Commission.
- Mr Rafael Paasio, the Finnish Prime Minister, handed his government's resignation to President Kekkonen. The Free Trade Agreements between the Community and Finland, which should have been signed on 22 July, are the main reasons given by Mr Paasio in his letter of resignation. The Government felt that a minority government cannot take responsibility for such a key decision and that a majority government should be formed.

26 July 1972

• The House of Lords approved the second reading of the Bill on the entry of Great Britain into the European Community. The voting was 189 against 19, a majority of 170.

27 July 1972

• A Conference of the thirty-one Commonwealth countries was held in London from 25 to 27 July. The need to maintain the links between the developing Commonwealth countries as part of the relations with the enlarged Community soon became clear. The motto theme of the Conference was the study of the Association terms offered by the Community to the nineteen "associatable" Commonwealth countries and which consists of three options: association as part of the third Yaoundé Convention, association by regional conventions as under Article 239 of the Rome Treaty and by special trade

¹ Barbados, Botswanaland, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guiana, the Western Somoa Islands, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotholand, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad-Tobago, Zambia, Swaziland and Mauritius, which has already joined the Second Yaoundé Convention.

agreements. Gambia has already opted in advance for the new Yaoundé Convention; the other eighteen have fixed 1 August 1973 as the deadline for making their choice.

A Ministerial Commonwealth Conference on this issue is scheduled for early 1973. Moreover, the concern to affirm unity between the "associatable" Commonwealth countries and the other Commonwealth lands, especially the Asiatic nations, has inspired draft provisional and partial Agreements with the Community concerning certain commodities.

• Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder and President of the Pan-European Union, died in Schruns (Austria) at the age of 77. From 1922 when he published his book "Paneuropa" he championed the Pan-European concept to which he devoted his life. In 1924 he created the Pan-European Movement. His ideas have been a big influence on the efforts towards European unification.

28 July 1972

In Tuscany, Mr Georges Pompidou, President of France, met Mr Giovanni Leone, President of Italy, and Mr Giulio Andreotti, President of the Italian Council. Although there was no official communiqué after the talks, the spokesmen of the Italian and French Delegations published a "joint review" saying that, "The focus of the talks was the progress of European construction, concerning which diverging views on basic questions have been observed. On this point, it was mutually desired that the conditions, allowing the Ten to hold the Summit Conference on the scheduled date; mainly, October, would be met ... Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to implement the European Economic and Monetary Union by stepping up their collaboration in the monetary sphere. To this effect, it seemed timely to adapt the coming respective application measures to changing circumstances... We think it is the right for reorganizing the control of the European Parliamentary Assembly on the working of the Community institutions... Obviously the favourable development of the initial stage of political cooperation will be reinforced by creating suitable permanent agencies."

29 July 1972

• Asked by the Danish daily "Berlingske Tidende" about problems arising from relations between the Danish Parliament and the Community institutions, including the "dual mandate" (national and Community) of Members of the Parliament, Mr *Ivar Nørgaard*, Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs,

declared, "The Committee for European Affairs (to be formed within the Danish Parliament) should have a statute comparable to that of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but without keeping secret the information passed to it. There is nothing against Parliament dealing with specific problems in full session. I believe the ideal solution would be for the ten Danish Members of the European Parliament to be on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Folketing."

Replying to the question whether Denmark wanted the European Parliament to be strengthened, considering the Danish reluctance over supranational institutions, Mr Nørgaard said, "The Community institutions are useful as they are, and we wish to gain experience for ourselves before expressing views on possible changes. Parliament, however, will have to be strengthened insofar as the other institutions will be."

31 July 1972

• Mr Paul-Henri Spaak, Minister of State, and former Prime Minister of Belgium, died in Brussels on the night of 30-31 July. The Commission paid tribute to Mr Spaak through the announcement published at the front of this Bulletin.

12 August 1972

• The Benelux States have agreed to align their budget policies. The Netherlands Finance Minister said that Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg would regularly consult one another on their overall budget structures.

16 August 1972

• The Benelux entitled, "The imbroglio over gold" (L'imbroglio de l'or) published by "Le Monde", Professor *Pierre Uri* gave his views on the role of gold in the international monetary system, "The fact is that from now on the potential output of gold is curbed by the gradual exhaustion of lodes, should its industrial use grow at a rapid pace. It is therefore wasteful to go on using gold for monetary transactions when, with the special drawing rights, we can create international liquidity whose value is guaranteed.

"This is the way we will have to take. A big scheme could be set up. Let the countries holding gold put it into the Monetary Fund at today's official

rate in exchange for drawing rights. The Monetary Fund can reap the profit from spread sales at market price to meet growing industrial needs. This profit should be transferred to the international institutions responsible for financing development.

"Here is a realistic action plan for Europe to match her world responsibilities. It is high time that her financial capacity amounted to more than heaping up sterile gold or making automatic loans to the most affluent countries. Let Europe's task be to bring the Third World out of poverty and despair."

18 August 1972

• The Soviet Government sent the Austrian Government a Memorandum expressing its concern over the future of Austria's neutrality, after signature of the Agreement with the Community. The Memorandum reiterates the USSR's position over the formation of economic and political blocks and stresses that the EEC-Austria Agreement can in no way change the responsibility which Austria must bear under the State Treaty on neutrality.

20 August 1972

• Mr Walter Hallstein, former President of the EEC Commission from 1958 to 1967, has decided to retire from political life. Mr Hallstein has announced that he will not stand in the next legislative elections.

23 August 1972

- The French Foreign Minister, Mr Maurice Schumann, had talks in Bonn with the Federal Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, the Foreign Minister, Mr Walter Scheel, and the Minister for Finance and Economy, Mr Helmut Schmidt. The talks were devoted to preparations for the Summit Conference and focussed mainly on monetary issues. No communique was published after the meeting. But the Ministers made brief statements. Mr Scheel said he was convinced the Summit would be held on the scheduled date. Mr Schumann declared, "Both Bonn and Paris indisputably have the mutual desire to call the Conference in October, in the hope that it would get the solid results expected of it. But it is equally indisputable that all the questions are not yet settled."
- Mr Trygve Bratteli, the Norwegian Prime Minister, announced that his government would resign if the majority of the electors voted against

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Norway's joining the Community. "The Government has asked for the support of the people on this vital question and will take the consequences of a negative answer," declared Mr Bratteli.

24 August 1972

• After his visit to Bonn, Mr Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, went to London for talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath. On leaving Great Britain, Mr Schumann said that a number of basic points remained to be clarified before the Conference of Heads of State. Replying to questions, Mr Heath had spoken again of the value he put on the Summit proceeding on the scheduled date.

25 August 1972

• After the meeting of the French Council of Ministers, Mr Jean-Philippe Lecat, Government spokesman, said concerning the October summit:

"Through discussions which are still to be continued we are preparing for a conference of real substance. On the 11th and 12th of September, at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers, we shall draw up the minutes on which we shall make our decision. Solid progress has been made over these last months and we are still at the point where nobody wants a purely formal conference, but there are fundamental problems."

27 August 1972

• In radio talks, the Federal Chancellor Mr Willy Brandt and the Foreign Minister, Mr Walter Scheel, restated their opinion that the Community should steer the Economic Union and the Monetary Union in parallel. Concerning the Political Secretariat, Mr Brandt added, "We are tempted to think that such a Secretariat, although based on intergovernmental cooperation and not conceived as a Community agency in the sense understood by the EEC, must be installed after all as close as possible to the EEC agencies... We are speaking from purely practical considerations and we believe it preferable not to let our jointly created institutions become too scattered." In Mr Scheel's view, the Summit would not deal with setting up a European system of central banks but only with the interim stages leading to it. "It is more important," said the Minister, "that at this Conference we clearly realize that a common

monetary policy will only sidetrack the danger of fresh tension to the extent that monetary policy and economic policy fit together." He added that it was good to see that French and German views did not diverge over this.

30 August 1972

• Mr Walter Scheel, Germany's Foreign Minister, met his Italian opposite number, Mr Giuseppe Medici in Munich. After the talk with Mr Scheel, Mr Medici said that the Bonn and Rome Governments were deeply convinced of the need for holding the Summit Conference in October. He added that the two governments would strenuously try to get solutions to the outstanding problems so that the Conference may open on the scheduled date. Mr Scheel said that the Conference of Foreign Ministers called for 11 and 12 September in Rome would aim at preparing the main issues for the Summit agenda so that at the Conference political leaders could define political objectives and take firm decisions for the future.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

(1 July to 31 August 1972)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 12 juin 1972

1972-1973 Session

Community)

Avis sur les propositions de deux directives modifiant la directive du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de betteraves, des semences de plantes fourragères, des semences de céréales, des plants de pommes de terre, la directive du 30 juin 1969, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres et les directives du 29 septembre 1970, concernant la commercialisation des semences de légumes et le catalogue commun des variétés des espèces de plantes agricoles (Opinion on the two proposed Directives amending the Directive of 14 June 1966 on marketing beet seeds, cattle food plant seeds, cereal seeds, potato tubers; the Directive of 30 June 1969 on marketing oil seeds and fibre plant seeds and Directives of 29 September 1970 on marketing vegetable seeds and the common catalogue of the varieties of agricultural plant species)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant suspension partielle du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les maquereaux frais, réfrigérés, ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, destinés à l'industrie de transformation de la sous-position ex 03.01 B I m) 2 (Opinion on the proposed Regulation for partial waiver of the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff on fresh, refrigerated or congealed mackeral, whole, headed or in pieces for the processing industry under sub-head ex 03.01 B I m) 2)

Résolution sur le document de la Commission des Communautés européennes : « Orientations préliminaires pour un programme de politique sociale communautaire » (Commission Resolution on the document "Preliminary guidelines for a programme of the Community's social policy")

Résolution sur certains problèmes posés par la définition d'une politique coordonnée des salaires et des revenus (Resolution on problems arising from the definition of a coordinated salary and income policy)

Avis sur les propositions concernant: (Opinion on proposals concerning:)

I. une décision relative à l'assainissement de la situation des entreprises de chemin de fer et à l'harmonisation des règles régissant les relations

C 70, 1.7.1972

(Report of the

C 70, 1.7.1972

financières entre ces entreprises et les États (I. A Decision relating to the reorganization of railway enterprises and the harmonization of regulations governing financial relations between these enterprises and the States)

II. un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1192/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemin de fer (II. A Regulation amending EEC Council Regulation 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on common regulations for the standardization of railway enterprises accounts)

C 70, 1.7.1972

Résolution relative à l'état prévisionnel des recettes et des dépenses du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1973 (Resolution on income and expenditure estimated position of the European Parliament for the financial year 1973)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative aux modalités et conditions de publication des avis de marchés et de concessions de travaux publics au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes (Opinion on a proposed Directive on the terms and conditions of publication of market opinions and awards of public works contracts in the Official Journal of the European Communities)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à la classification, l'emballage et l'étiquetage des préparations dangereuses (solvants) [Opinion on a proposed Directive on aligning Member States laws on the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous products (solvents)]

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Avis sur la proposition de directive modifiant la directive, du 20 juillet 1970, concernant l'introduction de modes de prélèvements d'échantillons et de méthodes d'analyse communautaires pour le contrôle officiel des aliments des animaux (Opinion on the proposed Directive amending the Directive of 20 July 1970 on the introduction of sampling and analysis techniques in the Community for the official control of animal foodstuffs)

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II. un règlement complétant le règlement 123/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (II. A Regulation completing Regulation 123/67/EEC on fixing in advance restitutions for export of poultry meat)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant la version allemande de l'annexe du règlement 136/66/CEE (Opinion on a proposed Regulation amending the German version of the Annex of Regulation 136/66/EEC)

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Avis sur la proposition et la proposition modifiée d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 656/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, relatif au régime applicable au mais originaire de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Opinion on a proposed and amended proposal of Regulation amending Council EEC Regulation 656/71 of 30 March 1971 concerning the system applicable to maize from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

