

**BULLETIN
OF THE**

***EUROPEAN
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VOLUME 5

No. 12 - 1972

**Secretariat
of the
Commission**

BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

12 - 1972

VOLUME 5

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels

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

The Bulletin of the European Communities gives news of the activities of the Commission and of the other Community institutions. It is published by the Secretariat of the Commission of the European Communities (rue de la Loi 200, 1040 Brussels) in the four Community languages (German, French, Italian and Dutch) and in English and Spanish.

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Supplement 2/72: Commission Memorandum on a Community Policy for Development Cooperation. Initial Action Programme.

Supplement 3/72: Proposals for Harmonization of Consumer Taxation other than VAT.

Supplement 4/72: Report by the ad hoc Group examining the question of increasing Parliament's powers. (Vedel Report).

Supplement 5/72: A Community Environment Programme.

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Supplement 8/72: Proposed Directive and Draft Council Recommendation on a Prospectus to be published when securities are admitted to Official stock exchange quotation.

Supplement 9/72: Community measures for the alignment of legislation (1958-1971).

***Supplement 10/72:** Proposal for a fifth Directive on the Structure of Companies incorporated with limited Liability.

***Supplement 11/72:** Necessary Progress in Community Energy Policy.

***Supplement 12/72:** Report on the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in civil and commercial matters.

*To be published.

A NEW DIMENSION FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

*by Mr François-Xavier ORTOLI,
President of the Commission*

After a year of so many changes in the world, a year marked by the happy outcome of the enlargement negotiations and last October by the successful Summit Conference, the Community is now striding into a new phase of development.

The final statement from the Paris Summit represents an impressive programme, unprecedented in size and assigns wide responsibilities to our Commission. We have three valuable trumps: proof of political resolve on the part of the Nine, new clear-cut tasks and a schedule binding for us but which covers the Council as well.

Our team must embark on or follow up action in such basic and complex areas as economic and monetary union, harmonious development in the different Community regions, industrial policy, social policy, protection of the environment, cooperation with the developing countries and the expansion of international trade.

An Ambitious Programme

Firstly, we shall have to push forward strenuously with the economic and monetary union programme in all its aspects. New ideas will have to be developed and put forward for the advance of this great venture. Here the Commission, as in other areas, intends to honour the commitments made by its predecessors vis-à-vis both the Council and the European Parliament. It will submit proposals for strengthening Parliament's budgetary authority.

Secondly, we shall devote a major part of our effort to developing a vigorous European social policy. Following the solid progress made over the last two or three years and from the blueprint emerging from the Summit Conference, the Commission will set up a programme of practical action.

Regarding the Community's external relations, the Commission will also have its work cut out. We shall have to form a global concept of Community attitudes for the major multilateral GATT negotiations in the Autumn. An enlightened but firm defence of our interests must be married to the resolve to keep up the impetus of decontrol which came in just after the War and from which we have all benefited.

This year, too, we must embark on negotiations for the new Association policy, which in the light of the Accession Treaty will replace the Yaoundé Convention. We have to negotiate with the various countries towards whom we are already committed, in particular the Mediterranean countries, and under the guidelines of the Paris Summit we are to define a global approach to the Community's relations with the developing countries.

The Deadlines Will be Met

Not the least of our tasks will be to see that the decision procedures and the running of the Institutions is improved as desired by the Heads of Government. Practical measures will also have to be taken to strengthen the European Parliament's authority and improve its relations with the Council and the Commission.

In this way the foundations of the European Union will be laid, the ambitious goal set for the Community over and above its economic and social targets by the Paris Summit.

Following its enlargement the Community is gaining far more than a greater expanse on the map. It is assuming a new dimension allowing it and even obliging it to take on proportionately heavier responsibilities towards our own peoples and those outside.

Indeed, our joint task is to ensure the Community's internal development. This is the key, for we are working for mankind, for its well-being, development and quality of life. We must also ensure that the Community shares fully in world-level negotiations and even more that Europe gains a place in the world where the spirit of peace and justice and an open-minded resolve may reign.

To accomplish these onerous tasks, the Paris Summit fixed precise deadlines and the European Commission fully intends to meet them.

A Political Body

Among the Community's institutional mechanisms, the Commission has a special place. It has often been called a technocratic body. But it is really by its very nature a political one, made up of political men and all the conditions are now right for it to play the full part assigned to it by the Treaties.

It is up to the Commission to use its authority and above all its power of initiative for the best. The new responsibilities will provide ample opportunity and obligation for this in the years ahead.

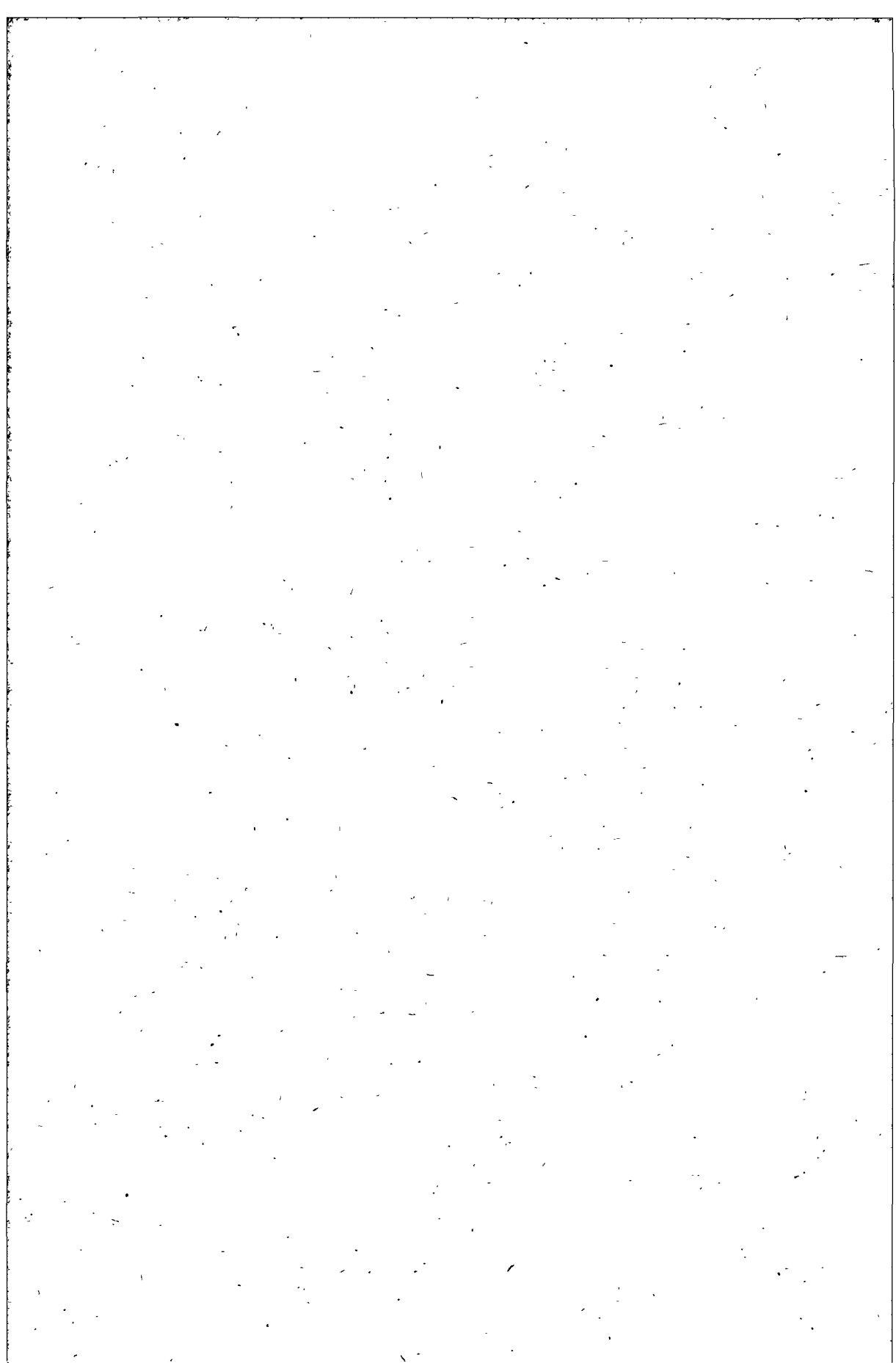
The working of the Community Institutions which demands imagination, efficacy and boldness on our part is based on the constant dialogue between the Commission, the Council and Parliament.

Thus through teamwork along the lines laid down by our predecessors and in close liaison with the other Institutions we shall be able to contribute effectively to making the European Community a human and living reality for Europeans and an open-minded, dynamic factor for international cooperation.

The European Commission is fully aware of its responsibilities towards both the European peoples and those outside. It will bear these responsibilities resolutely and enthusiastically in its European mission.

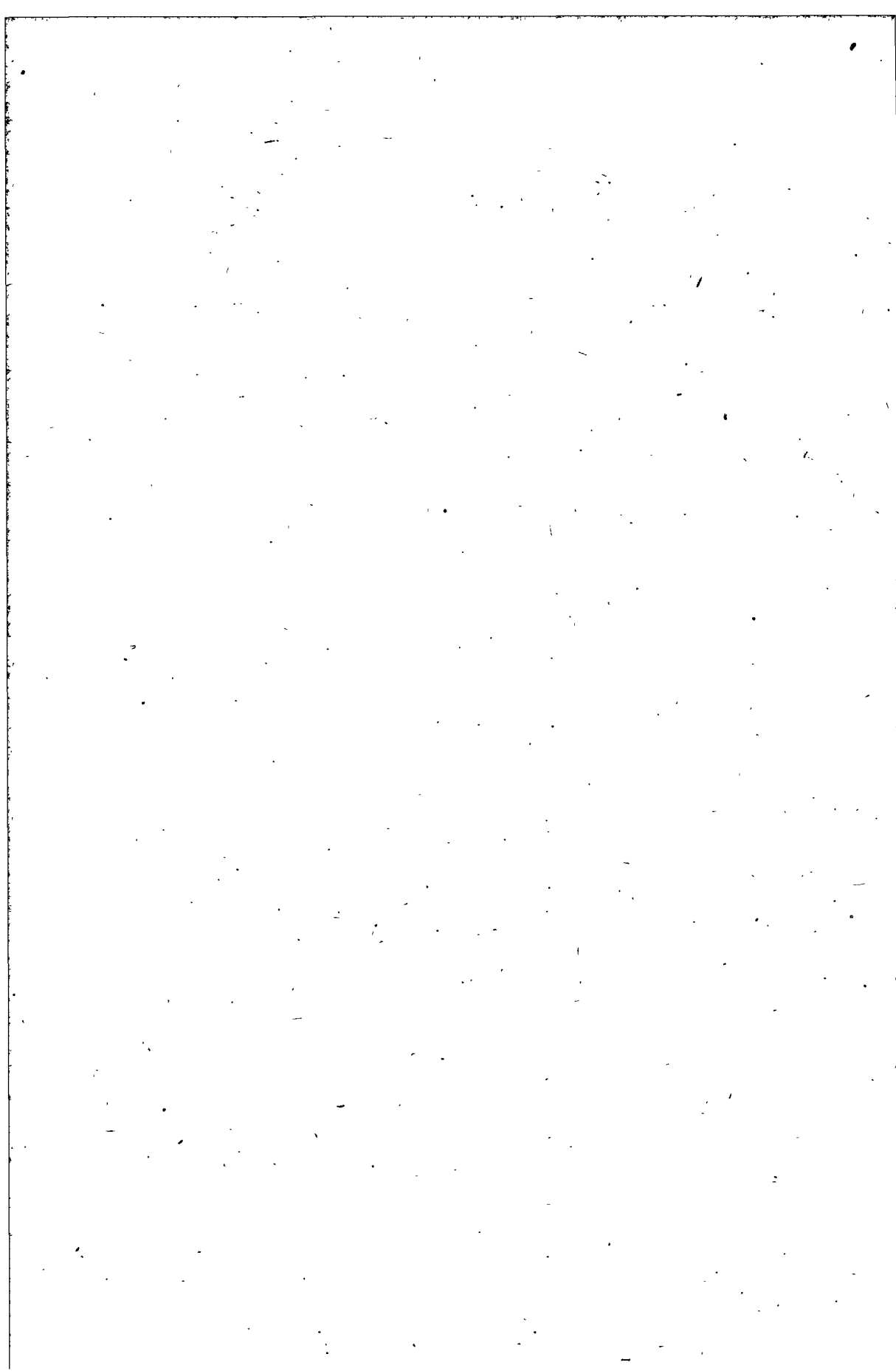
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Rey', is located on the right side of the page. The signature is stylized with a large initial 'J' and a long, sweeping underline.

Extracts from the speeches by President Ortolí on 6 January to the Commission and on 16 January 1973 to the European Parliament.



PART ONE

Features and documents



I. THE NEW COMMISSION TAKES OFFICE

The Government Representatives of the Member States and the incoming Members, meeting on 19 December in Brussels, appointed the new Commission of the European Communities, whose make-up has been changed following the entry of three new Community Members. They also appointed the President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission who officially took up office on 6 January 1973.¹

The New Commission

On 19 December the Government Representatives of the Member States and the incoming Members² appointed by joint agreement the following to serve as Members of the Commission for the period 6 January 1973 to 5 January 1977³:

Mr Albert Borschette

Mr Ralf Dahrendorf

M Jean-François Deniau

Mr Finn Olav Gundelach

Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp

Mr Patrick John Hillery

Mr Petrus Josephus Lardinois

Mr François-Xavier Ortoli

Mr Henri Simonet

Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza

Sir Christopher Soames

Mr Altiero Spinelli

Mr George Thomson

¹ On 9 January the Members of the Commission were sworn in by the Court of Justice. The Commission took part in the meetings of other Community Institutions and Agencies: with the Council on 15 January; on the following day in the European Parliament's plenary session and on 24 January at the general meeting of the Economic and Social Committee. These engagements will be reported in number 1-1973 of the Bulletin.

² OJ: L 2 of 1.1.1973.

³ See appendix biographical notes.

The Member States' Government Representatives¹ also appointed¹ for the period 6 January 1973 to 5 January 1975:

Mr François-Xavier Ortoli as *President*,

Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp

Mr Patrick John Hillery

Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza

Mr Henri Simonet

Sir Christopher Soames

as *Vice-Presidents* of the Commission.

The mandate for Commission Members lasts four years and for the President and Vice-Presidents two years.

First Session of the New Commission

Opening the first session on 6 January, Mr François-Xavier Ortoli made the following speech:

"As I open the first session of the Commission of the enlarged Community, I would first and foremost like to remember our predecessors, all those who from the earliest years have shared in developing the construction of Europe. They were the men with the courage and capability to conceive and achieve the apparently impossible.

On behalf of all of us who are to form the new link in the chain at this 234th Commission session, I want to pay them a sincere tribute and salute the work of those who have just departed.

First among them, President Mansholt, that great European whose imagination and political verve have given so much to the story of our Community.

And then, the unforgettable person of Vice-President Barre and his farsighted and courageous efforts over the Economic and Monetary Union, the key to the future of Europe.

I must also mention Albert Coppé who as a Member of the European executive bodies since their formation has faithfully and intelligently ensured their continuity over the last twenty years.

¹ OJ L2 of 1.1.1973.

After a year marked by so many changes in the world, by the happy outcome of the enlargement negotiations and last October by the successful Summit Conference, the Community this January is entering a new phase of development.

The final statement from the Paris Summit proceedings represents an impressive programme and affords wide scope to the Commission. We have three powerful trumps; namely: proven political resolve by the nine Member States, new and clear-cut tasks and a timetable, which binds us but commits the Council as well.

Our "Collège" must embark on or continue action in such complex and key areas as the Economic and Monetary Union, the harmonious development of the various regions, industrial policy, environment policy, social policy, overall policy towards the developing countries, and the expansion of external trade.

Thus the foundations will be laid for the European Union, the ambitious goal set for the Community by the Paris Summit.

With the enlargement, the Community gains far more than just a larger geographical frame. It takes on a new dimension allowing it and even obliging it to carry from now on heavier responsibilities towards both our own citizens and the outside world.

Indeed our joint task is first to ensure the Community's internal development. This is vital for we are serving mankind, its wellbeing, its development and quality of life. We must also ensure that the Community as such actively shares in some of the world-wide negotiations and still more important earns a place for Europe in the world, marked by her spirit of peace, her open-minded resolve and spirit of justice, which we urgently need.

To accomplish these massive tasks, the Paris Summit set precise deadlines. The Commission intends to honour them and the commitments made by our predecessors.

The Commission has a special place in the Community's institutional mechanism: it is a political body made up of political men—your presence here bears this out—and all the conditions are now met for the Commission to fully play the part assigned to it by the Treaties.

It is up to the Commission to make full use of its authority and above all its power of initiative which allows it to combine imagination and efficiency, political realism and bold design, and which represents the basis of the constant dialogue between the Commission, Parliament and the Council. We must bring it about together.

My dearest wish is that, through collegial and concerted action along the route charted by our predecessors, and in close liaison with the other Institutions we,

may effectively contribute in making the Community a human and live reality for Europeans and a dynamic and open-minded factor for international cooperation. The nobility of our task means that our success will not be ours alone but will cover the greatest number."

During this initial session, the Commission adopted a set of special measures, mainly on working methods. It amended its temporary internal Regulation of 6 July 1967 (already amended on 2 July 1970), so as to allow for the increased number of Members, risen from 9 to 13¹ since the Acts governing the Accession of three new Member States have come into force. The Decision of 6 January 1973 fixes at seven the quorum of Members required for valid discussion and declares that "the Commission's deliberations are maintained if they gather a minimum of seven votes"². The Commission also adopted a Decision for delegating signature,¹ set the seniority ranking of its Members and approved the text of an "address to the staff" proposed by the President.

On the same day the Commission assigned authority between its Members.

Assignment of Authority between Members of the Commission

President: François-Xavier Ortoli

- (i) Secretariat
- (ii) Legal Service
- (iii) Spokesman's Group
- (iv) Security Office

Vice-President: Wilhelm Haferkamp

- (i) Economic and Financial Affairs
- (ii) ECSC Credit and Investment

Vice-President: Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza

- (i) Follows, with the President, the activities of the Parliament
- (ii) Environmental Policy
- (iii) Protection of consumer interests
- (iv) Transport
- (v) Information

¹ OJ L 2 of 1.1.1973.

² OJ L 7 of 6.1.1973.

Vice-President: Sir Christopher Soames

- (i) External Relations

Vice-President: Patrick John Hillery

- (i) Social Affairs

Vice-President: Henri Simonet

- (i) Financial Institutions and Taxes
- (ii) Energy and Euratom Safeguards and Controls
- (iii) Euratom Supply Agency

Member: Jean-François Deniau

- (i) Development Aid
- (ii) Budgets
- (iii) Financial Control

Member: Altiero Spinelli

- (i) Industrial and Technological Affairs

Member: Albert Borschette

- (i) Competition
- (ii) Personnel and Administration
- (iii) Official Publications Office

Member: Ralf Dahrendorf

- (i) Research, Science and Education
- (ii) Joint Research Centre
- (iii) Dissemination of Information
- (iv) Statistical Office¹

Member: George Thomson

- (i) Regional Policy

¹ As a result of a change in the allocation of responsibilities, decided on 17 January 1973, the Statistical Office comes under Mr Dahrendorf.

Member: Petrus Josephus Lardinois

(i) Agriculture

Member: Finn Olav Gundelach

(i) Internal Market

(ii) Administration of the Customs Union

Biographical Notes

ALBERT BORSCHETTE

Born Diekirch, 14 June 1920

Studied at Universities of Aix-en-Provence, Innsbruck, Munich and Paris.

Doctor of Literature

- 1945-1957 Press Attaché at the Luxembourg Ministry of State
- 1949-1950 Member of the Luxembourg Mission at the Allied Control Council, Berlin
- 1950-1953 Legation Secretary at the Luxembourg Legation, Bonn
- 1953-1958 Secretary, then Adviser, at the Luxembourg Embassy, Brussels
- 1956-1958 Assistant Head of Delegation at the Intergovernmental Common Market and Euratom Conference (Brussels—Val Duchesse)
- 1958-1967 Luxembourg Representative on the Euratom Committee
- 1958-1967 Ambassador, Luxembourg's Permanent Representative to the European Community

Member of the EEC Commission from 1 July 1970

Published Works: "Russian Journal" (1946); "Literature and Politics" (1951); "Itinéraires I" (1952); "Continuez à mourir" (1957). Grand prix de la Société des écrivains luxembourgeois de langue française.

RALF DAHRENDORF

Born Hamburg, 1 May 1919

- 1947-1952 Read philosophy and classical philology
- 1952 Doctor of Philosophy (Hamburg)
- 1952-1954 Read advanced sociology at the London School of Economics
- 1956 Doctor of Philosophy (London)
- 1954-1957 Science Assistant at Saar University, Saarbrücken
- 1957 After Agregation becomes Course Director for the Arts Faculty at Saar University
- 1958 Professor of Sociology at the Academy for Political and Economic Sciences
- 1960 Professor of Sociology and Head of the Sociology Institute at Tübingen University

- 1962-1968 Visiting Professor at various American, British, Dutch, Czechoslovak and Swiss Universities
 - 1964 Member and Vice-Chairman of the Founding Committee of Constance University
 - 1966-1967 Professor of Sociology at the University of Constance and Head Dean of the Social Science Faculty
 - 1968-1969 Member of the Baden-Wurtemberg Parliament and Vice-Chairman of Parliamentary FDP/DVP
 - Since 1969 Bundestag Deputy
 - October 1969 Parliamentary Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry
 - 1 July 1970 Member of the EEC Commission
- Member of various German and foreign associations mainly in sociology and social science. Author of many publications on these subjects.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU

Born Paris, 31 October 1928

Bachelor of Law, Bachelor of Arts, Doctor of Science in Political Economy, Graduate of the Institute of Political Studies, Paris. Study at the École nationale d'administration, Inspecteur des finances. Former Ambassador.

Croix de Guerre (TOE)

- 1950 École nationale d'administration
- 1952 General Inspectorate of Finance
- 1955 General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for European Economic Cooperation
French Delegation at the OECE
French Delegation for the Common Market and Euratom negotiations
- 1957 Head of Mission in Cabinet of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers
- 1958 Director for Association with Third Countries at the EEC Commission
- 1961 Head of EEC Commission Delegation in Accession negotiations between Third Countries and the EEC.

Director General

- 1963 Assistant to the Director of External Economic Relations at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Ambassador extraordinary for France to Mauretania
- 1967 Responsible for interministerial coordination over colour-television
Chairman of the Franco-Soviet Committee
- 1 July 1967 Member of the EEC Commission

FINN OLAV GUNDELACH

Born Vejle (Denmark) 23 April 1925

Married, with two children

- January 1951 Diploma in Economics, University of Aarhus
- 1946-1947 President of the Students Union, University of Aarhus
- 1947-1949 Vice-President of the National Union of Students
- 1951-1955 Ministry for Foreign Affairs (responsible for NATO and OECD affairs)
- 1955-1959 Danish Permanent Representative at the United Nations, Geneva
- 1959-1961 Director for GATT, Geneva, responsible for commercial policy
- 1961 Deputy Director General for GATT
- 1962-1967 Assistant Director General for GATT (the Kennedy Round)
- 1967-1972 Ambassador and Head of Danish Mission to the EEC (negotiations for Denmark's entry and information campaign prior to the referendum)

WILHELM HAFERKAMP

Born Duisburg, 1 July 1923

- 1929-1942 École Primaire et école secondaire
- 1942 Baccalauréat
- 1942-1946 Military service and hospital

- 1946-1949 Studied Economics and Social Science at University of Cologne.
Diploma in Economics
- 1950 Head of Social Department at the Rhineland and North
Westphalia Regional Centre of the Confederation of German
Trade Unions
- 1953-1957 Member of the Administrative Office of the Rhineland and
North Westphalia Regional Centre of the Confederation of
German Trade Unions
- 1957-1963 Chairman of the Rhineland and North Westphalian Regional
Centre of the Confederation of German Trade Unions
- 1963-1965 Member of the Advisory Committee of the ECSC High
Authority
- 1962-1967 Member of the Central Office of the Confederation of
German Trade Unions. Head of the Political Economy
Department. From 1964, Member of the EEC Economic and
Social Committee. Diploma in Economics
- 1 July 1967 Member of the EEC Commission
- Since 1970 Vice-President of the EEC Commission

PATRICK JOHN HILLERY

Born Miltown-Malbay, County Clare, on 2 May 1923

Married with one son

Studied at Miltown-Malbay, Public School, Rockwell College, Cashel, and
University College, Dublin

- 1955-1957 Member of the Board of Health
- 1957-1959 In charge of the Health Services of Miltown-Malbay district
- 1958-1959 Coroner for West Clare
- 1959-1965 Minister of Education
- 1965-1966 Minister for Commerce and Industry
- 1966-1969 Minister of Labour
- Since July 1969 Minister for Foreign Affairs
- From 1951 Member of Parliament

PETRUS JOSEPHUS LARDINOIS

Born Noorbeek, 13 August 1924

Married with five children

Education: Agricultural College. Engineer

Career:

1952-1959	State Agricultural Adviser for East Brabant
1960-1963	Embassy Agricultural Attaché
1963	Member of the Lower Chamber of the States General
1963	Member of the European Parliament
Since 1967	Minister of Agricultural and Fisheries

FRANÇOIS-XAVIER ORTOLI

Born Ajaccio (Corsica) 16 February 1925

Education:

Albert-Sarraut Lycée, Hanoi

Faculty of Law, Indo-China

Diploma: Bachelor of Law

Career:

1947	Studied at Ecole nationale d'administration
1948	Inspector of Finance
1951	Member of the Cabinet of the Minister for Economic Affairs and later the Minister of Information
1952	Agent for the French Government with the Franco-Italian Conciliation Committee
January 1953	Technical Adviser to the Cabinet of the Minister for Economic Affairs
1955	Deputy Director in the Cabinet of the Minister for Economic Affairs
1957-1958	Department Head for Commercial Policy in the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs

May 1958	Director General for Internal Markets of the EEC
1961	General Secretary of the Interministerial Committee for European Economic Cooperation
1962	Technical Adviser to the Prime Minister's Cabinet and in December 1962 Director of the Prime Minister's Cabinet
1963	State representative on the Board of the Havas Agency
1966-1967	Plan Commissioner
1967	Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Nuclear Electricity Production
1967-1968	Minister of Equipment and Housing
1968	Minister of Education UDR Deputy for the Nord Department Minister of Economy and Finance
1969	Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development

Decorations:

Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur

Military Medal

Commander of the National Order of Merit

Croix de guerre 1939-1945

Resistance Medal

CARLO SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA

Born Rome, 19 February 1920

Married with three daughters

A doctor of Law, he has been a professional lawyer in the High Courts.

In 1945, he joined the Christian Democrats

From 1946-1953, he was Chairman of the " Consorzio Agrario " of Brindisi province and Chairman of the provincial Agricultural Association.

Elected Member of Parliament for the constituency of Lecce-Brindisi and Tarento in 1953, he has held the seat ever since.

He has sat on various Parliamentary Committees (Agriculture, Labour and Social Insurance, Constitutional Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defence) and on the first Committee for Bureaucratic Reform.

In 1958, he was elected Member of the CD Group Parliamentary Office and Vice-Secretary of the Group.

In 1962 he was appointed Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Investigation and later Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice.

Since February 1961, he has continuously been a Member of the European Parliament, Chairman of the Committee for Scientific Research and Energy and since 1969 Chairman of the Political Committee.

In March 1972 he has appointed Vice Chairman for the Italian Section of the European Movement and the European Council of Communes.

HENRI SIMONET

Born Brussels, 10 May 1931

Education:

Doctor of Law and Doctor of Economics and Finances from the Université Libre, Brussels.

CRB Graduate Fellow of Columbia University.

Professional Activities:

Professor of Political Economy and Public Finance at the Université Libre, Brussels.

Chairman of the ULB Administrative Board (1968-1971)

Honorary Chairman and Administrator of the ULB (1971)

Political Activities:

Cabinet Head at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy (1961-1965)

Cabinet Head and Deputy Prime Minister responsible for Coordination of Economic Policy (1965-1966)

Mayor of Anderlecht and Socialist Deputy for Brussels since 1966.

Government Offices:

Minister for Economic Affairs in the Eyskens Government (since 1972)

He published several economic, financial and political studies, in particular:

"The Left and Industrial Society" (La Gauche et la société industrielle) in 1970.

SIR CHRISTOPHER SOAMES

Born 12 October 1920

Married to Lady Soames, daughter of the late Sir Winston Churchill.

After studying at Eton College and training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Sir Christopher was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards in 1939 and saw active service in North Africa (as liaison officer with the Free French Forces, later receiving the Croix de Guerre), Italy and France. After the War he was appointed Second Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Paris.

In February 1950 he was elected as Conservative Member of Parliament for Bedford. In 1952 he was seconded to Sir Winston Churchill's Cabinet as responsible for Parliamentary relations.

In December 1955 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State, responsible for Parliamentary relations at the Air Ministry. He later moved with a Ministerial appointment to the Admiralty and the War Ministry, becoming a Privy Counsellor.

In July 1960 he was in the Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and held this post until the change of Government in 1964. During this time, he was active in the negotiations for Britians's entry into the EEC between 1961 and 1963.

After the Conservative Government was defeated in 1964, he was appointed Opposition Spokesman for Foreign Affairs in the Shadow Cabinet where he remained until losing his seat in 1966.

He was British Ambassador to France from 1968 to 1972 and then nominated as Member of the EEC Commission.

ALTIERO SPINELLI

Born Rome, 31 August 1907

1924-1927 Read Law at Rome University; worked secretly against the Fascists as one of Communist Youth leaders

1927-1943 Condemned by the Special Tribunal for conspiracy against the State (10 years in prison and 6 years house arrest). Left the Communist Party in 1937. Freed after fall of Mussolini

- 1943-1945 Founded Federal European Movement in Milan, August 1943. Fought in Milan as Member of the Political Secretariat of the Action Party for North Italy. Organized the first International Federalist Conferences (Geneva, July 1944—Paris, February 1945)
- 1945-1946 Member of the National Political Secretariat of the Action Party
- 1948-1962 General Secretary of the European Federalist Movement (MFE) in Italy; Member of the Executive Office and General Delegate of the European Federalist Union (UEF) in Paris
- 1952-1954 With Mr. Monnet, Mr. Spaak and Mr. de Gasperi he shared in the work of setting up the European Political Community
- 1956-1962 Promoted the international campaign for a European People's Congress (CPE) made up of delegates directly elected
- 1962-1966 Visiting Professor at the Bologna Centre of the School for Advanced International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University
- 1966 Director of the Institute for International Questions (IAI); Director of the paper "Lo spettatore internazionale"; Member of the Study Centre at the Olivetti Foundation, of the Board of the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, and of the Executive Committee of the paper "Il Mulino"

1 July 1970 Member of the EEC Commission

While deported to the Isle of Ventotene during the War, he wrote with Ernesto Rossi the "Manifesto for a Free and United Europe" and his first essays on European Federalism ("Problems of European Federation—From the Sovereign States to the United States of Europe") plus many other works on European problems.

GEORGE THOMSON

Born Stirling, January 1921

Has sat for the constituency of Dundee East in Parliament since 1952. Graduating from Grove Academy in Dundee, he enlisted at the age of 18 in the Royal Air Force where he served until 1945.

After the War he worked as a journalist, Assistant Chief Editor and then Chief Editor of the Socialist weekly "Forward". He also worked with the "Manchester Guardian", the "Scotsman" and the "New Statesman" and after

election to Parliament was the Special Correspondent for Political Affairs on the London "Evening News".

From 1959 to 1963 he was Opposition Spokesman for Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs.

When the Labour Party won the 1964 election, Mr. Thomson became Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry where he was responsible for Overseas Affairs. He was twice Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry until August 1967 and during the intervening period (April 1966 to January 1967) was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with the special brief of European political affairs.

He was Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs from August 1967 to October 1968 and when the Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Departments were merged, he became Minister without portfolio.

From October 1968 he again held the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and was Assistant to the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary with special responsibility for European affairs.

He organized the contacts between Great Britain and the Common Market after the 1966 election which finalized in the application for Membership by the United Kingdom in 1967.

Mr. Thomson has always been keenly interested in culture and education. He was active in organizing conferences as part of the adult education movement. From 1954 to 1956 he represented Great Britain on the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and sat on its Cultural and Economic Committees. He was also on the original Committee for organizing the Western European Union and as the Rapporteur for that body he played an active part in setting up the Union and represented Great Britain at the first two sessions of its Assembly. He has also shown a keen interest in immigration problems and racial integration. A former Vice-Chairman of the Great Britain-Caribbean Association, he has worked to help foreign students, especially those from the developing countries. He was a founder and early Chairman of the Commonwealth Education Council and in 1971 was appointed Chairman of the Refugee Organizations Standing Committee and President of the David Davies Institute of International Studies.

Mr. Thomson is married and has two daughters.

He was a Member of the Government from 1964 to 1970 when the Labour Party was in power and for most of that time was specially responsible for

European affairs. When the Labour Party went into Opposition he became a Member of the Shadow Cabinet (the Parliamentary Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party) and spoke for the opposition on issues of national defence until April 1972. Then he left the Shadow Cabinet as a result of differences over Common Market entry.

II. THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY

When they appointed the Commission of the enlarged Community, the Government Representatives of the Member States and the new Members also designated on 19 December 1972 the new Judges and Advocates General at the Court of Justice so as to complete the manning of that Institution. As with the Commission, their official appointment dates from 1 January 1973, simultaneously with the adaptation of some points in the Acts of Accession of the new Member States.

The Decisions over adaptations by the Council stipulate that "The Court of Justice be formed of nine Judges" (instead of seven previously) and that it be "supported by four Advocates General", the latter being the result of a specific request from the Court itself. The Government Representatives¹ have appointed the following as new Judges and Advocates General at the Court:

Judges: Lord Alexander MacKenzie Stuart
Mr Cearbhall O'Dálaigh
Mr Max Sørensen

Advocates General: Mr Alberto Trabucchi
Mr J.P. Warner

With these appointments the Court of Justice is made up from 1 January 1973 as follows:²

President of the Court: Mr Robert Lecourt
First Chamber

(i) *President:* Mr Riccardo Monaco

(ii) *Judges:* Mr André M. Donner
Mr Josse Mertens de Wilmars
Mr Cearbhall O'Dálaigh

(iii) *Advocates General:* Mr Karl Roemer
Mr Jean-Pierre Warner

¹ OJ L 2 of 1.1.1973.

² OJ C 3 of 5.2.1973.

Second Chamber

- (i) President: Mr Pierre Pescatore
- (ii) Judges: Mr Hans Kutscher
Mr Max Sørensen
Lord Alexander MacKenzie Stuart
- (iii) Advocates General: Mr Alberto Trabucchi
Mr Henri Mayras

Clerk of the Court: Mr Albert Van Houtte

The term of office of the new Judges will be set as under Article 142 of the Act of Accession;¹ the Government Representatives have already specified it for Mr Cearbhall O'Dálaigh¹ who succeeds the outgoing Mr Trabucchi who has been appointed Advocate General. Both these appointments run from 1 January 1973 to 6 October 1976. Another Decision¹ appointed Mr Jean-Pierre Warner as Advocate General from 1 January 1973 to 6 October 1979.

¹ OJ L 2 of 1.1.1973.

III. THE SIX BECOME NINE

So long talked about, voiced again at the Hague Summit in early December 1969 and then negotiated over nineteen months, the "enlargement" finally materialized on 1 January 1973. The outcome "gives another dimension to the European Community" to quote the precise terms of the final Communiqué from the Paris Summit of 19 to 21 October 1972.

By its world economic stature alone, the now "enlarged Community of Nine is seen moving to the top of the league in external trade and world output of milk, crude and rolled steel and motor cars, so that the size of its merchant fleet surpasses the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan. It takes second place for gross national product, total meat production, overall motor vehicle population and for the number of television sets or telephones to quote only a few items.

A statistical view (although crude and fragmentary since it falls back on data from 1971 and sometimes 1970) helps to gauge the impact of the enlargement on the world rank and what might be called the world "density" of the Community of Nine.¹

Population and the National Product

The enlarged Community numbers over 253 million people, that is, roughly four-fifths of the population of Western Europe, thus exceeding the USSR (243 million), the USA (207.5) and Japan (103.5 million). This population is concentrated into a surface area of 1.52 million sq. km (density 166 people to the sq. km). This represents a sixth of the USA (9.36 million sq. km.), a fifteenth of the USSR (22.4 million sq. km) but four times the area of Japan (0.37 million) where the density is 280 people per sq. km.

At current market prices and exchange rates the gross national product (GNP) of the Nine, i.e. the total wealth produced—exceeded 692.8 thousand million dollars in 1971 against 1 068.8 in the USA and 219.8 in Japan. In 1958 the GNP in the USA was 455 thousand million dollars, in Japan 32 thousand million and in the Nine 234.6 thousand million. The Japanese have therefore made up part of the leeway. Between 1960 and 1970 the average annual growth rate (at fixed prices) of the GNP was 4.7% for the Nine, 4% for the USA and 11% for Japan. But for 1970-1971, the rate has climbed by 3% in the Nine, 2.8% in the USA and 6.3% in Japan.

¹ Sources: Statistics Office of the EEC, the OECD and the United Nations Statistics Year Books (*Annuaire Statistique de l'ONU*).

Annual Average Growth Rates (at fixed prices)

(in %)

Country	Overall		Per head of population	
	1960/1970	1970/1971	1960/1970	1970/1971
Germany (FR)	4.8	2.8	3.7	1.8
France	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.0
Italy	5.7	1.4	4.8	0.8
Netherlands	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.0
Belgian	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.3
Luxembourg	3.4	(0.7)	2.6	(- 0.8)
United Kingdom	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.2
Ireland	3.9	3.1	3.5	2.1
Denmark	4.8	3.7	4.1	3.0
<i>The Nine</i>	4.7	3.0	3.8	2.3
USA	4.0	2.8	2.7	1.7
USSR
Japan	11.0	6.3	9.9	5.0

Agriculture

In the *cereal* sector the new Members are a market rather than a production unit (The Nine produced a total of 93.5 million tonnes of cereals per year between 1969 and 1971). British barley (8 256 000 tonnes) and Danish barley (5 181 000 tonnes) must be considered separately since they almost double the Community output bringing it to nearly 29.6 million tonnes (against the Soviet Union's 35.6 million).

According to the latest available statistics, overall *meat* output from the Nine reached 18.35 million tonnes against 23.2 million in the USA and 9.5 in the USSR whose livestock population nevertheless exceeds that of the Nine. The latter also lead in pigmeat production with 7.5 million tonnes against

5.9 million in the USA and 3 million in the USSR. Community production of beef and veal (with 5.9 million tonnes including 3 million from the United Kingdom) is lower than USA output (10.25 million) but exceeds that of the Soviet Union (4.7 million).

Milk output in the enlarged Community is higher than in the USSR and the USA with 93.6 million tonnes against 81.5 and 52.7 million respectively (1970 figures).

Energy

Coal output in the Nine reached 291 million "coal tonnes equivalent" (cte) in 1971 (against 34 million in Japan, 485 in the USSR and 510 in the USA). Output of *primary electricity* was 51 million cte in the Nine against 33 million in Japan, 48 in the USSR and 110 in the USA. In total *primary energy*, output in the Nine amounted to 507 million cte (USA: 2 090 million; USSR: 1 415 million and Japan: 73 million cte). To meet its energy needs the Community has to import crude *oil*. Imports by the Nine in 1971 reached 818 million cte, as against 105 million cte by the USA and 260 million cte by Japan.

Steel and Aluminium

For *pig iron*, *crude steel* and *finished rolled products* the Nine together are the world's major producer. The United Kingdom with 24.2 million tonnes of crude steel in 1971 has the second highest output after Germany with 40.3 million tonnes. France is third with 22.8 million.

In *aluminium* Germany with 427 500 tonnes in 1971 is still the leading producer of the enlarged EEC which produces overall 1 175 000 tonnes against 3 561 000 tonnes in the USA, 1 730 000 in the USSR and 893 000 in Japan.

Housing

Community building is not yet a fully-fledged industry in the modern sense of the word (meaning rationalization, mass production, etc.). With 1.98 million dwellings put up in 1971 the Nine are catching up the Soviet record of 2.29 million and are ahead of Japan with 1.56 million and the USA with 1.69 million. For dwellings built per 1 000 head of population, the Japanese

*Output of pig iron, steel and finished rolled products for 1971**(in thousands of tonnes)*

Country	Pig-iron	Crude Steel	Rolled Finished Products
Germany (FR)	29 990	40 313	28 244
France	18 323	22 843	17 381
Italy	8 554	17 452	13 409
Netherlands	3 759	5 083	3 493
Belgium	10 525	12 445	9 217
Luxembourg	4 588	5 241	3 798
United Kingdom	15 415	24 173	17 843
Ireland	—	80	70
Denmark	228	471	414
<i>The Nine</i>	19 383	128 100	93 870
USA	74 115	111 780	75 582
USSR	89 300	120 600	88 660
Japan	72 745	88 558	71 927

drive is still the most intense with 15 per 1 000 against 7.8 in the Nine, 8.3 in the USA and 9.4 in the USSR). The Community record is held by the Netherlands with 10.4 per 1 000 followed by Denmark with 10.2.

Motor Cars

On 1 January 1972 there were 232 cars on the road per 1 000 people throughout the Nine, as against 447 in the USA, 102 in Japan and 6 in the USSR. The highest Community level is in Luxembourg (289) and the lowest in Ireland (120).

Great Britain with 222 cars per 1 000 head is also a major manufacturer turning out 1.7 million private and commercial vehicles in 1971, compared

with 3.7 million in Germany, 2.7 in France and 1.7 in Italy. Great Britain leads the Nine in utility vehicles with 456,000 (Germany 316 000). The Community thus emerges as the world's leading car producer with 10.16 million vehicles against 8.58 million from the USA, 3.7 from Japan and 0.5 from the USSR and again with 1.21 million utility vehicles against 2.1 in Japan, 2.09 in the USA and about 0.6 in the USSR.

Transport

On 1 January 1972 the total length of working *railways* in the enlarged Community was 112 000 km, against 338 000 in the USA and 20 900 in Japan. In 1971 the number of passenger-kilometers was nearly 163 thousand million in the Nine, considerably higher than in the USA (14.3) but below Japan's peak of 190.3. Again in 1971 the number of passenger-kilometers in *civil aviation* reached 64 thousand million for the Nine against 192.8 for the USA and 10.4 for Japan. In the *merchant marine* as at 1 July 1972 the Nine

Merchant Fleets as at 1 July 1972

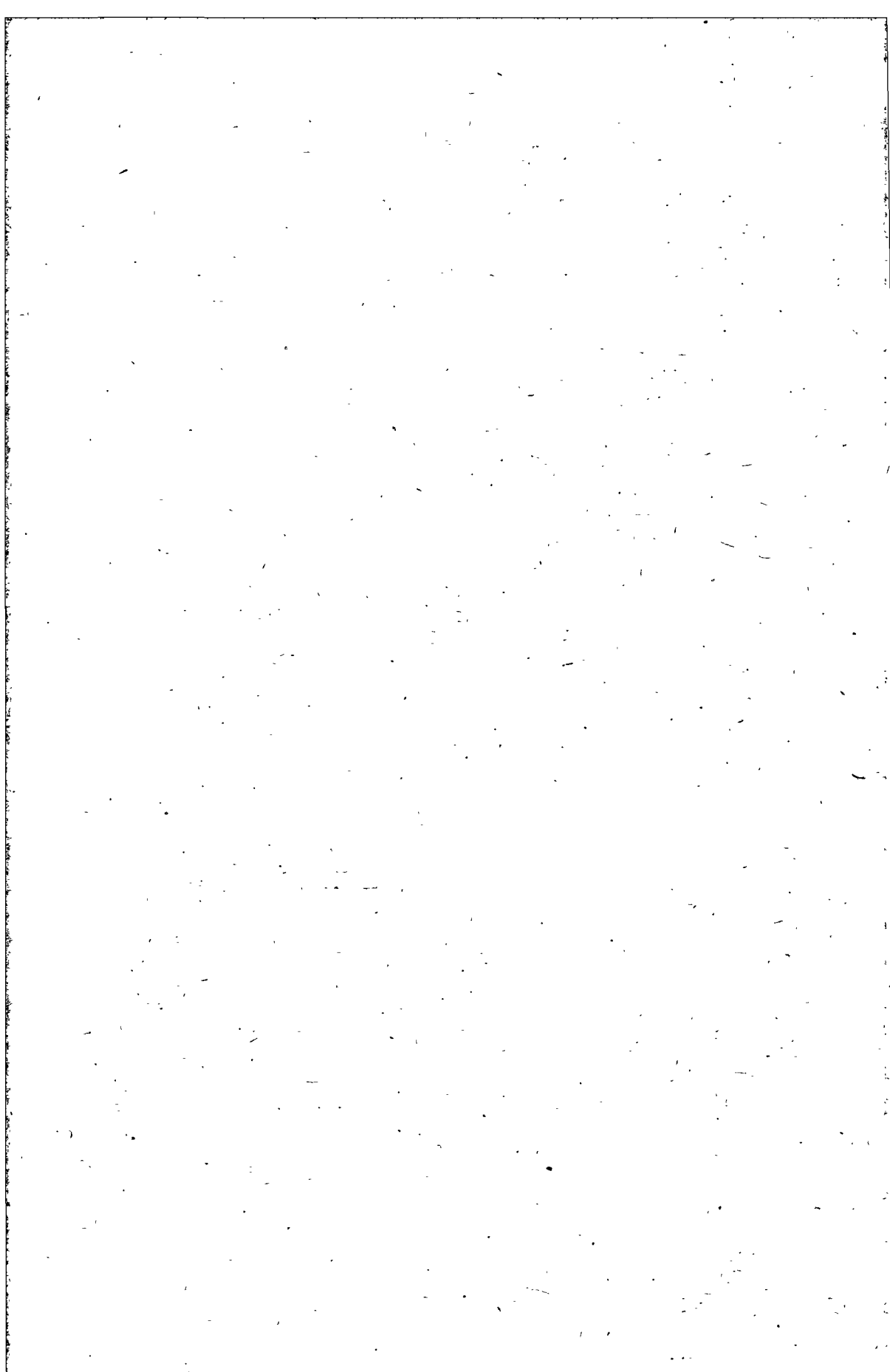
(in thousands of gross tonnage)	
Country	Total
Germany (FR)	8 516
France	7 420
Italy	8 187
Netherlands	4 972
Belgium	1 192
United Kingdom	28 625
Ireland	182
Denmark	4 020
<i>The Nine</i>	63 114
USA	14 378
USSR	10 706
<i>Japan</i>	33 346

besides being the world leaders with a gross tonnage of 63.1 million (of which Britain supplies 28.6 million) exceed the USA, the USSR and Japan put together (58.4 million gross tonnage, including 33.3 million from Japan).

External Trade

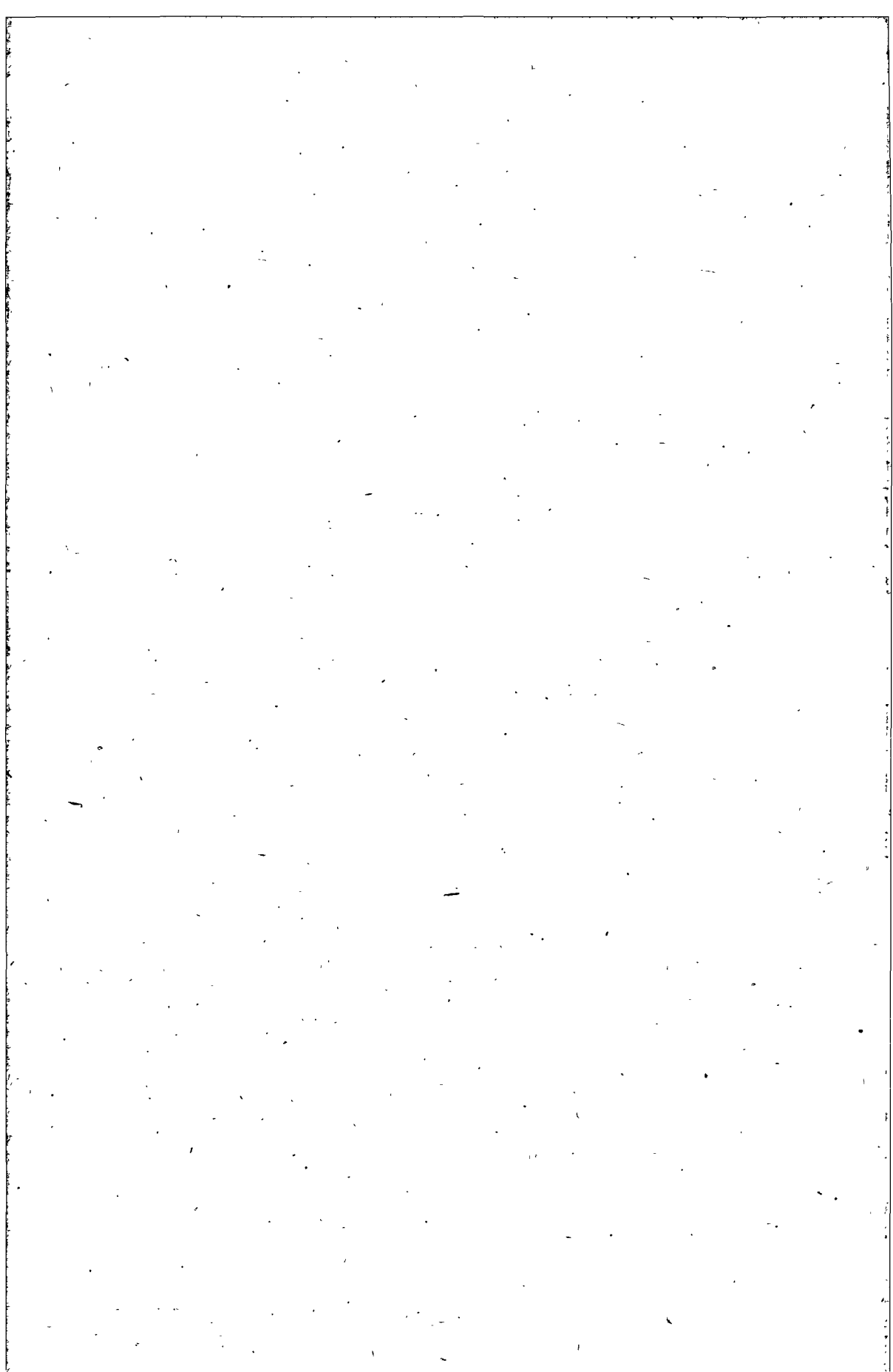
In 1971 the total imports of the Nine represented, on the average, 18.6% of their GNP and the exports 18.4% (in the USA the levels were 4.3% for imports and 4.1% for exports and in Japan 9% and 10.9% respectively). The United Kingdom with 22.35 thousand million dollars worth of exports in 1971 is thus the second ranking exporter of the enlarged Community (Germany 34 thousand million and France 20.35). In relative terms there are sharp differences between Member States. The heaviest importers are the Netherlands, the BLEU (Belgio-Luxembourg Economic Union) and Ireland. Their outside purchases represent 40-42% of their GNP but they are also proportionately the most export-minded with exports between 28.5 and 37.6 of their GNP.

The Nine represent the leading trade power in the world and despite their intense mutual relations keep an open outlook towards the exterior. Based on the 1971 figures the countries of the enlarged Community are responsible for 39.2% of world imports and 40.7% of world exports against 13.9 and 14.1% respectively for the USA, 6 and 7.7% for Japan and 3.8 and 4.4% for the USSR.



PART TWO

Community activities in December 1972



I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

The Common Customs Tariff

Tariff applicable from 1 January 1973

1. With the Regulation of 19 December 1972¹ the Council adopted all of the Common Customs Tariffs to be applied from 1 January 1973. Thus from the date of the Accession Treaty, Member States will have a regulation text published in the Official Community languages.

The amendments to the Tariffs hinge mainly on:

- (i) the additional Agreement between the EEC and Switzerland, under which the rates for products in Chapter 91 (clocks and watches, etc.) have been cut by a last third, thus dropping to the final level under the complete application of the Kennedy Round;
- (ii) the renewal of the EEC-Iran Agreement: sub-heading 08.04 B I (raisins), sub-heading 08.12 A (dried apricots), sub-heading 16.04 A I (caviar);
- (iii) some adaptations stemming from Appendix I of the Act of Accession (indication of rate of exchange applied to the currencies of the incoming countries);
- (iv) discontinuance of higher autonomous charges on certain products of American origin, namely polyethylene (sub-heading 39.02 C I a) and fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (sub-heading 51.04 A) or artificial fibres (sub-heading 51.04 B) which will henceforth come under the charges applied to other Third Countries.

Besides some amendments to the Nomenclature, the new Tariff includes several adjustments stemming from certain Regulations on the joint organization of the market which came into force during 1972 and which affected, in particular, Chapter 4 (dairy produce) and 15 (oils and fats). Lastly, the CCT applicable from 1 January 1973 no longer carries Appendices I and I a which held the list of products allowed waived charges when they are used in the maintenance and repair of some aeroplanes and helicopters. These Appendices have been dealt with under separate Council Regulations.

¹ See OJ L 1 of 1.1.1973.

Waivers

2. On 19 December 1972 the Council on a Proposal from the Commission adopted a Regulation¹ on the temporary waiving of autonomous CCT charges for some products. The Regulation covers mainly products, raw materials or semi-finished products (mostly chemical) intended for Community industrial use. The waivers in force from 1 January 1973 are valid for three months for microcapsule aqueous suspension and ethylene dibromide and for six months up to 30 June 1973 for the other products.

Besides these waivers, the Council with its Regulation of 19 December 1972¹ has totally waived the autonomous CCT charge on black halibut² (*Hippoglossus reinhardtii*) for the period 1 January to 30 June 1973.

On the same day the Council also adopted a Regulation¹ on the total waiving for 1973 of the autonomous CCT charges on a number of products for the aeronautics industry.

Regarding oil of turpentine (Tariff sub-head 38.07 A), Greece has agreed to retain the charge of 3%,¹ (See Protocol 10 of the Athens Agreement). For rosins (colophonies), including products known as "resinous tars," the Council under the same Protocol has opened and allocated a Community duty-free tariff quota between Member States. The volume is 19 307 tonnes¹ for 1973.

Deferred Alignment with CCT Charges

3. Under Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission on 22 December 1972 authorized Germany (for edible vinegar—sub-head 22.10 B)³ and France (for seed potatoes—sub-head 07.01 A I)⁴ to carry on applying the charges which they were applying on 1 January 1957, aligned, under Article 23(1 c) of the Treaty, with the CCT charges. These authorizations are valid until measures for the joint organization of the market are brought in for the products concerned and until 31 December 1973 at the latest.

Generalized Preferences

4. The Council agreed to the continued application through 1973 for the developing countries and territories, of the generalized preferences which had been brought in from 1 July 1971. During its session of 19 December 1972,

¹ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

² Also known as "mock halibut" or "Greenland halibut."

³ OJ L 303 of 31.12.1972.

⁴ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

the Council adopted to this end various Regulations for applying, from 1 January 1973, these preferences.¹ They include:

- (i) Three Regulations on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for about 80 products under headings within Chapters 25 to 99 of the CCT;
- (ii) Three Regulations on opening preferences for a large number of products included in the same CCT chapters;
- (iii) A Regulation on waiving partially or totally the charges or the fixed levy factor applicable to some products under headings included in Chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT.

Community Tariff Quotas

5. In December 1972 the Council adopted several Regulations for an autonomous increase of the quota volume for newsprint² granted for 1972 which thus goes up from 1 141 000 tonnes to 1 161 000 tonnes and for opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas or CCT waivers for 1973.

For 1973 this means total or partial waivers on CCT charges for some agricultural products of Turkish origin³ and entails opening, allocating and administering Community contract or autonomous quotas for the products listed hereunder:

¹ OJ L 296 of 30.12.1972.

² OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

³ OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.

Designation	Quota Volume (tonnes) ¹	Quota Charges (in %)	Initial Allocation	Reserve
			(tonnes) ¹	
Raisins, ready packed in lots of 15 kg net or less (from 1.12.1972 to 30.11.1973) ²	2 742	1.2	2 742	—
Newsprint ³	1 160 000	0	1 160 000	—
Ferro-Silicon ³	20 000	0	20 000	—
Ferro-silico-manganese ³	50 000	0	47 000	3 000
Ferro-chromium containing 0.10% or less by weight of carbon etc. ³	3 000	0	3 000	—

THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Designation	Quota Volume (tonnes) ¹	Quota Charges (in %)	Initial Allocation	Reserve
			(tonnes) ¹	
Crude magnesium ³ including:	7 000	0	—	—
— non-alloyed (99.8% or more by weight pure magnesium)	420	0	370	50
— alloyed (less than 99.8% by weight pure magne- sium)	6 580	0	5 700	880
Silk cloth or floss (schappe) woven on handlooms ³	1 000 000 u.c.	0	800 000 u.c.	200 000 u.c.
Cotton cloth woven on handlooms ³	1 000 000 u.c.	0	800 000 u.c.	200 000 u.c.
Certain handmade products ³	5 000 000 u.c.	0	4 000 000 u.c.	1 000 000 u.c.
Fresh (alive or dead) frozen or deep-frozen eels for smo- king or industrial manufac- ture of products under head- ing 16.04 ³	5 300	0	4 300	1 000
Rosins and colophonies (including „resinous tar” products) ³	19 307	0	19 307	—
Raw silk (unthrown) ³	1 715	0	1 415	300
Pure silk yarn not put up for retail sale ³	50	3	40	10
Pure silk-floss (schappe) yarn not put up for retail sale ³	170	1.5	140	30
Crude lead ³ including:				
— lead with a minimum 0.02% by weight silver content and intended for refining (crude lead)	203 500	0	185 050	18 450
— other than crude lead	55 000	0	51 150	3 850
Crude zinc ³	20 000	0	18 000	2 000

Designation	Quota Volume (tonnes) ¹	Quota Charges (in %)	Initial Allocation	Reserve
			(tonnes) ¹	
<i>EEC-Turkey Agreement:</i>				
Fresh or dried hazelnuts, husked or unhusked, of Turkish origin ⁴	18 700	2.5	14 960	3 740
Certain oil products refined in Turkey (ex-Chap. 27) ⁴	200 000	0	140 000	60 000
Cotton yarns, not put up for retail sale, from Turkey ⁴	500	0	400	100
Other cotton cloths from Turkey ⁴	1 000	0	800	200
<i>EEC-Spain Agreement:</i>				
Certain products of Spanish origin:				
– certain oil products refined in Spain ⁵	1 200 000	Equal to 40% CCT charges Equal to 40% CCT charges	960 000	240 000
– other cotton cloths ⁵	1 800			
<i>EEC-Malta Agreement:</i>				
Certain products of Maltese origin:				
– cotton yarns not put up for retail sale ⁵	750	Equal to 30%	600	150
– broken synthetic and artificial textile fibres, etc. ⁵	600	Equal to 30% CCT charges	400	200
– other clothing and clo- thing accessories, etc. ⁵	100	Equal to 30% CCT charges	80	20
– mens and boys' outer clothing ⁵	300	5.1	210	90
<i>EEC-Israel Agreement:</i>				
– other cotton cloths of Israeli origin ⁵	300	Equal to 55% CCT charges	225	75

¹ Unless otherwise stated.² OJ L 269 of 30.11.1972.³ OJ L 291 of 28.11.1972.⁴ OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.⁵ OJ L 302 of 31.12.1972.

Customs Value

6. On 19 December 1972,¹ the Council amended its Regulation of 27 September 1968 on the definition of Community territory. In determining customs value the provisions concerning customs territory can indeed affect the freight charges to be included therein, the buyer in question, the built-in value of trade and brand marks and the quantity involved.

Since the Customs Union of the enlarged Community will be completed in stages and since consideration of the enlarged Community territory from 1 January 1973 (when customs values are set for trade with Third Countries) would certainly provoke discrimination in inter-Community trade and in trade with Third Countries, the Council decided that for 1973 customs territory to be taken in setting customs value will be that defined by the provisions current in the Community and the new Members as at 31 December 1972.

Customs Arrangements based on Economic Considerations

Inward Processing Traffic

7. Article 18 of the Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on harmonizing legal and administrative provisions for the system of inward processing traffic laid down the principle by which the Council ruling with a qualified majority on a Commission Proposal can determine the list of compensatory and intermediate products which can be routed to consumption outlets as a departure from Articles 16 and 17, subject to the appropriate customs duties, equivalent taxes and agricultural levies.

This departure is justified by the need to boost the competitiveness of Community processors, who might suffer if rigid application of these Articles would result in taxing, to the same extent, all the products from inward processing operations. Indeed, it must be remembered that outlets on the external market are not assured for all the problems obtained and that some of them should therefore be routed to consumption on the internal market under exactly the same tariff terms as those applied to kindred products imported direct from Third Countries.

The proposed Council Directive on Article 18 is a first step in applying the principle of taxation according to charges peculiar to the products which can be graded as manufacturing scrap and waste with limited marketing

¹ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

possibilities. Since the chance of cutting taxation is less important than observing a strict proportion between the quantity of re-exported products and the amount of products required for consumption, the principle of economic protection keeps within the limits required to ensure correct application of the tariff system.

Bonded Processing

8. The customs charges in the CCT and the levies set under the common agricultural policy are as a rule lower for raw materials than for more processed products and rise progressively as a ratio of the various stages of manufacture. Now, since this principle does not run systematically through the CCT we have a situation liable to boost the external processing of raw materials, which hurts the Community producer. The risk crops up mostly in the application of certain specific charges; here, the processing may involve a loss in weight so that the customs charge on the finished product is lower than that on the material processed.

Moreover, something may happen to the goods en route which, before declaration in customs, may increase the dutiable weight. Finally, in special cases, the imported finished or semi-finished product may be intended as the basic material for manufacturing another product and would actually rate less tax if it had been imported direct.

In view of the economic interest aroused by these various situations, it seems the right time to set up a Community system for authorizing under certain conditions the preparation, on customs territory, of products from Third Countries and intended for consumption after processing so that the appropriate customs charges are applied. Actually, although one Member State may already have a consistent procedure for solving these problems, others are applying various rules, hence the need for a common system.

Technical Barriers

9. While approving 12 Directives to eliminate technical barriers to trade in industrial products, the Council on 19 December 1972 took a key Decision on mounting the overall programme for removing technical barriers. In fact, the Council has now adopted 36 Directives in all over technical barriers in industrial trade, thus proving its resolve to keep up the efforts of several years to remove these barriers still dividing the Community market. The range of

this Decision is clearly seen if one remembers that in the Community all the sectors covered by the 12 new Directives represent a trade turnover of more than 10 thousand million u.a. (500 thousand million BFRs.).

The first Directive concerns *electrical equipment used within certain tension limits* (low tension); namely, all electric apparatus and accessories for domestic and industrial use. The Directive primarily specifies that any equipment built according to the harmonized norms between the Nine countries must be admissible in all countries of the enlarged Community. In parallel with this Decision, Cenelec (Comité Européen de normalisation électrique) was formed in December. Cenelec is an extension of Cenelcom which embraced the normalization agencies of the Six. It will be the job of this agency to set harmonized norms within the framework laid down by the Directive, thus giving full effect to the Community principle of "look to the norms", recognized for the first time by the Council.

Two other Directives, on the *biological breakdown of detergents* voice the principle whereunder the biological breakdown level of detergents should be brought up to an average of 90% throughout the Community. It should be mentioned here that up to now and except for a "gentlemen's agreement" in the United Kingdom, the levels marked in Member States' rules were not as high.

Three Directives cover *agricultural and forestry tractors*. They are the first landmarks in this sector and the first one in particular which covers acceptance of tractors, outlines the scope of Community action similarly to that covered by the Directive "on motor vehicle acceptance" adopted in 1969.

Two other Directives concern "*dangerous preparations*." The first covers pure substances and amends the Directive adopted in 1967 to keep abreast of the latest scientific and technical developments. The second refers to solvents. It specifies compulsory packing and labeling requirements for these products as well as advice on handling, etc. for great care must be taken against transport, storage and usage risks. The Directive on *cabling, hooks and chains* is also concerned with labeling requirements and is the first to be adopted in the lifting equipment sector.

The Directive on *non-automatic weighing apparatus* and the one on *linear gauges* figure among the already numerous Directives concerning measuring equipment. Lastly, the Directive on analysis methods for *ternary textile fibre mixtures* extends and supplements the Directives already adopted in the textile sector.

COMPETITION POLICY

General Rules for Companies

Extended Exemptions for some types of Exclusive Agreements

10. The Regulation of 25 March 1967 which expired on 31 December 1972¹ was extended for 10 more years² by the Commission on 8 December 1972. Under certain conditions, the Regulation releases some types of exclusive agreement from the ban on restrictive agreements as under Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty. The extension is justified insofar as the Regulation was a partial inducement to companies to make exclusive contracts meeting the conditions specified in it and allowed the parties concerned to enjoy the advantages of exclusive distribution without being deprived of more favourable sources of supply.

Regulation on Exemption for some types of Specialization Agreements

11. To boost the competitiveness of small and medium-sized companies by saving costs, through specialization and rationalization, the Commission on 21 December adopted a Regulation³ on application of Article 85, para 3, of the Treaty to some types of specialization agreements which are exonerated from the ban on restrictive agreements under the terms defined by this Regulation.

The Regulation covers solely specialization in the manufacture of products and the restrictions allowed concern only the clauses of non-competition, the delivery obligations between the parties and the obligations of exclusive supply and distribution. The ceilings specified for exemption are: a 10% share of the market for specialized and similar products and a total turnover under 150 million u.a. for all the companies involved in the specialization including any others connected with them.

The Commission Specifies Comparable Operations in the ECSC

12. Within the compass of its competition policy, the Commission on 22 December⁴ specified for companies the criteria for future appraisal of the comparability of operations in areas covered by the ECSC Treaty. The

¹ OJ L 276 of 25.3.1967.

² OJ L 276 of 9.12.1972.

³ OJ L 292 of 29.12.1972.

⁴ OJ L 297 of 30.12.1972.

Commission felt that experience over 18 years had shown that it was not enough to simply prohibit discriminatory practices without defining the criteria by which companies can appraise the comparability of operations.

The Commission's innovation means that from now on operations will be comparable only insofar as the buyers are competing among themselves on their product markets or fall into the same category of user, i.e. they are manufacturing identical or similar products. The key result of this definition is that producers, according to the needs of their markets, will be able to vary their prices in relation to certain categories of buyer without violating the prohibition against discrimination. By this action, the Commission is keeping to the strict application of the ECSC Treaty whilst allowing a certain flexibility in companies' trading practices which should help them to adapt to the changing market picture.

Moreover, by another Decision on the same day¹ the Commission allowed the steel companies not to publish any price variances from their scales which under the new rules they may adopt when dealing with one buyer category or another. For coal, the rule still holds concerning full publicity of prices, all discounts and *price variances* which companies may adopt.¹

Restrictive Agreements, Concentrations, Dominant Positions: Specific Cases

Fines Imposed on the Major Community Sugar Companies

13. Under the terms of a procedure brought on 31 May 1972 which was to scrutinize the competitive activity of the *major sugar companies in all Community countries*,² the Commission has recently taken a Decision directing them to stop some infringements of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty. The Decision also imposes fines³ on some of these companies. The amount of the fine depended on the nature, gravity and duration of the infringement as well as on the proportion of the market involved. The biggest fine incurred is 1 500 000 u.a. Others range from 100 000 u.a. to 1 000 000 u.a. The total amounts to 9 000 000 u.a. Some companies, guilty of only minor or occasional infringements or who have tried to act independently of the producers involved in the concerted practices in question, have not been fined.