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Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973, l'aide dans le secteur des semences (Opinion on the proposed Regulation prescribing, for the marketing year 1972/1973, aid in the seed sector)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant les enquêtes statistiques sur le cheptel bovin, les prévisions sur la disponibilité en bovins de boucherie et les statistiques d'abattage de bovins à effectuer par les

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Etats membres (Opinion on a proposed Directive on bovine livestock statistical research, estimates of availability of bovines for meat and statistics of bovine slaughtering to be carried out by Member States)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant modification du règlement (CEE) 729/70 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Opinion on a proposed Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 729/70 on financing the common agricultural policy)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant modification de l'article 1^{er} du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Opinion on a proposed Regulation amending Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit)

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Question orale 6/72, avec débat, de la commission des transports au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur le mandat à conférer à la Commission des Communautés européennes en vue de l'ouverture de négociations avec la Suisse sur une réglementation concernant l'immobilisation temporaire de bateaux affectés aux transports de marchandises sur certaines voies d'eau (Verbal question 6/72 and debate by the Council transport Commission on the mandate to be given to the EEC to open negotiations with Switzerland for rules on the temporary laying-up of vessels for transport of goods on certain waterways)

Question orale 9/72, avec débat, de MM. Liogier et Couveinhes au nom du groupe de l'UDE à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la situation du marché des fruits et légumes (Verbal question 9/72 and debate by Mr Liogier and Mr Couveinhes in the name of the UDE group to the EEC on the situation in the fruit and vegetable market)

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Résolution à l'intention de la prochaine conférence au sommet des chefs d'État ou de gouvernément des États membres des Communautés

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Question orale 8/72, avec débat, de MM. Liogier et Couveinhes au nom du groupe de l'UDE sur les mesures d'application du règlement viti-vinicole (Verbal question 8/72 with debate by Mr Liogier and Mr Couveinhes in the name of the UDE group on measures of application of the vine-wine rules)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement établissant les règles générales pour la désignation et la présentation des vins et des moûts (Opinion on the proposed Regulation laying donw the general rules for the description and presentation of wines and musts)

Question orale 4/72, avec débat, de la commission des transports du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la teneur en plomb de l'essence pour véhicules à moteur (Verbal question 4/72 with debate by the Transport Committee of the European Parliament to the Commission on lead content of petrol for motor vehicles)

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Avis, sur la Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil sur un programme des Communautés européennes en matière d'environnement ainsi que sur des projets de mesures dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement (Opinion on the Commission's communication to the Council on a European Community programme concerning environment and on draft measures for the protection of the environment)

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Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux citernes en plastiques renforcés destinées au transport par route des substances dangereuses

(Opinion on a proposed Directive on alignment of Member States laws on reinforced plastic tanks for road haulage of dangerous substances)

Question orale 10/72, avec débat, de M.M Gerlach, Oele, Corona, Koch, Wohlfart et Radoux au nom du groupe socialiste à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur le «Plan social» pour le personnel du Centre commun de recherches (Verbal question 10/72 and debate by Mr Gerlach, Mr Oele, Mr Corona, Mr Koch, Mr Wohlfart and Mr Radoux speaking for the Socialist group, to the Commission on the "Social scheme" for staff of the Joint Research Centre)

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Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur un certain nombre de produits (Opinion on the proposed Regulation for the temporary waiving of autonomous duty of the CCT on certain products)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement prorogeant pour les années 1971, 1972 et 1973 certaines dates limites relatives à l'octroi du concours du FEOGA, section orientation (Opinion on the proposed Regulation extending for 1971, 1972 and 1973 certain date limits of the EAGGF grant in the guidance section)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant dispositions générales relatives à la différenciation régionale de certaines mesures prévues par les directives du 17 avril 1972 sur la réforme de l'agriculture (Opinion on the proposed Directive of general provisions concerning regional differentiation of certain measures provided for under the Directives of 17 April 1972 on agricultural reform)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement prorogeant les règlements (CEE) 2313/71 et 2823/71 portant suspension temporaire partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux vins originaires et en provenance de l'Algérie, du Maroc, de la Tunisie et de la Turquie (Opinion on the proposed Regulation extending Regulation (EEC) 2313/71 and 2823/71 for the temporary and partial waiver of CCT duty on wines from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey)

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Règlement (CEE) 1388/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1388/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing levies for olive oil).	L 149,	1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1389/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1389/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the amount of refund for olive oil)	L 149,	1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1390/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1390/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the amount of refund on export of certain oil seeds)	L 149,	1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1391/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1391/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oil seeds)	L 149,	1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1392/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation EC) 1392/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrup and certain other products of the sugar sector).	L 149,	1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1393/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1393/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the refunds on export in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the		
sugar sector)	L 149,	1.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1394/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1394/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 149, 1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1395/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse ((Commission Regulation (EEC) 1395/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing levies on imports of molasses)	L 149, 1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1396/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1396«72 of 30 June 1972 amending the refund on exports of white and raw sugars in the natural	- ,
Règlement (CEE) 1397/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1972/1973, le montant du remboursement et le montant de la cotisation pour la compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1397/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing for the 1972/1973 sugar campaign the amount of refund and of contribtuion to compensate for ware-housing expenses in the sugar sector)	L 149, 1.7.1972 L 149, 1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1398/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1398/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the production refund for white sugar used in the chemical industry)	L 149, 1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1399/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1399/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the refund for production of olive oils used in the preparation of certain fish and vegetable preserves)	L 149, 1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1400/72 de la Commision, du 30 juin 1972, portant suspension de l'octroi des titres d'importation pour les concentrés de tomates (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1400/72 of 30 June 1972 suspending the issuances of import licenses for tomato concentrates)	L 149, 1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1401/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, fixant le taux de suspension des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun et des prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1401/72 of 30 June 1972 fixing the rate of suspension of the Common Customs Tariff autnomous duties and levies in the	X 440 . 4 = 40=0
Règlement (CEE) 1402/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1402/72 of 30 June 1972 amending levies on imports of goods processed from cereals and rice).	L 149, 1.7.1972 L 149, 1.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1403/72 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, modifiant le prélèvement applicable à certains fromages importés de Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1403/72 of 30 June 1972 amending the levy applicable to certain cheese imported from Turkey)	L 149, 1.7.1972
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de base et le prix d	04/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, fixant le prix l'achat des raisins de table (Council Regulation 7 June 1972 fixing the basis and purchase price of		
seuil des céréales p	05/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, fixant le prix de our la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973	L 150,	4.7.1972
	(EEC) 1405/72 of 27 June 1972 fixing the thresh- for the marketing campaign 1972/1973)	L 150,	4.7.1972
la campagne 1972/1 des céréales et les pr le prix d'intervention unique pour le fron 27 June 1972 fixing centres for cereals an	106/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, fixant, pour 1973, les principaux centres de commercialisation rix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant, ainsi que on unique pour le maïs et le prix d'intervention ment dur (Council Regulation (EEC) 1406/72 of for the 1972/1973 campaign the main marketing ad derived intervention prices relating to them, also on price for maize and the single intervention price	L 150,	4.7.1972
campagne 1972/1973 et des farines, gruau Regulation (EEC) 14	07/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, fixant, pour la 8, les majorations mensuelles des prix des céréales 1x et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Council 407/72 of 27 June 1972 fixing for the 1972/1973 1y increases in prices of cereals and on wheat or d meal)	L 150,	4.7.1972
campagne 1972/1973 et le montant de p blanchi (Council F for the 1972/1973 of	08/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, fixant, pour la 3, les prix de seuil du riz décortiqué et des brisures protection à inclure dans le prix de seuil du riz Regulation (EEC) 1408/72 of 27 June 1972 fixing campaign the threshold price of husked rice and ount of the protection to include in the threshold e)	L 150,	4.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 14 campagne 1972/1973 et du riz décortiqué	09/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, fixant, pour la 8, les majorations mensuelles des prix du riz paddy (Council Regulation (EEC) 1409/72 of 27 June 1972/1973 campaign the monthly increases in prices	L 150,	4.7.1972
les prélèvements app semoules de fromer	110/72 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1972, fixant dicables aux céréales, aux farines, et aux gruaux et nt ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals and wheat and meal).	L 150,	4.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 14 les primes s'ajoutan (Commission Regula	11/72 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1972, fixant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt ation (EEC) 1411/72 of 3 July 1972 fixing the led to cereal and malt levies).	L 150,	4.7.1972
fiant le correctif apprinte mission Regulation	12/72 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1972, modi- plicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Com- (EEC) 1412/72 of 3 July 1972 amending the cor- able to cereal refunds).	L 150,	4.7.1972
les prélèvements à I	13/72 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1972, fixant 'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut ation (EEC) 1413/72 of 3 July 1972 fixing levies et and raw sugars).	L 150,	4.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1414/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 1414/72 of 27 June 1972 extending to other imports the annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing a common system applicable to imports from countries having State controlled trade)	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1415/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, portant inclusion de nouveaux produits dans la liste figurant à l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1415/72 of 27 June 1972 incorporating new products in the list of Annex I of Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 establishing a common system applicable to imports from third countries)	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1416/72 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1972, portant inclusion de nouveaux produits dans la liste figurant à l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1416/72 of 27 June 1972 incorporation new products in the list of Annex I of Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 establishing a common system applicable to imports from third countries)	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1417/72 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines, et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1417/72 of 4 July 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1418/72 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1418/72 of 4 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies)	- L 151, <i>5.</i> 7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1419/72 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1419/72 of 4 July 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1420/72 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1420/72 of 4 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugar)	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1421/72 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1421/72 of 4 July 1972 fixing the average production price in the wine sector).	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1422/72 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1492/71 fixant les procédures et conditions de prise en charge des céréales par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1422/72 of 4 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1492/71 laying down procedures and conditions for taking over cereals by the intervention organisms).	L 151, 5.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1423/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines, et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC)	·
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1423/72 of 5 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Réglement (CEE) 1424/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1424/72 of 5 July 1972 fixing the premium to be added to cereal and malt levies)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1425/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1425/72 of 5 July 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1426/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1426/72 of 5 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1427/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1427/72 of 5 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of molasses)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1428/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1428/72 of 5 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1429/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1429/72 of 5 July 1972 fixing the levies on olive oil)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Réglement (CEE) 1430/72 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1430/72 of 5 July 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	L 152,	6.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1431/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1431/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	T 152	7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1432/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1432/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt)	·	7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1433/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1433/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)		7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1434/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1434/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and	·	
wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 153,	7.7.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1435/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1435/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing levies applicable to rice and brokens)	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1436/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1436/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for rice and brokens)	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1437/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1437/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing the refund on exports of rice and brokens)	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement(CEE) 1438/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures. (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1438/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and brokens)	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1439/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1439/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1440/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1440/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of bovine meat other than frozen)	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1441/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les raisins de table par le règlement (CEE) 1404/72 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1441/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing adaptation coefficients to apply to the purchase price established for dessert grapes by Council Regulation (EEC) 1404/72)	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1442/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2496/71 en prorogeant jusqu'au 31 août 1972 le délai pour la livraison de l'alcool obtenu au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification (Commission Regulation (EEC) of 6 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 2496/71 extending till 31 August 1972 the limit for delivery of alcohol obtained	I 152 771077
as compulsory distillation of wine making by-products)	L 153, 7.7.1972 L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1444/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1444/72 of 6 July 1972 amending levies on imports of products	L 153, 7.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1446/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1446/72 of 7 July 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals and wheat,	,
rye flour, groats and meal)	L 154, 8.7.1972 Bull. EC 9-1972