¹ OJ L 297 of 30.12.1972.

² See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 12.

³ See following table.

The Commission took this Decision when it found that the major Community sugar producers and sellers had taken to concerted practices aimed at regulating the inter-Community sugar trade so as to protect their respective markets and cut down competition between specified producer and seller groups. The common principle underlying this practice was expressed by the companies themselves in the phrase "to each his own".

In fact, even if the practical measures taken as part of those concerted practices (Art. 85) vary according to the market in question and according to individual sugar campaigns, the concerted practices concerned consist mainly of: (i) consigning sugar directly to the sugar producers of countries in short supply, or (ii) refusing to consign to buyers other than these producers, or (iii) consigning sugar to other buyers in those countries but with the formal authorization of the national producers or with increased prices.

Furthermore, on some markets the Commission discovered dominant positions held by some companies and abuse of same, so that it was obliged to apply again the provisions of Article 86 of the Treaty, which prohibits abuse of dominant positions. Such was the case on the Belgo-Luxembourg market where the Raffinerie Tirlemontoise who, through economic pressure, forced the export wholesalers into adopting a certain trading attitude. Likewise, on the Dutch market, the Cooperatieve Vereniging Suiker Unie U.A. and the Centrale Suiker Maatschappij N.V. had been forcing, over the 69/70 campaign through economic disadvantages, the major Dutch importers into following their distribution policy. Again, on the south German market, the organization of Südzucker Verkaufs-GmbH had obliged its regional distributors not to import sugar without prior authorization and by patronage discounts had been preventing processing companies from getting supplies freely on the external markets.

During its investigation the Commission also learned of practices by companies holding ample surpluses of sugar (especially the French and Belgian producers) and who were combining their offers for Community tenders for refunds on exports to Third Countries. Since such a practice results in an artificial alteration of sugar quantities which could be exported between Member States, it was deemed incompatible with Article 85.

In adopting this Decision, the Commission intended to unplug the competitive mechanisms on the European sugar market and restore the free play of competition over a major consumer product both for the processing industries and the whole Common Market population.

Summary Table of Fines Imposed

<i>Company</i>	<i>Fine (in u.a.)</i>
Raffinerie Tirlemontoise	1 500 000
Sucres et Denrées	1 000 000
Béghin	700 000
Say	500 000
Générale Sucrière	400 000
Eridania	1 000 000
Italiana Zuccheri	300 000
Cavarzere-Produzioni Industriali	200 000
Agricola Industriale Emiliana	100 000
Zuccherificio del Volano	100 000
SADAM	100 000
Coöperatieve Vereniging Suiker Unie	800 000
Centrale Suiker Maatschappij	600 000
Pfeifer und Langen	800 000
Süddeutsche Zucker AG	700 000
Südzucker Verkaufs GmbH	200 000
Total	9 000 000

The following companies, although covered by the Commission's Decision, were not fined:

Sucre-Union, Lebaudy-SUC (Lebaudy-Sommier), Società Generale di Zuccherifici, Romana Zuccheri, Zuccherificio di Sermide, Westdeutsche Zuckervertriebsgesellschaft GmbH, Zuckerfabrik Franken.

Refusal to Authorize a Restrictive Agreement on the Dutch Cement Market

14. On 18 December the Commission rejected a request from Belgian, German and Dutch cement producers for exemption from the ban on restrictive agreements under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty over certain agreements restricting competition.

Through this Agreement, the "Cementregeling voor Nederland—1971" envisaged sharing out the Dutch market between the Dutch, Belgian and German industries, each one taking 69%, 17% and 14% respectively, but with a quantity between 250 000 and 550 000 tonnes per year set aside by the parties concerned for freely competitive sale. The Agreement also provided for cooperation over research and exchange of information on investments affecting primarily supplies to the Dutch market.

To justify their request the parties concerned cited the Dutch cement market's dependence on imports (Dutch cement consumption is about 33% dependent on imports from Belgium and Germany). In their view, to supply this market adequately it was vitally necessary to make a quota agreement. The applicants also stressed the difficulty of adapting capacity to demand.

The Commission did not accept their arguments. It felt that the Belgian and North-west German cement producers had enough capacity to meet the Dutch import needs and that a quota agreement was unnecessary. The Commission considered that the applicants were overestimating the problem of adapting capacity to demand and that in any case quota agreements were no solution.

This Decision concludes a lengthy procedure. The Commission had brought in the procedure against the Dutch market cement Agreement as far back as 1964. Since then the industries concerned had steadily eliminated the original restrictions on competition such as the agreement for identical prices and terms of sale, the ban on setting up new works and the forming of exclusive links between the Dutch cement trade and the producer agreement. In knocking out the quota Agreement, the Commission's recent Decision will free the Dutch cement market from any "agreement" restrictions still affecting the inter-State cement trade.

Prohibition Exemption Refused for a Belgian Restrictive Cement Agreement

15. On 22 December the Commission rejected a request from "*Cimenterie belge Cimbel SA*", the Belgian Cement Industry Association, for the exemption of certain agreements and decisions limiting competition from the ban under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. The agreements and decisions notified have been applied in principle for several decades. They were aimed to coordinate very strenuously the conduct of cement producers on the internal market and abroad. The main restrictions on competition consisted of standard prices and sales terms on the Belgian market closely linked to a sales quota and receipts compensation scheme applied throughout the common market. The Agreement also provided for standard discounts and a uniform market access system for certain categories of buyer, besides compulsory notification of

increased capacity, restrictions on the sale of production plant and a ban on setting up new industry without prior agreement from all the contracting parties.

To support their request the producers concerned cited the volume of fixed capital needed in producing cement, the problem of adapting capacity to demand and feeding the market adequately and regularly. The cement producers claimed that without the Agreement they would be plunged into ruinous competition and they considered it absolutely vital that the Belgian cement industry, being relatively small, face the external markets as a united group. Nevertheless, the Commission thought that their fears were groundless. The effect of the Commission's Decision is primarily to prevent the producers concerned from eliminating all competition to the profit of the group when exporting within the Common Market.

Fine Imposed on a Gramophone Record Manufacturer

16. On 22 December 1972 the Commission imposed a fine of 60 000 u.a. on WEA-Filipacchi Music SA, Paris, and obliged the company together with 18 distributors to stop an infringement of the provisions of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

WEA-Filipacchi Music SA is 51% controlled by Warner Brothers Inc. and 39% by the Rothschild Bank. It manufactures and distributes "pop" music records, and has obtained the exclusive rights for stars such as the Rollings Stones. It sells in the French trade records in the popular category at 14.31 Ffr. The same records are distributed in the German trade by WEA-GmbH, Hamburg, a company in the same group, at 14.27 DM (now equivalent to about 22.64 Ffr.). Owing to this difference in price, the French distributors were exporting to Germany records supplied by WEA-Filipacchi SA.

To prevent these exports. WEA-Filipacchi Music SA sent its French customers on 7 February 1972 a circular pointing out the need to ensure that no export would be made by third parties. The customers were asked to return a copy of the circular to WEA-Filipacchi Music SA duly signed and stamped. Eighteen distributors complied, some admittedly only after a warning in the form of a second circular dated 24 February 1972. In the proceedings with the Commission, WEA-Filipacchi said their circular was only information; but, the Decision stems from the principle that this was an Agreement on banning export and lays down that such ingenious devices do not allow the prohibitive provisions of Article 85 to be dodged.

Compared to the turnover of the company this is the heaviest fine yet imposed by the Commission and is justified by the fact that incompatibility of export

bans with Article 85 is already well known through the Commission's Decisions over the Grundig-Consten case in 1964. One damaging factor was that WEA-Filipacchi Music SA had persisted in these practices although some distributors had advised the company that it was in breach of Community law.

Commission Decision, Fine and Progressive Penalty over Abuse of Dominant Position

17. The Commission took on 14 December a Decision¹ against the American Company *Commercial Solvents Corporation*, New York, and its Italian subsidiary *Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano* (ICI), Milan. The Decision requires that these companies stop an infringement involving abuse of a dominant position (Article 86 of the EEC Treaty). At the same time the Commission imposed a joint fine of 200 000 u.a., or 125 million Lire. Using for the first time its right to impose progressive financial penalties, the Commission charged its Decision (to the joint cost of the two companies) with two progressive penalties of 1 000 u.a. each, or 625 000 Lire per day of delay.

The Commission took this Decision when it found that CSC was holding the actual monopoly at world level for the manufacture of a chemical product, nitropropane², which is the raw material of a drug which currently has to be used in treating tuberculosis and as such is vitally important to public health and represents a sizable market in the EEC and Third Countries. The two companies in question were exploiting their monopoly to restrict effective competition in the Common Market.

In fact, the Commission's investigations showed that until 1970, CSC had supplied the Common Market with this basic material and its derivate aminobutanol through independent distributors or subsidiary companies, the main one being ICI. ICI was selling these products to various makers of the drug, particularly one of the major firms in the EEC; namely, Zoja ("Laboratorio Chimico Farmaceutico Giorgio Zoja SpA") who received considerable supplies between 1966 and 1970. After failing to take over Zoja through ICI, CSC instructed its subsidiary ICI to move directly into the drug market and stopped supplying it with intermediates for sale to other makers of this drug, only stocking it with enough for its own output. At the same time CSC was taking measures over the EEC and Third Country markets which were preventing other makers of the drug from getting supplies. For Zoja,

¹ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

² Aminobutanol is obtained from nitropropane. It is then used to make ethambutol, an ingredient of the anti-tuberculosis drugs.

who had complained to the Commission in 1971, such a position meant its swift elimination from the market.

Thus the CSC-ICI Group (CSC holds 51% of the nominal ICI capital and ICI is completely dependent on CSC since the two houses economically and practically speaking form a single company) as holder of the monopoly on the intermediates which alone allow the finished product to be made on soundly profitable terms had abused a dominant position in robbing one of its major customers of supplies for no valid commercial reason. The conduct of the CSC-ICI Group was a serious restriction of competition which intentionally eliminated one of the few makers of the drug in question.

The most significant aspect of this Decision is that firstly it brings in for the first time the principle that refusal to sell by an actual monopolist, which would eliminate competition, represents an abuse. Secondly, it is a new development in Commission jurisprudence over relations between parent and subsidiary companies.

Restoration of Competition Conditions on the Dutch Sanitary Fittings Market

18. On 22 December the Commission took a Decision banning a settlement on prices and conditions of sale applied by members of the "Vereiniging van Groothandelaren in Sanitaire Artikelen, GISA, the Netherlands wholesale association, which handles more than 75% of the sales of sanitary fittings. The Decision directs the association to cease the infringement.

The settlement which concerned national products as much as those from other Common Market countries and was separate from purchasing conditions obtained by wholesalers from manufacturers fixed the selling prices of the wholesalers, while raising the manufacturers' selling price by a percentage varying according to the destination of the ware and the other conditions of sale for trade customers.

The effect of the settlement was to send up selling prices especially for better quality ware thus distorting competition between manufactures and forcing consumers to pay higher prices than they would have done without this settlement. It covered a major proportion of the Netherlands market suppliers and buyers, causing appreciable restrictions on competition and distortion in inter-Community trade.

With this Decision the Commission concluded its intervention in this sector of the Dutch market which over several years had been under restrictive agreements running from manufacturer to consumer. Actually two Agreements made by this same Association, one with the Dutch manufacturers (the Fabrisan-GISA

Agreement), the other with the Fitters Associations, and both the subject of separate procedures had been dissolved as soon as the Commission had followed them up.

State Aid

Italy

19. On 31 July 1972, the Commission had opened proceedings under Article 93(2) with reference to the Italian Legal Decree 286 of 1 July 1972 which prolonged until 30 June 1973 certain *short-term aid for small and medium-sized industrial companies and the textile industry*¹. The aid was granted in the form of temporary and partial relief from social charges (a cut of 5% in the base for computing unemployment insurance with a ceiling equivalent to the pay for 300 workers). Although this measure is a short-term shot in the arm, it has a broader application in the textile sector, for while as a general rule companies eligible for this benefit must employ no more than 500 workers this ceiling does not apply to textile companies. The proceedings concern only relief for textile companies employing more than 500 employees, an aid which is seriously thought to be incompatible with the common market.

The Italian Government has reacted to this attitude by notifying the Council on 9 August 1972 of this matter under the exceptional procedure provided under Article 93(2), para 3 of the EEC Treaty, whereby "on the request of a Member State, the Council, with a unanimous ruling, can decide that an aid brought in or about to be brought in by that State is to be regarded as compatible with the common market as a departure from the provisions of Article 92". Since the Council has not ruled on this appeal within the three months prescribed by the Treaty, the Commission has followed up its move to do away with this measure, by publishing in the EEC Official Journal a Communication² with the aim of getting the comments of other interested parties besides the Member States.

20. On 27 May 1970³ the Commission had taken a partial position concerning the Italian draft law for *restructuring, reorganizing and redeveloping the textile industry*, over which it had opened proceedings in 1969 under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty. The draft law provided as aid: credit facilities and taxation relief to help finance the restructure,

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 23.

² OJ C 120 of 17.11.1972.

³ See Bulletin 8-1970, Part Two, Sec. 17.

modernization and redevelopment of textile companies; credit facilities for installing or expanding in the "textile" areas, other non-textile activity; a ten year exemption from all direct taxation on revenue from investments made in the "textile" areas.

The partial Decision concerned both the withdrawal of working aid represented by the ten year exemption from revenue tax and the need when granting aid to textile investments to allow for the problems of overcapacity not only from the national angle but also from the Community standpoint. The Italian Government took this Decision into account when it published this draft as law 1101 of 1 December 1971. But this law is a skeleton law for which the Italian public authorities specify the criteria (mainly geographically and sectorally) and application terms in successive stages following procedures provided by the law itself. This was why the Commission at the end of this year took a new temporary position over this law and some of its applied texts without as yet pronouncing the last word on the subject¹. The substance of the latest position addressed in writing to the Italian Government and the other Member States is the following :

Concerning investment aid, the problems involved in designating the branches and areas to benefit and in its possible cumulation with aid provided for different reasons are not far from a solution.

The Commission acknowledged the ban on cumulating aid under the textile law with that provided under other legislation, but stressed that given the possibility for companies to choose between these kinds of benefit, the application of other aid schemes to textile companies must also be subject to the general guidelines to be defined for applying the textile law. The Commission also reminded the Italian authorities of the need to advise it in advance of the arrangements to be made by the Ad Hoc Interministerial Committee set up by the law. These arrangements cover the practical definition of criteria for determining textile activities, the projected operations and the location of the beneficiary investments and also cover the breakdown of available credit (200 thousand million of credit allowed between the redevelopment and restructuration projects. Only with this information in hand will the Commission be able to appraise properly the law's sectoral impact. The Commission also indicated to the Italian Government that it had no objections over the eight textile areas defined by the inter-Ministerial Decrees of 31 July and 21 August 1972. These areas are heavily dominated by textile activities and serious employment problems.

During the Parliamentary procedure of passing the law, a new provision of aid for textile and making-up companies had been introduced without prior

¹ OJ C 136 of 29.12.1972.

notification of the Commission. This brought in a temporary (for three years) and partial (a cut in the rate from 15 to 10%) fiscalization of the social charges appertaining to family allowances. This measure, according to the Italian authorities, would reduce the charges on the companies concerned by nearly 31 thousand million Lire which represents about 0.8% of their turnover. It would thus have an appreciable effect on trade and inter-Community competition in a sector where both are intense.

The Commission decided to follow up its action to cut out this aid for it is exclusively a working aid precluded by the overall Community aid for textiles, and which if granted automatically to companies is not likely to remove the structural problems of this sector. To this end the Commission published in the Official Journal a Communication inviting interested parties other than the Governments to submit their comments.

France

21. On 6 December 1972 the Commission took a Decision under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty concerning France's *aid scheme for paper-pulp production, paper and forestry research, reforestation and the anti-nuisance campaign*¹. The scheme is financed by a semi-fiscal tax on both paper and cardboard made in France and imports from other Member States. The Commission directed the French Government not to resume payment of output bonuses which it had discontinued from 1971 but not necessarily permanently. The Commission felt that this was a case of working aid for it was not directly linked with specific commitments by the benefitting companies to rationalize their structure. Such aid may not benefit from the derogations provided under Article 92(3) of the EEC Treaty.

The result of this Decision is that aid for paper research and the anti-nuisance campaign cannot be granted unless the financing of the aid is amended so that the semi-fiscal tax no longer falls on paper and cardboard imported from other Member States. Actually such aid financed by a semi-fiscal tax also falling on products imported from the other Member States has the effect of vitiating trade to the extent of harming common interests as expressed in Article 92(3 c) of the Treaty.

22. On 5 December 1972, the Commission decided to open the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty over the scheme of *loans* which as part of the *European Economic and Social Development Fund* (FDES) are granted in France for redeveloping and adapting industrial structures. The loans granted

¹ OJ L 297 of 30.12.1972.

on advantageous terms over duration, interest rates and repayment help the French Government to boost industrial investments to meet the objectives of modernization and installation projects or to mount specific operations of industrial development.

This aid can be granted for the investments of industrial companies regardless of branch or sector. The texts of the scheme in no way specify its sectoral range of application. So, for the scheme itself and its application over which it has no prior information, the Commission is in no position to appraise their effect on Community competition and trade. The industrial moves developed by the French Government within its general aid scheme thus elude any Community control except in certain cases a posteriori when the results may be irrevocable.

This is why the Commission as it has done for similar aid schemes, asked the French Government in line with the procedure opened to advise it henceforth a priori of (i) the plans for applying FDES loans, which it defines successively in favour of certain industrial sectors or branches, (ii) or, failing this, the individual applications of major significance which it makes with these loans in favour of this or that company.

TAXATION POLICY

Fiscal Harmonization

Levies on Manufactured Tobaccos

23. On 19 December the Council, on a Commission Proposal, adopted an initial Directive concerning taxation other than turnover tax on the consumption of manufactured tobacco¹.

This Directive is aimed at removing disturbance of competition in the manufactured tobacco sector by harmonizing the taxation rules within the Community aid thus easing market interpenetration. The Directive is thus a part of the work to be done in line with the Resolution of the Council and Member States Government Representatives of 22 March 1972 to achieve by stages the Economic and Monetary Union.

The first section of the Directive lays down certain general principles for harmonizing the structure of levies on manufactured tobacco in the Member

¹ OJ L 303 of 31.12.1972.

States. The second section sets the particular criteria to be applied during the first phase of harmonization. This first phase runs in principle from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1975. It is anticipated before 1 July 1974 that the Council will adopt a second Directive setting the criteria to be applied over the next phase.

The United Kingdom and Ireland may defer application of the Directive's provisions until 31 December 1977 at the latest.

24. During its session of 11 and 12, December 1972¹ *the European Parliament* passed a Resolution approving with a few reservations the Commission's proposed Directive "amending the scope of application for the cut-rate in capital contributions tax provided, for certain company restructuring moves, by Article 7(1 b) of the Council Directive concerning indirect taxation on capital formation".

ALIGNMENT OF LAWS AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTION

Unfair Competition

25. The experts on unfair competition from the original Six and the three new Members held a meeting at the Commission's suggestion. The meeting helped to specify the sectors in order of priority where measures for harmonizing national laws could be applied. They include the publicity sector which must be considered from various angles (comparative publicity, denigration, results of tests by consumer groups). It was decided in the case of British, Irish and Danish law to complete the studies of comparative law as done previously for the Six, at the Commission's request, by the "Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Patent-, Urheber- und Wettbewerbsrecht", Munich, and directed by Professor E. Ulmer. This Institute will also summarize the documentation on the new Members of the enlarged Community thus giving the experts a consistent and comprehensive working tool.

¹ See Sec. 138.

II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

The Short-Term Economic Situation and the Consumer

26. Last autumn a second short-term economic survey was made on 25 000 Community households with a standardized questionnaire concerning their views on the overall economic situation and their buying plans.

From the provisional results of the survey, France is apparently the only Member State with an increased number of people who think that the economic situation and close prospects are brighter than in the first half-year. Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium all show a less favourable rating.

In all Member States the rise in prices over recent months was thought to be steep by many people questioned. The replies also indicate that for the future the households are expecting further appreciable rises. Consumer opinion in Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium on prospective price trends is even more pessimistic than in the first half year.

In France and Germany there are more households who feel that their financial situation has not changed or has improved than seen in the earlier survey. But there are less favourable opinions on this in Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. Lastly, despite the still sizable percentage of those who, regarding the general economic situation, feel it is wise to save, a trend of less inclination to save is apparently coming out in all the Community countries¹.

The Monetary Committee

27. On 18 December 1972 the Monetary Committee held its 169th meeting in Palermo with Mr. Clappier as Chairman. The Committee discussed the proceedings of the "Committee of Twenty". Deputies meeting held in Washington on 27, 28 and 29 November and debated the future preparation for these meetings at Community level.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing New Activities

28. Under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty and on a confirmatory Opinion from the Council² the Commission decided to grant a redevelopment

¹ Source: "Graphs, and summary notes on the Community short-term economic situation." 12/72.

² OJ C 118 of 15.11.1972.

loan of 1.5 million Florins or about 400 000 u.a. to the Dutch company "NV Nederlandse Draadindustrie" (NDI) in the *Dutch* Limbourg province. The project will expand the company's production capacity of pre-stressed steel and welded netting. The investment will create 80 new jobs half of which will be reserved for former miners.

The Commission also authorized disbursement to the company "Ferriere acciaierie di Udine SAFAU" (*Friuli-Venezia Giulia*) of a dual loan of 3 thousand million Lire or about 4.8 million u.a. granted equally under Articles 54 and 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty. The loan will help the SAFAU foundry to improve its plant both quantity and quality-wise and allow it to relocate from its urban centre to an industrial zone developed by the town of Udine with the aim of protecting dwelling areas and the environment. The investment programme will stabilize 800 existing jobs and create about 210 new ones. The company will commit itself to priority reemployment of ECSC labour, not as yet specified.

Under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission received a new application for a loan involving a redevelopment project in France.

Regional Development Moves in the Priority Agricultural Areas

29. During its session of 4 and 5 December and 18 and 19 December, the Council continued its debate on the contribution by the EAGGF to financial regional development in the priority agricultural regions. The Council concentrated its attention on the terms for allocating aid from the Fund. It was agreed to put this issue on the agenda of a forthcoming session and to decide then and there on a schedule of work to be done over regional policy with special reference to the final statement of the Paris Summit on this particular policy.

Studies

30. The final report of the "Study on developing the economy of *northern Belgium* against an international background" is now finished. The study was made jointly by the Belgian Government and the Commission. The review on "Studies and research for building an industrial area round an airport near Bordeaux" has been completed and the final report has been sent in to the Commission. This study was made jointly by the French Government and the Commission. Lastly, the Commission study on "*the needs of public health and for easing tension* as a factor of redevelopment and scope for using agricultural land and labour regionally" is now complete and has been sent in to the Commission.

During December contracts were also signed for studies prompted by the Commission and covering: land development and the environment in the megalopolis developing in north-west Europe; nuclear energy potential and its regional contributions to EEC economic development; location criteria in western Europe; studies on the textile industry including research on the socio-economic system of the Prato (Tuscany) textile area and similar research in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational Training and Guidance

31. The *Advisory Committee on Vocational Training* meeting on 7 and 8 December was advised of the status of projects for mounting a fresh "vocational training" action programme. The Committee also examined the practical results of recasting the European Social Fund for training and retraining workers. A delegate from the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education (BACIE) quoted the conclusions of a British training group on a working visit to the EEC to analyse the problems of the common policy on vocational training.

The Committee learned of the proceedings now running in the Council over areas coming under national education in the EEC countries. The Committee then scrutinized the results of a pilot study by the Statistics Office on adult training, the problems over alignment of training standards and the results from seminars for trainers run in 1972.

Free Movement of Workers and Social Security for Migrant Workers

32. On 8 December the Commission adopted "*a European communicating system for jobs available and jobs wanted under international clearing*", a system referred to as SEDOC and applied in all Community languages. In bringing about the free movement of workers within the EEC by the Regulation of 15 October 1968¹, the Council had provided a balancing mechanism for supply and demand over employment, a mechanism hinging primarily on active advice to employment agencies, employers and employees on the scope of employment in the Member States and on the availability of Community labour. The SEDOC scheme is the first step towards a

¹ OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968.

Community medium for collating and relaying details on jobs wanted and available under international clearing: It will help labour exchanges and other services to pick out particular activities or occupations at European level and overcome the problems stemming from the variations and anomalies of national terminology.

33. In Naples the Commission organized a group course for education and welfare officers of the Six to take a hard look at the question *schooling for migrant workers' children* and solutions to be recommended. The course was also attended by social welfare officers from the Italian regions most involved with emigration. The proceedings, which highlighted the complex problems, helped to bring out considerations which the Commission can use in the moves it has made in this field.

34. On 14 December 1972 the Commission (under Article 14(3) of the Regulation of 15 October 1968¹ on the free movement of workers) decided to officially adopt the *Community log* for feeding the most up to date information on *living and working conditions* through Member States' employment services to the workers concerned. Member States were advised of this Decision on 29 December.

The log, broken down into indexed headings in four languages, consists of five main sections of general information on: Community provisions for the free movement and social security of workers relocating within the EEC, the welcoming country, working conditions and consumer prices and average monthly incomes and expenses of workers. This Community log will facilitate an exchange of data from the Member States' specialized services and will be published twice yearly.

35. The *Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers* held its 126th meeting in Brussels attended by observers from the incoming countries. The Committee reviewed a draft of application terms for Article 50,(1) of the Regulation of 21 March 1972 which covers data to be exchanged between pension insurance agencies when a worker from another Member State is registered and which should help in speeding up pension payments.

Since all the decisions since 1959 by the Committee in interpreting and applying Regulations 3 and 4, now replaced by the 1971 and 1972 Regulations from 1 October 1972, are null and void, the Committee reviewed the extent of

¹ OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968.

² See Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Sec. 63.

their value in applying and interpreting the new rules and how far they will have to be renewed. Some questions of interpretation arising over sundry provisions in the new Regulation were also examined.

Re-employment and Readaption

The Social Fund

36. On 22 December 1972 the Commission approved several Decisions for granting *aid from the European Social Fund*, under Article 125 of the EEC Treaty for a total of 30 516 300.86 u.a. allocated as follows between the recipients and according to the operations:

- (i) *Vocational Retraining*: 29 875 914.78 u.a.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Belgium | 1 478 606.12 u.a. |
| France | 5 745 680.81 u.a. |
| Germany | 8 485 129.82 u.a. |
| Italy | 12 642 758.07 u.a. |
| Luxembourg | 2 741.08 u.a. |
| Netherlands | 1 520 998.88 u.a. |
- (ii) *Reinstallation*: 640 386.08 u.a.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Belgium | 105.92 u.a. |
| Germany | 634 681.11 u.a. |
| Netherlands | 5 559.05 u.a. |

For the financial year 1972 the Decisions for granting Fund aid under Article 125 of the EEC Treaty have now reached a total of 54 805 656.41 u.a. Budgetary credits issued in 1972 amounted to 55 million units of account.

37. Following an Opinion of the European Social Fund Committee, the Commission on 20 December 1972 decided to approve the *first batch of applications for aid from the recast European Social Fund*, under the provisions of Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 and concerning 15 transactions within the territory of the Six.¹ Credits up to 50 062 289.18 u.a. will be made available to those handling the transactions in

¹ OJ C 135 of 28.12.1972.

question over the financial years 1972 (30 437 971.20 u.a.), 1973 (19 435 545.33 u.a.) and 1974 (188 772.65 u.a.). The amount is broken down as under:

- (i) 37 222 042.70 u.a. for operations in regions where the retarded development or decline of key activities is causing serious and prolonged employment troubles;
- (ii) 6 444 846.59 u.a. for operations to train labour and adapt it to technical progress;
- (iii) 6 395 399.89 u.a. for operations to help the disabled.

38. On 22 December 1972 the Commission approved a fifth disbursement of 345 714.49 u.a. for Italy as Community aid for the *Sicilian sulphur-mine workers*. This latest installment brings the total of Community aid up to 2 813 055 u.a.

39. During December the Commission took some Decisions on carrying out over 1973 several preparatory studies over Social Fund interventions. They involve mainly:

- (i) An initial set of studies in the textile regions to supplement the overall analysis by SOFRED in 1971;
- (ii) Joint work with the French Government in making a survey on the factors of the swing of labour back towards the Atlantic coast;
- (iii) Community intervention in preparing and accomplishing studies on the potential of television as a tool of vocational training;
- (iv) Carrying out several studies to determine local means of prior advice and adjustment for Social Fund interventions in a number of Community regions;
- (v) Three studies to set up models for training instructors of disabled and handicapped people to meet recognized needs, particularly as expressed at the Heidelberg seminar in 1972.

ECSC Retraining Measures

40. During December the Commission decided, as under Article 56(2 b) of the ECSC Treaty to open credit for 500 000 DM (or 136 612 u.a.) for 1 673 operatives hit by the total closure of two *German* collieries. It also raised by 42 000 000 FFrs. (or 7 597 867.56 u.a.) the credit opened for the Charbonnages

de France. This amount is the Community quota towards the retraining expenses of 3 672 operatives. The Governments concerned are putting in at least an equivalent contribution towards this outlay.

Social Security and Social Action

41. As part of the first installment of the *7th financial aid programme for the construction of social housing*¹ for ECSC industrial personnel, the Commission in December took the following Decisions over loans:

- (i) 1 245 000 DM for the "Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft A.G.", Düsseldorf, to finance some 415 dwellings for personnel of the German iron and steel industry. 140 of them will be earmarked for migrant workers in the industry.
- (ii) 1 300 000 000 Lire for the "Istituto case per lavatori del l'industria siderurgica" (IGLIS), Rome, to finance about 650 dwellings in Taranto for personnel of the Italian steel industry (FINSIDER Group).
- (iii) 1 000 000 Florins for the "N.V. Huizenbezit Breesap", IJmuiden, to finance a centre for single people which will accomodate 500 migrant workers living alone and engaged in the Dutch steel industry (Hoogovens IJmuiden Group).

42. For the same period the Commission also approved a batch of projects for *building 1 068 dwellings*. They cover the following operations accomplished by the ECSC Fund (credit granted at 1% interest):

- (i) *Germany—Miners (RUHR)*—595 dwellings for 1 110 000 DM. These are dwellings built round "focal points" and intended for personnel reposted following closure of other pits.
- (ii) *Germany—Miners (Aix-la-Chapelle)*—55 dwellings for 234 000 DM (one-family dwellings for young households).
- (iii) *Germany—Miners (Cologne)*—102 dwellings for 459 000 DM. These are one-family dwellings mainly for younger miners.
- (iv) *Netherlands—Steelworkers*—259 dwellings for 1 036 000 Florins (one-family dwellings for personnel of the Hoogovens, IJmuiden Group).
- (v) *France—Steelworkers (Lorraine)*—57 dwellings for 570 000 FFrs. (re-use of funds from the 5th and 6th programmes coming in from scheduled repayments).

43. As part of the *experimental housing, modernization programme*, the Commission granted two loans of 2 300 000 FFrs. each to Wendeler-Sidelor and the Houillères du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais. Some 2 221 600 FFrs. comes out of the special reserves and 2 378 400 FFrs. out of the ECSC loan funds in France with interest at 4 ³/₈% and for a length of 20 years.

Living and Working Conditions. Industrial Relations

44. On 6 December the twelfth meeting was held of the Joint Advisory Committee for *Road Haulage Social Problems*. The Committee reviewed a draft amendment to the Decision which formed it and aimed at affording it rights of initiative and concertation. The workers' representatives agreed to the proposal whilst the employers' delegations had reservations. The Committee also discussed applications of the Regulation of 25 March 1969 which have come under fire. Lastly, the Committee agreed to appoint experts to man a Working Party of the Vocational Training Advisory Committee in order to prepare criteria for training hauliers and personnel.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

45. The Commission took the Decision to grant financial aid of 658 147.46 u.a. for 8 research projects adopted as part of the second programme in the "*Campaign against air pollution in the steel industry*".

Lines of research include: suction and purification washing of effluent from coke oven batteries inside foundry houses; definition of procedures for ventilating and removing dust from electric foundry houses; adaption of perpetual measurement systems for gauging dust deposits in steel plant.

This research will be carried out by the Steinkohlenberg Bauverein (Essen) regarding air pollution in cokeries, and by the VDEH (Düsseldorf) and "Leces" at Maizières-les-Metz. The projects will run for two to five years.

46. The Committee for Research in *Mining Hygiene* has approved five new research projects for the technical campaign against dust in the mines. For the first time British experts have put forward on behalf of the National Coal Board, a set of such projects. A British expert has been appointed Chairman of the Working Party for "dust measurement".

47. The Commission granted financial aid for nine research projects in the "*chronic respiratory diseases*" programme which it adopted on 13 October

1970 under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty. It also decided to allocate financial aid for two research projects under the programme for "*work physiology and psychology*" adopted on 4 April 1964.

48. Under the terms of Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission issued an *Opinion on a French Government draft Decree* on protecting operatives from the danger of ionizing radiation in basic nuclear installations.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Measures taken following Monetary Decisions

49. On 22 December 1972¹ the Commission decided to abolish for France the compensatory amounts at frontiers. These amounts were brought in by the Council Regulation of 12 May 1971 on short-term measures for agriculture after the widening of fluctuation margins in the currencies of some Member States. With due allowance made for developments in the liquid exchange rate for the French franc, it is now clear that the compensatory amounts resulting from the new rate to be taken in computations would have but a minimal impact which allowed their discontinuance for France.

At the same time,¹ the Commission found that the basic prices in the computations made up to now have appreciably altered in the case of some cereals, sugar, lactoserum powder and rape and colza seeds. The Commission has also "updated" the computation of differential amounts for rape and colza seeds, of compensatory amounts for this produce and goods obtained from this produce.

Joint Organization of Markets

Cereals

50. On 20 July 1972² the Council specified for the 1972/73 campaign the main cereal marketing centres and the derived intervention prices for the new Member States. From the same criteria the Commission on 22 December 1972³ specified the secondary marketing centres and the relevant intervention prices in Ireland and the United Kingdom.

¹ OJ L 288 of 26.12.1972.

² See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 49.

³ OJ L 292 of 29.12.1972.

Milk and Dairy Produce

51. During its session of 18 to 20 December 1972, the Council took several Decisions concerning the dairy sector.

On 19 December 1972¹ the Council officially adopted for the 1972/73 campaign the butter intervention prices for the new Member States. The prices set will apply from 1 February to 31 March 1973.

The Council also agreed on the general rules implementing the provisions of Protocol 18 appended to the new Members' Act of Accession. The Protocol provides for the import by the United Kingdom of quantities of New Zealand butter and cheese under certain conditions. The main points of the Regulation are the setting of a CIF price to be observed by New Zealand when exporting to the United Kingdom and the specification of criteria whereby the Commission, in observance of the Protocol 18 provisions, can fix the special levies which can apply to British imports of New Zealand butter and cheese.

Moreover, on 19 December 1972 the Council amended its July 1968 Regulation² which laid down the general rules governing interventions on the butter and cream markets. Some of these intervention measures have been extended to cover butter made from sweet cream, salted and with a minimum content of 80% by weight of oils and fats.

Lastly, on the same date the Council laid down the general rules on measures for boosting the use of butter by certain consumer categories. Member States are authorized to grant aid for the purchase of cut-price butter by beneficiaries of social assistance.

The Commission on 6 December 1972³ adopted a Regulation on the disposal of cut-price intervention butter for direct consumption as a butter concentrate. Member States, who so request, may until 31 March 1973 under certain conditions make sales of cut-price butter from public stock and grant aid for privately stored butter, for its disposal to direct consumption in the EEC in the form of butter concentrate in packs of 250 gr. As an application of this Regulation, the Commission on 22 December 1972 authorized Germany to put on the market 6 000 tonnes of cut-price butter for processing into butter concentrate.

¹ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1968, Chapter II, Sec. 57.

³ OJ L 274 of 7.12.1972.

On 22 December 1972¹ the Commission brought in fresh amendments to rules on disposal of cut-price butter to some Community processing companies.² For the sake of clarity the successive amendments have been recast into a new text. The amendments specify the denaturing formula for the butter and raise from 15 to 20% the weight content in oils and fats of milk for ice-cream so as to allow for certain Community industrial practices. They also provide the possibility of hauling butter concentrate in tanks or containers and under certain conditions relax the terms of proof required for repayment of the guarantee deposit.

Beef and Veal

52. To boost the output of beef and veal, in short supply throughout the Community, the Council during its session of 18-20 December 1972 agreed the Amendment of the basic Regulation on the organization of this market regarding intervention measures and the adjustment of the general intervention rules in the beef and veal sector.³ The installation of the "standing" intervention system aims at protecting producers in this sector in the same way as the other major agricultural outputs such as cereals.

The Council also agreed the guide prices for calves and mature cattle applicable in the new Member States between 1 February and 31 March 1973. It also approved the general rules for the scheme of compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector.

Pigmeat

53. On 19 December 1972⁴ the Council supplemented the list of representative markets for the pigmeat sector. In line with Article 30 of the Act of Accession this concerns the adaption of a June 1967 Regulation⁵ by specifying representative markets in the three new Members where the prices for slaughtered pork will be registered.

Oils and Fats

54. On 19 December 1973⁴ the Council decided that rape and colza seeds grown in the United Kingdom and Denmark may be put up for intervention only in their native country.

¹ OJ L 297 of 30.12.1972.

² See Bulletin 8-1972, Part Two, Sec. 56 and Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Sec. 88.

³ See Bulletin 9/10-1968, Chapter II, Sec. 56.

⁴ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

⁵ OJ L 135 of 30.6.1967.

Fruit and Vegetables

55. In the adaptations¹ to the ground rules on the joint organization of the market in the fruit and vegetable sector, the Council on 19 December 1972 adopted the application terms of protection measures in this sector.

During its session of 18-20 December 1972, the Council agreed the general rules for the scheme of compensatory amounts in the fruit and vegetable sector anticipated for the enlarged Community. In practice the Regulation covers apples and pears.

On 8 December 1972² the Commission amended the rule of 2 February 1970³ setting the application terms of measures to boost the marketing of Community oranges and tangerines. During the 1972/73 crop year the previous provisions are prolonged and will also cover the variety of orange "Biondo comune" of quality grades Extra and I. The Regulation's coverage is also extended to the new Member States from 1 February 1973.

Wine

56. On 12 December 1972⁴ the Council amended the ground rules of the wine market and the individual provisions for quality wines produced in specified regions. This was done to make the rules more easily understood and simplify their application. It was also deemed necessary to extend the wine sector market organization to cover grape juice which is a sizable proportion of vineyard output and which until now only came under the provisions on wine-making practices and consumer disposal. To get a clearer picture of the output potential of Community vineyard areas, it is now convenient for the uprooting and non-cultivation of vines to be registered in the same way as planting and replanting. Lastly, provisions are in hand to simplify and standardize the controls mainly on the quantities of sugar or concentrated must held by each grower (increase of alcoholometric strength).

In line with the ground rules of the wine sector on prices, the Council on 12 December 1972⁴ fixed the release prices over the period 16 December 1972 to 15 December 1973 for each type of wine with a set guide price. These prices were raised owing to the market availability situation.

¹ See Bulletin 11-1972, Part Two, Sec. 41.

² OJ L 276 of 9.12.1972.

³ See Bulletin 4-1970, Part Two, Sec. 27.

⁴ OJ L 289 of 27.12.1972.

Likewise, the Commission by its Regulation of 7 December 1972¹ fixed the reference prices for the various types of table wines imported into the EEC and to cover the period 16 December 1972 to 15 December 1973. The prices have been raised in parallel with the guide prices set in March 1972 for the same period. The reference prices for liqueur wines remain the same.

The Commission was obliged² once again³ to defer from 1 January to 1 April 1973 the date for introducing covering documents in the wine sector and consequently the temporary provisions in force since June 1970 still hold.⁴

Ethyl Alcohol

57. During its session of 18-20 December 1972 the Council passed a Resolution on preparing the common policy on ethyl alcohol and the application of Protocol 19 of the Act of Accession concerning measures over spirits obtained from cereals, in particular whiskey. The Council agreed to adopt the policy and the measures together so that they are simultaneously applied from 1 August 1973.

Fishery Products

58. On 19 December 1972⁵ the Council set the guide and intervention prices for fishery products over the fishery campaign from 1 January to 31 December 1973. Insofar as their application is concerned, the prices were set subject to certain adjustments for the new Members and thus avoiding the installation of a compensatory amounts' scheme in the fishery sector. There is one exception to the general rule; namely: plaice for which the Council, at its 18-20 December session, had already agreed on a price of 400 u.a. per tonne for 1973 in Ireland and also agreed in principle the ground rules for compensatory amounts.

On 7 December 1972,⁶ the Commission decided to renew for 1973 its April 1972 authorization⁷ to distribute for direct consumption on the Community markets, shrimps of the "Crangon" variety. Supplies of shrimps of size group 1 are still proving inadequate to meet the demand. This situation has

¹ See Bulletin 4-1972, Part One, Chapter I (table).

² OJ L 297 of 30.12.1972.

³ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 59.

⁴ OJ L 118 of 1.6.1970.

⁵ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

⁶ OJ L 275 of 8.12.1972.

⁷ OJ L 102 of 29.4.1972.

several times led the Commission to authorize a temporary departure from Community marketing norms, particularly in favour of Belgium.¹

Hops

59. On 19 December 1972 the Council fixed the amount of aid for growers against the 1971 crop in the hop sector. It will be 250 u.a. per hectare for varieties "Halltertaufer", "Hersbrucker", "Spalter", "Tettnanger", "Brewers Gold", "Northern Brewer", "Ruller Ritterer", "Tardif de Bourgogne" and "Record", and 550 u.a. per hectare for "Strisselspalt". The joint organization of the market for hops came into effect on 7 August 1971² but it was understood that the 1971 crop would already benefit under the aid scheme.

Seeds

60. In August 1972 the Council set for the 1972/73³ marketing year two amounts of aid for English ray-grass (*Lolium perenne* L.) according to whether it is for the late variety (18 u.a. per 100 kg) or others (14 u.a. per 100 kg).

On 14 December 1972⁴ the Commission drew up the list of late varieties of *Lolium perenne* L. valid for the original Six. The late varieties marketed in the new Member States will also have to be put on the list at a later date.

Potatoes

61. There is a Community potato supply problem which is sending up prices on all the markets. In the circumstances, the Council on 6 December 1972⁵ decided to waive from 9 December 1972 to 15 February 1973, the quantity ceilings on imports that some States are making from Third Countries.

Prior Fixing of Export Refunds in the Various Sectors of the Joint Organization of the Market

62. With several Regulations on 12 December 1972⁶ the Council brought in the system for prior fixing of export refunds in the pigmeat and poultrymeat sectors and extended the current system for egg products to cover shell-eggs.

¹ See Bulletins 5-1971, Part Two, Sec. 53 and 2-1972, Part Two, Sec. 61.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, Sec. 53.

³ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part Two, Sec. 61.

⁴ OJ L 281 of 16.12.1972.

⁵ OJ L 275 of 8.12.1972.

⁶ OJ L 289 of 27.12.1972.

These moves are adjustments to the ground rules of the three Sectors to the current market situation with the aim of guaranteeing some security for Community exporters over the stability of refunds.

Minimum prices

64. On 19 December 1972¹ the Council adopted a Decision prolonging until 31 December 1973 the system of minimum prices still running in some Member States for certain produce, in particular some varieties of potato.² The prolongation implies the prolongation of the authorization (to Germany for vinegars and to France for potato seeds) to raise countervailing levies in place of minimum prices. On 29 December 1972, the Commission decided that the levels of this countervailing taxation in effect since 1972 would remain unchanged.

The European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund

Guidance Section

64. On 22 December 1972 the Commission granted aid of 94 593 971 u.a. for 372 projects under the third installment of 1971. The aid is allocated as under:

	Amount in National Currency	Number of Projects	Amount in u.a.
Germany	109 890 530 DM	87	30 024 735
Belgium	311 945 182 FB	55	6 238 903
France	103 445 172 FF	71	18 624 702
Italy	20 181 128 900 L	144	32 289 806
Luxembourg	30 237 024 FL	2	604 740
Netherlands	24 656 137 Fl	13	6 811 085
Community		372	94 593 971

Nearly half of the aid for *Germany* will go into financing land development projects (50 678 000 DM against 41 projects) and nearly a quarter into marketing projects (27 863 000 DM against 25 projects) which includes 16 247 000 DM for 8 dairy sector undertakings.

¹ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

² See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, Sec. 65.

In *Belgium* half of the credits are earmarked for improving the internal structure of farmholdings. Out of the 260 280 000 BF allocated for 45 production structure improvement projects, 167 000 000 BF was granted against 30 projects for improving internal structures. Of the 10 marketing projects 9 are in the sector of meat and derived products.

In *France* 80% of the aid is going into projects for improving production structures. 59 projects are to get a total of 84 762 000 FFr for work on regrouping land, irrigation and forestry schemes and the renewal of vineyards in the Armagnac.

In *Italy* 97 projects which are to get a total of 14 500 million Lire, concern improvements to production structures and especially rural roads (3 900 million Lire), land improvement (3 800 million Lire) and restocking vineyards (2 600 million Lire). Among the 41 projects for improving marketing structures (4 300 million Lire), 17 are in the fruit and vegetable sector (1 300 million Lire) and 12 cover wine cellarage (1 800 million Lire). Six mixed projects are partially concerned with animal fodder factories.

The two *Luxembourg* projects are for improving the milk collection system and the preservation of milk on the farm.

Lastly, in the *Netherlands* the six production structure improvement projects will receive aid to the order of 15 396 000 FL which includes 2 400 000 FL for two hydraulic development projects and 12 900 000 FL for 4 land regrouping schemes. Under the 7 marketing projects (9 259 000 FL) there are 5 concerning slaughterhouses.

In sum, aid amounting to 199 943 196 u.a. will have been granted for the whole of 1971 (in three installments) over 723 projects spread as under:

	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Aid in u.a.</i>
Germany	161	57 122 634
belgium	96	12 525 387
France	143	45 073 646
Italy	282	67 901 369
Luxembourg	7	1 637 790
Netherlands	34	15 682 370
Community	723	199 943 196

65. On 19 December 1972¹ the Council adopted a Regulation on financing by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, of redevelopment projects in the cod-fishing sector. These joint moves mean that the Guidance Section is granting aid, as capital subsidies, to redevelopment projects for cod-fishing fleets and land installations for drying as well as the professional development of deep-sea fishermen. The cost of these projects amounts to 10.2 million u.a.

The Council amended on 19 December 1972² the Regulation of 21 April 1970³ and raised from 285 to 325 million u.a. the amount of annual credit for the Guidance Section to allow for the Community enlargement. Owing to the non-Accession of Norway the amount is 5 million u.a. less than that proposed by the Commission.

On 22 December 1972 the Commission decided to reimburse the premiums paid out in 1970 by the Netherlands and in 1971 by Germany for the uprooting of fruit trees⁴.

Guarantee Section

66. On 28 December 1972 the Council adopted an initial Regulation⁵ covering general rules for financing interventions by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, and prolonging until 1974 the provisions adopted during the temporary period for financing purchase and storage transactions.

On 22 December 1972 the Commission set the contract amounts for computing purchase and storage expenses in the dairy produce and beef and veal sectors. It also sent the Council a proposed Regulation on the financing of aid for the silkworm trade.

Financing Food Aid

67. On 22 December 1972 the Commission adopted several Decisions on the financing of food aid. They cover :

- (i) sharing the expenditure incurred by Community action under the 1968-1969 programme of the 1967 Food Aid Agreement; the reimbursements which amount to 18 842 681 u.a. are covered by Member States' financial contributions;

¹ OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

² OJ L 295 of 30.12.1972.

³ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1972.

⁴ OJ L 299 and L 303 of 31.12.1972.

⁵ OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.

- (ii) Community financing of expenses incurred by food aid moves in favour of Bengali refugees, amounting to 4 907 529 u.a.
- (iii) advances against food aid transactions in dairy produce and sugar for 21 380 637 u.a. and 1 077 348 u.a. respectively;
- (iv) advances against implementation of the second Food Aid Agreement for cereals as under the Regulation of 3 August 1972 for a sum of 8 million u.a.

Harmonization of laws

68. To ease the marketing of seeds and plantlings the Council on 6 December 1972¹ amended the Directives of 14 June 1966 concerning the marketing of beetroot fodderplant and cereal seeds and potato plantlings. Also amended were the Directive of 30 June 1969 on marketing oil and fibre-plant seeds and the Directives of 29 September 1970 on the marketing of vegetable seeds and the common catalogue agricultural plant species and varieties².

The intention was to do away with certain quantity and quality limits when supplies were short, to exclude cereal seeds for producing decorative plants, to extend the tests provided for potato plantlings to cover certain dangerous and noxious organisms, to admit until 1975 some vegetable varieties not officially admitted at national or Community level and conversely to make any admittance of vegetable seeds subject to official tests. Lastly, it is necessary to exclude some varieties of seeds and set a disposal deadline for all varieties admitted before 1 July 1972.

Competition conditions in agriculture

69. Under the provisions of Article 93,(3) of the Treaty, the Commission reviewed a draft law entailing aid measures in *Germany* for potato plantlings. In terms of this review the Commission asked the German Government not to renew the aid in question.

The Commission also took a position over the Ligurian draft law No. 24 which would bring in interventions for agriculture. The Commission is not against the principle of allocating aid, but asked the *Italian* Government to ensure observance of the application procedures in the Council Directive on modernizing farmholdings.

¹ OJ L 287 of 26.12.1972.

² See Bulletin 11-1970, Part Two, Sec. 18.

During its session of 11 and 12 December 1972¹ the *European Parliament* passed several Resolutions on agricultural issues; namely, prolongation of the minimum prices scheme, aid for hop growers, Community imports of certain fishery products of Turkish and Moroccan origin and the waiving of CCT charges on some Turkish agricultural produce.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Industrial Policy

Forecasts for 1973 in the Iron and Steel Industry

70. For the whole of the enlarged Community, crude steel output could exceed 145.5 million tonnes in 1973, an increase of 5.6% as against 1972. This estimate is made by the Commission in its forecasted 1973 steel programme. The programme, adopted by the Commission after consulting the ECSC Advisory Committee, covers the Nine for the first time.

In 1972 the economic situation rallied gently in the steel consuming industries. 1973 should see the trend gain strength, although it hinges on the anticipated upswing in the capital goods sectors. In 1973 output of crude steel in the original Six should reach about 116.60 million tonnes, registering an increase of 4.1% as against the previous year. Allowing for increased production potential (6.6 million tonnes between 1972 and 1973) this growth would scarcely allow the 1972 plant capacity level of about 79% to be matched.

Analysis of steel output prospects in the original Six and the three new Members throws up an uneven growth rate forecast for 1973; namely, + 4.1% for all the Six and + 12% for the new Members. The swifter output growth anticipated in the new Members must, however, be largely regarded as leeway made up after a period of decline which Great Britain lasted longer than in the original six Community countries.

For the development of the steel market, the enlargement will be a tonic with relatively little effect in 1973 but which in time will show results. Actually, inter-Community trade in steel between the Six which took only 5.6% of the Community's 1952 crude steel output, has climbed to 22.8% in 1971, which clearly shows the level of interpenetration since reached within the Common Market. Against this, interpenetration between the Six and Great Britain has still now been slight. In 1971 Community steel imports from Great Britain

¹ See Secs. 134 to 137.

did not exceed 0.4% of the Community's crude steel output, whereas Community exports to Great Britain equalled 3.8% of British output. With Denmark and Ireland, whose steel imports already come mostly from the Six and Great Britain, there will probably be no basic alteration to the flow of trade.

The Community enlargement and the formation of free-trade zones will therefore mean wider outlets onto the markets, which customs duties had till now segregated. But each country steel industry will at the same time find itself exposed to greater pressure under competitive supply coming from the other countries in the expanded market. In the years ahead the steel industries will have to embark on a process of adjustment to the new market conditions, which will emerge in a more or less distinct division of labour.

General Research and Technology

71. The Agreement to extend the *Dragon Agreement* for a further three-year period after it expires on 31 March 1973 was concluded by the Commission as under Article 101 of the Euratom Treaty, and signed on 8 December 1972. On 17 November the Council had agreed to this extension, negotiated by the Commission and had approved a research programme for it¹. Henceforth, the enlarged Community will share in the Agreement made in 1959 under the aegis of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and which has already been extended several times.

72. During the session of 11 and 12 December 1972² the *European Parliament* issued an Opinion on the Commission's Proposals over a new multi-annual Community research and education programme.

ENERGY POLICY

Coal

73. In line with the ECSC Treaty provisions, the Commission sent a draft Decision to the Council for a confirmatory Opinion and to the Advisory

¹ See Bulletin 11-1972, Part Two, Sec. 51.

² See Sec. 127.

Committee for its comments. The draft concerns a new Community aid system over *coking-coal coke for the Community iron and steel industry*.¹

The Council reviewed the draft at its 19 December session. Since the unanimity called for in Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty did not emerge and a compromise solution to extend the ECSC Decision 70/1 beyond 31 December 1972 was also rejected, the Council delegated the Committee of Permanent Representatives to work out, in the light of the Council debate, the points for a suggested solution to the problem to Community coking-coal and coke for steel and to put it up to the Council as soon as possible and by 31 March 1973 at the latest.

The draft in question was also the subject of a Resolution passed by the European Parliament during its 11 December meeting.² In it, Parliament "applauds the Commission's move to renew the Community aid system which the House recognizes as a practical, decisive contribution for progress in the field of Community energy policy." The House "feels that this Decisions is one of the means required to boost the disposal of coal, or at least stabilize its consumption and asks the Commission to work on other Decisions in this direction." More generally speaking, Parliament urged the Commission to "consult the House future on all the major decisions it intends to take concerning the ECSC."

The Advisory Committee³ which was consulted according to the provisions of Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty, welcomed in principle the Commission's draft of which the positive points were stressed by many members. These included the quest for more reliable supply, a long run, no ceilings for production aid, disbursement of aid to hinge on conclusion of long-term contracts and the chance for periodical review.

Nevertheless the Committee asked the Commission to give serious thought to the reservations, comments, suggestions and conditions made concerning the draft.

Hydrocarbons

74. The Council Regulation of 18 May 1972 on *advising the Commission on hydrocarbon imports*,¹ stipulates that to allow the Council to assess the Community hydrocarbon supply situation, Member States on the lines defined by the Commission are to advise it of imports planned for the following year,

¹ Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Sec. 124.

² See Sec. 128.

³ See Sec. 161.

⁴ OJ L 120 of 25.5.1972.

possibly on a provisional basis by company. At its meeting of 20 December 1972 the Commission, after consulting Member States senior officials dealing with oil problems, decided to ask Member States to go ahead with these notifications per company over imports planned for 1973.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Results of Council Session

75. During its session of 18 and 19 December the Council reviewed the following transport problems:

Size and Weight of Road Vehicles

76. Further talks¹ at Ministerial level took place with the incoming States on the key issues of the proposed Council Directive on the size and weight of utility road vehicles as well as some additional technical considerations. When it found that despite a modicum of inter-alignment the big gap over maximum weight per axle had not been bridged, the Council agreed to follow up the matter at its next session on transport. The States of the original Six stressed that the technical norms in the draft Directive reviewed by the Council, especially those for the weight per axle and the total loaded weight still held as their joint view. The draft is based on the joint guidelines adopted at the Council session of 17 and 18 May 1972.²

Temporary Lay-Up of Boats

77. The Council agreed on the Decision authorizing the Council to start negotiations for the Community with Switzerland for an Agreement on setting up regulations for the temporary lay-up of boats used in freight transport and to be applied to certain waterways. Besides the Community and Switzerland the regulations would cover the Member States who are also contracted to the revised Rhine Shipping Agreement and the Moselle Canalization Agreement. The regulations would apply to waterways subject to the systems laid down in the Agreements. The German and Dutch Governments are also thinking in terms of extending the regulations to cover other waterways within their territory.

¹ Earlier discussion was held on 6 November 1972, See Bulletin 11-1972.

² See Bulletin 7-1972, Part Two, Sec. 49.

Bracket Rates applied to Road Freight Haulage

78. The Council decided on 28 December¹ to extend for two, and possibly three, years its Regulation after certain amendments of 30 July 1968 on setting up a scheme of bracket rates applied to road freight haulage between Member States. It also agreed to rule by 31 December 1973 on the possible amendments to the rules for acceptance and publicity of private contracts. After reviewing these questions with Member States the Commission will submit a relevant Proposal before 30 September 1973. When the Regulation of 30 July 1968 was extended the Council and the Commission stressed the need and the urgency to harmonize some of the application terms in the text.

Monitoring Road Freight Haulage Capacity Between Member States

79. The Council agreed on 28 December, on a Regulation on monitoring road freight haulage capacity between Member States.¹ The Regulation, pending the installation of a definitive system for generalizing Community authorizations, extends for two years, with the option of a third year, the experimental period brought in by the Council Regulation of 19 July 1968 on forming a Community quota and which expired on 31 December 1972.

The new measure specifies that the volume of the Community quota provided for the original Six by the Regulation of 19 December 1968 will be raised by 15% on 1 April 1973 and again by 15% on 1 January 1974. It also brings in some adjustments to allocating the quota between Member States, with the understanding that the Council on a Commission Proposal will rule before 1 April 1973 on possible adjustments to the quotas.

Harmonization of Competition Conditions

80. On 18 and 19 December 1972 respectively the Commission sent the Council two proposed Regulations (on supplementing, primo the Council Regulation of 26 June 1969 on Member States action over *obligations inherent in the concept of public service* for rail, road and waterway transport and secundo the Council regulation of 26 June 1969 on joint rules for *standardizing railway company accounts*. The Proposals would extend application of the two Council Regulations to cover non-national railway companies who are also subject to public service obligations and other responsibilities deriving from State interventions and incompatible with commercial management.

¹ OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.

Technical Harmonization

81. Under the Council Decision of 21 March 1962¹ which set up for transport a prior consultation and testing procedure for certain legal and administrative provisions intended by Member States, the French Government sent the Commission the text of a draft Decree fixing the application terms for the provisions of Article R 55 of the Highway Code which covers the *total authorized vehicle driving weight*. The draft law would authorize a total vehicle driving weight of up to 38 tonnes instead of 35 tonnes, provided that the total weight does not exceed 3.5 times the total load which may be borne by the driving axle or axles.

In its Opinion of 22 December 1972,² the Commission found that the provision concerning the total driving weight is akin to the covered in guidelines agreed by the Council during its session of 17 and 18 May 1972. It also found that the provision concerning the relationship between the total driving weight and the total load on the driving axle or axles is identical with the provision included in the Commission's Directive on the size and weight of road vehicles. The Commission has no objections in principle to the provisions in the French Government's draft Decree. But it does request the Government to conform with the Agreement of 28 May 1969 between Member States Government Representatives concerning the status quo and notification to the Commission.

Tariffs on the Use of Infrastructures

82. On the basis of the same Council Decision of 21 March 1962¹ the Dutch Government had sent the Commission the text of a draft law concerning approval and implementation of the Agreement of 29 May 1972 between Luxembourg and the Netherlands and Belgium and Luxembourg, for standardizing levy charges. In the section on transport the draft law provides for the current levy rates on mineral oils used for fuel to be aligned with the standardized rates fixed by the Agreement. It would also abolish the extra road tax now raised on utility vehicles with engines using power not exclusively generated by petrol.

In its Opinion³ of 18 December 1972, the Commission appraised the provisions intended by the Dutch Government in the light of the Memorandum on tariffs for the use of infrastructures as part of the common

¹ OJ 23 of 3.4.1962.

² OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

³ OJ L 303 of 31.12.1972.

transport policy and the proposed Council Decision for setting up a joint system of tariffs on the use of infrastructures. Subject to the comments in its Opinion and without prejudice to the harmonization of tax structures for utility vehicles covered by the initial proposed Council Directive on improving national utility vehicle tax schemes,¹ the Commission gave a favourable Opinion on the Dutch draft law.

Conference with the International Federation of Transport Personnel Trade Union Organizations

83. On 14 and 15 December 1972, the Commission organized a conference with the International Federation of Transport Personnel Trade Union Organizations.

The conference, chaired for the Commission by Mr. Albert Coppé, concentrated on a review of problems set by the common transport policy from the angle of the enlarged Community. It also dealt with the results of the Council session of 6 and 7 November 1972 as well as some aspects of social harmonization in transport. The discussion which followed the statements on the various issues stressed once again the value of the contact meetings which the Commission is regularly holding with the organization representing transport workers.

84. During the session² of 11 and 12 December 1972, the *European Parliament* passed three Resolutions pronouncing on the following Proposals from the Commission to the Council:

- (i) Proposed Regulation on monitoring road freight haulage capacity between Member States;
- (ii) Proposed Decision amending the Council Decision of 21 March 1962 which set up a prior consultation and testing procedure for certain legal and administrative provisions intended by Member States for transport;
- (iii) Proposed Directive amending the Council Directive of 13 May 1965 for standardizing certain rules on authorizations for road freight haulage between Member States.

¹ OJ C 95 of 21.9.1968.

² See Sec. 133.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

THE ENLARGEMENT AND AGREEMENTS WITH THE NON-ACCEDING EFTA COUNTRIES

Relations with Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom

Ratification of the Acts of Accession

85. The countries of the original Six who had still to ratify the Acts of Accession have finalized the required procedures in good time for the enlargement to become a reality on 1 January 1973. In the *Netherlands* the ratification bill, passed by the Lower Chamber on 14 September, was approved by the Upper Chamber on 14 November and unanimously (except for the three Communist Senators). In *Belgium* the Chamber voting on 7 December passed by 164 votes against 5 (Communists) the bill approving the Treaty and already passed by the Senate. Lastly, in *Italy* the Accession Treaty was ratified on 6 December by the Chamber of Deputies and on 19 December by the Senate.

Technical Adaption of Community Rules

86. Under the Accession Treaty, the Commission on 29 December sent the Council two new Communications (the third and fourth) on the *technical adaption of Community rules, still to be worked out, to the enlargement*. Both communications cover social security for migrant workers and their families who relocate within the Community.

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

Agreements with Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland come into effect

87. During a ceremony on 21 December at Brussels, official notifications were exchanged of the finalized approval procedures for the Agreements between the EEC and Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland (including the additional Agreement including Liechtenstein in the EEC-Switzerland Agreement). On these terms, the Agreements¹ signed on 22 July 1972 in Brussels came into effect on 1 January 1973 as scheduled.

¹ See Bulletin 9-1972, Part One, Chapter I and OJ L 300 of 31.12.1972.

RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Terms for a Global Approach

88. The issue of a "global approach" was discussed twice by the Council in December. During the session of 4 and 5 December the Council officially acknowledged the receipt of the firm Proposals requested from the Commission stemming from the working hypotheses which emerged from the previous Council session. The Council then reviewed the status of negotiations over the additional Protocols to be drawn up with those Mediterranean countries with whom Agreements are running or are about to be made in order to make the required technical adaptations to the Agreements due to the EEC enlargement. The Council reviewed the status of negotiations with each country concerned and in some cases brought out further guidelines required to complete the negotiations as soon as possible.

During its session of 18 and 19 December the Council also heard a statement from the Commission which put forward its firm Proposals over the global approach to relations with all the Mediterranean countries. After an initial discussion, it delegated the Committee of Permanent Representatives to follow up the review of these Proposals and to make an early report so that the Council could consider them as soon as possible. The Council then continued its study of the negotiations for additional Protocols with the Mediterranean countries already party to Agreements. It asked the Commission to wind up the negotiations as swiftly as possible early in 1973.

Greece

89. The EEC-Greece *Association Council* held its 35th session on 13 December 1972 at Ambassador level. During the meeting the two sides got down to a discussion on the minimum prices scheme for the import of tomato concentrates from Greece, on the EEC's concessions to Portugal over colophonies (rosins) and oil of turpentine and on the Community imports of Greek peaches over the last crop year.

This time the Association Council, under Protocol 10, para 3 of the Athens Agreement, agreed to renew for 1973 the freezing of the CCT charge for oil of turpentine at 3% (instead of 4% as in the CCT). It adopted a Decision (No. 2/72) on applying Article 8 of the Agreement and under which terms the countervailing levies covered in the Article for goods obtained in the Member States and subject to the 12 and 22 year schemes have been set at 80 and 28% respectively of the CCT charges.

90. Lastly, on 15 December the Commission sent the Council a Communication on *negotiations* begun with Greece for an *additional Protocol* to the Athens Agreement due to the enlargement. This Communication concerns the 4th round of negotiations held on 22 November 1972.

Turkey

91. On 29 December 1972 the contracting parties advised one another that the required internal procedures were finalized *for the additional Protocol, the financial Protocol and the Agreement over ECSC products*, which were all signed by Turkey and the EEC on 22 November 1970 on Brussels. The two Protocols and the Agreement came into effect on 1 January 1973.¹ With the application of the additional Protocol, in which the provisions over trade were already active through an interim Agreement, the EEC-Turkey Association can now move into its temporary phase.²

Cyprus

92. The EEC-Cyprus negotiations opened in January 1972 for an Association Agreement were wound up on 6 December 1972. The Agreements involve two stages. The first will run until 30 June 1977. The second will in principle last five years. Over the first stage the Community from the start of the Agreement will cut its customs duties for Cyprus by 70% for industrial products, by 40% for citrus fruits and will grant exemption for carobs or locust-beans. In return Cyprus will reduce duties vis-a-vis the EEC by 35% in three stages.

At the same time a Protocol was negotiated bringing in some provisions for the Association Agreement and required by the Accession of new Member States. They mainly involve keeping up the Irish and United Kingdom import procedures for products from Cyprus over the first stage of the Agreement.

The EEC and Cypriot Delegates signed the Association Agreement and the Protocol on 19 December 1972. The concluding procedures have been set in motion in order to apply them as soon as possible.

¹ OJ L 293 of 29.12.1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part One, Chapter I.

Egypt

93. The EEC-Egypt Agreement¹ was signed in Brussels on 18 December 1972. On 19 December the Protocol was also signed which spells out certain provisions written into the Agreement due to the Accession of new Member States. The Agreement and the Protocol could in principle come into effect early in March 1973.

Spain

94. Negotiations between the EEC and Spain for a Protocol setting certain provisions for the EEC-Spain Agreement due to the Accession of new Member States took place on 20 and 21 December 1972 in Brussels. The concluding correspondence between the two Delegations to wind up the negotiations was completed on 22 December 1972.

Under the terms of the Protocol the two sides agreed that the Agreement's provisions over the preferential trade system do not apply for 1973 to trade between Spain and the new Member States. The two parties set themselves the 1973 objective of negotiating a new Agreement to come into effect on 1 January 1974 as part of a global approach towards the Mediterranean countries which will be worked out with full consideration for their problems. The text of the Protocol will be submitted for approval to the authorities of both sides and could be ratified very soon.

Israel

95. On 22 December 1972 letters were exchanged which wound up the negotiations for a Protocol fixing certain provisions for the EEC-Israel Agreement due to the Accession of new Members to the EEC. The negotiations were held on 20 and 21 December. Under the terms of the Protocol the two parties agreed that the Agreement's provisions on the preferential trade system do not apply for 1973 to trade between Israel and the new EEC Members and both sides set themselves the 1973 objective of negotiating a new Agreement to come into effect on 1 January 1974 as part of a global approach towards the Mediterranean countries to be worked out with full consideration of their problems. The text of the Protocol was sent for final approval to the authorities of both sides before signature.

¹ See Bulletin 10-1972, Part Two, Sec. 164.