Règlement (CEE) 1447/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1447/72 of 7 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 154, 8.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1448/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1448/72 of 7 July 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to refunds on cereals)	L 154, 8.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1449/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1449/72 of 7 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 154, 8.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1450/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1450/72 of 7 July 1972 fixing levies on olive oil)	Ĺ 154, 8.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1451/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1451/72 of 7 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of certain dairy produce)	L 154, 8.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1452/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, rétablissant les droits du tarif douanier commun et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande bovine. (Commission Regulation (EEC) of 7 July 1972 reinstating CCT duties and levies in the beef sector)	L 154, 8.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1453/72 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1453/72 of 7 July 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oilseed)	L 154, 8.7.1972
Règlement (EEC) 1454/72 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, déterminant pour la campagne 1972/1973 certains centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1454/72 of 6 July 1972 fixing for the 1972/1973 campaign certain marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices relating to them)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1455/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1455/72 of 10 July 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1456/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1456/72 of 10 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1457/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1457/72 of 10 July 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1458/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1458/72 of 10 July 1972 fixing levies	
on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 155, 11.7.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1459/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1459/72 of 10 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of fruit and vegetables)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1460/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1493/71 en ce qui concerne le calcul des bonifications et réfactions à appliquer au prix du froment dur et du maîs lors de la prise en charge à l'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1460/72 of 10 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1493/71 concerning the calculation of premiums and allowances to apply to the price of hard wheat and maize taken over through intervention)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1461/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement 633/67/CEE relatif à la préfixation de la restitution à l'exportation des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1461/72 of 10 July 1972 amending Regulation 633/67/EEC on prefixing the export refund on cereals)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1462/72 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1462/72 of 10 July 1972 fixing the basic import levy on syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 155, 11.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1463/72 du Conseil, du 10 juillet 1972, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) 1267/69 fixant les dispositions particulières applicables lors de l'importation dans la Communauté, en provenance de Grèce, des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1463/72 of 10 July 1972 extending the validity period of Regulation (EEC) 1267/69 fixing particular provisions applicable on imports in the Community from Greece of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1464/72 du Conseil, du 10 juillet 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 20 000 têtes de génisses et vaches, autres que celles destinées à la boucherie, de certaines races de montagne, de la sous-position ex 01.02 A II b) 2 du tarif donanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1464/72 of 10 July 1972 on the opening, division and way of operating the Community tariff quota on 20 000 heads of heifers and cows, other than those destined for meat, of certain mountain races of sub-head ex 01.02 A II b) 2 of the CCT)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1465/72 du Conseil, du 10 juillet 1972, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 5 000 têtes de taureaux, vaches et génisses, autres que ceux destinés à la boucherie, de certaines races alpines, de la sous-position ex 01.02 A II b) 2 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1465/72 of 10 July 1972 on the opening, division and way of operating the Community tariff quota on 5 000 heads of bulls, cows and heifers, other than those destined for meat, of certain alpine races, of sub-head ex 01.02 A II b) 2 of the CCT)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1466/72 du Conseil, du 10 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 656/71 relatif au régime applicable au maïs originaire de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de	

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l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 1466/72 of 10 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 656/71 on the system applicable to maize from Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1467/72 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1467/72 of 11 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat, rye flour,	1 157 12 7 1072
groats and meal)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1468/72 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1468/72 of 11 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1469/72 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1469/72 of 11 July 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1470/72 de la Gommission, du 11 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1470/72 of 11 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1471/72 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1471/72 of 11 July 1972 fixing average production prices for wines)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1472/72 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au froment tendre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1472/72 of 11 July 1972 amending levies on soft wheat)	L 156, 12.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1474/72 du Conseil, du 10 juillet 1972, concernant des prélèvements applicables aux importations de gros bovins et de leurs viandes en provenance de la Yougoslavie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1474/72 of 10 July 1972 on levies on imports of mature cattle and beef and veal from Yugoslavia)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1475/72 du Conseil, du 10 juillet 1972, relatif à la fourniture de sucre à l'UNRWA à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 1475/72 of 10 July 1972 on supplies of sugar to UNRWA as food aid)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1476/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1476/72 of 12 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat, rye flour,	·
Règlement (CEE) 1477/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1477/72 of 12 July 1972, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt).	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1478/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1478/72 of 12 July 1972 amending the	L 157, 13.7.1972
corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 157, 13.7.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1479/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1479/72 of 12 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1480/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1480/72 of 12 July 1972 fixing the levy on imported molasses)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1481/72 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1972, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1481/72 of 11 July 1972, fixing average contract values for evaluating imported citrus fruits)	L 157, 13.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1483/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1 ^{ex} août 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1483/72 of 12 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of eggs for the period starting 1 August 1972)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1484/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant les prix de référence pour les raisins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1484/72 of 12 July 1972 fixing reference prices for dessert grapes).	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1485/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant les prix de référence des poires pour la période allant du 1° juin 1972 au 31 janvier 1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1485/72 of 12 July 1972 fixing reference prices of pears for the period from 1 June 1972 to 31 January 1973)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1486/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, arrêtant des mesures de sauvegarde applicables à l'importation des pêches (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1486/72 of 12 July 1972 adopting safeguard measures on imported peaches)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1487/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 1046/72 et (CEE) 1142/72, en ce qui concerne la destination de la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondiale. (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1487/72 of 12 July 1972 amending Regulations (EEC) 1046/72 and (EEC) 1142/72 as regards the destination for supplies of skimmed milk powder as Community aid to the World Food Programme)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1488/72 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1488/72 of 12 July 1972 fixing the basic amount of import levies for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 157, 13.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1489/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC)	
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1489/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1490/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1490/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1491/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1491/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to refund on cereals)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1492/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1492/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1493/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1493/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing levies on rice and brokens)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1494/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1494/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and brokens)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1495/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1495/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing the refund on rice and brokens)	L 158, 14.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1497/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1497/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1498/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1498/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of calves and mature cattlé as well as beef and veal other than refrigerated meats)	I 150 147 1072
Règlement (CEE) 1499/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement 467/67/CEE pour ce qui concerne les frais d'usinage afférents aux divers stades de transformation du riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1499/72 of 13 July 1972 amending Regulation 467/67/EEC as regards processing charges relating to the various stages in the transportation of rice)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1500/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant, pour la campagne 1972/1973, la variété de riz à grains longs représentative de la production communautaire, la différence de valeur entre	,