The Lebanon

96. On 18 December 1972 an Agreement was signed between the EEC and the Lebanon. The Agreement which entails the removal of many trade barriers between the EEC and the Lebanon is part of the eventual formation of a free-trade area between the two. The Agreement was concluded for five years and may be renegotiated on a broader basis 18 months before it expires.

Since the Agreement was negotiated in its original form by the Six, an additional Protocol will bring in the adjustments required due to the entry of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The additional Protocol will be negotiated swiftly to bring it into effect concurrently with the Agreement in the first quarter of 1973.

Jugoslavia

97. From 14 to 17 December Mr Sicco Mansholt made an official visit to Jugoslavia where he talked with President Tito and Prime Minister Bijedic. Mr Mansholt found that Jugoslavia sets great store both economically and politically by the links she would forge with the European Community, and with the current Agreement about to run out Jugoslavia *wishes to negotiate a new non-preferential Trade Agreement* capped by an expansionist clause to foster technical and industrial cooperation.

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND MALAGASY

The European Development Fund

A New Financing Decision

98. On a Proposal from the Commission, the Council of the EEC decided on 5 December 1972 to authorize the Community's share in financing the project of building an agro-industrial sugar centre at Banfora, submitted by *Upper Volta* for a sum of 8 281 000 u.a. from resources of the 3rd EDF.

The project covers an industrial sugar-cane plantation of 2 250 hectares and a sugar refinery at Banfora in the south-west. At 20 000 tonnes of refined sugar per year (equivalent to an output of 21 000 tonnes of raw sugar) the capacity of the plant will meet the estimated 1980 needs of the country. The overall

cost of the project is assessed at 5 950 million CAFrs. (equivalent to about 21 421 000 u.a.).

The conditions of the loan will be the subject of financing contracts to be drawn up later between the EEC Commission with the European Investment Bank acting as the Community's agent and the Government of Upper Volta with the recipient company. It is also anticipated that the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and the French Aid and Cooperation Fund will also share in the financing.

With this latest Decision the total sum committed the 3rd EDF amounts to 440 750 000 u.a. for 163 financing Decisions since the Fund started operating on 1 January 1971.

Meetings and Visits

99. In coordinating bilateral and multilateral aid the EDF on 4 December called a meeting of the Ambassadors of the six Associated nations (*Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Mauretania, Senegal and Chad*) to assess the cost of the projected campaign to be mounted against rinderpest in those countries. A meeting to coordinate operations for developing cattle breeding in the AASM was held on 5 and 6 December and attended by Member States bilateral aid delegates and representatives from the *IBRD* and *US-AID*. This was followed on 7 December by a discussion between the EDF, EIB and IBRD to coordinate their interventions in the AASM. Likewise on 8 December the EDF and *US-AID* jointly reviewed future investments in favour of the Associated countries. From 13 to 21 December a mission went to Paramaribo (*Surinam*) to negotiate with the Surinam and Antilles authorities over the conditions of contract applicable to Associated Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). By the end of the mission the reservations expressed by both countries had been dropped thus allowing the procedure for the Council's adoption of this paper to go through.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

The United States

100. On 6 December 1972 Mr *William Rogers*, Secretary of State, was received by the Commission. The talks bore mainly on that part of the Summit Conference Communiqué which referred to EEC-USA relations and on 1973 multilateral trade negotiations.

101. The Council and the Commission took a position on the offer by the United States to defer once again the application date of the additional Agreement on chemicals to the 1967 Geneva Protocol. During its session of 18 and 19 December, while reaffirming the value put by the EEC on the USA's abolition of the *American Selling Price*, the Council like the Commission held that at this stage it would apparently serve more purpose to resume discussion of those problems under the new multilateral trade negotiations scheduled for next year. In these circumstances the Community did not deem it desirable to postpone for a fifth time the deadline for application of the 1967 Geneva arrangement made just after the Kennedy round.

102. The Community also decided to *abolish* from 1 January 1973, the *countervailing customs charges* which it was applying to some imports from the USA (polyethylene, synthetic and artificial fabrics). These countervailing measures were brought in by the Community in 1962 after the USA took restrictive measures over imports of carpets and plate-glass. The Community had regarded these as out of line with the strict provisions of the protection clause in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Since the USA had decided to do away with the protective tariffs put on imported carpets and plate-glass in 1963 (and which since then have been modified and cut), the Community in return has discontinued from 1 January 1973 the countervailing measures taken at the time.

India

103. During its session of 5 and 6 December 1972 the Council reviewed the Commission's Recommendation to open *negotiations* with India for a *Trade Cooperation Agreement*. The Council stressed the value of such an Agreement and expressed its determination to follow up the study of problems concerning the Community's approach towards the south-east Asian countries. In agreeing in principle that negotiations be opened, the Council delegated the Committee of Permanent Representatives to examine the question in detail and submit Directives for the negotiation which the Commission will handle.

Latin America

The EEC-Latin America Meeting

104. Under the procedures provided by the joint statement approved on 18 June 1971 by the Latin American countries, Members of CECLA (Special

Committee for Latin-American Coordination) and the EEC, a *third meeting* was held between those countries and the EEC on Monday, 11 December 1972 in Brussels.

Those attending reviewed a considerable number of specific questions which from the Santiago Resolution passed at the 14th CECLA meeting had emerged as priority issues for Latin America. Thus the discussion bore largely on the impact of the EEC enlargement, the 1973 GATT negotiations, the international monetary situation as well as on generalized preferences and the mutual expansion of trade. It was agreed that on these last issues the talks would be followed up within a joint expert group who would report to the fourth meeting at Ambassador level.

Lastly, the third meeting decided to appoint an attached EEC-Andean Group sub-Committee to allow the Community and the Andean Group to handle questions of joint interest.

Brazil

105. Having reviewed the Commission Report on its exploratory talks with Brazil after she had requested the conclusion of a *Trade Agreement* with the EEC, the Council agreed in principle that the time was ripe to open negotiations with Brazil.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Preparation and Activation of the Common Commercial Policy

Standardizing the Import Procedures

106. During its session of 18-19 December 1972, the Council on a Commission Proposal, adopted a Decision specifying some temporary measures for the progressive standardization of Member States systems for imports from non-Member countries.¹

This Decision represents a milestone in achieving the common commercial policy. In fact the measures for amending the system for imports from one or a group of non-Member countries and envisaged by Member States outside a contract framework, had up to now been the subject of the straightforward prior consultation introduced by the Council Decision of 9 October 1961.²

¹ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

² OJ 71 of 4.11.1961.

When the provisions of the 18 December Decision have come into effect, these measures must be preceded by obligatory consultation which in the event of objections from the other Member States or the Commission might go to a Council Decision under the terms of Article 113. It should be remembered that this Decision fits in with the guideline adopted by the Council.

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Derogations or Authorizations

107. On a Commission Proposal, the Council authorized the opening of negotiations for 1973 Trade Protocols between *Italy*, and *Hungary* on 6 December 1972, *Italy* and the *USSR* on 19 December 1972, *France* and *Albania* on 21 December 1972 and *Benelux* and *Hungary* on 22 December 1972.

Defence against Dumping, Premiums or Subsidies

108. On 13 May 1972 the Commission had published in the EEC Official Journal a notice on opening an anti-subsidy procedure with reference to some *Spanish* steel tubing.¹ A notice of partial closure of this procedure vis-à-vis one of the Spanish exporters was published on 17 November 1972.² During December the Commission received satisfactory guarantees from the other exporters which allow it to forego the defensive action against them. The procedure has therefore been terminated altogether.³

Community Guarantees for Private Investments in non-Member countries

109. On 29 December the Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation adopting a scheme of Community guarantees for private investments in non-Member countries. Such a scheme would have three objectives: promotion of trade between the EEC and non-Members, cooperation between Community companies, and the economic growth of the developing countries. The guarantee is intended to cover the political risks which might hit investments by Community companies in their cooperation with companies in various Member States or in carrying through a project of joint European interest.

The guarantee will be issued by an insurance office acting under one of the Community Institutions. The Proposal would not mean that any national insurance schemes for investments now running in Member States will be cut

¹ OJ C 43 of 13.5.1972.

² OJ C 123 of 27.11.1972 and Bulletin 11-1972, Part Two, Sec. 93.

³ OJ C 135 of 28.12.1972.

out. It would in fact set up a new Community Institution all the more necessary in that the national schemes are not suitable when it comes to guaranteeing joint investments by companies in different Member States. The Community scheme has the advantage over the national systems by both insuring against political risk and covering particular types of risk, including exchange risks. In putting together this Proposal the Commission wanted to help effectively and realistically with action now underway for many years at international level to set up a multinational guarantee scheme for investments.

Individual Commercial Policy Measures

Jute Products

110. On 22 December 1972 the EEC and the People's Republic of *Bangladesh* signed an Agreement for 1972 over trade in some jute products. The body of the Agreement is the same as that of the EEC-Pakistan Agreement which also runs out on 31 December 1972.¹ It should be remembered that the Council authorized the Commission to open fresh negotiations for an Agreement with *Bangladesh* in the jute trade sector and with *India* for jute and coir products.

Steel

111. On 29 December 1972 the Commission decided to renew for *the first half of 1973* the *duty-free tariff quotas* on steel products running in the second half of 1972. Only a slight reduction in quantities of wire-rod for pneumatics has been decided since Community output is growing. Such tariff quotas are put out half-yearly by the Commission and since 1964 represent derogations² from the minimum duties charged on the outskirts of the Community under Recommendation 1/64 of the High Authority, minimums later adjusted by successively applied installments of the Kennedy Round. The total of half-yearly tariff quotas now stands at 77 550 tonnes which includes 32 950 tonnes of wire-rod and 44 000 tonnes of worn rails.

112. On the same date the Commission decided as a derogation² of Recommendation 1/64 to reauthorize Member States for 1973 to import, duty-free, under certain quotas or ceilings, *steel products from the developing countries*. This extension to ECSC products of tariff concessions allowed on manufactured products covered by the EEC Treaty carries a distinction

¹ OJ L 304 of 31.12.1972.

² OJ L 303 of 31.12.1972.

between sensitive products (headings 73.08, 73.10, 73.11 and 73.13) and semi-sensitive products (headings 73.07, 73.09, 73.12, 73.15 and 73.16) the former being under quota and the latter subject to the ceiling system.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Cocoa

113. On 4 December the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the International Cocoa Agreement following the United Nations - 1973 Conference on that product. It recommended the Council to decide that the Community join the Agreement and sign it as soon as possible before the 15 January deadline, assuming that all the Members of the enlarged Community will also sign it.

Coffee

114. The International Coffee Council held its 21st session from 4 to 12 December in London. This crucial extraordinary meeting was to set the scheme of export quotas and prices for three quarters of the 1972-73 coffee year which coincides with the final year of the 1968 International Coffee Agreement. The August meeting had been unable to reach a compromise between the producer and consumer countries and quotas had been set for the first quarter (1 October-31 December) only.

Despite repeated efforts all round and strenuous negotiations between the two sides, no compromise solution emerged from the protracted Council proceedings. The big cleavage was over price levels for different types of coffee and even the idea of waiving quotas within the year according to price movements. The final year will therefore run out without quotas and price scales having been set. But all provisions of the Agreement and all measures taken beforehand by the Council remain in effect, especially the import and export controls. There is reason to think that by far most of the producer countries will keep up a coordinated market supply policy and maintain prices at levels they deem satisfactory.

The key problem for 1973 will be renewal of the 1968 Agreement or negotiation of a fresh Agreement allowing for the new picture on the world coffee market as well as the experience of ten years international cooperation in organizing the market for the major agricultural commodity exported by the developing countries.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Application of Generalized Preferences in 1973

115. During the session of 18 and 19 December the Council of the EEC and Member States Government Representatives meeting within the Council (with reference to ECSC products) adopted a set of Regulations and Decisions¹ to define terms by which generalized preferences will be *renewed in 1973*. The Regulations and Decisions concern exclusively the original Six. Under the Accession Treaty the incoming Members have the option of keeping their current generalized preference systems in force until 31 December 1973.

The provisions adopted, after Commission Proposals, by the Council fit into the Community's offer at UNCTAD in 1969. Although the provisions adopted for 1973 already entail expanding some of the advantages conceded in earlier years to the developing countries, studies for radical improvements to the generalized preference system which were decided at the Summit Conference will have to be made very early in 1973 with the aim of standardizing the system of the enlarged Community.

Regarding the countries enjoying generalized preferences, some of the *new beneficiaries* were accepted by the Council; namely, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba, Fiji, Nauru, Oman, Western Samoa, Sikkim and Tonga. The question of applications still pending from some Mediterranean States and Romania has still to be settled by the Council.

Food Aid

116. Specific moves were made in December by the Community for the benefit of refugees from *Middle East countries*. This was in line with the Decision in principle taken by the Council during its session of 6 and 7 November.² In fact, on 18 December 1972 an Agreement was signed with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Under the Agreement the Community undertook, as part of a three-year programme, to contribute in kind for the first year: 6 150 tonnes of sugar, 3 070 tonnes of wheat flour, 240 tonnes of factory processed rice and 1 100 tonnes of skim milk powder, and in cash 1 610 000 u.a. for the first year to defray the expenses of mounting UNRWA's aid programme for the most needy refugees.

¹ See also Sec. 4.

² See Bulletin 11-1972, Part Two, Sec. 106 and OJ L 304 of 31.12.1972.

Other Agreements on cereals were signed under the 1970-1971 programme. They cover *Afghanistan*¹ (10 000 tonnes), the *International Committee of the Red Cross* (28 000 tonnes for the Bangladesh population).¹ Agreements under the 1971-1972 programme cover *Bangladesh* (60 000 tonnes)¹ and *Dahomey* (7 000 tonnes of wheat and rice).

In view of the drought afflicting several Associated countries, the Community took emergency action over *Senegal* (8 555 tonnes), *Niger* (7 000 tonnes), *Chad* (7 000 tonnes) and *Mali* (7 000 tonnes). The cereals will be delivered free-frontier and the Community has agreed, in exceptional cases, to bear some of the internal freight charges for the aid which is to be distributed free to populations in difficulty.²

As an emergency measure the Council decided on 29 December following a Commission Proposal, to fly 200 tonnes of skim milk powder to *Nicaragua* via the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC). This will not count against possible further aid. The supplies will be distributed free by the Nicaraguan Red Cross to the victims of the recent earthquake which devastated Managua, destroyed once before in 1931.

During the session of 18 and 19 December and under the EEC-ICRC Agreement of 25 March 1970 (on supplying 3 000 tonnes of skim milk powder) the Council threw the Community's support behind the ICRC relief operations and agreed to the balance still to come.

Lastly, the Community adopted a *programme to supply 60 000 tonnes of skim milk powder*² for the following countries and bodies: Bangladesh (19 450 tonnes); Jordan (1 000 tonnes); The Lebanon (250 tonnes); Egypt (2 000 tonnes); Ruanda (750 tonnes); World Food Programme (29 450 tonnes), the ICRC (6 000 tonnes); UNRWA, for the Palestine refugees (1 100 tonnes).

RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

117. The Working Party assigned to study the *Accession Treaty* carried on its work during November and December 1972. The discussions bore mainly on methods for assessing the repercussions of the enlarged Community's protection which under Article XXIV, § 5 (a) of GATT must not exceed that of the component territories of the enlarged Customs Union.

¹ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

² OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

The Community considers that conformity with the Accession Treaty under the terms of Article XXIV, § 5 (a) must, under the very terms of the judicial provision concerned, be appraised globally both for all products and all contracting parties. For industry, the Community would compare the impact of customs duties. For agriculture, however, it holds that comparison of frontier measures is inadequate and would not be a true indicator of actual conditions. For instance the ad valorem impact of variable levies cannot be compared with that of customs duties, in view of the nature and particular function of that measure. The Community proposed to make the required comparison over agriculture by analysing the development of agricultural imports and their growth rates over the reference periods both in the original Six and the incoming countries. This analysis would yield the data for assessing whether the agricultural policy mounted by the EEC has involved more frontier restrictions than that of the incoming Members.

The non-Member countries represented on the Working Party did not dispute the EEC's approach over industrial products. Over agriculture they held that analysing import developments is inadequate to assess the effects of frontier protection, given that other economic factors also influence trade. They favoured an approach which would cover an assessment of the effect of the various restrictive measures applied at frontiers including variable levies. It was agreed to resume the debate in January 1973.

During the session of 18 and 19 December the Council of the EEC authorized the Commission to negotiate under Article XXIV, § 6, of GATT and issued the necessary Directives.

The Community thus honoured the commitments it made under GATT, whereby previous tariff concessions made by the new Member States must be subject to renegotiation when after the Accession Treaty is ratified, the process of alignment with the Common Custom Tariffs begins to take its course.

The North Atlantic Assembly

118. The Commission was represented at the 18th meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly held in Bonn from 19 to 24 November 1972. Several issues on the agenda; mainly, East-West relations, the strengthening of economic relations between Europe and North America and the Conference on European Security and Cooperation were of special interest to the Community.

The Western European Union

119. The Commission attended the proceedings of the second part of the 18th session of the Western European Union held from 5-7 December in Paris.

This session included a number of speeches and saw Resolutions passed on the role and future of the WEU considering developments in the international situation and the implications of the Paris Summit.

The United Nations

The General Assembly

120. The United Nations General Assembly was held in New York during the last quarter of 1972. A number of Resolutions involved the Community and although the question of the Community's status in the Committees of the General Assembly remains unsettled, coordination between the Nine with the Commission's assistance was achieved as required. In the debate on a Resolution moved by Chile on multinational trade negotiations, the Community of Nine spoke for the first time with a single voice on a Committee of the General Assembly.

Unesco

121. Mr René Maheu, *Director-General of Unesco*, visited the Commission of the EEC on 7 December 1972. The visit was the first paid to the Commission by the Director-General of Unesco. Matters dealt with included the policy of both bodies on aid to developing countries as well as questions of education, environment and scientific policy.

The Economic Commission for Africa

122. Mr R.K.A. Gardiner, *Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)* in the United Nations Organization visited the Commission on 30 November and 1 December 1972. During the talks various problems of common interest were discussed, in particular the possibility of a regular exchange of information and studies and of setting up more frequent contacts between senior officials from both Institutions so as to gain closer collaboration between ECA and the EEC Commission.

COMMUNITY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

123. On 4 December 1972 H.E. Ambassador Pierre Ilboudo, the *Upper Volta* Representative and H.E. Ambassador Tevfik Saraçoğlu, *Turkey's* Permanent

Delegate to the EEC, presented their credentials¹ to the Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission as Heads of their countries' Missions to the ECSC and the EAEC.

On 16 October¹ the Council and the Commission had officially recognized the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Byron Theodoropoulos as *Greece's* Permanent Delegate to the EEC, succeeding H.E. Stavros G. Roussos assigned to another post. On 4 December 1972, the Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission received the new Delegate from Greece who presented his credentials¹ as Head of his country's Mission to the ECSC and the EAEC.

Again on 4 December the Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Petar Miljevic who presented his credentials¹ as Head of the Yugoslavian Mission to the EEC, ECSC, and EAEC. The new Ambassador succeeds H.E. Milos Opresnik assigned to another post.

¹ OJ C 136 of 29.12.1972.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Meeting of the Institution Leaders

124. On 18 December 1972, the President of Parliament, Mr *Behrendt*, the Chairman of the Council, Mr *Schmelzer*, and the President of the Commission, Mr *Mansholt*, met to discuss the practical problems involved in implementing points 15 and 16 of the Paris Summit Communiqué which concern the European Union and strengthening the Institutions.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

125. Meeting in Luxembourg on 11 and 12 December 1972,¹ the European Parliament² discussed the censure motion put down against the Commission, the Community multi-annual research and education programme, Community aid for coking-coal and coke, and the environment policy. The House issued several Opinions on budget and administrative questions, the common transport policy and the common agricultural policy.

Motion of Censure against the Commission (11 and 12 December)

126. Parliament debated the motion of censure put down by Mr *Spénale* (S, France) on 16 November against the Commission. Mr *Spénale* was taking the Commission to task for not honouring its commitment to submit, within two years from 22 April 1970, proposals over Parliament's budgetary powers.

Mr *Spénale* pointed out that the Commission held its own autonomy as a Community Institution and therefore had a political responsibility. Far from wanting to indict the overall policies of the Commission or any of its Members, the House was obliged to censure the Commission for not honouring a political commitment. Mr *Spénale* recalled the positions taken by the Political Groups and Parliament's Resolutions on budgetary controls and authority and asked the House not to go back on them. Moreover,

¹ 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 M.P.s speaking in the debates are shown in brackets after their names. The political Groups in the European Parliament are shown by the following abbreviations: C-D (Christian Democrats), S (Socialists), L (Liberals and Allies), DE, UDE (European Democratic Union).

² For the complete text of Resolutions voted by Parliament during the November session, see OJ C 129 of 11.12.1972.

during the debate over the Treaty on 22 April 1970, the national Parliaments had also come out in favour of strengthening Parliamentary democracy throughout the Community. Mr Spénale then dismissed the circumstantial arguments that some people would always hold that it was untimely to put down a censure motion. The single aim of this motion, concluded Mr Spénale, was to allow Parliamentary democracy to develop within the Community.

Mr *Mansholt*, President of the Commission, said that it was the first time in twenty years that the House was using its power of censure. The Commission, in not submitting within the two-year deadline, proposals for amplifying Parliament's budgetary powers, had acted responsibly.

It had studied the question of Parliament's authority over budgets and legislation and the implications of any changes therein for the constitutional life of the Community and the Member States.

With the ratification of the enlargement still underway, the Commission had held that it was untimely and risky to put forward proposals for adjusting the Community's Institutional balance and amending Treaties now under discussion in the national Assemblies of the new Member States.

After the Summit Conference, the Commission had concluded that proposals from the enlarged Commission would be heard by the biggest possible audience and thus have the best chances of success. In view of all this, the Commission had refrained from putting up proposals on Parliament's budget authority. It was a problem of proper timing.

After lengthy discussion within the Financial and Budgetary Committee, a Resolution was moved by Mr *Lücker* (Germany), Chairman of the Christian Democrats, Mr *Vals* (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, and by Mr *Berkhouwer* (L, Netherlands) on Parliament's budgetary powers. In view of this Resolution and after hearing Mr Mansholt's reply, Mr Spénale decided to withdraw his censure motion, in the hope that it had served Parliament's cause and helped to advance Parliamentary democracy in the Community. Mr Vals moved the key points of the Resolution and said that if the Commission did not honour its commitment within a reasonable time, a further censure motion would be put down. Mr Mansholt, President of the Commission, thanked Mr Spénale for his final decision, said that the Commission sympathized with the dissatisfaction of the House and confirmed that the problem lay in finding out what could be done from the political angle.

Mr *Girardo* (C-D, Italy), Chairman of the Political Committee, approved the proposed Resolution. For the UDE Group, Mr *Ribière* (France) endorsed the main lines of the Resolution. Although he accused the Commission of neglect, Mr Ribière said that his Group would all the same have opposed the censure

motion which, in his view, was out of court. According to the Treaty, the House could only censure the whole of the Commission's administration. It was an administrative censure and not a political one. Mr Ribière also said that the Community's decision procedures should be improved and he urged the Commission to make full use of its right to amend its proposals in the wake of Parliament's Opinion. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Miss *Flesch* (Luxembourg) regretted that the censure motion had been withdrawn since her Group would have supported it. What was at stake in this debate was a basic facet of Parliament's authority. A rebuke would have been given to the Commission which had fallen down on its obligations. Replacing the censure motion with a Resolution was not a sound solution and showed up timidity on Parliament's part. The Liberal Group would therefore abstain from voting on this Resolution. Mr *Fabbrini* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) took the same line, stressing that the House was not living up to its would-be stimulating role. It drifted all too easily into compromise or passive solutions. Mr *Mansholt* explained that the European Commission was a political institution which had to assess all the time whether it could keep its political commitments. Mr *Lücker* (C-D, Germany) recalled that in July 1972 Parliament had accepted the Commission's position. Mr *Spénale* pointed out that the new Commission ought to honour the commitments of the outgoing body in accordance with the principles of institutional continuity. Mr *Armengaud* (L, France) felt that the House should not systematically commend the Commission. This attitude threatened to put the House under the yoke of the Commission's administration.

Parliament passed the Resolution moved by Mr *Lücker* and Mr *Vals* and approved an Amendment tabled by Mr *Scelba* who asked that the Commission work out proposals on Parliament's legal authority in the light of the Summit Conference decisions. When this Amendment had been approved, Mr Ribière announced that the UDE Group would vote against the Resolution. In the Resolution the House acknowledged the good faith of the outgoing Commission and recorded its undertaking to ask the enlarged Commission to submit proposals as swiftly as possible so that Parliament's new budgetary powers might be applied in drawing up the 1975 budget, which will be the first one entirely supported by own resources. The House held that in view of the coming shifts of authority the censure motion could be revived.

The Multiannual Community Research and Education Programme (11 December)

127. Parliament debated the Commission's Proposals over three Decisions and over several other papers concerning the new multiannual Community

Research and Education Programme. In the Resolution passed after the debate on the Report (Doc. 240/72) presented by Mr Gerlach (S, Germany) for the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, the House urged that the Petten Station of the Joint Research Centre be retained although the Proposals implied its closure. The Resolution also asked for the data-processing programme to be shifted into the non-nuclear sector, expressed concern over the fate of certain personnel attached to the ESSOR and HFR reactors and asked for a liberal application of Article 235 EEC to the non-nuclear research projects. Parliament approved the Proposals to amend the Council's Decision to mount a five-year research and education programme for fusion, plasma physics, biology and health protection.

During the debate Mr *Gerlach* pointed out that this five-year programme amounted to 237 million u.a. and he stressed that the House should postpone approval of the programme pending the additional budget for it. If the budget did not fit in with Parliament's requirements, then it was bound to be rejected.

For their Political Groups, Mr Gerlach (S, Germany) and Mr Noè (C-D, Italy) supported the Resolution. Mr Noè also expressed the favourable Opinion of the Finance and Budgetary Committee and voiced his concern over the fate of personnel at the Petten and Ispra stations and over ceding the ESSOR and HFR reactors there to Member States. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) opposed the Resolution which was really an admission of failure. The Commission was trying to shirk its responsibilities by handing over to the Member States and giving up any attempt to assume a political identity. Mr *Oele* (S, Netherlands) asked in what way would Euratom, within the scope of the new programme, be able to ensure greater security and closer coordination. Mr *Flämig* (S, Germany) asked the Commission to scrutinize the results of JRC restructuration which had apparently not come up to expectations.

Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, pointed out that the Community had still not managed to curve out an overall research policy. In its programme the Commission had gone ahead on a pragmatic basis and had tried to sift out the issues on which a set of satisfactory agreements might be reached. The main lines laid down by the Council had meant that the ESSOR and HFR reactors had missed inclusion in the programme and the Commission had been obliged to ask the Member States to look after them. Mr Spinelli said he was prepared to reexamine the question of the function and management of the JRC and in conclusion hoped that the Community might finally manage to define a joint research policy.

Community Aid for Coke and Coking-Coal (11 December)

128. In the Resolution after the Report from Mr *Wolfram* (S, Germany) for the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, Parliament approved the Commission's move to renew the Community aid scheme for coking-coal and coke for the EEC steel industry. The scheme was due to expire on 31 December 1972. This Decision should promote the disposal of coal or at least stabilize its consumption. The Commission was asked to take further steps in this direction. Parliament was gratified with the flexible rating of aid and that the scheme was intended to run for eight years. The House also asked to be advised in more detail of the Commission's work concerning the ECSC and in particular to be consulted on all the key decisions which the Commission intended to take in that sector.

For the Socialists, Mr *Wolfram* approved the Resolution. So did Mr *Springorum* (Germany) for the Christian Democrats, asking at the same time that the House share in some way in decisions concerning the ECSC. Since the executives had been merged, Parliament was not so well informed over ECSC matters. Mr *Artzinger* (C-D, Germany) was concerned about defining the long-term contract vis-à-vis the controls on aid.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, said he was prepared to review with the House and its Committees ways and means to keep Parliament better informed on ECSC matters and to help it take an active part in decisions in that sector. Mr *Haferkamp* explained that the long-term contract would be defined in an application regulation.

Environment Policy (12 December)

129. In a verbal question with debate the Committee for Social Affairs and Public Health asked the Commission what practical steps it hoped to propose soon following the outcome of the conferences on protection of the environment, recently held in Stockholm and Vienna in June 1972.

When Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) had put the verbal question, Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the work done up to now by the Commission was completely sound since the proceedings of international conferences had confirmed the Commission's approach to the problem. The Commission would be submitting a fresh and more extensive programme following the brief given it by the Summit Conference.

For the Socialist Group, Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) pointed out that the positions taken recently by inter-government Conferences on cleaning up the Rhine were out of line with the principle defined at European level which specified that those responsible for pollution would foot the bill. Mr *Oele* highlighted the risks involved with nuclear power stations and industrial complexes. For the UDE Group, Mr *Liogier* (France) held that combined and clear-cut action should be taken under a European environment policy.

Budgetary and Administrative Questions (12 December)

The ECSC Budget and Levy for 1973

130. In a Resolution after the debate on the Report by Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) for the Finance and Budgetary Committee, Parliament decided to keep the rate of levy at 0.29% for 1973. The House asked the Commission to work out proposals over resources to meet the likely growth in credits to be written into future ECSC budgets and without increasing the burden of the levy now falling on ECSC industries.

For the Socialists, Mr *Spénale* (France) approved the Resolution and pointed out that the ECSC resources had yielded remarkable results in redevelopment and housing. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) opposed the Resolution. Holding the levy at 0.29% would mean that the research programme which should be developed, would have to be dropped.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, regretted that Parliament had not endorsed the Commission Proposal to set the levy at 0.30%. He would put it to the Commission to fall in with Parliament's opinion.

Statute for European Officials

131. Parliament issued a favourable Opinion on two Regulations amending the Statute of EEC officials on the basis of two Reports presented by Mr *Rossi* (L, France) on behalf of the Financial and Budgetary Committee.

The first text amends the statute in favour of officials who during the Resistance had been deported or interned. The second text covers several amendments now needed after a Decree by the Court of Justice on the definition of "head of the family".

The Common Transport Policy (12 December)

Harmonizing Taxation on Utility Vehicles

132. Parliament debated a verbal question put by Mr *Oele* (S, Netherlands), Chairman of the Transport Committee, to the Council on harmonizing the structure of taxation on utility vehicles. Delays over this are holding up progress in the common transport policy. The Transport Committee was therefore asking the Council to specify when it would rule on the Proposal put up by the Commission in 1968.

The Chairman-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Kruisinga*, Netherlands Secretary of State for Transport, said that the Council was aware of the need to harmonize competition conditions in the Community. The long time lag since the Commission's Proposal was due to the complications of adjusting tax structures. The key problem taking all the time was evaluation of the marginal cost of wear per vehicle per kilometer. With the work in its present stage, the Chairman thought that the Directive could probably be adopted during the first half of 1973.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, hoped that the Council would swiftly adopt the Directive for priority must be given to harmonizing structures. Mr *Seefeld* (S, Germany) highlighted the value of the Directive for the entire common transport policy.

Miscellaneous Opinions

133. On the basis of Reports from the Transport Committee, Parliament issued favourable Opinions on the following Proposals:

- (i) to amend a Council Decision to set up a prior consultation and testing procedure for certain legal and administrative provisions intended by Member States concerning transport (Report by Mr *Kollwelter*, C-D, Luxembourg);
- (ii) to amend a Directive on standardizing some rules for authorizing road freight haulage between Member States (Report by Mr *Kollwelter*, C-D, Luxembourg);
- (iii) for a Regulation on monitoring road freight haulage capacity between Member States (Report by Mr *Giraud*, S, France).

The Common Agricultural Policy
(11 December)

The Minimum Prices Scheme

134. On the basis of a Report by Mr *Kollwelter* (C-D, Luxembourg) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament accepted the prolongation of the minimum prices scheme for one year only although the Commission had suggested two. Since the schemes now apply only to potatoes the House asked the Commission to submit a proposed Regulation for the joint organization of this sector.

Although he supported the abolition of the loathsome minimum prices scheme, Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) would not vote against the Report. Mr *Mansholt*, President of the Commission, did not rule out the Commission's eventual acceptance of one year.

The Hop Sector

135. On the basis of a Report by Mr *Borocco* (DE, France) for the Agricultural Committee, Parliament approved a Regulation setting the amount of aid for hop growers over the 1971 crop.

Miscellaneous Opinions
(12 December)

Community Tariff Quota

136. On the basis of a Report by Mr *Consté* (DE, France) for the EEC-Turkey Association Committee, Parliament approved two Regulations concerning a Community tariff quota for Turkish hazel nuts and suspension of the CCT charges for some Turkish agricultural produce.

Fishery Products

137. On the basis of a Report by Mr *Laudrin* (DE, France) on behalf of the Committee for Relations with the African countries and Malagasy, Parliament approved the prolongation of two Regulations covering Community imports of certain fishery products from Tunisia and Morocco.

Reduced Taxation on Capital Contributions

138. On the basis of a Report by Miss *Flesch* (L, Luxembourg) for the Financial and Budgetary Committee, Parliament approved a Directive amending the application range of the reduced rate of capital contributions tax in favour of some company restructuration moves. At the same time the House criticized the disjointed Proposals by the Commission concerning fiscal harmonization.

THE COUNCIL

During December the Council held seven sessions devoted to General Matters, Budget Questions, Agriculture, Euratom and Transport.¹

216th Session—General Matters

(Brussels, 4 and 5 December 1972)

139. *Chairman:* Mr *Schmelzer*, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr *Mansholt*, President, Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President, Mr *Coppé*, Mr *Deniau*, and Mr *Dahrendorf*, Members.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Harmel*, Foreign Minister (Belgium); Mr *Scheel*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Rohwedder* and Mr *Emde*, Secretaries of State for Finance and Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr *Schumann*, Foreign Minister (France); Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Vincelli*, Under-Secretary of State for Mezzogiorno projects, Mr *Alesi*, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Schmelzer*, Foreign Minister and Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

The following also attended the proceedings concerning the Mediterranean countries, generalized preferences, relations with Brazil and India and regional policy: Mr *Nørgaard*, Minister of External Economy (Denmark); Mr *Kennan*, Ambassador and Head of Mission (Ireland); Sir Alec *Douglas-Home*, Foreign Secretary and Mr *Davies*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

¹ For the various matters reviewed during the Council sessions, see relevant Chapters of this Bulletin.