celle-ci et la variété de riz à grains ronds correspondant à la qualité type, le prix de seuil du riz décortiqué à grains longs et les prix de seuil du riz blanchi (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1500/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing for the 1972/1973 campaign the long grain rice variety typical of the Community production, the difference in value between this type and the round grain variety corresponding to the quality, the threshold price of husked long-grain rice and the threshold prices of polished rice)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1501/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles rectifiés applicables, à compter du 15 juillet 1972, à l'importation dans la Communauté de certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 du Conseil fabriquées à partir de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1501/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing the amounts of the corrected variable elements as from 15 July 1972 on imports into the EEC of certain goods coming under Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 made from rice)	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1502/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, relatif à la restitution à l'exportation de malt exporté au début de la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1502/72 of 13 July 1972 on refund on malt exported early during the 1972/1973 marketing campaign)	L 158, 14,7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1503/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, portant nouvelle modification de l'annexe du règlement 451/67/CEE déterminant la quantité de pommes de terre nécessaire à la fabrication de 100 kg de fécule (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1503/72 of 13 July 1972 on a new amendment to Annex of Regulation 451/67/EEC laying down the quantity of potatoes required to manufacture 100 kilos of starch)	L.158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1504/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux vêtements de dessous (linge de corps) pour hommes et garçonnets, y compris les cols, faux cols, plastrons et manchettes en tissus de coton, de la position tarifaire ex 61.03, originaires de l'Inde, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2797/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1504/72 of 13 July 1972 reinstating the collection of CCT duties on men's and boy's underwear including collars, detachable collars, shirt fronts and cuffs made of cotton, of tariff head ex 61.03 from India benefitting from preferential tariffs under Council Regulation (EEC) 2797/71 of 20 December 1971).	L 158, 14.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1505/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, déterminant les centres de commercialisation du riz, autres qu'Arles et Vercelli, pour la campagne 1972/1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1505/72 of 13 July 1972 specifying rice marketing centres other than those of Arles and Vercelli for the 1972/1973 campaign).	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1506/72 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1972, fixant, pour la campagne 1972/1973, les montants à prendre en considération pour l'ajustement des prélèvements à l'importation et des restitutions à l'exportation fixés à l'avance pour le riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1506/72 of 13 July 1972 fixing for the 1972/1973 campaign the the amounts to take into account for adjusting import levies and export refunds fixed in advance for rice)	
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Règlement (CEE) 1507/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1507/72 of 14 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1508/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1508/72 of 14 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1509/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1509/72 of 14 July 1972 amending the corrective factor on refunds for cereals).	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1510/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1510/72 of 14 July 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugars)	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1511/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1511/72 of 14 July 1972 fixing import levies on milk and dairy produce)	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1512/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1512/72 of 14 July 1972 fixing the refunds on milk and dairy produce for products exported in the natural state)	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1513/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, modifiant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation des pêches en provenance de Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 5113/72 of 14 July 1972 amending the compensatory tax on import of peaches from Greece).	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1514/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, relatif à certaines modalités concernant l'aide pour les graines de coton (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1514/72 of 14 July 1972 on certain conditions concerning aid for cotton seeds)	L 159, 15.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1515/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, relatif à la détermination des centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses, autres que les centres principaux et des prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1515/72 of 14 July 1972 on specifying intervention centres for oilseeds, other	I 150 1571070
than the main centres and the derived intervention prices applicable). Règlement (CEE) 1516/72 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1125/68 relatif aux modalités concernant l'aide supplémentaire pour les graines de colza et de navette transformées en Italie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1516/72 of 14 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1125/68 on conditions concerning additional aid for rapeseed and coleseed processed in Italy).	L 159, 15.7.1972 L 159, 15.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1525/72 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1972, fixant les prix de seuil de certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules, pour la campagne 1972/1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1515/72 of 17 July 1972 fixing the threshold price of certain types of flours, groats and meal for the 1972/1973 campaign)	L 162, 18.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1536/72 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1536/72 of 18 July 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oil seeds)	L 163, 19.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1541/72 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1541/72 of 19 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 164, 20.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1545/72 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1545/72 of 19 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of white and raw sugars in the natural state).	L 164, 20.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1546/72 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1972, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1546/72 of 19 July 1972 amending refunds on exports of certain dairy produce).	L 164, 20.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1549/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1549/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing the premums to be added to levies for cereals ant malt)	L 165, 21.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1550/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1550/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 165, 21.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1552/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1552/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing levies on rice and brokens)	L 165, 21.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1553/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1553/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and brokens)	L 165, 21.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1554/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1554/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and brokens).	L 165, 21.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1555/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1555/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor for refunds on rice and brokens)	L 165, 21.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1556/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1556/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugars)	L 165, 21.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1557/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1557/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing import levies on calves and mature cattle also on beef and veal other than deep frozen)	L 165, 21.7.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1558/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et de produits laitiers pour les produits exportes en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1558/72, of 20 July 1972 fixing the refunds on milk and dairy produce for products exported in the natural state). Règlement (CEE) 1559/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1204/72 portant modalités d'application du règleme de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1559/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation 1204/72 concoditions of application of the aid system for oilseeds). Règlement (CEE) 1560/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, relatif à une adjudication permanente pour la mobilisation de sucre blanc à fournir à l'UNRWA à titre d'aide alimentaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1560/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, portant réouverture de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1561/72 of 20 July 1972 reopening the permanent tender or exports of white sugar under Regulation (EEC) (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1562/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, portant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1563/72 of 30 July 1972 fixing levies on olive oil) . Règlement (CEE) 1563/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, modifiant les prix d'orientation pour les produits de la péche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 1563/72 of 20 July 1972 annending guidance projecs for fishery products specified in Annex I A and C of Regulation (EEC) 1564/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 1093/70 concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viri-vinicole et originaires de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1564/72 of 20 July 1972 on the second amendment of Regulation (EEC) 1564/72 of 20 July 1972 orientif aux originaires de la Communauté (Council Reg	•	
fiant le règlement (CEE) 1264/72 portant modalités d'application du régime de l'aide pour les graines oblagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1559/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation 1204/72 on conditions of application of the aid system for oilseeds). Règlement (CEE) 1560/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, relatif à une adjudication permanente pour la mobilisation de sucre blanc à fournir à l'UNRWA à titre d'aide alimentaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1560/72 of 20 July 1972 concerning a permanent tender for the mobilization of white sugar for UNRWA as food aid). Règlement (CEE) 1561/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, portant réouverture de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1561/72 of 20 July 1972 recopening the permanent tender for exports of white sugar under Regulation (ECC) 685/72). Règlement (CEE) 1562/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1562/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, modifiant les prix d'orientation pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, pour la campagne de pêche 1972. (Council Regulation (EEC) 2142/70, pour la campagne de pêche 1972. (Council Regulation (EEC) 1903/70 concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur vitt-vinicole et originaires de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1564/72 of 20 July 1972 ampaign he addition of alcohol to products of the wine sector of Community origin) Règlement (CEE) 1565/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, déterminant, pour la campagne viticole 1972/1973, le prix à payer pour l'alcool livré aux organismes d'intervention au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification et le montant de l'intervention, dans ce prix, du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agri-cole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1566/72 of 20 July 1972 amending de	les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1558/72 of 20 July 1972 fixing the refunds on milk and dairy produce for	L 165, 21.7.1972
à une adjudication permanente pour la mobilisation de sucre blanc à fournir à l'UNRWA à titre d'aide alimentaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1560/72 of 20 July 1972 concerning a permanent tender for the mobilization of white sugar for UNRWA as food aid). Règlement (CEE) 1561/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, portant réouverture de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1561/72 of 20 July 1972 reopening the permanent tender for exports of white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 685/72). Règlement (CEE) 1562/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1563/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, modifiant les prix d'orientation pour les produits de la péche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, pour la campagne de pêche 1972. (Council Regulation (EEC) 1563/72 of 20 July 1972 amending guidance prices for fishery products specified in Annex I A and C of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1972 fishery campaign). Règlement (CEE) 1564/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 1903/70 concerning the addition of alcohol to products of the wine sector of Community origin). Règlement (CEE) 1565/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, déterminant, pour la campagne viticole 1972/1973, le prix à payer pour l'alcool livré aux organismes d'intervention au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification et le montant de l'intervention, dans ce prix, du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1565/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down for the 1972/1973 wine campaign the price to be paid for alcohol delivered to intervention amount, in this price, by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section) Règlement (CEE) 1566/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 729/70 relatif au financement de la politique agric	fiant le règlement (CEE) 1204/72 portant modalités d'application du régime de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regula- tion (EEC) 1559/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation 1204/72	L 165, 21.7.1972
tant réouverture de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1561/72 of 20 July 1972 reopening the permanent tender for exports of white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 685/72). Règlement (CEE) 1562/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1562/72 of 30 July 1972 fixing levies on olive oil). Règlement (CEE) 1563/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, modifiant les prix d'orientation pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, pour la campagne de pêche 1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1562/72 of 20 July 1972 amending guidance prices for fishery products specified in Annex I A and C of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1972 fishery campaign). Règlement (CEE) 1564/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 1093/70 concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole et originaires de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1937/0 concerning the addition of alcohol to products of the wine sector of Community origin) Règlement (CEE) 1565/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, déterminant, pour la campagne viticole 1972/1973, le prix à payer pour l'alcool livré aux organismes d'intervention au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification et le montant de l'intervention, dans ce prix, du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1565/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down for the 1972/1973 wine campaign the price to be paid for alcohol delivered to intervention organisms as compulsory distillation of wine by-products and the intervention amount, in this price, by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section) Règlement (CEE) 1566/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 729/70 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation	à une adjudication permanente pour la mobilisation de sucre blanc à fournir à l'UNRWA à titre d'aide alimentaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1560/72 of 20 July 1972 concerning a permanent tender	L 165, 21.7.1972
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prix d'orientation pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, pour la campagne de pêche 1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1563/72 of 20 July 1972 amending guidance prices for fishery products specified in Annex I A and C of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1972 fishery campaign) L 167, 25.7.1972 Règlement (CEE) 1564/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 1093/70 concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole et originaires de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1564/72 of 20 July 1972 on the second amendment of Regulation (EEC) 1093/70 concerning the addition of alcohol to products of the wine sector of Community origin)	les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regu-	L 165, 21.7.1972
deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 1093/70 concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole et originaires de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1564/72 of 20 July 1972 on the second amendment of Regulation (EEC) 1093/70 concerning the addition of alcohol to products of the wine sector of Community origin) Règlement (CEE) 1565/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, déterminant, pour la campagne viticole 1972/1973, le prix à payer pour l'alcool livré aux organismes d'intervention au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification et le montant de l'intervention, dans ce prix, du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1565/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down for the 1972/1973 wine campaign the price to be paid for alcohol delivered to intervention organisms as compulsory distillation of wine by-products and the intervention amount, in this price, by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section) Règlement (CEE) 1566/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 729/70 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 1566/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 729/70 on financing the common agricultural policy) L 167, 25.7.1972	prix d'orientation pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, pour la campagne de pêche 1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1563/72 of 20 July 1972 amending guidance prices for fishery products specified in Annex I A and C of	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1565/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, déterminant, pour la campagne viticole 1972/1973, le prix à payer pour l'alcool livré aux organismes d'intervention au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification et le montant de l'intervention, dans ce prix, du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1565/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down for the 1972/1973 wine campaign the price to be paid for alcohol delivered to intervention organisms as compulsory distillation of wine by-products and the intervention amount, in this price, by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section) L 167, 25.7.1972 Règlement (CEE) 1566/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 729/70 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 1566/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 729/70 on financing the common agricultural policy)	deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 1093/70 concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole et originaires de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1564/72 of 20 July 1972 on the second amendment of Regulation (EEC) 1093/70 concerning the addition of alcohol to products of the wine sector of	L 167, 25,7,1972
Règlement (CEE) 1566/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 729/70 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 1566/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 729/70 on financing the common agricultural policy)	Règlement (CEE) 1565/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, déterminant, pour la campagne viticole 1972/1973, le prix à payer pour l'alcool livré aux organismes d'intervention au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification et le montant de l'intervention, dans ce prix, du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1565/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down for the 1972/1973 wine campaign the price to be paid for alcohol delivered to intervention organisms as compulsory distillation of wine by-products and the intervention amount, in this	
	Règlement (CEE) 1566/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 729/70 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 1566/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 729/70 on financing the	
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Règlement (CEE) 1567/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, prorogeant les règlements (CEE) 2313/71 et 2823/71 portant suspension temporaire partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux vins originaires et en provenance de l'Algérie, du Maroc, de la Tunisie et de la Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1567/72 of 20 July 1972 extending Regulations 2313/71 and 2823/71 suspending partially and temporarily duties under the CCT applicable to wines from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey)	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1568/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, portant conclusion d'un accord prorogeant l'accord intérimaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1568/72 of 20 July 1972 concluding an agreement extending the interim agreement between the EEC and Turkey)	L 167, 25.7.1972
Accord prorogeant l'accord intérimaire entre la CEE et la Turquie (Agreement extending the interim agreement between the EEC and Turkey)	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1569/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, prévoyant des mesures spéciales pour les graines de colza et de navette (Council Regulation (EEC 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 providing special measures rapeseed and coleseed)	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1570/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1570/72 of 24 July 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal).	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1571/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1571/72 of 24 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1572/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1572/72 of 24 July 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to refunds on cereals).	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1573/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut Commission Regulation (EEC) 1573/72 of 24 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1574/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, fixant la prime de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1574/72 of 24 July 1972 fixing the denaturing premium on white sugar for animal feed).	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1575/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, modifiant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation des pêches en provenance de Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1575/72 of 24 July 1972 amending the compensatory tax on imports of peaches from Greece).	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1576/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, relatif aux montants différentiels pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1576/72 of 24 July 1972 on differential amounts for rapeseed and coleseed)	L 167, 25.7.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1577/72 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées	
(Commission Regulation (EEC) 1577/72 of 24 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of frozen beef and veal)	L 167, 25.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1578/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, arrêtant les règles générales pour la fixation des prix de référence et pour l'établissement des prix d'offre franco frontière du maïs hybride destiné à l'ensemencement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1578/72 of 20 July 1972 adopting general rule for fixing reference prices and for establishing prices of offers franco border of hybrid maize for sowing)	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1579/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1579/72 of 25 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1580/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1580/72 of 25 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1581/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1581/72 of 25 July 1972 amending the correction factor applicable to refund on cereals).	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1582/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1582/72 of 25 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1583/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1583/72 of 25 July 1972 fixing average production prices for wines)	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1584/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} août 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1584/72 of 25 July 1972 fixing export refunds in the beef and veal sector for the period starting 1 August 1972)	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1585/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux tubes et tuyaux (y compris leurs ébauches) et barres	·
creuses, en cuivre, de la position tarifaire 74.07, originaires de Yougo- slavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71, du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regu- lation (EEC) 1585/72 of 25 July 1972 reinstating the collection of duties under the CCT applicable to tubes and pipes (including their	
preliminary shape) and hollow bars made of copper of tariff heading 74.07 from Yugoslavia benefitting from tariff preferences under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 december 1971)	L 168, 26.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1586/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation	