Over relations with the Mediterranean countries, the Council officially acknowledged the Commission's Proposals for a global approach to relations with these countries. Concerning negotiations for additional Protocols with some Mediterranean countries to adjust the Agreements to the EEC enlargement, the Council set out the required guidelines to round off the negotiations as soon as possible. It adopted the Directives for negotiations with Egypt and the Lebanon to adjust the intended Agreements with these countries vis-à-vis the enlargement.

The Council also agreed that it was the right time to open negotiations between the EEC and Brazil to conclude a Trade Agreement.

The Council further expressed its unanimous resolve to open as soon as possible trade negotiations with India.

Concerning the 1973 applications of generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries, the Council unanimously passed a favourable preliminary decision.

In regional policy the Council closely reviewed the main issues involved in the EAGGF contribution to financing some projects carried out in priority agricultural regions and areas. It agreed in principle some of the terms for granting aid.

217th Session—Budget Questions

140. *Chairman:* Mr Schmelzer, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands.

From the Commission: Mr Mansholt, President, Mr Coppé, Member.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Van der Meulen*, Ambassador, and Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Emde*, Secretary of State for Finance and Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr *Taittinger*, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (France); Mr *Picardi*, Under-Secretary of State at the Treasury (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Schmelzer*, Foreign Minister (Netherlands).

The following also attended the proceedings concerning budgetary and administrative issues: Mr *Erskøll*, Department Head at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Kennan*, Ambassador and Head of Mission (Ireland); Mr *Nott*, Minister of State at the Treasury (United Kingdom).

At the start of the session, the Council met the President and a delegation from the European Parliament who put forward the reasons why the House had suggested amendments to the draft overall Budget for 1973. After reviewing

the proposed amendments and discussing the draft Budget with the Commission, the Council adopted the overall EEC Budget for 1973. The Chairman of the Council then declared the Budget formally adopted.

Parliament having approved without amendment the draft Additional EEC Budget No. 2 for 1972 and the Council having reviewed same, the Chairman declared it formally adopted.

After a further review of the proposed Regulation on financing the EAGGF, Guidance Section of redevelopment projects in the cod-fishery sector, the Council set out a joint guideline with a view to consulting the incoming Member States.

At the same session the Council also made its annual review of the remuneration for Community officials and other agents and adopted provisions for resetting remuneration.

The Council formally adopted the Decisions to authorize negotiations for Trade Protocols over 1973 between Germany and Bulgaria and between Italy and Hungary. Also adopted were several Regulations and Directives on agriculture, two Decisions concerning the EDF, the Regulation on applying Decision No. 43/72 of the EEC-AASM Association Council and a Decision on the OCT Association with the EEC. The Council also officially passed the Resolution on action against inflation and granted the consultation requested by the Commission, under Article 50.2 of the ECSC Treaty, on setting levies.

218th Session — Agriculture¹

(Brussels, 11 and 12 December 1972)

141. The Council agreed four proposed Regulations on setting prices for some fishery products. It adopted two Directives on the issue of health checks in the inter-Community fresh meat trade and on health checks and policy over imports of beef and veal, pigmeat and other fresh meats from non-Member States. The Council also unanimously agreed the proposed Regulation defining application terms of protection measures in the fruit and vegetable sector. Lastly, the Council agreed the proposed Regulation amending Regulation EEC 985/68 which set the ground rules for interventions on the butter and cream markets.

¹ After these two sessions, the usual official press communique was not published by the General Secretariat of the Council.

219th Session — Euratom¹
(Brussels, 12 December 1972)

142. The agenda here covered proposals concerning the multiannual research and education programme. Failing agreement over the programme, the Council decided to resume the debate at its session of 18 January 1973.

220th Session — Agriculture
(Brussels, 18, 19 and 20 December)

143. *Chairman:* Mr Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture.

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

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr Tindemans, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr Ertl, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Griesau, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Germany); Mr Chirac, Minister of Agriculture (France); Mr Natali, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alesi, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture (Italy); Mr Ney, Minister of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr Lardinois, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

Also attending the proceedings were: Mr Frederiksen, Minister of Agriculture (Denmark); Mr Gibbons, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr Godber, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr Buchanan-Smith, Parliamentary Secretary for the Scottish Office (United Kingdom).

In the beef and veal sector the Council agreed two Regulations on intervention measures and the ground rules for interventions. By bringing in the system of "standing" intervention, the Regulations are aimed at giving the producers a protection akin to that enjoyed by the cereal sector in order to boost output of beef and veal. The Council also agreed the Regulation setting for 1 February to 31 March 1973 the guide prices for calves and mature cattle applicable in the new Member States.

Concerning the preparation of the common policy on alcohol, the Council agreed to adopt simultaneously the Regulation on the joint organization of the market for ethyl alcohol and the measures for ensuring the effective allocation of export refunds on spirit drinks obtained from cereals. This is to be done as part of the joint organization of the market and in line with the provisions of Protocol 19 appended to the Act of Accession.

¹ After these two sessions, the usual official press communique was not published by the General Secretariat of the Council.

In the fishery sector the Council agreed the Regulations setting for 1973 guide-prices for plaice in Ireland and setting the ground rules of the compensatory amounts scheme for plaice or dabs.

Concerning British imports of butter and cheese from New Zealand, the Council agreed the text of a Regulation setting the ground rules for applying the provisions of Protocol 18 appended to the Act of Accession.

The Council also adopted a Decision to extend until 31 December 1973 the system of minimum prices still obtaining in some Member States for a few products, notably certain varieties of potato.

The Council adopted the Regulation for the hop sector, setting the amount of aid to growers for the 1971 crop.

Lastly, the Council approved the text of the Regulation setting the ground rules of the compensatory amounts scheme in the fruit and vegetables sector (apples and pears) and agreed the draft Regulation setting the ground rules for the compensatory amounts in the milk and dairy produce sector.

The Council officially adopted a set of Regulations for the fruit and vegetables sector and the pigmeat, fishery, dairy produce and oils and fats sectors.

At the end of the session, Mr Tindemans on behalf of the Council and to mark the last session of the year on agriculture expressed hearty thanks to the Chairman and the Commission for the tasks accomplished over the past half-year. Turning to Mr Mansholt, President of the Commission and attending his last Council session on agriculture, Mr Tindemans paid sincere tribute to all Mr Mansholt had done for European agriculture. He then thanked and congratulated Mr Lardinois, Chairman-in-Office of the Council and Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, who from 1 January 1973 will take up a senior post in the Commission. Mr Tindemans wished him every success in his new appointment.

221st Session — General Matters

(Brussels, 18 and 19 December 1972)

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

From the Commission: Mr Mansholt, President, Mr Barre, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents, Mr Coppé, Mr Deniau, Mr Borschette, Mr Dahrendorf, Members.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Harmel*, Foreign Minister (Belgium); Mr *Scheel*, Foreign Minister (Germany); Mr *Bettencourt*, Minister delegated by the Prime Minister to deal with Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Schmelzer*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Langman*, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

Also attending: Mr *Nørgaard*, Minister of External Economic Affairs, Mr *Christensen*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Hillery*, Foreign Minister (Ireland); Sir Alec *Douglas-Home*, Foreign Secretary, Mr *Davies*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

Within the application over 1973 of generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries, the Council adopted seven Regulations on tariff quotas and preferences for some products from developing countries. Member States Government Representatives meeting within the Council adopted two Decisions on tariff quotas and preferences for some steel products.

The Council adopted a Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate under Article XXIV, para 6, of GATT and issued the relevant Directives.

The Council also approved the Regulations for concluding Agreements between the EEC and EFTA signed on 23 July 1972 in Brussels and allowing application of protection clauses provided in the Agreements.

Concerning renewal of the arrangement made in 1967 stemming from the Kennedy Round and covering chemicals and the American Selling Price, the Council found it was more to the point to renegotiate these issues as part of the multilateral negotiations scheduled for 1973 and that consequently the arrangement should not be prolonged at this stage.

The Council agreed the Decision setting some temporary measures for progressively standardizing Member States import systems regarding third countries.

In agricultural policy, the Council agreed an amendment to the Regulation on financing the common agricultural policy. It concerns an increase of 40 million u.a. in the amount of the EAGGF Guidance Section when the Accession Treaty comes into effect. The Council formally adopted the Regulation on financing by the EAGGF, Guidance Section of redevelopment projects in the cod-fishery sector. Concerning coking-coal, the Council found that it was unable to reach an agreement on the new system of Community aid proposed by the Commission and unable to issue the confirmatory Opinion requested by the Commission.

The Council also approved the first Directive on taxation other than turnover tax falling on consumption of manufactured tobaccos.

Over removal of technical barriers the Council approved twelve Directives for harmonizing Member States rules in certain sectors.

At the close of the session the Chairman of the Council paid tribute to the outgoing Commission and thanked it for the tasks accomplished.

222nd Session — Transport

(Brussels, 18 and 19 December 1972)

145. *Chairman:* Mr *Kruisinga*, Secretary of State for Transport and the Waterstaat in the Netherlands.

From the Commission: Mr *Coppé*, Member.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Delmotte*, Minister of Transport (Belgium); Mr *Wittrock*, Secretary of State for Transport (Germany); Mr *Galley*, Minister of Transport (France); Mr *Bozzi*, Minister of Transport (Italy); Mr *Mart*, Minister of Transport (Luxembourg); Mr *Kruisinga*, Secretary of State for Transport and the Waterstaat (Netherlands).

Also attending were: Mr *Kampmann*, Minister of Transport (Denmark); Mr *Lenihan*, Minister of Transport (Ireland); Mr *Peyten*, Minister of Transport (United Kingdom).

The Council agreed the Decision on opening negotiations for an Agreement on rules for the temporary lay-up of boats used in freight transport and applicable to certain waterways.

It also agreed the text of the Regulation on prolonging and amending Regulation 1174/68 for adopting a system of bracket rates to be applied to road freight haulage between Member States. The system was thus extended for two years.

Lastly, the Council approved the text of the Regulation on monitoring the capacity of road freight haulage between Member States.

THE COMMISSION

146. Government Representatives of the Member States and the new Members, meeting on 19 December in Brussels, appointed the Members of the

new EEC Commission. They also appointed the President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission which officially took up office on 6 January 1973.¹

THE COURT OF JUSTICE²

New Cases

Case 77-72—Ditta Capolongo, Bassano del Grappa, vs. Azienda Agricola Maya, Pieve di Soligo

147. The Pretura de Conegliano filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the direct applicability of Articles 92, 13, 30 and 86 of the EEC Treaty. The questions from the Italian judge concern an aid scheme set up in favour of the national paper industry, but which is financed by a semi-fiscal tax on both home products and those from other Member States.

Case 78-72—Verzekeringsmaatschappij Ster-Algemeen Syndikaat, Brussel, vs. W.E. De Wall, Bergen-op-Zoom

148. On 4 December 1972 the Arrondissementsrechtbank of Breda asked the Court for a prejudicial ruling over interpretation of the declaration of direct applicability of "direct law" against the "third party" in the sense of Article 52 of Regulation No. 3 of social security for migrant workers.

Case 79-72—The Commission vs. Italy

149. On 6 December 1972, the Commission lodged an appeal with the Court against Italy with the aim of putting on record Italy's delay in applying the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on marketing reproductive forestry material.

Case 80-72—Koninklijke Lassiefabrieken N.V., Wormerveer, vs. Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague

150. The College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven filed a request with the Court on 11 December 1972 for a preliminary ruling over the customs classification of some agricultural produce (cereals).

¹ See Part One, Chapter I.

² For the composition of the Court of Justice in the enlarged Community, see Part One, Chapter II.

Case 81-72—Commission vs. Council

151. On 15 December 1972 the Commission lodged an appeal with the Court for the partial annulment of the Council's Regulation of 12 December 1972 on adjusting the remuneration of EEC officials and agents.

Case 82-72—C.J. Walder, Brussel, vs. Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Amsterdam

152. On 21 December 1972, the Centrale Raad van Beroep of the Netherlands filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of Articles 5 and 6 and Appendix D of Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers. The Articles cover the application scope of bilateral agreements between Member States.

Judgements

Cases 3, 4 and 25-72—Commission Officials vs. the Commission

153. These appeals for quashing the Commission Decision of 10 March 1971 on "grading criteria for category changes" were struck from the register on the request of the plaintiffs.

Case 7-72—Firma Boehringer Mannhe im GmbH, Mannheim, vs. the Commission

154. On 10 February 1972 a German firm had lodged an appeal with the Court to quash the Commission's Decision of 25 November 1971 over an application procedure of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. The Decision had turned down the firm's request that the fine imposed on it by an American tribunal be deducted from the amount of the fine imposed by the Commission in its Decision of 16 July 1969 (against the international restrictive agreement on quinine). In its Decree of 15 July 1970 the Court had cut the fine set by the Commission.

In its Decree of 14 December 1972 the Court rejected this appeal as non-suited.

Cases 21 to 24-72—N.V. International Fruit Company, Rotterdam, vs. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague; — Kooy Rotterdam N.V., Rotterdam, vs. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague; — Velleman & Tas N.V., Rotterdam, vs. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague; — Jan van den Brink's Im- & Exporthandel N.V., vs. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague

155. On 8 May 1972 the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven had filed four requests with the Court for preliminary rulings on interpretation of Article 177 of the EEC Treaty over an international law other than Community law and on the validity of certain agricultural Regulations vis-a-vis Article XI of GATT.

In its Decree of 12 December 1972, the Court ruled that in the sense of Article 177 the validity of Institutional acts may be appraised with reference to a provision of the international law, when that provision is binding for the Community and is such as to yield for those so bound the right to legal justification. Since Article XI of GATT does not bring this about, the validity of some agricultural Regulations cannot be affected by this provision.

Case 29-72—SpA Marimex vs. Ministero delle Finanze italiano

156. By order of the Trento Tribunal the Court received on 26 May 1972 a request for a preliminary ruling on the compatibility with Community law of a financial charge levied by Italy against health inspections when imported livestock and beef and veal cross the frontier.

By its Decree of 14 December 1972 the Court ruled that such a levy was incompatible with Community law since it was tantamount to a customs duty.

Case 38-72—Firma Arend van de Poll KG, Köln, vs. Hauptzollamt Trier

157. On 28 June 1972 the Finanzgericht of Rheinland-Pfalz had filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of the CCT heading 23.07.

By its Decree of 14 December 1972 the Court specified the customs classification of some agricultural products, in this case animal fodder preparations.

Case 44-72—Pieter Marsman, Hengelo, vs. the firm of M. Roskamp, Stahl-, Metall- und Kunststoffbau, Gronau

158. On 10 July 1972 the Rheine Arbeitsgericht had filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling over interpretation of Article 48 of the EEC

Treaty and Article 7 of the Regulation of 15 October 1968 on the free movement of workers within the Community with reference to special safeguards against the dismissal of seriously disabled people.

In its Decree of 13 December 1972, the Court ruled that the ban on discrimination over conditions of work and employment as laid down in the above Articles, also covers the special protection, especially against dismissal, which a Member State's laws would grant to specific categories of workers on social grounds.

Case 45-72—Giuseppe Merola, Macerata, vs. the National Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers, Brussels

159. On 10 July 1972 the Arbeitsrechtbank of Hasselt, had filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on whether the Belgian Labour Tribunals constitute "institutions responsible for applying social security" with the consequential use of the various languages in the applications made by migrant workers.

The Court Decree of 13 December 1972 specifies that Article 45(4) of Council Regulation No. 3 on migrant workers' social security covers any official national jurisdiction on social security.

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

160. The Hessen Verwaltungsgerichtshof had requested the Court on 19 July 1972 for a preliminary ruling on whether the deadline, set under Article 3, para 1, of the Regulation of 27 May 1969, for putting in applications for compensation was a preclusive or ordinary time limit.

By its Decree of 13 December 1972, the Court ruled that this was a preclusive time limit.

THE ECSC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

161. The 152nd session of ECSC Advisory Committee was held on 5 December 1972 in Luxembourg. The meeting was chaired by Mr Hawner and attended by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission. The agenda included a Commission report on the activity and outcome of the Summit Conferences and three discussions on: (i) Community aid for coke and coking-coal for the steel industry; (ii) financial aid for a research project;

(iii) an amendment to the Committees internal rules following the enlargement.

In his opening statement on the *Commission's work* in various departments of the ECSC Treaty, Mr Haferkamp spoke about setting the 1973 ECSC levy influenced by two factors: the joining of new Member States and the size of readaptation and redevelopment problems. On the first point the Community enlargement raises the relative value of coal and steel in relation to the rest of the economy. The impact of the enlargement will be felt immediately and the need for readjustment will be very marked in the United Kingdom. Mr Haferkamp also recalled the Commission's Proposals for getting energy policy on the move, setting objectives and working out ways to attain them. These Proposals, he said, could initiate an active and consistent energy policy for the Community provided that Member States and the Council had the political resolve to draw the inevitable conclusions from developments on the world energy market.

Speaking on the results of the October *Summit Conference* in Paris, Mr Haferkamp said they were "very significant". He was pleased to find that the Conference of Heads of State had laid the foundations for the work ahead of the enlarged Community which promised well for the future. After reviewing the final communiqué from the Conference and the areas where it had taken key decisions, Mr Haferkamp felt that the Summit had gained "crucial and solid" results.

The Committee then discussed a draft Report drawn up by Mr Conrot on behalf of the "market and prices" Committee on the new system of Community aid for *coking-coal and coke for the steel industry*, proposed by the Commission. By and large the system was favourably received despite some comments and criticism by some Committee members during the discussion. The steel industrialists made reservations over the contribution they are to make and held that it should be no more than the equivalent of possibilities for supply comparable with those of their competitors, failing which it would constitute a scarcely justifiable tax. Other Committee Members regretted that from the financial angle the EEC was not giving the new scheme a stronger Community character. Members wished to see Governments have done with half-measures and take over the contributions without which the system cannot run properly. Lastly, the Committee approved the draft of Mr Conrot's report which will also have to consider the comments made during the debate.

Consulted over the *forecast steel programme for 1973* prepared by the Commission, the Committee by and large endorsed the Commission's views. The forecasts were considered to be reasonable given the heavy mortgages on 1973: overcapacity in both the Community and certain countries, freezing of

steel prices in the UK, increased imports from the Eastern countries. Several speakers stressed the need that all Member States and the new Members respect the rules laid down by the ECSC Treaty especially on market "transparency" through publicity over price scales.

On the proposal of Mr de la Vallée Poussin, Chairman of the "research projects", the Committee issued an unfavourable Opinion on granting aid for a *research project* on the behaviour of sulphurous anhydride (SO₂) in the atmosphere. The Committee felt that the funds coming from the ECSC levy should not be dissipated to the profit of this research since the industries under the Paris Treaty have no individual responsibility over this therefore no special obligation to share financially in this research any more than other industries.

Lastly, the Committee approved a set of amendments to be made to its internal rules so as to adapt their publication to the enlargement of the EEC.

THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Bond Issues

Belgium

162. The European Investment Bank will issue bonds for a nominal amount of 1.2 thousand million Belgian Francs, underwritten by a banking syndicate consisting of the Société Générale de Banque SA, the Banque de Bruxelles SA, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique SA. The bonds have a nominal value of BF 5 000 or BF 10 000 and carry interest at the rate of 6.75% payable yearly. They are offered to the public at 98.25%. The yield is 6.94% calculated on the basis of the full 15-year lifetime of the bonds.

The bonds are redeemable at par as from 7 December 1978, in 5 annual instalments of BF 36 million each, followed by 4 annual instalments of BF 60 million each. The remaining BF 780 million will be redeemed at par on 7 December 1987. The bonds to be redeemed will be selected by drawing or purchased on the market at a price not exceeding par. Advance redemption at par, in whole or in part, is allowed as from 7 December 1978. Application has been made to quote the bonds on the Brussels and Antwerp Stock Exchanges.

This is the European Bank's seventh public bond issue in Belgium. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

Luxembourg

163. The European Investment Bank has just signed a contract for the issue of bonds for 400 million Luxembourg francs.

The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks headed by the Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA, and including the Banque Générale du Luxembourg SA, the Kredietbank SA Luxembourgeoise, the Banque Lambert-Luxembourg SA, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg SA and the Caisse d'Epargne de l'État.

The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 6 ³/₄% payable yearly, free of withholding tax on coupons, and have a maximum duration of 15 years. They will be redeemed in 10 equal instalments of FL 40 million each from 15 December 1978. The bonds will be redeemed at par by drawing or by purchasing on the market at prices not exceeding par. Advance redemption is authorized as from 1983 at a progressively decreasing premium.

The bonds will be offered to the public in Luxembourg from 11 to 18 December 1972 at 99%, offering a yield of 6.86% on the basis of their overall maturity.

Application has been made to list and quote the bonds over their overall maturity on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank to finance its ordinary lending operations.

Loans Granted

Germany

164. The European Investment Bank has granted in December 1972, the Phoenix Gummiwerke AG, Hamburg-Harburg, a loan equivalent to 12 million DM (3,4 million units of account) for a 9-year term at 7 ³/₈ %.

The Bank's loan will go towards financing investments for conversion and extension of the *tyre department* in Phoenix' Reinsdorf factory (Helmstedt district, Lower Saxony). These investments are planned to finance complete changeover of production from textile to metallic radial tyres and to increase the department's production capacity.

The cost of project's fixed investments has been put at DM 39.6 million (11.3 million u.a.).

Located right next to the East German frontier the Reinsdorf factory is situated in an area which has been particularly exposed to the hardships of a divided Germany. The project will help improve the economic structure of this area, which is still based chiefly on lignite mining, and, because of its scale, will make a considerable contribution to industrial production in the Helmstedt district. The finished project will create 165 jobs. The investments fit in with the objectives of the EIB in serving to stimulate economic development in the peripheral regions of the Community.

165. The European Investment Bank has granted Gyproc GmbH Baustoffproduktion und Co KG a loan equivalent to 15 million DM (4.3 million units of account) for a 13-year term at 7 ³/₄%.

This new company was set up in December 1972 by Gyproc GmbH, Dusseldorf, a subsidiary of Gyproc Benelux SA. The EIB's loan will be used for building a plasterboard panelling factory in Hartershofen near Rothenburg o.d. Tauber in Bavaria, and for extracting gypsum for use as raw material. Plasterboard panelling is commonly used in the building trade, chiefly for wall and ceiling linings and for partitions. The cost of the project's fixed investments has been put at DM 35.4 million. The factory is scheduled to come into operation in 1974.

166. The European Investment Bank has granted the Kernkraftwerk Philippsburg GmbH a loan equivalent to DM 105 million (30 million units of account) for a 15-year term at 7 ³/₄%. The funds will be used to build the initial stage of a *nuclear power* station, including a boiling water reactor with a net output of 864 MW, in Philippsburg (Baden-Wurtemberg). The promoter of the project is Kernkraftwerk Philippsburg GmbH and its capital is held equally by Badenwerk AG, Karlsruhe and Energieversorgung Schwaben AG, Stuttgart. The electricity produced by the power station's initial plant will be supplied to the partner firms' two networks in proportion to their participation in the company.

This is the European Investment Bank's fourth loan during 1972 for the construction of nuclear power stations in the Community countries, the three previous having gone to Electricité de France for the first stage of the Fessenheim (Uper Rhine) power station, the Société Belgo-Française d'Énergie Nucléaire Mosane—SEMO, Brussels, for the Tihange (Liège) power station and the Kernkraftwerk Brunsbüttel GmbH, Hamburg, for the Brunsbüttel (Schleswig-Holstein) power station. In this one year the Bank has committed about 100 million units of account to the nuclear sector.

France

167. The European Investment Bank has granted Air Inter a loan equivalent to 140 million French francs (25.2 million units of account) for a 14-year term at 7 ³/₄%. Air Inter runs flights over the best part of France's domestic air routes and will use the loan to acquire *ten medium-capacity Mercury aircraft*. The new airplanes will be used on the main Paris-Province lines, especially those serving the south-east and south-west where they will replace the present fleet's lower capacity aircraft, releasing them to help other lines open up new routes. The end result of the operation will be to give Air Inter the opportunity to cope with increasing demand on a surer profit basis as well as improving the quality of the service.

168. The European Investment Bank has granted in December 1972 a loan equivalent to 166.5 million French francs (30 million units of account) to the Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications for a 15-year term at 7 ³/₄%. The loan will be made available to the French Postal and Telecommunications Authority, who will use the funds to finance investments for the *modernisation and development of telecommunications in Aquitaine*. This region in the far south-west of the Community is one of France's underprivileged areas with farming as the main activity and an income per inhabitant equal to 80% of the average for the country. The development of telecommunications is a necessary contribution towards improving the region's overall economy. Under the Sixth Plan the petro-chemical industry will be built up in Bordeaux, transport and other leading industries will be developed and an oil harbour station built at Verdon. For all this development, it is vitally necessary to put in adequate transport and telecommunication services. Aquitaine is seriously underdeveloped in telephone facilities; in 1971 it averaged 7.6 mainline telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants, compared with an average of over 12 for the entire European Community. The project which the EIB is helping to finance will increase the number of telephone subscribers by 56 000 and have 94% of the network converted to automatic by 1975 as against the present 69%. Some 670 more telex installations will be put in.

This is the European Investment Bank's sixth loan towards telecommunications in the underprivileged regions of France remote from the Common Market's economic centres, bringing the EIB's aggregate loans in this sector in France to FF 574 million.

Previous loans went to: (i) the South-West in 1967; (ii) Brittany and the Loire Region in 1971; (iii) Limousin and Auvergne in 1972.

169. The European Investment Bank has granted Gaz de France a loan equivalent to 166.5 million French francs (30 million units of account) for a

20-year term at a rate of 7 ³/₄%. The loan is to finance a terminal, in Fos-sur-Mer near Marseilles, for *regasifying liquid natural gas* from Skikda in Algeria, *plus utilities for conveying the gas* towards France's Mediterranean regions, the Rhone valley as far as Tersanne and beyond towards Grenoble and Chambéry.

The main and secondary pipelines, as projected, will total approximately 650 km in length and will be able to carry more than 3.5 thousand million cubic metres of gas per year.

Italy

170. The European Investment Bank has granted the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno a loan equivalent to 8.75 thousand million Italian lire (14 million units of account) as a contribution to a loan granted by the Credito Industriale Sardo (CIS) for the construction of a *cement works* in Samatzai (Cagliari).

The project involves fixed investments reckoned at approximately Lit. 22 thousand million (35 million u.a.). By making the most of local resources the project will meet Sardinia's growing cement needs for its public works and industrialisation programmes and cut out the costs incurred in transporting this key raw material from the Italian mainland.

The new complex is designed along up-to-date lines and will gradually replace the firm's existing factory situated in Cagliari, which will be a valuable contribution to the anti-pollution campaign. When finished the cement works will employ 140 people.

The Bank's loan is guaranteed by the Italian Republic.

171. The European Investment Bank has granted the "Autostrade-Concessioni Autostrade SpA", Rome, a loan equivalent to 17.5 thousand million lire (29 million units of account) towards *construction* of the first 72 km-long section of the Bari-Metaponto-Sibari "Ionian Motorway" between Bari and Massafra (18 km from Taranto). The cost of the project is currently assessed at some 43 thousand million lire (69 million u.a.) and it is scheduled for completion in 1974. Work on the other sections of the 190 km-long motorway will start at a later date. The Ionian Motorway will link up the existing motorways already open or nearing completion along the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian coasts. The finished network will boost trade by opening up commerce, industry and tourism to and from the centre of Northern Italy and between the regions in the South.

172. The European Investment Bank has granted the IMI—Istituto Mobiliare Italiano—three loans for a sum total equivalent to 29,625 million lire (47.4 million units of account), earmarked for financing the following industrial projects:

- (i) The construction in Bolotana (Sardinia) of a *metal works* specialising in the production and processing of various parts made of titanium and its alloys, superalloys and stainless steel. The project will be carried out by "Metallurgica del Tirso SpA", Nuoro, and will involve the application of advanced technology to the manufacture of products as yet mostly unknown in Italy. The range of manufactures will be put to interesting and varied uses in the chemical, aeronautical, automobile, naval and mechanical engineering industries, etc. The cost of the project's fixed investments has been put at 9.6 thousand million lire (15.4 million u.a.). The Bank's contribution to financing the project is a loan equivalent to 4 thousand million lire (6.4 million u.a.).
- (ii) Implementation of the first part of the programme planned for the construction of a factory in San Salvo (Chieti) for the production of motor vehicle electric fittings. The project is linked with the extensive Fiat programme underway in the South. The cost of fixed investments for this project has been put at 25.4 thousand million lire (40.6 million u.a.). The bank's loan is equivalent to 10 thousand million lire (16 million u.a.). These two ventures will create about 2 900 jobs as well as giving ancillary work to connected industries.
- (iii) The *third* loan, a global loan of 15 625 million lire (25 million u.a.) is allocated for *small—and medium—scale industrial ventures in the Mezzogiorno*. The Bank will be able to employ this already well-tried form of loan to help finance a wide range of projects in the South geared to traditional industrial activities or projects fitting in with schemes already established or underway.

Ivory Coast and Upper Volta

173. The European Investment Bank has concluded a loan contract for 3 million units of account (about CFA francs 833 million) with the Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN) in Abidjan on 12 December 1972. The loan is to part finance the RAN's programme for *renovating and adding to its rolling stock* during 1972. The RAN is a company set up jointly by the Republics of the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta for the purpose of operating the 1 147 km stretch of permanent way linking Abidjan and Oagadougou. In fact, it is a vital link in these two countries' transport system and also for a part of Mali. Its traffic level has been rising steadily for several years. In

1971 it recorded 700 million passenger-kilometres and 450 metric ton-kilometres.

CFA F 2 435 million has been allocated for the RAN's rolling stock purchasing programme, which is principally geared to increasing transport potential against forecast traffic levels for passenger transport and livestock haulage from Upper Volta and Mali to the Ivory Coast consumer centres. The Bank's loan is granted for a 14-year term at a rate of $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum, account being taken of a 2% interest rebate on the resources of the European Development Fund. The African Development Bank (ADB) contributed a loan of CFA F 833 million on 12 September 1972 for part-financing the RAN's same rolling stock purchasing programme, which means that this is the first joint venture by the European Investment Bank and the ADB. The Republic of the Ivory Coast and the Republic of Upper Volta are joint guarantors for the Bank's loan. A loan on special conditions for 6 012 million u.a. (approximately CFA F 1 670 million) was made to the RAN in 1968 from the resources of the European Development Fund as a contribution towards the renovation of a 105 km stretch of track between Agboville and Dimbokro in the Ivory Coast.

FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Community Overall Budget

174. During the session of 5 December 1972 the Council adopted the Community's overall Budget for the financial year 1973. At the start of the session the Council had had a meeting with the President and a Delegation from the European Parliament during which the Parliamentary representatives explained the reasons behind their proposed amendments to the draft Budget drawn up by the Council. After reviewing the draft amendments and discussing the Budget with the Commission, the Council adopted the overall 1973 Budget taking into account some of the proposed amendments. The Chairman-in-Office of the Council then pronounced the Budget formally adopted.

The amount of receipts and expenditure of the EEC overall Budget for 1973 comes out at 4 245 282 241 u.a.

The breakdown of the 1973 Budget *expenditure* in round figures compares as under with the 1972 Budget:

	1973	1972
	—	—
(i) Administrative, operational and expenses of the four Institutions	277 862 910	187 909 000
(ii) Reimbursement to Member States of 10% of own resources	255 418 636	185 175 000
(iii) European Social Fund	240 750 000	97 750 000
(iv) EAGGF (Guarantee)	2 812 210 000	2 542 000 000
(v) EAGGF (Guidance)	330 000 000	285 000 000
(vi) Food Aid	35 000 000	82 823 000
(vii) EAEC Research and Investment	85 513 695	76 383 000
(viii) Reinstatement of cancelled credits from earlier financial years (mainly EAGGF)	208 527 000	720 399 000
	<hr/> 4 245 282 241	<hr/> 4 177 439 000

This expenditure is financed by the following *receipts*:

(i) Own resources	2 554 186 362
(ii) Contributions from Member States	1 644 560 087
(iii) Various	46 535 792
	<hr/>
	4 245 282 241

Additional Budget No. 2 for 1972

175. During the same session the Council reviewed the draft of the Additional EEC Budget No. 2 for 1972, passed by Parliament without amendment. The Chairman-in-Office pronounced the Budget formally adopted.¹ The second Additional Budget was to bring into 1972 the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, outlay for January 1973, as officially agreed with the new Member States.

Research and Investment

176. During the same session the Council registered the following credits for research and investment:

	Commitment Credits	Payment Credits
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Credits written in under Chapter 33 (research and investment outlay)		
(a) Credits for completing earlier programmes	—	4 134 286
(b) Credits for programmes already adopted	13 882 215	17 842 715
(c) Credits for loan transactions (Eximbank) offset by receipts for the same amount	4 001 000	4 001 000
(d) Credits to cover expenditure early in 1973 pending adoption of the Corrective Budget hinging on the Decision to be taken by the Council	10 000 000	10 000 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27 884 000	35 978 001

¹ OJ L 287 of 26.12.1972.

Provisional Credits under Chapter 98 (*Provisional Credits non-allocated*)

- (i) Credit for projects covered by programme
Proposals from the Commission 59 194 000 49 535 694

When the Council adopted the overall Budget, the situation was coloured by the fact that the multiannual programme Proposals, laid before the Council by the Commission on 10 November 1972 had not been ratified as a programme by the Council. This was the reason why, apart from credits coming under the few programme Decisions already taken (see a, b & c above) the Council was obliged to bring in credits of 10 million u.a. against certain unavoidable expenses in early 1973 and to write in provisional credits under Chapter 98. As soon as the 1973 programme is taken, a preliminary draft of a corrective Budget will be drawn up and submitted for approval to the budget authorities.

Treasury Advance

177. To cover Community expenses for January 1973 a Treasury advance was approved by the Council. It will be insured by the nine Member States.

Fixing the ECSC Levy Rates for 1973

178. By its Decision of 22 December 1972,¹ they fixed the ECSC levy rate for 1973 at 0.29%.

The rate allows an anticipated yield from the levies of the enlarged Community of about 63.8 million u.a. which swelled by interest on deposits and by unloaned funds (10 million u.a.) will be used to meet the following needs:

- (i) Administrative expenses 18 million u.a.;
- (ii) Readaptation aid 40 million u.a.;
- (iii) Research Aid 16 million u.a.

The Commission also decided that if resources from interest exceeded the set amount of 10 000 000 u.a., the endowment of 16 million u.a. for research would be increased.

¹ OJ L 297 of 30.12.1972.

ECSC Loans

179. During December 1972 the Commission made several loan transactions:

- (i) 30 million US dollars: placed privately on the international capital market, at 7 % annual interest over fifteen years and issued at 99.5 %;
- (ii) 150 million DM: bond issue underwritten by a consortium of German banks, at 7 % annual interest over fifteen years and issued at 100 %;
- (iii) 60 million FF: placed privately on the international capital market, at 7.5 % annual interest, over fifteen years and issued at 100 %;
- (iv) 300 million LF: private loan contracted through a private bank, at 6 3/4 % annual interest, over fifteen years.

With these transactions, the total sum of loans made by the ECSC since the start of its activities now stands at the equivalent value of 1 258.2 million u.a.

Financial Regulations

180. On 4 December 1972 the Commission sent the Council an amended proposed Regulation on the EEC Budget. The Proposal mainly concerns the Opinion of Parliament and the outcome of discussions within the Council authorities. Pending the adoption of this Proposal which may take some time, the Council decided¹ on 28 December 1972 to extend until end 1973 the validity time of two financial Regulations. One dates from 30 July 1968 and concerns the drawing up and application of budgets and the responsibilities of accounting executives. The other dates from 15 December 1969 and concerns the structure and audits of accounts. The Council also brought in derogations¹ to two financial Regulations (the one of July 1968 as above and another of 23 October 1961) by setting the closure of the financial year 1972 at 15 February 1973 so as to allow certain expenditure to be charged to the 1972 budget.

*

181. During its session of 11 and 12 December 1972² the *European Parliament* issued its Opinion on the Budget and the rate for ECSC levies over the financial year 1973. The House also passed a Resolution on applying the Council's Declaration (No. 4) appendixd to the Treaty of 22 April 1970. In this Resolution, Parliament "officially acknowledges the Commission's present commitment to ask the enlarged Commission that the April 1970 commitments be honoured, as a priority and as soon as possible so that Parliament's new budgetary authority may be applied in preparing the 1975 Budget, the first to be backed exclusively by own resources".

¹ OJ L 298 of 31.12.1972.

² See Sec. 130.

PART THREE

Information and sources

I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

4 November

- In a letter to the Lower Chamber of the States General, Mr *Norbert Schmeltzer* the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, said on European unification: "The Netherlands have indicated, through the Prime Minister, that the certainty of a big improvement in the Community's decision capacity and of a decisive Parliamentary influence on politics are a condition of the Netherlands' cooperation in the transition towards the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union."

5 November

- According to public opinion polls published by the daily "Aftenposten", 55% of the Norwegians are in favour of Norway joining the EEC and 45% are against it. In the referendum of 25 September, 53% of the electorate had voted against and only 45% for. The Prime Minister, M. *Korvald*, said that the result of the poll would not affect his Government's policy.

- In his Cabinet reshuffle, Mr Edward Heath, the British Prime Minister, appointed Mr *John Davies* as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for European Affairs. Mr Davies succeeds Mr *Geoffrey Rippon* in this post. Sir *Alec Douglas-Home*, the Foreign Secretary, is still the head of Great Britain's relations with the Community.

6 November

- The President of France, Mr *Georges Pompidou* received Sir Christopher and Lady *Soames* at the Elysée Palace. Paying tribute to the future Vice-President of the Commission and his role as British Ambassador in Paris over four years, the President said, "Through your own and Mr Heath's tenacity you have restored Franco-British friendship and succeeded in getting Britain into the European Community. You will find that Brussels is not Paris and that making Europe is not any easy task. Obstacles must be overcome and cooperation gained by foregoing dominance." In his reply, Sir Christopher said, "I want to pay tribute to your personal contribution towards creating this fresh European prospect so full of promise. Under your brilliant Chairmanship, the Paris Conference reached conclusions which will give new drive to the European idea... In taking up this new and formidable post, I shall be both an Englishman and a friend of France and Europe."

8 November

- The President of the Commission, Mr *Sicco Mansholt* sent the following telegram to Mr *Nixon* on his reelection to the American Presidency: "The Commission was very pleased to learn the result of the Presidential election in the USA. It has shown the confidence placed by the American people in your leadership and its devotion to yourself. I should like to use this occasion to send you on behalf of my colleagues and myself our heartiest congratulations and our sincere wishes for your personal happiness and success in the tasks ahead of you. We sincerely hope that you and your Government will keep up and enhance the friendly relations between the USA and the enlarged European Community so that we may find constructive solutions to all the joint problems we are facing."

9 November

- During a lecture in Brussels, the Netherlands Finance Minister, Mr *Nelissen*, said that to achieve an economic and monetary union in the Community required that some of the functions of the national banks be transferred to the Community. He held that merely inter-Government cooperation over economic and monetary policy was not enough to gain the set objective. In Mr Nelissen's view, "there is no question of the European peoples being prepared to accept decisions taken in Brussels without the power of co-decision wielded for them through Parliament."
- In an address at Turku University, the Finnish President, Mr *Urho Kekkonen*, declared that Finland should denounce the Trade Agreement with the EEC, if the Agreement was seen to be a barrier against Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation.

11 November

- The *Norwegian Liberal Party* split in two during its national Congress. A pro-European group, headed by the Party Chairman, Mr *Helge Seip* and numbering nine of the Thirteen Party Members walked out of the Congress and announced its intention of forming a new Liberal Party. Mr Seip declared that the new body would be "a true Social Liberal Party" founded on alliance with the western countries.

14 November

- In a speech at New York, Mr *Giovanni Agnelli*, President of FIAT, suggested an Economic Summit Meeting attended by the President of the USA, the Canadian Prime Minister and political leaders of the EEC in order to solve monetary, trade and investment problems.

16 November

- Addressing the National Assembly, the French Foreign Minister, Mr *Maurice Schumann*, spoke of the construction of Europe, "To be European means first of all making Europe an autonomous decision centre which will certainly require an institutional apparatus but in no way postulates the choice of this or that type of institution: a federation in reality subject to guidelines suggested outside by an outside adopted "federator" would be further away from independence than a confederation where in any case it would be hard to get docile unanimity. Federalist or confederalist let the true Europeans begin by uniting to give Europe some autonomy "

- Mr *Sicco Mansholt*, President of the Commission, said in New York that he thought that an international top-level but not necessarily summit conference would be desirable before embarking on or setting up the official schedule of the various negotiations anticipated after the Community's enlargement.

17 November

- During the Ministerial meeting of the EFTA Council held in Vienna on 16 and 17 November, Mr *J. Staribacher*, the Austrian Trade Minister, declared that "EFTA was not only still alive but could still grow."
- According to the statement by Mr *Triboulet*, Chairman of the UDE Group in the European Parliament, to the French daily "Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace", the French Prime Minister, Mr Messmer, "has promised to do his utmost to see that the European Parliament remains permanently in Strasbourg and furthermore that all the Parliamentary services be centred in Strasbourg."

20 November

- Speaking to the Young Conservatives in Plymouth, the British Minister for European Affairs, Mr *John Davies*, said he supported the idea of a

constitutional European monarchy. It would be a happy outcome, he said, if the British Royal House became the European constitutional dynasty.

21 November

- The Robert Schuman Prize offered by the Hamburg FVS Foundation was awarded at Bonn University to Mr *Roy Jenkins*, former Deputy Leader of the British Labour Party. In his speech of acknowledgement, Mr Jenkins underlined the need to establish a European Parliament vested with real authority.

22 November

- The Shadow Cabinet of the British *Labour Party* decided to urge their M.P.'s not to send delegates to the European Parliament. The Party leadership declared that the issue of Labour's taking part in the European Parliamentary proceedings would be reviewed in a year's time. It also stressed that this was a temporary refusal in view of the policy of the Party which would make Britain's entry into the EEC conditional on renegotiated entry terms. But the Shadow Cabinet did propose regular talks with the European Parliament Socialist Group.
- Mr Heath's Government was defeated in the *Commons* who passed by 35 votes a Labour motion asking the Government to withdraw its application rules concerning the preferential treatment from 1 January 1973 of EEC subjects over Commonwealth immigrants.
- During a lecture in Rome, Mr *Christian Fouchet*, a former French Minister, talking about the issues of Europe's Political Union, stressed that in his view "the failure of super-national Europe was inevitable." Deploing the fact that the Paris Summit had not yielded a political concept whose realization would have meant the first move towards a united Europe, Mr Fouchet, claimed that "not to make Europe would be condemning all European countries to a third-rate future."

24 November

- According to a note from the Spanish Foreign Ministry, *Spain* has had bilateral exploratory talks over recent months with the countries still attached

to EFTA. The talks "independent of the negotiations between Spain and the Common Market" did not arrive at "any request or any official decision to open firm negotiations for a possible link between Spain and EFTA."

1 December

- Representatives of the sixteen European Trade Union bodies affiliated to ICFTU met in Luxembourg on 30 November and 1 December to review the possibility of expanding the present European Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the scale of the enlarged Community. The meeting reached the decision to set up a *joint body at European level* embracing both the Free Trade Unions of the enlarged EEC and those of EFTA countries not applying for EEC Membership. The new body will be formed in February 1973.

3 December

- In a referendum, the *Swiss electorate* ratified the Free Trade Agreement with the enlarged Community by the large majority of 1 345 057 votes against 509 350.

4 December

- Mr *Sandro Pertini*, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, decorated the President of the European Parliament, Mr *Walter Behrendt*, as "Cavaliere di Gran Croce" (Knight of the Grand Cross) of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic.

- In an interview with the weekly "Le Point," Mr *Pierre Messmer*, the French Prime Minister, said that the "Common Market would split asunder" if the Communists and Socialists gained power in France and carried out their joint programmes.

- At a press conference, the Norwegian Trade Minister, Mr *Hallvard Eika* said that Norway would not apply for EEC Membership for four or five years, that is to say, after the 1977 elections. The Minister added that negotiations for an EEC-Norway Free Trade Agreement could probably start before the year-end. He explained that Norway wanted to make an Agreement before the first tariff cuts come in on 1 April 1973. Norway also wanted to cooperate with the Community in other areas such as environment, consumer protection, technology and monetary policies and shipbuilding.

5 December

- In an article on "European security and defence" published by the "Revue de défense nationale," Mr *Michel Debré*, French Minister of State for National Defense, writing on political Europe, said: "Since there is no 'European' defence and there can scarcely be any, political Europe cannot take on any definite form. The dispute between the Institutions masks a basic and up-to-now decisive weakness; namely, the lack of a common feeling over the basic requirement to create a society. If there were an everpresent overall threat always causing perpetual clashes involving everybody and always oppressing us with looming disaster, this would create the need for defence and no doubt patriotism. But no such situation exists."

6 December

- Interviewed by the Brussels "Journal d'Europe", the doyen Mr *Georges Vedel*¹ said regarding "the Institutional folio" of the final Summit Conference statement, that "right now among the mechanisms to be set up the problems of revitalizing the Commission's role and unclogging Council decisions had top priority. I am not saying that they are the biggest problems."
- President *Nixon* decided to grant diplomatic privilege and immunity to Members of the EEC Delegation to the United States.
- The *Italian Chamber of Deputies* passed the law ratifying the entry of Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark into the Community. The Chamber also ratified the Agreement on setting up the European University Institute in Florence.

7 December

- The *Belgian Chamber* ratified by 164 votes against 5 the Community enlargement Treaty.

8 December

- The European Journalism Prize was awarded to Mr *Charles Rebuffat*, Chief Editor of "Le Soir" (Belgium) and Mr *Jean-François Dupeyron* of 'Sud-Ouest' (France).

¹ In 1971/1972 Mr Vedel had chaired the Ad Hoc Group delegated to review all the issues involved in expanding the authority of the European Parliament.

9 December

- The European Christian Democratic Union met in Vienna on 8 and 9 December chaired by Mr *Rumor*, the Italian Minister of the Interior and attended by eleven countries, including, for the first time, Spain.

13 December

- Mr *René Mayer*, an ex-President of the ECSC High Authority, a former Chairman of the French Council and Chairman of the French European Movement died in Paris at the age of 77.
- Confirming the decision by the Shadow Cabinet the British *Parliamentary Labour Party* declined to send delegates to the European Parliament. The relevant motion was moved by the Party National Committee and approved by 140 votes to 55.

14 December

- In protest against the bill passed by the French National Assembly, which allows seamen of other EEC countries to man French ships, the *CGT* and *CFDT Unions* had issued strike orders which have largely been obeyed in French ports. Later, on 20 December, the Government withdrew the Bill before the Senate read it. The Bill will have to be submitted afresh to Parliament in order to reconcile the French texts with the EEC provisions.

18 December

- In an interview with the American journalist, Mr James Reston of the *New York Times*, Mr Pompidou, the President of France, said he favoured "top level talks" between the USA and the Community.

19 December

- The *Italian Senate* ratified the EEC enlargement Treaty.
- Elected Chairman of the French National Employers Council, Mr *François Ceyrac* spoke at his press conference of the question of setting up a statute of European company. In this context Mr Ceyrac had this to say

about company comanagement schemes: "I do not think that the German product is for export. It is rooted in the idea, accepted all round, that the overall interests of the company are sovereign. I am not sure whether this can take root in France."

- King *Baudouin* and President *Pompidou* officially opened the Brussels-Paris autoroute. In the speeches the two leaders spoke of European construction. King *Baudouin*, said, "The network of Western Europe's autoroutes means more than a mere abutment of national projects. Its creation goes hand in hand with the slow but steady abolition of frontiers." He concluded, "the arising Community does not wish to be inward looking but open to the outside. Surely the termini for these new routes were to be found in Stockholm, Lisbon and Ankara." President Pompidou stressed that the Community countries "have decided to wipe out the past and work together to emerge from an Economic Community into a real European Union. Through the enlargement Europe must assert its own personality," he said.

20 December

- The *Italian Senate* ratified the Agreement to set up the European University Institute.

21 December

- Mr *Leonid Brejnev*, General Secretary of the USSR Communist Party, speaking at a joint rally of the Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federative Republic, held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union, put forward a European cooperation programme. He said economic cooperation was possible between the EEC and the COMECON, "provided that the countries joining the Common Market refrained from any attempt at discrimination against the other side, allowed the forging of genuine bilateral links and fostered pan-European cooperation."

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

(1 to 28 December 1972)

En raison de l'accumulation de travail en fin d'année, due en partie à l'élargissement des Communautés, en partie aussi à des événements de force majeure, la livraison des derniers numéros de 1972 du Journal Officiel s'est trouvée retardée. Because of a backlog of work at the year-end, partly through the enlargement of the EEC and partly due to events beyond our control, delivery of the latest 1972 numbers of the Official Journal has been held up.

C'est la raison pour laquelle ce chapitre du Bulletin — couvrant les activités du mois de décembre — s'arrête à la date du 28 décembre 1972. Les numéros parus postérieurement à cette date, mais concernant le même mois, seront repris dans le numéro 1-1973 du Bulletin. This is why this Chapter of the Bulletin, covering December's activity, only goes up to 28 December 1972. Numbers published after that date but still covering December will be included in Bulletin 1-1973.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1972-1973 Session

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 13 novembre 1972 (Minutes of Session, Monday 13 November 1972)

C 129, 11.12.1972

Question orale 17/72, avec débat, de M. Riedel au nom de la commission économique du Parlement européen au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur l'état actuel de l'harmonisation des statistiques (Verbal Question 17/72 with debate from Mr Riedel for the Parliamentary Economic Committee to the EEC Council concerning current status of statistics harmonization)

Question orale 22/72, avec débat, au nom de la commission économique du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'état actuel de l'harmonisation des statistiques (Verbal Question 22/72 with debate for the Parliamentary Economic Committee to the EEC Commission concerning current status of statistics harmonization)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif à la prescription en matière de poursuites et d'exécution dans les domaines du droit des transports et de la concurrence de la Communauté économique européenne (Opinion on the proposed Regulation for prescription over follow-up and enforcement in EEC transport and competition law)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision relative au relevé des transports internationaux de voyageurs par route effectués par autobus et par autocars sous forme de services occasionnels (Opinion on the proposed Decision concerning the returns on international passenger transport made by buses and coaches as occasional services)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif à l'établissement de statistique homogènes concernant la main-d'œuvre étrangère (Opinion on the proposed Regulation for setting up homogeneous statistics)

Résolution sur les propositions concernant: (Resolution on Proposals concerning:)

I. une décision relative à l'intervention du Fonds social européen en faveur des personnes qui quittent l'agriculture pour exercer une activité extra-agricole (I. A Decision over intervention by the European Social Fund in favour of people leaving agriculture to take up an occupation outside it)

II. une décision relative à l'intervention du Fonds social européen en faveur des personnes occupées dans le secteur du textile et de l'habillement (II. A Decision over intervention by the European Social Fund in favour of people engaged in the textile and garment sector)

III. un règlement portant modification du règlement (CEE) 2397/71 du Conseil relatif aux aides susceptibles de faire l'objet d'un concours du Fonds social européen (III. A Regulation on amending Council Regulation (EEC) 2397/71 for aid likely to be covered by grants from the European Social Fund)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 14 novembre 1972 (Minutes of Session, Tuesday 14 November 1972)

C 129, 11.12.1972

Résolution sur les recommandations adoptées par la Commission parlementaire mixte CEE-Turquie, le 6 octobre 1972 à Catane (Resolution on Recommendations adopted by the joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee on 6 October 1972 at Catania)

Résolution sur l'état des relations de la Communauté européenne avec l'Amérique latine et sur les résultats des missions d'étude et d'information effectuées en 1971 dans certains pays latino-américains (Resolution on the status of EEC relations with Latin America and on the results of study and information missions made in 1971 in some Latin American countries)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 15 novembre 1972 (Minutes of Session, Wednesday 15 November 1972)

C 129, 11.12.1972

Résolution sur les résultats de la conférence au sommet des chefs d'Etat ou de gouvernement des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne élargie, qui s'est tenue à Paris les 19 et 20 octobre 1972 (Resolution on results of Summit Conference (enlarged EEC) held 19 and 20 October in Paris)

Résolution sur l'attitude du Conseil en matière de lutte contre l'inflation (Resolution on the Council's attitude towards fighting inflation)

Résolution sur la préparation de la Conférence pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe ainsi que sur la proposition de résolution, présentée par M. Berkhouwer, au nom du groupe des libéraux et apparentés (Resolution on preparations for the European Security and Cooperation Conference, moved by Mr Berkhouwer for the Liberal and Allied Group)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 16 novembre 1972 (Minutes of Session, Thursday 16 November 1972)

C 129, 11.12.1972

Résolution sur le projet de budget supplémentaire 2 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1972, établi par le Conseil (Resolution on the draft of the Additional EEC Budget 2 assembled by the Council for financial year 1972)

Résolution sur les modifications de l'état prévisionnel des recettes et des dépenses du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1973 (section I du projet de budget général des Communautés) [Resolution on Amendments to the forecast receipts and expenditure for the European Parliament through financial year 1973 (section I of the Community draft overall Budget)]

Résolution sur le projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1973 (Resolution on the overall draft Community Budget for 1973)

Avis sur la proposition d'une quatrième directive sur la base de l'article 54, alinéa 3 g), tendant à coordonner les garanties qui sont exigées, dans les États membres, des sociétés pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers, en ce qui concerne la structure et le contenu des comptes annuels et du rapport de gestion, les modes d'évaluation ainsi que la publicité de ces documents (Opinion on a proposed fourth Directive based on Article 54, para 3 g, to coordinate guarantees required in Member States from companies to protect the interests of partners and third parties, regarding the form and contents of annual accounts and the company report together with the terms for appraising and publicizing those documents)

Avis sur la proposition d'une troisième directive tendant à coordonner les garanties qui sont exigées dans les États membres, des sociétés, au sens de l'article 58, paragraphe 2, du traité, pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers, en ce qui concerne les fusions de sociétés anonymes (Opinion on the proposed third Directive to coordinate the guarantees required in Member States from companies, in accordance with Article 58(2) of the Treaty to protect the interests of both partners and third parties in mergers between joint stock companies)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative aux franchises fiscales applicables à l'importation des petits envois de marchandises destinés à des particuliers (Opinion on a proposed Directive concerning taxation exemptions applied to small consignments of goods for private individuals)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinions on Proposals concerning:)

I. un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1035/72 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (I. A Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 on the joint organization of markets in the fruit and vegetables sector)

II. un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2517/69 définissant certaines mesures en vue de l'assainissement de la production fruitière dans la Communauté (II. A Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 2517/69 which defines certain measures for improving Community fruit production)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 17 novembre 1972 (Minutes of Session, Friday 17 November 1972)

C 129, 11.12.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne les mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Opinion on the proposed Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 805/68 on intervention measures in the beef and veal sector)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive modifiant la directive du 23 novembre 1970 concernant les additifs dans l'alimentation des animaux (Opinion on the proposed Directive amending the Directive of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in animal feeds)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision arrêtant un programme communautaire de recherches dans le domaine des pestes porcines classique et africaine (Opinion on the proposed Decision adopting a Community research program against common and African swinepest)

Question orale 21/72, sans débat, de M. Martens à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'application inopérante du règlement (CEE) 2224/70 en ce qui concerne le prix d'écuse pour les œufs importés de pays tiers (Verbal Question 21/72 with debate from Mr Martens to the EEC Commission on the ineffectual application of Regulation (EEC) 2224/70 regarding the sluicgate price of eggs imported from third countries)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant modification du règlement (CEE) 803/68 du 27 juin 1968 relatif à la valeur en douane des marchandises (Opinion on the proposed Regulation for amending Regulation (EEC) 803/68 of 27 June 1969 on the customs value of goods)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre au titre de l'aide alimentaire (Opinion on the proposed Regulation for supplying skim milk powder as food aid)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire communautaire de certaines anguilles de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II du tarif douanier commun (Opinion on the proposed Regulation to increase the volume of the Community tariff quota for some eels under sub-heading ex 03.01 A II of the CCT)

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 16 novembre 1972 : projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1973 modifié par le Parlement européen (Appendixed to the Minutes of the Session of 16 November 1972: the Community overall draft Budget for the financial year 1973 amended by the European Parliament)

C 129, 11.12.1972

Written Questions with Replies

Question écrite 626/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes (626/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission)

Question écrite 389/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Dispositions législatives applicables aux produits alimentaires en république fédérale d'Allemagne (389/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Legal provisions applicable to foodstuff products in West Germany)

Réponse aux questions écrites 626/71 et 389/72 (Reply to Written Questions 626/71 and 389/72)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 208/72 de M. Dewulf au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Préparation de la troisième session de la CNUCED (208/72 by Mr Dewulf to the Council: Preparations for the third UNCTAD session)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 209/72 de M. Dewulf au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Position du Conseil devant la conférence des Nations Unies pour le commerce et le développement en ce qui concerne les produits de base (209/72 by Mr Dewulf to the Council: The Council's position towards UNCTAD regarding commodities)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 223/72 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide de la Communauté aux centrales nucléaires de puissance (223/72 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Community aid for the nuclear power stations)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 243/72 de M. Memmel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Dispositions législatives publiées au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes (243/72 by Mr Memmel to the Commission: Legal provisions published in the EEC Official Journal)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 278/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Facilités fiscales en faveur de la navigation maritime aux Pays-Bas (278/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Taxation facilities for ocean shipping in the Netherlands)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 308/72 de M. Sourdille à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accidents dus à l'emploi de l'hexachlorophène; insuffisance de la réglementation communautaire (308/72 by Mr Sourdille to the Commission: Accidents in using hexachlorophene; inadequacy of Community rules)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 315/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : L'accord de Luxembourg et les conditions posées à l'adhésion des pays adhérents aux Communautés européennes (315/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: The Luxembourg Agreement and the Accession terms for the new Members of the EEC)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 353/72 de M. Spénale au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Publication au Journal officiel du budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1972 et formulation de la décision du Conseil ayant arrêté ce budget (353/72 by Mr Spénale to the Council: Publication in the Official Journal of the overall Community Budget for financial year 1972 and the Council's Decision to adopt it)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 360/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Accords de fixation des prix entre armateurs exploitant des services de cabotage entre la Grande-Bretagne et le continent (360/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Price-fixing agreements between ship owners running coastal services between Great Britain and the Continent) C 125, 1.12.1972

Question écrite 99/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Octroi de subventions à l'achat de plants de pommes de terre certifiés en république fédérale d'Allemagne (99/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Granting subsidies to purchase potato plantlings warranted in West Germany) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 202/72 de M. Wolfram à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application abusive des dispositions de l'organisation commune des marchés (202/72 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission: Abusive application of the provisions of the joint organization of markets) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 212/72 de M. Armengaud à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Importation en Belgique de livres en provenances de France pour usage personnel (212/72 by Mr Armengaud to the Commission: Imports for personal use into Belgium of books from France) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 241/72 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Fraudes au détriment du FEOGA (241/72 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission: Frauds against the EAGGF) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 296/72 de M. Wohlfart à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Les travailleurs en provenance des États africains et malgache associés (296/72 by Mr Wohlfart to the Commission: Workers from the AASM) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 342/72 de MM. Oele et Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: La coopération entre la Communauté européenne et la CEMT (342/72 by Mr Oele and Mr Seefeld to the Commission: Cooperation between the EEC and the ECMT) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 351/72 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Nombre de fonctionnaires bénéficiant d'un statut ou d'un contrat rémunérés par la Commission des Communautés européennes (351/72 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Number of officials benefitting from a statute or contract remuneration from the EEC) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 357/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Procédure visée à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, du traité de la CEE (357/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Procedure covered by Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 367/72 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Production de beurre dans la Communauté (367/72 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Community butter production) C 128, 9.12.1972

Question écrite 203/72 de M. Jahn à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Préférences douanières généralisées au bénéfice des pays en voie de développement (203/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission: Generalized customs preferences in favour of the developing countries) C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 210/72 de M. Dewulf au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Position des Communautés durant la troisième session de la CNUCED (210/72 by Mr Dewulf to the Council: The Community's position towards the third UNCTAD) C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 214/72 de M. Jahn à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application correcte, dans les délais prescrits, de la deuxième directive relative aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires et aux accises applicables dans le trafic international de voyageurs (214/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission: Correct application within the time allowed of the second Directive on turnover taxes and levies applicable in international passenger traffic) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 217/72 de M. Jahn au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Retrait de propositions de la Commission concernant des actes communautaires (217/72 by Mr Jahn to the Council: Withdrawal of Commission Proposals on Community Acts) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 231/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes (231/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council)

Question écrite 286/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Contingents tarifaires communautaires (286/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Community Tariff Quotas)

Réponse aux questions écrites 231/72 et 286/72 (Reply to Written Questions 231/72 and 286/72) C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 234/72 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Programme de développement du surgénérateur par la CEE élargie (234/72 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Programme for developing the super-generator in the enlarged EEC) C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 242/72 de M. Schwörer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Protection de l'environnement et production d'énergie (242/72 by Mr Schwörer to the Commission: Environment protection and energy production) C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 251/72 de M. Seefeld au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Problème de transports dans le cadre de l'accord de libre-échange (251/72 by Mr Seefeld to the Council: The problem of transport under the Free-Trade Agreement) C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 274/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Fraudes dans le commerce du beurre pratiquées dans le port de Hambourg (274/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Frauds committed in the Hamburg port butter trade) C 132, 22.12.1972

Question écrite 275/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Publications de décisions communautaires (275/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Publication of Community Decisions) C 132, 22.12.1972

- Question écrite 276/72 de MM. Broeks, Oele et Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Régime pénal en République centrafricaine (276/72 by Mr Broeks, Mr Oele and Mr Vredeling to the Council: Criminal law in the Central African Republic) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 291/72 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit (291/72 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission: Disposal of cut-price butter) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 301/72 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Respect de l'article 16 du GATT par les autorités responsables du commerce extérieur des États-Unis d'Amérique (301/72 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Observance of Article 16 of GATT by the relevant USA authorities for external trade) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 304/72 de M. Wohlfart à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Double imposition de pièces détachées fournies lors de la réparation de véhicules automobiles à l'étranger (304/72 by Mr Wohlfart to the Commission: Double taxation on loose parts supplied for repairing motor vehicles abroad) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 330/72 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales avec la RDA (330/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Trade relations with the Democratic Republic of Germany) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 358/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Enquête sur les conditions de concurrence sur le marché des engrais chimiques dans la Communauté (358/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Survey of competition conditions on the EEC chemical fertilizer market) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 364/72 de M. Hans Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapport sur la situation de l'agriculture dans la CEE en 1972 (364/72 by Mr Hans Richarts to the Commission: Report on agriculture in the EEC, 1972) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 368/72 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Développement économique régional en Belgique (368/72 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Regional economic development in Belgium) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
- Question écrite 371/72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Véhicules à moteur à usage privé aux Pays-Bas et professionnel en Allemagne (371/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Private motor vehicles in the Netherlands and trade vehicles in Germany) . . . C 132, 22.12.1972
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Regulations

Règlement (CEE) 2496/72 du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1332/72 en vue de fixer, pour la campagne 1972/1973, les principaux centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses et les prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables pour les nouveaux États membres (Council Regulation (EEC) 2496/72 of 21 November 1972 supporting Regulation (EEC) 1332/72 to fix, for crop year 1972/1973, the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the applicable derived intervention prices for the new Member States)

L 270, 1.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2497/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2497/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal)

L 270, 1.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2498/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2498/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies)

L 270, 1.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2499/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2499/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing corrective factor applied to cereal refunds)

L 270, 1.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2500/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2500/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing refunds for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal)	L 270, 1.12.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 2505/72 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2505/72 of 28 November 1972 fixing import levies for products processed from cereals and rice)	L 270, 1.12.1972
Règlement (CEE) 2506/72 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2506/72 of 28 November 1972 fixing import levies for compound animal feeds)	L 270, 1.12.1972
Règlement (CEE) 2507/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2507/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing export refunds for products processed from cereals and rice)	L 270, 1.12.1972
Règlement (CEE) 2508/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation 2508/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing export refunds for compound cereal animal feeds)	L 270, 1.12.1972
Règlement (CEE) 2509/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2509/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar)	L 270, 1.12.1972
Règlement (CEE) 2510/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 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) 2510/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing basic amount of import levy for syrups and some other sugar sector products)	L 270, 1.12.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 2511/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 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) 2511/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing export refunds for molasses, syrups and some other sugar sector products in the natural state) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2512/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 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) 2512/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing import levies for calves, mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen meats) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2513/72 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1972, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2513/72 of 28 November 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 December 1972 to some dairy produce exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2514/72 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1972, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2514/72 of 29 November 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 December 1972 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2515/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 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) 2515/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 December 1972 to some cereal and rice sector products exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2516/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2516/72 of 30 November 1972 on fixing the refund amount for olive oil) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2517/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2517/72 of 30 November 1972 on fixing the export refund for oilseeds) L 270 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2518/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2518/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing amount of aid in the oilseed sector) L 270 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2519/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2519/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing import levies in the olive oil sector) L 270, 1.12.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 2520/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'exportation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2520/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing export levies in the olive oil sector) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2521/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant le prix de référence valable pour les mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2521/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing reference prices for tangerines, satsumas, mandarines and other kindred citrus hybrids) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2522/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les prix de référence pour les oranges douces (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2522/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing reference prices for sweet oranges) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2523/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, modifiant la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation et les délais de présentation des offres prévus par le règlement (CEE) 1897/72 concernant une adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2523/72 of 30 November 1972 amending the validity time of export certificates and deadlines for submitting offers as scheduled by Regulation (EEC) 1897/72 concerning a standing tender for specifying the export refund for white sugar) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2524/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2524/72 of 30 November 1972 adjusting export refunds for white and raw sugar in the natural state) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2525/72 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2525/72 of 30 November 1972 fixing refunds in the milk and dairy produce sector for products exported in the natural state) L 270, 1.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2526/72 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2526/72 of 1 December 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) L 271, 2.12.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2529/72 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2529/72 of 1 December 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) L 271, 2.12.1972

Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 2530/72 du Conseil, du 4 décembre 1972, instituant des mesures particulières et temporaires concernant le recrutement de fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes en raison de l'adhésion de nouveaux États membres ainsi que la cessation définitive des fonctions de fonctionnaires de ces Communautés (Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 2530/72 of 4 December 1972 setting up special and temporary measures for recruiting EEC officials owing to the entry of new Member States and for terminating the function of Community officials)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 2531/72 du Conseil, du 4 décembre 1972, portant modification du règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 260/68 portant fixation des conditions et de la procédure d'application de l'impôt établi au profit des Communautés européennes (Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 2531/72 of 4 December 1972 on amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 260/68 setting terms for the application procedure of taxation brought in for the benefit of the EEC)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 2532/72 du Conseil, du 4 décembre 1972, portant modification du règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 549/69 déterminant les catégories des fonctionnaires et agents des Communautés européennes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions de l'article 12, de l'article 13, deuxième alinéa, et de l'article 14 du protocole sur les privilèges et immunités des Communautés (Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 2532/72 of 4 December 1972 on amending Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 549/69 fixing the categories of EEC officials and agents covered by provisions of Article 12, Article 13(2) and Article 14 of the Protocol on Community privilege and immunity)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2533/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2533/72 of 4 December 1972 fixing levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2534/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2534/72 of 4 December 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2535/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2535/72 of 4 December 1972 adjusting corrective factor applied to cereal refunds)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2536/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2536/72 of 4 December 1972 fixing import levies for sugar and white sugar)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2537/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, relatif aux adjudications pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné au Programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2537/72 of 4 December 1972 on tenders for supplying butter oil for the World Food Programme)