(EEC) 1586/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1587/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1587/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1588/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1588/72 of 26 July 1972 amending the corrective factor on refunds for cereals)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1589/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission (Regulation (EEC) 1589/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1590/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1590/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing the levy on imports of molasses).	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1591/72 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1591/72 of 25 July 1972 fixing the average contract values for evaluating imported citrus).	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1592/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1592/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing sluice-gate prices and levies for porkmeat)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1593/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, modifiant la version allemande du règlement (CEE) 905/72 autorisant la commercialisation pour la consommation humaine de crevettes de petite taille du genre « Crangon » sp.p. (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1593/72 of 26 July 1972 amending the German version of Regulation (EEC) 905/72 authorizing the marketing for human consumption of small shrimps of the "Crangon" type sp.p.)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1594/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement 282/67/CEE et le règlement (CEE) 189/68 relatifs aux graines oléagineuses ayant fait l'objet d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1594/72 of 26 July 1972 amending Regulation 282/67/EEC and Regulation (EEC) 189/68 on oilseeds, the object of intervention)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1595/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, prorogeant le règlement (CEE) 1022/70 établissant pour une période transitoire des certificats d'accompagnement pour certains vins (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1595/72 of 26 July 1972 extending Regulation (EEC) 1022/70 on accompanying certificates for certain wines for a transitional period)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1596/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant les prix de référence des pommes pour la période allant du 1 ^{ex} juillet 1972 au 31 janvier 1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1596/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing reference prices of apples for the period	
1 July 1972 to 31 January 1973)	L 169, 27.7.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1597/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux vêtements de dessus pour femmes, fillettes et jeunes enfants, en tissus autres que de coton, de la position tarifaire ex 61.02, originaires de la Corée du Sud, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2797/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1597/72 of 26 July 1972 reinstating the collection of duties under the CCT applicable to women's, young girls' and young children's clothes in materials other than cotton under tariff heading ex 61.02 from South Korea benefitting from the tariff preferences under Council Regualtion (EEC) 2797/71 of 20 December 1971).	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1598/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, constatant la situation de crise du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1598/72 of 26 July 1972 noting the serious situation in the cauliflower market)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1599/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1599/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing the amount of the aid for oilseeds)	L 169, 27.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1601/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, relatif aux modalités d'application de l'obligation de distiller les sous-produits de la vinification pour la campagne 1972/1973 et abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 2496/71 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1601/72 of 26 July 1972 on conditions of applying the compulsory distillation of wine by-products for the 1972/1973 campaign and resinding Regulation (EEC) 2496/71)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1602/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 979/72 en ce qui concerne les montants compensatoires applicables, à la suite des événements monétaires, pour certains produits agricoles (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1602/72 of 26 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 979/72 as regards the compensatory amounts applicable following monetary events for certain agricultural products).	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1603/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne les exportations des graines de colza et de navette vers le Danemark et la Grande-Bretagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1603/72 of 26 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 concerning exports of rapesced and coleseeds to Denmark and Great Britain).	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1604/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (CEE) 1604/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1605/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1605/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1606/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972 fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Com-	
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mission Regulation (EEC) 1606/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor on refunds for cereals)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1607/72 ed la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1607/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and wheat, rye flour, groats and meal)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1608/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1608/72 of 27 July 1972 fix ng levies on rice and brokens)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1609/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1609/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and brokens)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1610/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1610/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and brokens)	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1611/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1611/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor on the refund for rice and brokens).	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1612/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1612/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1613/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1613/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of calves and mature cattle, also of veal and beef, other than frozen).	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1614/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autes produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1614/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing the basic amount of the levy on import of syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector).	L 170, 28.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1615/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1615/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal).	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1616/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1616/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt).	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1617/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1617/72 of 28 July 1972, amending the corrective factor for the refund on cereals)	L 171, 29.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1618/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1618/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing the levies on imports of white and raw sugar)	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1619/72 de la Commission du 26 juillet 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1er août 1972, aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1619/72 of 26 July 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 August 1972 to eggs and yolks exported as goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty)	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1620/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1er août 1972, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1620/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 August 1972 to sugar and molasses exported as goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty)	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1621/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1er août 1972, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1621/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 August 1972 to certain products of the cereal and rice sectors exported as goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty)	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1622/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1er août 1972, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1622/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 August 1972 to certain dairy produce exported as goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty).	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1623/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant, pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, les prix de retrait ainsi que les coefficients d'adaptation servant au calcul des indemnités et des compensations financières pour les produits de la pêche retirés du marché et au calcul des prix d'achat des sardines et des anchois (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1623/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing for fishery products in Annex I A and C of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 the withdrawing prices and the adaptation coefficients for calculating indemnities a financial compensations for fishery products withdrawn from the market and to the calculation of the purchase price of sardines and anchovies).	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1624/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, modifiant l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1109/71 relatif aux modalités d'établissement du prix d'entrée pour certains produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1624/72 of 28 July 1972 amending Annex I of Regulation (EEC) 1109/71 on details for establishing the entry price for certain fishery products)	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1625/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, modifiant les prix de référence dans le secteur des produits de la pêche pour l'année 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1625/72 of 28 July 1972 amending reference prices in the fishery products sector for 1972)	L 171, 29.7.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1626/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, portant instauration d'une surveillance communautaire des importations en provenance du Japon de machines à calculer électroniques à quatre opérations, imprimantes et non-imprimantes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1626/72 of 28 July 1972 setting up a Community watch over imports from Japan of printing and non-printing electronic calculating machines for the four operations).	L 171, 29.7:1972
Règlement (CEE) 1627/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation des pêches en provenance de Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1627/72 of 28 July 1972 removing the compensatory tax on fish imports from Greece)	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1628/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1628/72 of 28 July 1972 amending the amount of aid on rapeseed and coleseed).	L 171, 29.7.1 9 72
Règlement (CEE) 1629/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, portant instauration d'une surveillance communautaire des importations d'aluminium brut en provenance des pays repris à l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1629/72 of 28 July 1972 setting up a Community watch on imports of raw aluminum from countries mentioned in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) 1025/70)	L 171, 29.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1600/72 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, modifiant l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 1373/70, portant modalités communes d'application du régime de certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation pour les produits agricoles soumis à un régime de prix unique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1600/72 of 20 July 1972 amending the Annex of Regulation (EEC) 1373/70 on common clauses for applying the system of import and export certificates and marking relating to agricultural products coming under a single price system)	L 172, 30.7.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1630/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1630/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1631/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1631/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the premium to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1632/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1632/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the corrective factor for refund on cereals).	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1633/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1633/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing levies on rice and brokens)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1634/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1634/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and brokens)	L 174, 1.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1635/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1635/72 of 31 July 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on rice and brokens)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1636/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1636/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of goods processed from cereals and rice)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1637/72 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1637/72 of 27 July 1972 fixing levies on imports of compounded feed for animals).	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1638/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1638/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of goods processed from cereals and rice)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1639/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1639/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of animal feed compounded from cereals)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1640/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1640/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing import levies on milk and dairy produce)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1641/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1641/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugars)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1642/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1642/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1643/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1643/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing export refunds on molasses, syrups and certain other products in the natural state of the sugar	:
sector)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1644/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1644/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the refund amount for olive oil)	L 174, 1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1645/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1645/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the export refund on oilseeds)	L 174, 1.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1646/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1646/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing refunds on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1647/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1647/72 of 31 July 1972 amending the export refunds for white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1648/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1648/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing levies on olive oil).	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1649/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1649/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1650/72 du Conseil, du 31 juillet 1972, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur un certain nombre de produits (Council Regulation (EEC) 1650/72 of 31 July 1972 temporarily suspending autonomous duties of the CCT on a number of products)	L 174,	1 .8. 1972
Règlement (CEE) 1651/72 du Conseil, du 31 juillet 1972, modifiant, en ce qui concerne l'aide au stockage privé des vins de table, le règlement (CEE) 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Council Regulation (EEC) 1651/72 of 31 July 1972 amending as regards private storage aid of table wines, Regulation (EEC) 816/70 laying down additional provisions on common organization of the vine and wine market).	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1652/72 du Conseil, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat des pommes pour la période allant du '1ºº août 1972 au 31 janvier 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1652/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the basic and purchase prices of apples for the period 1 August 1972 to 31 January 1973)	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1653/72 du Conseil, du 31 juillet 1972, modifiant les prix d'orientation des veaux et des gros bovins valables pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1653/72 of 31 July 1972 amending the guidance prices of calves and mature cattle for the 1972/1973 marketing campaign).	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1654/72 du Conseil, du 31 juillet 1972, établissant les règles générales applicables en cas de hausse sensible des prix dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) 1654/72 of 31 July 1972 laying down general rules in case of sharp increases of veal and beef)	L 174,	1.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1655/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pommes par le règlement (CEE) 1652/72 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1655/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the adaptation coefficients to apply to the established purchase price for apples		
through Council Regulation (EEC) 1652/72)	L 174,	1.8.1972

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Règlement (CEE) 1656/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, relatif a la suspension des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun et des prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1656/72 of 31 July 1972 on suspension of autonomous duties of the CCT and levies on veal and beef).	L 174,	1 .8.19 72
Règlement (CEE) 1657/72 de la Commission, du 1° août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1657/72 of 1 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat on rye flour, groats and meal)	L 175,	2.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1658/72 de la Commission, du 1er août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1658/72 of 1 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and meal)	L 175,	2.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1659/72 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1659/72 of 1 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals).	L 175,	2.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1660/72 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1660/72 of 31 July 1972 fixing the refunds on milk and dairy produce for products exported in the natural state).	L 175,	2.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1661/72 de la Commission, du 1er août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut Commission Regulation (EEC) 1661/72 of 1 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 175,	2.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1662/72 de la Commission, du 1er août 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1662/72 of 1 August 1972 fixing average production prices for wines)	L 175,	2.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1663/72 de la Commission, du 1er août 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 979/72 en ce qui concerne les montants compensatoires applicables, à la suite des événements monétaires, pour certains produits laitiers ainsi que pour certaines marchandises obtenues à partir de ces produits (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1663/72 of 1 August 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 979/72 as regards the compensatory amounts applicable, following monetary events, for certain diary produce also for certain goods made from these produce)	L 175,	2.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1664/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, modifiant la date d'entrée en vigueur du règlement (CEE) 990/72 relatif aux modalités d'octroi des aides au lait écrémé transformé en aliments composés et au lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1664/72 of 28 July 1972 amending the date of entry into effect of Regulation (EEC) 990/72 concerning the method of granting aids for skimmed milk processed		
1665/72 of 28 July 1972 concerning the method of applying the in compound foods and skimmed milk powder for animal feed).	L 175,	2.8.1972

establishment of offered prices franco border and of fixing the compensatory tax for hybrid maize for sowing) Règlement (CEE) 1666/72 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1972, fixant les prix de référence du mais hybride destiné à l'ensemencement pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1666/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing reference prices of hybrid maize for sowing for the marketing campaign 1972/1973)	L 175,	2.8.1972 2.8.1972 3.8.1972
les prix de référence du mais hybride destiné à l'ensemencement pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1666/72 of 28 July 1972 fixing reference prices of hybrid maize		
for sowing for the marketing campaign 1772/17737	L 176,	3.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1667/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1667/72 of 2 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal).	,	
Règlement (CEE) 1668/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1668/72 of 2 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 176,	3.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1669/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1669/72 of 2 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals)	L 176,	3.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1670/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1670/72 of 2 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 176,	3.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1671/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1671/72 of 2 August 1972 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	L 176,	3.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1672/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1672/72 of 2 August 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 176,	3.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1673/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 1598/72 constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1673/72 of 2 August 1972 repealing Regulation (EEC) 1598/72 noting the serious situation in the cauliflower market)	L 176.	3.8.1972_
Règlement (CEE) 1674/72 du Conseil, du 2 août 1972, fixant les règles générales de l'octroi et du financement de l'aide dans le secteur des semences (Council Regulation (EEC) 1674/72 of 2 August 1972 laying down general rules for granting and financing aid in the		
seed sector)	L 177,	4.8.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1675/72 du Conseil, du 2 août 1972, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973, l'aide dans le secteur des semences (Council Regulation (EEC) 1675/72 of 2 August 1972 fixing for the 1972/1973 marketing campaign the aid in the seed sector)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1676/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1676/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal).	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1677/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1677/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1678/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1678/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor for the refund on cereals)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1679/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1679/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal).	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1680/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1680/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing levies on rice and brokens)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1681/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1681/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and brokens)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1682/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1682/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and brokens)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1683/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1683/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor for the refund on rice and brokens)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1684/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1684/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1685/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1685/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of calves and mature cattle, also of veal and beef, other than frozen)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1686/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, relatif à certaines modalités concernant l'aide dans le secteur des semences (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1686/72 of 2 August 1972 concerning certain clauses of the aid to the seed sector)	L 177, 4.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1687/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, relatif à des mesures concernant des semences récoltées avant le 1 ^{er} jan- vier 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1687/72 of 2 August 1972 concerning seeds gathered prior to 1 January 1972)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1688/72 de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, relatif à des mesures transitoires applicables au royaume des Pays-Bas en ce qui concerne l'octroi de l'aide à la production dans le secteur des semences (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1688/72 of 2 August 1972 on transition measures applicable to the Netherlands as regards aid granted to production in the seed sector)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1689/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné au Chili à titre d'aide communautaire au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1689/72 of 3 August 1972 on the supply of skimmed milk powder for Chili as Community aid to the international Committee of the Red Cross)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1690/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, supprimant les mesures de sauvegarde applicables à l'importation de pêches (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1690/72 of 3 August 1972 cancelling the safeguard measures on imports of peaches)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1691/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, fixant le prix maximum du sucre à livrer à l'UNRWA pour la première adjudication partielle effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1560/72 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1691/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the maximum price of white sugar for delivery to UNRWA for the first partial tender held in compliance with Regulation (EEC) 1560/72)	L 177, 4.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1692/72 du Conseil, du 2 août 1972, établissant les règles générales relatives à la fourniture de matières grasses du lait au Programme alimentaire mondial et à l'UNRWA (Council Regulation (EEC) 1692/72 of 2 August 1972 laying down general rules concerning the supply of milk fats to the World Food Programme and to UNRWA)	L 178, 5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1693/72 du Conseil, du 3 août 1972, fixant les critères de mobilisation des céréales destinées à l'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 1693/72 of 3 August 1972 fixing the mobilization criteria on cereals for food aid)	L 178, 5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1694/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1694/72 of 4 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal).	L 178, 5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1695/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1695/72 of 4 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 178, 5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1696/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1696/72 of 4 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals)	L 178, 5.8.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1697/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1697/72 of 4 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 178,	5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1698/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1698/72 of 4 August 1972 fixing levies on olive oil)	L 178,	5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1699/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1699/72 of 4 August 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds).	L 178,	5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1700/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, fixant, en vertu de l'application du régime des titres d'importation pour les concentrés de tomates, le pourcentage applicable à la quantité de référence (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1700/72 of 4 August 1972 fixing, by virtue of the application of the import document system for tomato concentrates, the percentage applicable to the reference quantity)	L 178,	5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1701/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, relatif à la modification d'un délai pour la présentation des offres prévu par le règlement (CEE) 685/72 concernant une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1701/72 of 4 August 1972 on amending the date limit for presenting offers as provided for in Regulation (EEC) 685/72 concerning a permanent tender for the export of white sugar).	L 178,	5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1702/72 de la Commission, du 4 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1702/72 of 4 August 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 178,	5.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1703/72 du Conseil, du 3 août 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2052/69 en ce qui concerne le financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'exécution de la convention d'aide alimentaire de 1967 et fixant les règles relatives au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'exécution de la convention d'aide alimentaire de 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1703/72 of 3 August 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 2052/69 as regards the financing by the Community of expenses resulting from the execution of the 1967 food aid convention and laying down Community financing rules for expenses resulting from the execution of the 1971 food aid convention).	L 180,	8.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1704/72 de la Commission, du 7 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1704/72 of 7 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal).	;	8.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1705/72 de la Commission, du 7 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1705/72 of 7 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)		8.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1706/72 de la Commission, du 7 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1706/72 of 7 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refunds on cereals)	L 180,	8.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1707/72 de la Commission, du 7 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1707/72 of 7 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 180,	8.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1708/72 de la Commission, du 7 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1708/72 of 7 August 1972 amending the refunds on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 180,	8.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1709/72 de la Commission, du 7 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1709/72 of 7 August 1972 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 180,	8.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1710/72 de la Commission, du 7 août 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1710/72 of 7 August 1972 amending levies on imports of goods processed from cereals and rice)		8.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1711/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1711/72 of 8 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal).	L 181,	9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1712/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1712/72 of 8 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 181,	9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1713/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1713/72 of 8 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals).	L 181,	9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1714/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1714/72 of 8 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 181,	9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1715/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1715/72 of 8 August 1972 fixing the average production price of wine)	L 181,	9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1716/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1259/72 relatif à la mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1716/72 of 8 August		
1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 on making butter available at reduced price for certain processing undertakings of the Community)	L 181,	9.8.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1717/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, relatif à la vente de beurre à prix réduit à des institutions et collectivités sans but lucratif (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1717/72 of 8 August 1972 on the sale of butter at reduced price to non-profit-making institutions and collectivities)	L 181, 9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1718/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, relatif à l'octroi d'une aide au relogement du vin de table pour lequel un contrat de stockage a été conclu pendant la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1718/72 of 8 August 1972 on granting aid for relocating table wine for which a storage contract was concluded during the 1971/1972 campaign)	L 181, 9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1719/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1719/72 of 8 August 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain products of the sugar sector)	L 181, 9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1720/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1720/72 of 8 August 1972, amending the export refunds for white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 181, 9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1721/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1721/72 of 8 August 1972 amending the refund on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	Ĺ 181, 9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1722/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, modifiant le taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1722/72 of 8 August 1972 amending refund rates applicable to cane or beet sugar and syrups exported as goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty)	L 181, 9.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1724/72 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1406/72 en vue de fixer, pour la campagne 1972/1973, les principaux centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant pour certains nouveaux Etats membres (Council Regulation (EEC) 1724/72 of 20 July 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1406/72 so as to fix for the 1972/1973 campaign the main marketing centres for cereals and derived intervention prices for certain new Member, States)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 1725/72 du Conseil, du 1er août 1972, portant adaptation du coefficient correcteur applicable aux rémunérations des fonctionnaires et autres agents des Communautés européennes affectés en Suisse (Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 1725/72 of 1 August 1972 adapting the corrective coefficient applicable to remunerations of EEC officials and agents posted to Switzerland) Règlement (CEE) 1726/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, fixant	L 182, 10.8.1972
les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC)	

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1726/72 of 9 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1727/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1727/72 of 9 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1728/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1728/72 of 9 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refunds on cereals)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1729/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1729/72 of 9 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1730/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1730/72 of 9 August 1972 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1731/72 de la Commission, du 8 août 1972, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1731/72 of 8 August 1972 fixing average contract values for evaluating imported citrus)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1732/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1732/72 of 9 August 1972 fixing additional amounts for egg products)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1733/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1733/72 of 9 August 1972 fixing additional amounts for products of the poultrýmeat sector)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1734/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1734/72 of 9 August 1972 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1735/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1735/72 of 9 August 1972 amending refunds on exports of white and raw sugars in the natural	T 192 10 0 1972
Règlement (CEE) 1736/72 de la Commission, du 9 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1736/72 of 9 August 1972 amending refunds on cereals, and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 182, 10.8.1972 L 182, 10.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1737/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1737/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 183, 11.8.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1738/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1738/72 of 10 August fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 183, 11. 8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1739/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1739/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor for refunds on cereals).	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1740/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1740/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1741/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1741/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing levies on rice and brokens)	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1742/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1742/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and brokens).	L 183, 11. 8.1 972
Règlement (CEE) 1743/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1743/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and brokens)	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1744/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1744/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing the the corrective factor on refunds for rice and brokens).	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1745/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1745/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1746/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1746/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of calves and mature cattle, also on veal and beef, other	
than frozen)	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1747/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux plaques pour construction, en pâte à papier, en bois défibrés ou en végétaux divers défibrés, même agglomérés avec des résines naturelles ou artificielles ou d'autres liants similaires, de la position tarifaire 48.09, originaires des pays en voie de développement bénéficiaires de préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1747/72 of 10 August 1972 reinstating the collection of CCT duties on building blocks made of paper pulp, fibreless wood	
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or vegetable matter, even bound together with natural or synthetic resins or other similar binding materials of tariff heading 48.09 from developping countries benefitting from tariff preferences provided for by Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971)	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1748/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux fleurs, feuillages et fruits artificiels, et leurs parties; articles confectionnés en fleurs, feuillages et fruits artificiels, de la position tarifaire 67.02, originaires de Hongkong, bénéficiaires des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1748/72 of 10 August 1972 reinstating the collection of CCT duties on artificial flowers, foliage and fruit or parts thereof; articles made up of artificial flowers, foliage and fruit of tariff heading 67.02, from Hongkong, benefitting from tariff preferences provided for by Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971) .	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1749/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1749/72 of 10 August 1972 fixing export refunds on fruit and vegetables)	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1750/72 de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, modifiant les prélèvement applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1750/72 of 10 August 1972 amending levies on imports of foods processed from cereals and rice)	L 183, 11.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1751/72 du Conseil, du 2 août 1972, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 1751/72 of 2 August 1972 extending to other imports the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing a common system applicable to imports from countries having State controlled trade).	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1752/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1752/72 of 11 August 1972 fixing levies applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal).	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1753/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1753/72 of 11 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt).	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1754/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1754/72 of 11 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals).	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1755/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1755/72 of 11 August 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugars).	L 184, 12.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1756/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1756/72 of 11 August 1972 fixing levies for olive oil)	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1757/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1757/72 of 11 August 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1758/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 60.000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la république du Bangladesh à titre d'aide alimentaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1758/72 of 11 August 1972 on opening a tender for the mobilization of 60,000 tonnes of soft wheat as food aid to Bangladesh)	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1759/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 1558/71 arrêtant les mesures de sauvergarde applicables à l'importation des concentrés de tomates (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1759/72 of 11 August 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1558/71 adopting safeguard measures on imports of tomato concentrates)	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1760/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 1643/71 instaurant un système de prix minima applicables à l'importation de concentrés de tomates en provenance de la Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1760/72 of 11 August 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 1643/71 adopting a minimum price system on imports of tomato concentrates from Greece)	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1761/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, portant dérogation au règlement (CEE) 1492/71 en ce qui concerne le pourcentage de grains échaudés dans l'orge prise en charge par les organismes d'intervention pour la campagne 1972/1973 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1761/72 of 11 August 1972 on derogations to Regulation (EEC) 1492/71 as regards the percentage of scalded grains in barley taken over by the intervention organisms for the 1972/1973 campaign)	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1762/72 de la Commission, du 11 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1762/72 of 11 August 1972 amending export refunds for white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 184, 12.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1763/72 de la Commission, du 14 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1763/72 of 14 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 185, 15.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1764/72 de la Commission, du 14 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Règulation (EEC) 1764/72 of 14 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt).	L 185, 15.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1765/72 de la Commission, du 14 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1765/72 of 14 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor for refunds on cereals)	L 185, 15.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1766/72 de la Commission, du 14 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre fixing levies on imported white and raw sugars).	L 185, 15.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1767/72 de la Commission, du 14 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1767/72 of 14 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of milk and dairy produce).	L 185, 15.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1768/72 de la Commission, du 14 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1768/72 of 14 August 1972 fixing the basic levy amount on imports of syrups and certain other products of the sugar	
sector)	L 185, 15.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1723/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, relatif à l'apurement des comptes concernant le Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1723/72 of 26 July 1972 on auditing accounts con-	
cerning the EAGGF guarantee section)	L 186, 16.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1771/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1771/72 of 16 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1772/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1772/72 of 16 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt).	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1773/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1773/72 of 16 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refunds on cereals)	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1774/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1774/72 of 16 August 1972 fixing levies on imported white and raw sugars).	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1775/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1775/72 of 16 August 1972 fixing average production prices for wine)	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1776/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1776/72 of 16 August 1972 fixing the import levy on molasses)	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1778/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, modifiant la version néerlandaise du règlement (CEE) 1282/72 relatif à la vente à l'armée et aux unités assimilées de beurre à prix réduit	• '

(Commission Regulation (EEC) 1778/72 of 16 August 1972 amending the Dutch version of Regulation (EEC) 1282/72 on sale to the armed forces and comparable units of reduced price butter)	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1779/72 de la Commission, du 16 août 1972, concernant une adjudication pour la fourniture de produits d'œufs destinés à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide au Programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1779/72 of 16 August 1972 concerning a tender for the supply egg products to third countries as aid to the World Food Programme)	L 187, 17.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1777/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1777/72 of 17 August fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1780/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1780/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1781/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1781/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor for refunds on cereals).	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1782/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1782/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing the refund on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1783/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1783/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing levies on rice and brokens)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1784/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1784/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing the premium to be added to levies on rice and brokens).	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1785/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1785/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing the refunds of rice and brokens).	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1786/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1786/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor for refunds on rice and brokens).	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1787/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1787/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing levies on imported white and raw sugars).	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1788/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Com-	•
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mission Regulation (EEC) 1788/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of calves and mature cattle, also on veal and beef, other than frozen)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1789/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1789/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of frozen veal and beef)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1790/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1790/72 of 17 August 1972 fixing refunds on exports of white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1791/72 de la Commission, du 17 août 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1791/72 of 17 August 1972 amending levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	L 188, 18.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1792/72 de la Commission, du 18 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1792/72 of 18 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 189, 19.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1793/72 de la Commission, du 18 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1793/72 of 18 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt).	L 189, 19.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1794/72 de la Commission, du 18 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1794/72 of 18 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refunds of cereals)	L 189, 19.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1795/72 de la Commission, du 18 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1795/72 of 18 August 1972 fixing levies on imported white and raw sugars in the natural state.	L 189, 19.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1796/72 de la Commission, du 18 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1796/72 of 18 August 1972 fixing levies on olive oil)	L 189, 19.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1797/72 de la Commission, du 18 août 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1797/72 of 18 August 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oil seeds)	L 189, 19.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1798/72 de la Commission, du 18 août 1972, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1798/72 of 18 August 1972 amending the	·
refund on exports of oilseeds). Règlement (CEE) 1769/72 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, établissant les documents d'accompagnement et relatif aux obligations des producteurs et des commerçants autres que les détaillants dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1769/72 of 26 July 1972 laying down the accompanying documents and concerning producers and traders other than retailers liabilities of the wine sector)	L 189, 19.8.1972 L 191, 21.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1770/72 de la Commission, du 3 août 1972, portant modalités d'application relatives aux conditions supplémentaires auxquelles doivent répondre les vins importés des pays tiers destinés à la consommation humaine directe (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1770/72 of 3 August 1972 on application stipulations on additional conditions to be met by wines imported from third countries for direct human consumption)	L 191, 21.8.1972
Règlement (Euratom) 1799/72 du Conseil, du 18 août 1972, déterminant les conditions d'attribution et les taux des indemnités prévus à l'article 100 du statut pour certains travaux de caractère pénible (Council Regulation (Euratom) 1799/72 of 18 August 1972 stipulating the conditions for the grant and rates of indemnities provided for under Article 100 of the statute for certain tasks of a difficult character)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1800/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1800/72 of 21 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1801/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1801/72 of 21 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1802/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1802/72 of 21 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1803/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1803/72 of 21 August 1972 fixing levies on imported white and raw sugars)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1804/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1804/72 of 21 August 1972 amending the refund on exports of white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1805/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1805/72 of 21 August 1972 fixing the basic amount of levy on imports of syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1806/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1806/72 of 21 August 1972 amending export refunds on molasses, syrups and certain other products in the natural state of	
the sugar sector)	L 192, 22.8.1972

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1807/72 of 21 August 1972 amending the levies on imports of goods processed from cereals and rice)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Rglement (CEE) 1808/72 de la Commission, du 21 août 1972, mofi- fiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1808/72 of 21 August 1972 amending the refund rates on sugar and beet or cane syrups exported as goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty)	L 192, 22.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1809/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1809/72 of 22 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1810/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1810/72 of 22 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1811/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1811/72 of 22 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals).	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1812/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1812/72 of 22 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars).	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1813/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1813/72 of 22 August 1972 fixing average production prices for wine)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1814/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1814/72 of 22 August 1972 amending export refunds for white and raw sugar in the natural state)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1815/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1815/72 of 22 August 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the	
sugar sector)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1816/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1816/72 of 22 August 1972 amending refunds on exports, in the natural state, of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1817/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC)	

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1817/72 of 22 August 1972 amending the rates of refunds on beet or cane sugar, and syrups exported as goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1818/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1818/72 of 22 August 1972 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	L 193, 23.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1819/72 de la Commission, du 23 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1819/72 of 23 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 194, 24.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1820/72 de la Commission, du 23 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1820/72 of 23 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 194, 24.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1821/72 de la Commission, du 23 août 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1821/72 of 23 August 1972 amending the corrective factor for refund on cereals).	L 194, 24.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1822/72 de la Commission, du 23 août 1972, fixant les prélèvemetns à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1822/72 of 23 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of white and raw sugars)	L 194, 24.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1823/72 de la Commission, du 23 août 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1823/72 of 23 August 1972 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	L 194, 24.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1824/72 de la Commission, du 22 août 1972, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1824/72 of 22 August 1972 fixing the average contract values for the evaluation of imported citrus)	L 194, 24.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1825/72 de la Commission, du 23 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1er septembre 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1825/72 of 23 August 1972 fixing refunds on exports of veal and beef for the period starting 1 September 1972)	L 194, 24.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1826/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1826/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1827/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1827/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1828/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1828/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 195, 25.8.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 1829/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1829/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing refunds on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1830/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1830/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing levies on rice and brokens)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1831/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1831/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and brokens)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1832/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1832/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and brokens)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1833/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1833/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing the corrective factor for the refund on rice and brokens)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1834/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1834/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing import levies on white and raw sugar)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1835/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Règulation (EEC) 1835/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing levies on imports of calves and mature cattle, also on veal and beef, other than frozen)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1836/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1836/72 of 24 August 1972 amending export refunds on white and raw sugars in the natural state)	L 195, 25.8.1972
Règlement (CEE) 1837/72 de la Commission, du 24 août 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1837/72 of 24 August 1972 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)	I 105 250 1072
Règlement (CEE) 1838/72 de la Commission, du 25 août 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation	L 195, 25.8.1972
(EEC) 1838/72 of 25 August 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 196, 26.8.1972

Règlement (CEE) 1839/72 de la Commission, du 25 août 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1839/72 of 25 August 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	L 196, 26.8.1972
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72/251/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, relative à l'octroi d'une aide en vue de la constitution d'une réserve pour la couverture des risques propres — dégâts occasionnés par la grêle aux producteurs de pommes et de poires aux Pays-Bas (Commission Decision of 26 May 1972 on grant of an aid to build up a reserve to cover specific risks — damage through hailstones to apple and pear crops in the Netherlands)	L 163, 19.7.1972
72/252/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la treizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 5 July 1972 fixing the maximum refund amount for the thirteenth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)	L 163, 19.7.1972
72/253/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 mai 1972, relative à l'octroi d'une aide visant à encourager la rationalisation de la culture et la transformation de plantes fourragères, ainsi que la coopération des exploitations agricoles aux Pays-Bas (Commission Decision of 26 May 1972 on grant of an aid to encourage standardization of cultivaion and processing of cattle food plants and farm cooperation in the Netherlands)	L 164, 20.7.1972
72/254/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 22 juin 1972, portant deuxième modification de la décision du 15 mars 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 10 765 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Decision of 22 June 1972 amending for the second time a Decision of 15 March 1972 concerning the opening of a permanent tender for the export of 10,765 tonnes of rye held by the Dutch intervention organization)	
72/255/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1972, relative à la nomination des membres du Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans les chemins de fer (Commission Decision of 23 June 1972 on the appointment of Members of the Joint Advisory Committee for social problems in railways)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/256/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 juin 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement des droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les tabacs fabriqués des sous-positions tarifaires 24.02 A, B, C et D (Commission Decision of 26 June 1972 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone the raising of duties of their customs tariff to those of the CTT as regards manufactured tobaccos of tariff sub-headings 24.02 A, B, C and D)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/257/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 juin 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de baies sylvestres et de pulpes de fruits rouges, des	

positions 08.10 A et ex B et 20.05 ex C du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Pologne et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 26 June 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community provisions preparations and preserves made of wild berries and red fruit pulp of headings 08.10 A and ex B and 20.05 ex C of the CTT from Poland and in free circulation in other Member States)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/258/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour les livraisons fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre des procédures d'adjudication visées aux règlements (CEE) 1143/72 et 1144/72 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1972 on fixing the maximum amounts for job delivery of butteroil to the World Food Programme in the context of tender procedures under Regulations (EEC) 1143/72 and 1144/72)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/259/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1972, annulant l'adjudication prévue au règlement (CEE) 1145/72 pour une livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Decision of 27 June 1972 cancelling the tender provided for under Regulation (EEC) 1145/72 for job delivery of butteroil to the World Food Programme)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/260/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée aux règlements (CEE) 1046/72 et 1142/72 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1972 on fixing the maximum amounts for the supply of skimmed milk powder as aid to the World Food Programme in the context of the tender procedure under Regulations (EEC) 1046/72 and 1142/72)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/261/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 28 juin 1972, concernant les aides à l'importation d'instruments scientifiques et de biens de technologie avancée, accordées en vertu de la loi italienne 471 du 14 juillet 1969 (Commission Decision of 28 June 1972 concerning aid on imports of scientific instruments and items of advanced technology granted by virtue of Italian law 471 of 14 July 1969)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/262/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 28 juin 1972, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (quarante-neuvième dérogation) (Commission Decision of 28 June 1972 waiving Recommendation 1-64 of the High Authority on raising the protection which hits steel products at the periphery of the Community forty-ninth waiving Decision)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/263/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1191/72 (Com-	

mission Decision of 30 June 1972 on fixing the maximum amounts for the supply of skimmed milk powder as aid to the World Food Programme in the context of the tender procedure under Regulation (EEC) 1191/72)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/264/CEE: Decision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les asperges préparées ou conservées sans vinaigre ou acide acétique, de la position 20.02 D du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Brésil et mises en en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 30 June 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community provisions asparagus, prepared or preserved without vinegar or acetic acid, of heading 20.02 D of the CCT from Brazil and in free circulation in other Member States)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/265/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils récepteurs de radio, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son, de la position 85.15 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 4 July 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community provisions radio receivers, even combined with a recording or sound reproducing apparatus, of heading 85.15 A III of the CCT, from Japan and in free circulation in other Member States)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/266/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils récepteurs de radio, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son, de la position 85.15 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 4 July 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community provisions radio receivers, even combined with a recording or sound reproducing apparatus, of heading 85.15 A III of the CCT, from Hongkong and in free circulation in other Member States)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/267/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les poireaux verts en poudre, de la position 07.04 ex B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 4 July 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community provisions powdered green leeks of heading 07.04 ex B of the CCT from China mainland and in free circulation in other Member States)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/268/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1972, relative à une procédure d'application de l'article 86 du traité CEE (IV/26760 — GEMA) [Commission Decision of 6 July 1972 concerning the application procedure of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26760 — GEMA)]	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/269/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, autorisant la République italienne à admettre, pour une période limitée, la commercialisation, en Sicile, de matériels de multiplication standards de la vigne soumis	

-à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 7 July 1972	
authorizing Italy to admit, over a limited period, the marketing in Sicily of standard vine multiplication materials subjected to reduced requirements)	L'166, 24.7.1972
72/270/CEE:	
Décision de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, dispensant la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'appliquer à certaines espèces, la directive du Conseil, du 29 septembre 1970, concernant la commercialisation des semences de légumes (Commission Decision of 7 July 1972 exempting the German Federal Republic from applying to certain types, Council Directive of 29 September 1970, concerning marketing of vegetable seeds)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/271/CEE:	
Décision de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1972, dispensant le grand- duché de Luxembourg d'appliquer à certaines espèces, la directive du Conseil, du 29 septembre 1970, concernant la commercialisation des semences de légumes (Commission Decision of 7 July 1972 exempting the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from applying to certain types, Council Directive of 29 September 1970 concerning marketing of vegetable seeds)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/272/CEE:	
Décision de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, relative au séchage supplémentaire de certaines céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Decision of 10 July 1972 on additional drying of certain cereals taken over by the Dutch intervention organism for the 1971/1972 campaign)	L 166, 24.7.1972
72/282/CECA: Décision de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1972, au titre de l'article 88 du traité CECA constatant que la République italienne a manqué à ses obligations en s'abstenant de fournir à la Commission un certain nombre de renseignements relatifs à l'application de régimes d'aides à l'industrie sidérurgique (Commission Decision of 3 July 1972 under Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty observing that Italy has failed in its obligations by not supplying the Commission with certain information on the application of the systems of aids to the steel industry)	L 179 , 7.8.1972
72/283/CECA: Décision de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1972, au titre de l'articel 88 du traité CECA constatant que le royaume de Belgique a manqué à ses obligations en s'abstenant de fournir à la Commission un certain nombre de renseignements spécifiques relatifs à l'application, dans des cas déterminés, de régimes d'aides à l'industrie sidérurgique (Commission Decision of 3 July 1972 under Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty observing that Belgium has failed in its obligations by not supplying the Commission with certain information on the application of the	
systems of aids to the steel industry)	L 179, 7.8.1972
72/284/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1972, relative au séchage supplémentaire et au transport de certaines céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Decision of 10 July 1972 on additional drying and transport of certain cereals taken over by the German intervention	
organisms for the 1971/1972 campaign)	L 179, 7.8.1972
Bull. EC 9-1972	245

72/285/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les jouets en bois et autres (à l'exception des moteurs et mécanismes d'animation pour jouets et modèles réduits ainsi que de leurs pièces détachées), des positions 97.03 A et ex B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 18 July 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community provisions wooden and other toys (excluding motors and mechanisms for moving toys and scaled-down models and their spare parts) of headings 97.03 A and ex B of the CCT from Hongkong and in free circulation in other Member States)	L 179, 7.8.1972
72/286/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, relative à la création d'un comité consultatif du houblon (Commission Decision of 20 July 1972 on setting up an Advisory Committee on hops)	L 179, 7.8.1972
72/287/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les roulements de tous genres, de la position 84.62 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 20 July 1972 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community provisions bearings of all kinds of heading 84.62 of the CCT from Japan and in free circulation in other Member States)	L 179, 7.8.1972
72/288/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au PAM dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1328/72 (Commission Decision of 25 July 1972 on the fixing of the maximum amount for job delivery of butteroil to the World Food Programme in the context of tender procedure under Regulation (EEC) 1328/72)	L 179, 7.8.1972
72/289/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1972, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide au PAM dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1329/72 (Commission Decision of 25 July 1972 on fixing the maximum amount for the supply of skimmed milk powder as aid to the World Food Programme in the context of the tender procedure under Regulation (EEC) 1329/72)	L 179, 7.8.1972
72/291/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/642 — Papier mince) [Commission Decision of 26 July 1972 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/642 — Thin paper)]	L 182, 10.8.1972
72/295/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatorzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 12 July 1972 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the fourteenth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)	L 185, 15.8.1972
246 ·	Bull. EC 9-1972

72/296/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la première adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 17 July 1972 on fixing the maximum sale price of butter for the first special tender in the context of the permanent tender under Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)	L 185, 15.8.1972
72/297/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la quinzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 19 July 1972 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the fifteenth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)	L 185, 15.8.1972
72/298/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République italienne des aides octroyées aux organisations de producteurs de fruits et légumes pendant l'année 1970 (Commission Decision of 18 July 1972 on EAGGF, guidance section, refund to Italy of aids granted to fruit and vegetable growers association during 1970)	L 188, 18.8.1972
72/299/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume de Belgique, des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'arrachage des pommiers, des poiriers et des pêchers (Commission Decision of 18 July 1972 on EAGGF, guidance section, refund to Belgium of allowances paid during 1970 for lifting apple, pear and peach trees)	L 188, 18.8.1972
72/300/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la république fédérale d'Allemagne des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 dans le Land du Schleswig-Holstein, pour l'abattage de vaches et pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 18 July 1972 on EAGGF, guidance section, refund to the German Federal Republic of allowances paid during 1970 in the Schleswig-Holstein Land for slaughtering cows and the non-marketing of milk and dairy produce).	L 188, 18.8.1972
72/301/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 26 July 1972 observing that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national action of food aid have been fulfilled).	L 188, 18.8.1972
72/302/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant le montant maximum pour la seizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 26 July 1972 fixing the maximum amount for the sixteenth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)	L 188, 18.8.1972
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72/303/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Decision of 26 July 1972 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the eighth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 685/72)	L 188, 18.8.1972
72/304/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 16730 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 31 July 1972 on opening a permanent tender for the export of 16,730 tonnes of rye held by the French intervention organism).	L 188, 18.8.1972
72/305/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 31 July 1972 on fixing the minimum selling price of butter for the second special tender in the context of the permanent tender under Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)	L 188, 18.8.1972
72/307/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 685/72 (Commission Decision of 2 August 1972 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the nineth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 685/72)	L 189, 19.8.1972
72/308/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 2 août 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 2 August 1972 fixing the maximum refund for the seventeenth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)	L 189, 19.8.1972
72/309/CEE: Décision de la Commission, du 10 août 1972, portant publication de la version actuelle de l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1970, portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Commission Decision of 10 August 1972 publishing the present version of Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 of 25 May 1970, establishing a common system applicable to imports from third countries)	L 197, 29.8.1972
Commission proposals to the Council	
Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au contrôle de la capacité des transports de marchandises par route entre États membres (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on the control of the capacity of road transport of goods between Member States)	C 72, 5.7.1972
248	Bull. EC 9-1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: [Proposed Council Regulation (EEC):]

I. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires de vins de Xerès, de la sous-position ex 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (I. On opening the distribution and way of operating Community tariff quotas for sherries wines of sub-heading ex 22.05 of the CCT originating from Spain)

II. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire de vins de Malaga, de la sous-position ex 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (II. On opening the distribution and way of operating a Community tariff quota for Malaga wines of sub-heading ex 22.05 of the CCT originating from Spain)

III. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire de vins de Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja, Valdepenas, de la sous-position ex 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (III. On opening, the distribution and way of operating a Community tariff quota for Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja, Valdepenas wines of sub-heading 22.05 of the CCT originating from Spain)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil complétant le règlement (CEE) 816/70 en ce qui concerne les teneurs maximales totales en anhydride sulfureux des vins autres que mousseux et de liqueur destinés à la consommation humaine directe dans la Communauté (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) completing Regulation (EEC) 816/70 on maximum total contents of sulphur dioxide in non-sparkling wines and liqueurs for direct human consumption in the Community) . . .

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie, pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 à 1970 (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on the help by the EAGGF, guarantee section, for the accounting periods 1967/1968 to 1970)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil prorogeant les règlements (CEE) 2313/71 et 2823/71 portant suspension temporaire partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux vins originaires et en provenance de l'Algérie, du Maroc, de la Tunisie et de la Turquie (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) 2313/71 and 2823/71 suspending temporarily and partially duties of the CCT on wines originating and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey)

Proposition de directive du Conseil portant dispositions générales relatives à la différenciation régionale de certaines mesures prévues par les directives sur la réforme de l'agriculture (Proposed Council Directive on general provisions concerning regional differentiation of certain measures provided for by Directive on agricultural reform)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur un certain nombre de produits (Proposed Council (EEC) Regulation on temporary suspension of autonomous duties of the CCT on a number of products)

C 73, 7.7.1972

C 75, 12.7.1972

C 75, 12.7.1972

C 75, 12.7.1972

C 75, 12.7.1972

C 80, 22.7.1972

European Development Fund

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Avis d'appel d'offres 1027 de la république du Tchad pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1027 by Tchad for a project partially financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 72, 5.7.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1028 de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1028 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 72, 5.7.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1029 lancé par la république populaire du Congo (Agence transcongolaise des communications), pour un projet financé par un prêt à conditions spéciales sur les ressources de la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1029 by the Popular Republic of Congo (Transcongo Communications agency) for a project financed by a special term loan from resources of the EEC—EDF)	C 72, 5.7.1972
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Avis d'appel d'offres 1030 de la république démocratique de Somalie (Call for tender 1030 by Somalia)	C 79, 20.7.1972
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Résultat d'une présélection (appel à la concurrence 966) [Pre-selection result (call to competition 966)]	C 79, 20.7.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1032 lancé par la république du Dahomey, pour un projet à financer éventuellement par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1032 by Dahomey for a project eventually financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 84, 2.8.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1033 de la république du Mali (Société de Crédit agricole et d'équipement rural — SCAER) pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1033 by Mali (Société de crédit agricole et d'équipement rural — SCAER) for a project partially financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 84, 2.8.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1034 de la République togolaise (Ministère de l'économie rurale) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1034 by Togo (Ministry for rural economy) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 84, 2.8.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1035 lancé par la république du Sénégal pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1035 by Senegal for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 84, 2.8.1972
Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du FED (Information on exchange rates used for EDF operations)	C 84, 2.8.1972
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Avis d'appel d'offres 1036 de la République malgache (Centrale d'équipement agricole et de modernisation du paysannat,— CEAMP— et Comité d'expansion économique de Marovoay— COMEMA), pour un programme financé par la CEE— FED (Call for tender 1036	,
by Madagascar (Centrale d'équipement agricole et de modernisation du paysannat — CEAMP — and Comité d'expansion économique de Marovoay — COMEMA) for a programme financed by the EEC—	G 05 7 0 1070
EDF)	C 85, 7.8.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1037 de la république du Niger pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1037 by Niger for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 85, 7.8.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1038 de la république du Sénégal (Ministère du développement rural — direction de l'agriculture) pour deux projets financés par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1038 by Senegal (Ministry for rural development — Agriculture Directorate) for two projects financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 85, 7.8.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 1039 de la république de Haute-Volta, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 1039 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 85, 7.8.1972
Résultat d'une présélection (appel à la concurrence 989) [Pre-selection result (call to competition 989)]	C 85, 7.8.1972
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1971: Nos. 1-12

1972: Nos. 1-5

IV. RECENTLY PUBLISHED

COMMISSION

EUR 4814 — Collection "Research and Development" — No. 2 — Organization and Planning of Research and Development in the Netherlands, by J. Passenier and R. Ruiter

132 pages (d,f,n) BF 180,-

This study was conducted as part of a general programme launched by the Commission of the European Communities to analyse the effort devoted to scientific and technological research and planning in the six member countries of the Community.

The part on research and development organization and planning in the Netherlands is the work of J. Passenier and R. Ruiter, of the Central Planning Bureau in the Hague. The authors, who hold degrees in economics, carried out this work in a consultant capacity.

Of the various studies conducted in the member countries, this text is particularly worth reading for the quality of its analysis of the position of a country which has made remarkable efforts with a view to implementing structures to coordinate the choice of R and D programmes and opportunities for comparison of sectorial policies.

The results of this experiment, which has been gathering momentum over the past ten years and has led to an ever-increasing rationalization of the R and D planning system in the Netherlands is likely to be of considerable interest to political and scientific officials in the other countries of the Community.

EUR 4850 — Collection "Research and Development" — No. 4 — Prospective benefits from the creation of a European meteorological computing (ECMW)

82 pages (d,f,e) BF 100,-

This volume in the "Research and Development" series makes available to the public the findings of a study undertaken to evaluate the economic and social benefits of a European centre for medium-term weather forecasting.

The study was carried out in 1971 by a special working party under the chairmanship of Mr R. Schneider, the Director of the Swiss Meteorological Office, in connection with the work of a European panel of experts on a project study for such a centre.

The report deals mainly with the activity of the future Centre that can be expected to be the most directly beneficial, that of routine forecasting for four to ten days ahead. This medium-term forecasting should, it is thought, be a practical proposition from about 1977.

According to the working party, the establishment of the Centre would bring very substantial economic and social benefits: given even 50% utilization of the forecasts in the main sectors concerned — agriculture and building — the economic value of the 4-10-day forecasts in the sectors quantitatively studied would work out in 1980 at 400-500 million units of account for the European countries involved.

This could be achieved with a material expenditure on the Centre representing a benefit/cost ratio of over 25:1. We have here a clear example of how advantageous it can be for several European countries to pool funds for a common cause.

8393 — Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries — Report on the 1972 Survey

103 pages (d,f,i,n,e) FB 200,—; FF 22,50,—; DM 15,—; Lit. 2,500; Fl. 15,—

At the beginning of each year, from 1953 onwards, the European Coal and Steel Community has conducted a survey of capital expenditure made or envisaged by the enterprises of the Community. From this survey it is possible to determine how production capacity will develop in each sector of activity and in the broad economic area of the Community.

The findings of the survey conducted on 1 January 1972 have been published under the title "Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries — Report on the 1972 Survey". The data collected are analysed by sector of activity and economic area and are illustrated by a large number of graphs or diagrams.