L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2538/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les mandarines par le règlement (CEE) 2431/72 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2538/72 of 4 December 1972 fixing adaptation coefficients to be applied to purchase price for tangerines as under Council Regulation (EEC) 2431/72) L 272, 5.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2539/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat pour les oranges douces par le règlement (CEE) 2430/72 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2539/72 of 4 December 1972 fixing adaptation coefficients to be applied to purchase price for sweet oranges as under Council Regulation (EEC) 2430/72) L 272, 5.12.1972

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Règlement (CEE) 2541/72 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1972, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2541/72 of 4 December 1972 fixing base amount of import levy for syrups and other sugar sector products) L 272, 5.12.1972

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Règlement (CEE) 2543/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2543/72 of 5 December 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 273, 6.12.1972

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Règlement (CEE) 2548/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1972, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2548/72 of 5 December 1972 adjusting export refund for oil seeds) L 273, 6.12.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 2549/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2549/72 of 5 December 1972 adjusting export refunds for white and raw sugar) L 273, 6.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2550/72 de la commission, du 5 décembre 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) 2550/72 of 5 December 1972 fixing base amount of import levy for syrups and other sugar sector products) L 273, 6.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2551/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1972, modifiant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2551/72 of 5 December 1972 adjusting refunds on exports of compounds animal feeds processed from cereals) L 273, 6.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2552/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1972, modifiant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2552/72 of 5 December 1972 adjusting refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 273, 6.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2553/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 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) 2553/72 of 5 December 1972 adjusting refunds on molasses, syrups and other sugar sector products exported in the natural state) L 273, 6.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2554/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1972, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2554/72 of 5 December 1972 adjusting refunds on cereals wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) L 273, 6.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2555/72 de la Commission, du 5 décembre 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) 2555/72 of 5 December 1972 adjusting refund rates applied to sugar and beet and cane syrups exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) L 273, 6.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2556/72 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2556/72 of 6 December 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) L 274, 7.12.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2558/72 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2558/72 of 6 December 1972 adjusting corrective factor applied to cereal refunds) L 274, 7.12.1972

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L 276, 9.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2593/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2593/72 of 11 December 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal)

L 277, 12.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2594/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2594/72 of 11 December 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies)

L 277, 12.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2595/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2595/72 of 11 December 1972 adjusting corrective factor applied to cereal refunds)

L 277, 12.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2596/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2596/72 of 11 December 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar)

L 277, 12.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2597/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2597/72 of 11 December 1972 adjusting export refunds for white and raw sugar in the natural state)

L 277, 12.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2598/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 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) 2598/72 of 11 December 1972 adjusting export refunds for molasses, syrups and other sugar sector products in the natural state)

L 277, 12.12.1972

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L 277, 12.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2600/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2600/72 of 11 December 1972 fixing import levies in olive oil sector)

L 277, 12.12.1972

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L 277, 12.12.1972

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- Règlement (CEE) 2616/72 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2616/72 of 13 December 1972 fixing amount of aid in oil seed sector) L 279, 14.12.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2634/72 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2634/72 of 15 December 1972 fixing import levies for white and raw sugar) L 281, 16.12.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2641/72 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1972, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de certaines variétés d'oranges douces originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2641/72 of 15 December 1972 on applying CCT charges to imports of some varieties of sweet oranges of Spanish origin) L 281, 16.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2642/72 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2642/72 of 18 December 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) L 282, 19.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2643/72 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2643/72 of 18 December 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 282, 19.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2644/72 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2644/72 of 18 December 1972 adjusting corrective factor applied to cereal refunds) L 282, 19.12.1972

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- Règlement (CEE) 2646/72 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à l'oxyde et peroxyde de zinc de la position tarifaire 28.19, originaires de Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2646/72 of 14 December 1972 on reinstating collection of CCT charges applied to zinc oxide and zinc peroxide, under heading 28.19 of Yugoslavian origin and enjoying tariff preferences as under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971) L 282, 19.12.1972
- Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 2647/72 du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1972, portant adaptation des rémunérations et pensions des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes et des autres agents de ces Communautés (Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 2647/72 of 12 December 1972 on adjusting remuneration and pensions of EEC officials and other Community agents) L 283, 20.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2648/72 de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2648/72 of 19 December 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats, and meal) L 283, 20.12.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2655/72 du Conseil, du 6 décembre 1972, concernant l'application de la recommandation du conseil d'association 1/72, fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 2655/72 of 6 December 1972 on applying the Association Council Recommendation 1/72 fixing methods for customs administrative cooperation implementing the EEC-Malta Association Agreement) L 287, 26.12.1972

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L 287, 26.12.1972

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L 287, 26.12.1972

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L 287, 26.12.1972

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L 288, 26.12.1972

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L 288, 26.12.1972

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L 289, 27.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2681/72 du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2306/70 relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 2681/72 of 12 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 2306/70 on financing intervention expenditure on the internal market in the milk and dairy produce sector)

L 289, 27.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2682/72 du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1972, établissant, pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) 2682/72 of 12 December 1972 setting, for some agricultural produce exported as goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty, the general rules for granting export refunds and the criteria for fixing the amount) . . . L 289, 27.12.1972

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Règlement (CEE) 2684/72 du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1972, fixant les prix de déclenchement dans le secteur du vin pour la période du 16 décembre 1972 au 15 décembre 1973 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2684/72 of 12 December 1972 fixing market release prices in the wine sector for period 16 December 1972 to 15 December 1973) . . . L 289, 27.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2685/72 du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1972, complétant le règlement 121/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2685/72 of 12 December 1972 supporting Regulation 121/67/EEC concerning advance fixing of export refunds in the pigmeat sector) . . . L 289, 27.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2686/72 du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1972, complétant le règlement 177/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les règles générales de fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2686/72 of 12 December 1972 supporting Regulation 177/67/EEC concerning general rules for advance fixing of export refunds in pigmeat sector) . . . L 289, 27.12.1972

Règlement (CEE) 2687/72 du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 823/68 déterminant les groupes de produits et les dispositions spéciales relatives au calcul des prélèvements dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 2687/72 of 12 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 fixing product groups and special provisions for computing levies in the milk and dairy produce sector) . . . L 289, 27.12.1972

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- Règlement (CEE) 2749/72 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2749/72 of 27 December 1972 fixing levies for cereals, wheat and rye flour, groats and meal) L 290, 28.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2750/72 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2750/72 of 27 December 1972 fixing premiums to be added to cereal and malt levies) L 290, 28.12.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2756/72 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1972, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1973, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2756/72 of 22 December 1972 fixing refund rates applicable from 1 January 1973 to some dairy produce exported in the form of goods not covered by Appendix II of the Treaty) L 290, 28.12.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 2758/72 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'exportation pour les produits amylacés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2758/72 of 27 December 1972 fixing export levies for amylaceous products) L 290, 28.12.1972

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72/416/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 30 octobre 1972, portant conclusion de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Programme alimentaire mondial pour la fourniture de matières grasses du lait à des pays en voie de développement (Council Decision of 30 October 1972 on concluding an Agreement between the EEC and the World Food Programme for supplying milk oils and fats to the developing countries)

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Programme alimentaire mondial pour la fourniture de matières grasses du lait à des pays en voie de développement (Agreement between the EEC and the WFP for supplying milk oils and fats to the developing countries)

L 287, 26.12.1972

72/417/CEE :-

Décision du Conseil, du 6 décembre 1972, modifiant la décision du 7 juin 1971, relative à la définition de la notion de « produits originaires » et aux méthodes de coopération administrative pour l'application de la décision du 29 septembre 1970, relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 6 December 1972 amending Decision of 7 June 1971 on defining the concept of "originating products" and on methods for administrative cooperation in applying the Decision of 29 September 1970 concerning the association of Overseas Countries and Territories to the EEC)

L 287, 26.12.1972

72/418/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 6 décembre 1972, modifiant les directives 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 concernant le catalogue commun des variétés des espèces de plantes agricoles (Council Directive of 6 December 1972 amending Directives of 14 June 1966 on marketing of beetroot seeds, fodder plant seeds, cereal seeds and potato plantlings and the Directive of 30 June 1969 on marketing of oil and fibre plant seeds, and the Directives of 29 September 1970 on marketing vegetable seeds and concerning the joint catalogue of varieties and species of agricultural plants)

L 287, 26.12.1972

72/419/CEE :

Règlement financier du 6 décembre 1972, portant dérogation, pour l'exercice 1972 à l'article 9, paragraphe 3, du règlement financier du 5 février 1964, concernant le Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole (Financial Regulation of 6 December 1972 on waiving, for financial year 1972, Article 9(3) of the Financial Regulation of 5 February 1964 concerning the EAGGF)

L 287, 26.12.1972

72/420/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Arrêt définitif du budget supplémentaire 2 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1972 (Official adoption of EEC Additional Budget 2 for financial year 1972)

L 287, 26.12.1972

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Application des dispositions prévues à l'acte d'adhésion en matière agricole (Application of agricultural provisions under the Act of Accession) C 125, 1.12.1972

Résolution du Conseil, du 21 novembre 1972, portant en annexe un projet de règlement autorisant les nouveaux États membres à reprendre au sein de la nomenclature du tarif douanier commun, des subdivisions nationales pour certains produits agricoles (Council Resolution of 21 November 1972 with an appended draft Regulation authorizing the new Member States to reinstate, within the CCT Nomenclature, national sub-divisions for some agricultural produce) C 125, 1.12.1972

Résolution du Conseil, du 5 décembre 1972, sur les actions à mener contre l'inflation (Council Resolution of 5 December 1972 on anti-inflation action) C 133, 23.12.1972

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Consultation donné epar le Conseil, au titre de l'article 50, paragraphe 2, du traité CECA, sur un projet de décision de la Commission modifiant la décision 2-52 du 23 décembre 1952, fixant les conditions d'assiette et de perception des prélèvements visés aux articles 49 et 50 du traité (Consultation by the Council, under Article 50(2) of the ECSC Treaty, on a Commission draft Decision amending Decision 2/52 of 23 December 1952 which set terms for introducing and raising levies covered by Articles 49 and 50 of the Treaty) . . . C 130, 12.12.1972

Consultation and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de la Commission concernant la réforme de l'agriculture (avis supplémentaire du Comité économique et social) [Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on Commission Proposals for agricultural reform (additional Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee)]

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee) C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une communication de la Commission au Conseil en vue des décisions du Conseil concernant la politique régionale de la Communauté (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a Commission Communication to the Council pending Council Decisions on Community regional policy)

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee) C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant prorogation et modification du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation on waiving and amending Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 concerning adoption of a system of bracket rates for road freight haulage between Member States)

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

C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à la création d'entreprises communes dans le champ d'application du traité CEE (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation for setting up joint undertakings within the application scope of the EEC Treaty)

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

C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur deux propositions de règlements du Conseil: (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on two proposed Council Regulations:)

a) fixant les primes octroyées aux acheteurs de tabac en feuilles de la récolte 1972 [(a) fixing premiums granted to buyers of tobacco leaf from the 1972 crop]

b) fixant, pour le tabac emballé, les prix d'intervention dérivés et les qualités de référence applicables à la récolte 1972 [(b) setting, for baled tobacco, the derived intervention prices and reference qualities for the 1972 crop]

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

C131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif au contrôle de la capacité des transports de marchandises par route entre États membres (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation on monitoring road freight haulage capacity between Member States)

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

C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de règlements du Conseil: (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on proposed Council Regulations:)

a) modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1035/72 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes [(a) amending Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 on the joint organization of the market in the fruit and vegetables sector]

b) modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2517/69 définissant certaines mesures en vue de l'assainissement de la procédure fruitière dans la Communauté [(b) amending Regulation (EEC) 2517/69 defining some measures for improving Community fruit procedures]

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee) C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de résolution du Conseil portant complément à la résolution du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, établissant un programme en vue de l'élimination des entraves techniques aux échanges de produits industriels, résultant de disparités entre les dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des États membres (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Resolution, supplementing Council Resolution of 28 May 1969, which sets up a programme for removing technical barriers to trade in industrial products stemming from anomalies between Member States' legal and administrative provisions)

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee) C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 concerning additional provisions for the joint organization of the vine-wine market)

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee) C 131, 13.12.1972

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant établissement d'un statut de société anonyme européenne (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation to set up a statute of European joint stock company)

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee) C 131, 13.12.1972

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Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Replacement of a Member of the Economic and Social Committee) C 127, 5.12.1972

Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (Replacement of a sitting Member of the Advisory Committee for Vocational Training) C 127, 5.12.1972

Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (Replacement of a deputy Member of the Advisory Committee for Vocational Training) C 127, 5.12.1972

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of a Member of the European Social Fund Committee) C 130, 12.12.1972

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité consultatif pour la libre circulation des travailleurs (Replacement of a Member of the Advisory Committee for the Free Movement of Workers) C 130, 12.12.1972

Rapport annuel sur la situation économique de la Communauté (Annual Report on the Community Economic Situation) C 133, 23.12.1972

THE COMMISSION

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72/403/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1972, relative à une procédure d'application de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/26 894 — Pittsburgh Corning Europe — Formica Belgium — Hertel, IV/26 876 et 26 892) [Commission Decision of 23 November 1972 on an application procedure of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26 894—Pittsburgh Corning Europe—Formica Belgium—Hertel, IV/26 876 and 26 892)]

L 272, 5.12.1972

72/404/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente d'ubeurre pour la neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 21 November 1972 on setting the minimum sale price of butter for the ninth partial tender under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)

L273, 6.12.1972

72/405/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1519/72 (Commission Decision of 21 November 1972 on setting the minimum sale price of butter for the fifth partial tender under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1519/72)

L 273, 6.12.1972

72/406/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1972, de ne pas donner suite à la onzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 21 November 1972 to discontinue the eleventh partial tender for white sugar under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 273, 6.12.1972

72/407/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume de Belgique des primes versées pendant l'année 1971 pour l'abattage de vaches et pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 22 November 1972 on repayment by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, to Belgium of premiums paid through 1971 for the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and dairy produce)

L 273, 6.12.1972

72/408/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République française, des primes versées pendant l'année 1970 pour l'arrachage des pommiers, des poiriers et des pêchers (Commission Decision of 22 November 1972 on repayment by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, to France of premiums paid through 1971 for the uprooting of apple, pear and peach trees)

L 273, 6.12.1972

72/409/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1972, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au grand-duché de Luxembourg des primes versées pendant l'année 1971 pour l'abatage de vaches et pour la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 22 November 1972 on repayment by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, to Luxembourg of premiums paid through 1971 for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing of milk and dairy produce)

L 273, 6.12.1972

72/410/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la douzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 1897/72 (Commission Decision of 29 November 1972 fixing maximum amount of refund for the twelfth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 1897/72)

L 273, 6.12.1972

72/411/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, portant prorogation de la décision de la Commission du 9 novembre 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la République française et la République italienne à appliquer des mesures de protection concernant les échanges intracommunautaires de vins, de la position 22.05 B du tarif douanier commun, provenant de Grèce (Commission Decision of 30 November 1972 on waiving Commission Decision of 9 November 1970 authorizing Germany, France and Italy to apply protection measures concerning inter-Community trade in wines, under heading 22.05 B of the CCT, coming from Greece)

L 273, 6.12.1972

72/413/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1972, autorisant la conclusion d'un accord entre la Hoesch Werke Hohenlimburg-Schwerte AG et la Benteer Werke AG (Commission Decision of 9 November 1972 authorizing conclusion of an Agreement between Hoesch Werke Hohenlimburg-Schwerte AG and Benteler Werke AG)

L 283, 20.12.1972

72/421/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1972, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à octroyer une aide à la production de semences de fromental (Commission Decision of 30 November 1972 authorizing Germany to grant aid for wheat seed production)

L 285, 22.12.1972

72/422/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 1^{er} décembre 1972, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente de beurre pour la dixième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1259/72 (Commission Decision of 1 December 1972 on fixing the minimum sale price of butter for the tenth partial tender under the standing tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1259/72)

L 285, 22.12.1972

72/423/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1972, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à offrir du seigle panifiable, détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand, pour un centre de commercialisation où il n'est pas entreposé (Commission Decision of 5 December 1972 authorizing Germany to offer rye for bread, held by the German intervention agency, to an unbonded marketing centre)

L 285, 22.12.1972

Commission Proposals to the Council

Proposition de décision du Conseil relative à une action visant à protéger le cheptel de la Communauté contre le virus aphteux [Proposed Council Decision for action to protect Community livestock from the aphthous virus (foot and mouth disease)] . . .

C 125, 1.12.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification du règlement (CEE) 803/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, relatif à la valeur en douane des marchandises (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on amending Council Regulation (EEC) 803/68 of 27 June 1968 on the customs value of goods) . . .

C 127, 5.12.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: (Proposed Council (EEC) Regulations:)

I. portant ouverture répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires de vins de Xérès, de la sous-position ex 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (I. On opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for Xeres wines, under CCT heading 22.05, of Spanish origin)

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, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for Malaga wines, under CCT heading 22.05, of Spanish origin)

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, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja and Valdepenas wines, under CCT heading 22.05, of Spanish origin) . . .

C 128, 9.12.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de viande bovine congelée, de la sous-position 02.01 A II a) 2 du tarif douanier commun (année 1973) [Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for deep-frozen beef and veal, under CCT heading 02.01 A II a) 2 (1973)] . . .

C 128, 9.12.1972

Proposition d'une cinquième directive tendant à coordonner les garanties qui sont exigées dans les États membres des sociétés, au sens de l'article 58, paragraphe 2, du traité, pour protéger les intérêts, tant des associés que des tiers en ce qui concerne la structure des sociétés anonymes ainsi que les pouvoirs et obligations de leurs organes (Proposed fifth Directive for coordinating guarantees required, in Member States, from companies under Article 58(2) of the Treaty, to protect the interests of both partners and third parties regarding the structure of joint stock companies and the authority and obligations of their various bodies) . . .

C 131, 13.12.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le contenu, le contrôle et la diffusion du prospectus à publier lors de l'admission à la cote officielle d'une bourse de valeurs de titres émis par des sociétés au sens de l'article 58, alinéa 2, du traité (Proposed Council Directive concerning the content, control and issue of the prospectus to be published when shares issued by companies, as under Article 58(2) of the Treaty, are admitted to official Stock Exchange quotations) . . .

C 131, 13.12.1972

- Projet de recommandation du Conseil relative au contenu du prospectus à publier lors de l'admission à la cote officielle d'une bourse de valeurs de titres émis par les États ou leurs collectivités publiques territoriales (Council draft Recommendation on the contents of the prospectus to be published when shares issued by States or their public administrations are admitted to Official Stock Exchange quotations) C 131, 13.12.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les produits cosmétiques (Council proposed Directive on alignment of Member States' law on cosmetic products) C 133, 23.12.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations d'hydrocarbures en provenance des pays tiers (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on setting up a joint system for hydrocarbon imports from third countries) C 134, 27.12.1972
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant les oléoducs et gazoducs traversant les frontières (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) concerning oil and gas pipelines crossing frontiers) C 134, 27.12.1972
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant les mesures destinées à atténuer les effets de difficultés d'approvisionnement en hydrocarbures (Proposed Council Directive on measures for alleviating the effects of hydrocarbon supply problems) C 134, 27.12.1972
- Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant suspension totale des droits du tarif douanier commun, des taxes d'effet équivalent et des prélèvements agricoles applicables aux marchandises importées à titre de dons de pays tiers pour être distribuées gratuitement à des victimes de catastrophes (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on total waiving of CCT charges, equivalent taxes and agricultural levies on goods imported as donations from third countries to be distributed gratis to disaster victims) C 134, 27.12.1972
- Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certaines anguilles de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II du tarif douanier commun (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for certain eels under sub-heading ex 03.01 A II of the CCT) C 134, 27.12.1972
- Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: (Proposed Council (EEC) Regulations:)
- I. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de figues sèches présentées en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 15 kg, originaires d'Espagne, de la position ex 08.03 B du tarif douanier commun (I. On opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota for dried figs in ready-packed lots of 15 kg net or less, of Spanish origin and under heading, ex 08.03 B of the CCT)
- II. portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de raisins secs, présentés en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 15 kg, originaires d'Espagne, de la position 08.04 B I du tarif douanier commun (II. On opening, allocating and administering the Community tariff quota of raisins, in ready-packed lots of 15 kg net or less, of Spanish origin, and under heading 08.04 B I of the CCT) C 134, 27.12.1972

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime tarifaire applicable aux marchandises acquises par les voyageurs dans les comptoirs de vente des aéroports ainsi qu'à bord des avions, des navires ou des aéroglisseurs assurant la liaison entre deux ou plusieurs États membres (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on the tariff system applied to goods bought by passengers in airport sales shops and aboard airliners, ships or hovercraft plying between two or more Member States)

C 134, 27.12.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: (Proposed Council (EEC) Regulations:)

I. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2511/69 prévoyant des mesures spéciales en vue de l'amélioration de la production et de la commercialisation dans le secteur des agrumes communautaires (I. Amending Regulation (EEC) 2511/69 providing special measures to improve production and marketing in the Community citrus fruit sector)

II. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2601/69 prévoyant des mesures spéciales en vue de favoriser le recours à la transformation pour certaines variétés d'oranges (II. Amending Regulation (EEC) 2601/69 providing special measures to promote processing for some varieties of orange)

C 134, 27.12.1972

European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres 1058 de la république du Tchad (Office national de développement rural — ONDR) pour un projet financé en totalité par la CEE — FED (Notice of call for tender 1058 from Chad (National Office of Rural Development—ONDR) for a project totally financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 128, 9.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1059 de la république du Tchad (Office national de développement rural — ONDR) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Notice of call for tender 1059 from Chad (National Office of Rural Development—ONDR) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 128, 9.12.1972

Adjudication 1060 lancée par la République rwandaise pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Notice of call for tender 1060 put out by Ruanda for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 128, 9.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1061 de la république unie du Cameroun pour un projet financé par un prêt spécial accordé sur les ressources du FED (Notice of call for tender 1061 by the Cameroons for a project financed by a special loan out of EDF resources)

C 128, 9.12.1972

Avis d'appel d'offres 1062 de la République centrafricaine (Caisse de stabilisation des prix du coton) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Notice of call for tender 1062 by the Central African Republic (Cotton Prices Stabilization Fund) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 128, 9.12.1972

Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du Fonds de développement (FED) (Information on exchange of rates taken for the EDF transactions)

C 125, 1.12.1972

Rectificatif à l'adjudication 104 (Corrective adjustment to tender 1044)	C 127, 5.12.1972
Rectificatif à l'adjudication 1056 (Corrective adjustment to tender 1056)	C 127, 5.12.1972
Résultats d'appels d'offres (12, 13 (par procédure accélérée), 925, 962, 963, 987, 993, 994, 1003, 1008, 1013, 1015, 1018, 1023, 1024 et 1034) (Results of calls for tender (12, 13 (by crash procedure), 925, 962, 963, 987, 993, 994, 1003, 1008, 1013, 1015, 1018, 1023, 1024 and 1034)	C 132, 22.12.1972

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Communication concernant le champ d'application de l'énergie nucléaire (Communication concerning the application scope of nuclear energy)	C 125, 1.12.1972
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Information

Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison de sorgho et de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 2602/72 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1972 (Notice of tender for supplying sorghum and soft wheat flour under Commission Regulation (EEC) 2602/72 of 11 December 1972)	L 278, 13.12.1972
Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (4/1972) [Amendment to standing tender for white sugar exports to third countries (4/1972)]	C 125, 1.12.1972
Communiqué (Communiqué)	C 127, 5.12.1972
Avis de concours pour traducteurs adjoints COM/LA/90 (langues allemande, française, italienne et néerlandaise) [Notice of Competition for Assistant Translators COM/LA/90 (German, French, Italian, Dutch)]	C 127, 5.12.1972
Avis de concours COM/C/79 (commis — opérateurs sur machine comptable) [Notice of Competition COM/C/79 (clerks—computer operators)]	C 127, 5.12.1972
Communiqué (Communiqué)	C 130, 12.12.1972
Avis de concours COM/C/84-85 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue allemande) [Notice of Competition COM/C/84-85 (shorthand typists and typists, mother tongue German)]	C 130, 12.12.1972
Communiqué (Communiqué)	C 130, 12.12.1972
Avis de concours COM/C/82-83 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue française) [Notice of Competition COM/C/82-83 (shorthand typists and typists, mother tongue French)]	C 130, 12.12.1972
Avis de concours COM/C/86-87 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue italienne) [Notice of Competition COM/C/86-87 (shorthand typists and typists, mother tongue Italian)]	C 130, 12.12.1972

Avis de concours COM/C/88-89 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) [Notice of Competition COM/C/88-89 (shorthand typists and typists, mother tongue Dutch)]

C 130, 12.12.1972

Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison de maïs et de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 2702/72 de la Commission du 22 décembre 1972 (Notice of tender for supplying maize and soft wheat under Commission Regulation (EEC) 2702/72 of 22 December 1972)

C 134, 27.12.1972

Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, Dakar, de froment tendre et de sorgho en application du règlement (CEE) 2703/72 de la Commission du 22 décembre 1972 (Notice of tender for supplying soft wheat and sorghum CIF Dakar under Commission Regulation (EEC) 2703/72 of 22 December 1972)

C 134, 27.12.1972

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C 132, 22.12.1972

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Arrêt de la Cour, du 16 novembre 1972, dans l'affaire 16-72 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par la quatrième chambre du Bundessozialgericht de Kassel): Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse, Hambourg, contre Landesversicherungsanstalt Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck (Court Decree of 16 November in Case 16-72 (request for preliminary ruling filed by the IVth Chamber of the Kassel Bundessozialgericht): Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse, Hamburg vs. Landesversicherungsanstalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Lubeck)

C 132, 22.12.1972

Arrêt de la Cour, du 15 novembre 1972, dans l'affaire 27-72 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Verwaltungsgericht de Francfort-sur-le-Main): Firma Jozef Aimer contre Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (Court Decree of 15 November 1972 in Case 27-72 (request for preliminary ruling filed by the Frankfurt/Main Verwaltungsgericht): Firma Jozef Aimer vs. Einfuhr-und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel)

C 134, 27.12.1972

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Information

Communiqué (Communiqué)

C 126, 2.12.1972

Avis de concours général: (Notice of Open Competitions:)

CES/62/72 (traducteurs-adjoints d'expression anglaise) [CES/62/72 (Assistant Translators, mother tongue English)]

CES/63/72 (traducteurs-adjoints d'expression danoise) [CES/63/72 (Assistant Translators, mother tongue Danish)]

CES/64/72 (traducteurs d'expression anglaise) [CES/64/72 (Translators, mother tongue English)]

CES/65/72 (traducteurs d'expression danoise) [CES/65/72 (Translators, mother tongue Danish)]

CES/66/72 (administrateurs d'expression anglaise) [CES/66/72 (Administrators, mother tongue English)]

CES/85/72 administrateurs d'expression danoise [CES/85/72
(Administrators, mother tongue Danish)]

CES/67/72 (assistants-adjoints d'expression anglaise) [CES/67/72
(Assistants, mother tongue English)]

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(Assistants, mother tongue Danish)]

CES/68/72 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression anglaise)
[CES/68/72 (Shorthand typists, mother tongue English)]

CES/69/72 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression danoise)
[CES/69/72 (Shorthand Typists, mother tongue Danish)]

CES/70/72 (dactylographes d'expression anglaise) [CES/70/72
(Typists, mother tongue English)]

CES/71/72 (dactylographes d'expression danoise) [CES/71/72
(Typists, mother tongue Danish)]

CES/72/72 (agents ouvriers qualifiés d'expression anglaise) [CES/
72/72 (Workers, mother tongue English)]

CES/87/72 (agents ouvriers qualifiés d'expression danoise) [CES/
87/72 (Workers, mother tongue Danish)]

C 126, 2.12.1972

III. COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS

COMMISSION

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

Directory of the Commission of the European Communities

December 1972. 57 p. (d,f,i,n,e)

FB

Free

STATISTICS

General Statistics

Monthly (11 issues per year)

1972. (d,f,i,n,e)

No. 12 (No. 6016)

Each issue

Annual subscription

75,—

700,—

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Association agreements

Agreements with the countries of the European Free Trade Association not applying for membership

(Special issue comprising part I, Chapter I of Bulletin of the European Community 9-1972)

1972. 14 p. (d,f,i,n,e)

Limited
Distribution

RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICES

Proposed Directive and Draft Council Recommendation on a prospectus to be published when securities are admitted to official stock exchange quotation

Supplement no. 8/72 — Bulletin of the European Communities

1972. 70 p. (d,f,i,n,e)

(COM (72) 835 final)¹

30,—

Note: The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published: f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English, s = Spanish.

The publications having a "limited distribution" are reserved for the departments of the Communities and the national administrations.

These publications as well as those mentioned "free" can be obtained at:

Commission of the European Communities

"Publications" Service — "Distribution" Office (IX/C/3)

Rue de la Loi, 200

1040 BRUXELLES

Publications not issued free can be obtained from the sales offices listed on p. 3 of the cover of this Bulletin. Numbers shown above a single publication or in brackets behind a periodical or serial issue are reference numbers.

¹ On sale only at the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Case Postale 1003, Luxembourg.

COMPETITION — APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION

FB

1052

First Report on Competition Policy (annexed to the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the Communities)

1972. 216 p. (d,f,i,n,e)

100,—

ECONOMIC — MONETARY AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Short and medium term economic trends

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community

Monthly (d/n, f/i, e/f)

1972. No. 11, 12

Price per issue

30,—

Annual subscription

300,—

REGIONAL ECONOMY AND INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION

Industrial conversion in Europe

8369

Regional Development in the Community
Analytical Survey

1972. 316 p. (d,f,i,n,e)

100,—

INDUSTRY — RESEARCH — TECHNOLOGY

Information Bulletins and Pamphlets

Industry, Research and Technology
(No. 1-1968 to No. 96-1971: Research and Technology)

Weekly (d,f,i,n,e)

1971. No. 97 and following (consecutive numbering)

1972. No. 128 to 169

No. 170 Index No. 1-169

1973. No. 171

Limited
Distribution

Bull. EC 12-1972

193

Scientific and technical periodicals

FB

Euro-spectra

("Bulletin Euratom" since 1962 to 1968, vol. I-VII)

1969. Vol. VIII and following. Quarterly (d,f,i,n,e)

1972. Vol. XI No. 4

- Why must a European currency be created ?
(Pons V.)
- Cavitation — Study of microcrack formation and
propagation phenomena in creep deformed metals
(G. Piatti, R. Lubek, R. Matera)
- Operation "Hot Mole" — Self burial: an elegant
solution of the problem of storing high-activity radio-
active effluents ?
(J. Donea)
- Exoelectron Emission Dosimetry
(M. Oberhofer)
 - Authors Index 1972
 - Subject Index 1972
 - Index 1972 to technical notes
 - Just published
 - Conferences

Price: (Europe)
(Other Countries)

50,—
60,—

Information bulletin and brochures

5909

Industrial Policy in the European Community

1972. 20 p. (d,f,i,n,e)

Free

ENERGY

Information brochure

5918

Energy and Europe

1972. 14 p. (d,f,i,n,e)

Free

DOCUMENTATION — TERMINOLOGY

Information and Documentation Centre

Scientific and technical Documentation

Euro-abstracts

Section 1 — Nuclear Energy

Scientific and technical publications and patents

1972. Vol. 10. No. 1-12
Index in preparation
Price of the whole Collection + Index

FB

1 025,—

Commission Libraries

Central Library Brussels

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions

Monthly (Multilingual)

1972. No. 8, 9, 10

Limited
Distribution

Terminology Office Brussels

Bulletin de la traduction

Irregular (d,f,i,n,e)

No. 52

Limited
Distribution

INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS

Magazines and other monthly publications

30 jours d'Europe

(Since 1957 to June 1969: Communauté européenne)

Monthly (f)

Paris: Service d'information des CE

Price per issue

FF 2,—

Annual subscription:

— Countries of the European Community

FF 23,—

— Students

FF 18,—

— Other countries

FF 30,—

Bi-annual subscription

FF 36,—

Communauté européenne — Informations

Monthly (f)

Paris: Service d'information des CE

1970-

Price per issue

FF 6,—

Annual subscription

FF 50,—

Together with « 30 jours d'Europe »

FF 65,—

Bull. EC 12-1972

195

Europäische Gemeinschaft

Monthly (d)
 Bonn: Verbindungsbüro der EG
 1960-
 Price per issue
 Annual subscription

DM 1,—
 DM 9,—

Comunità europee

Monthly (i)
 Roma: Ufficio Stampa e Informazione delle CE
 1958-

Free

Europese Gemeenschap

Monthly (n)
 Den Haag: Voorlichtingsdienst van de EG
 1959-
 Annual subscription

fl. 5,— FB 70,—

Dossier mensuel

Monthly (f,n)
 Bruxelles: Bureau de presse et d'information des CE
 Février 1970-

Limited
 Distribution

European Community

Monthly (e)
 London: Information service of the EC
 1957-

Free

European Community

Monthly (e)
 Washington: Information service of the EC
 October 1954-

Free

Comunidad europea

Monthly (s)
 Bruxelles: CEE, direction générale presse et information
 June 1965-

Free

Europaiki Koinotis

Quarterly (Greek)
 Bruxelles: CCE, direction générale presse et information
 1969-

Free

Avrupa Toplulugu

Quarterly (Turc)
 Bruxelles: CCE, direction générale presse et information
 1970-

Free

IV. RECENTLY PUBLISHED

8350 — New processes in the Iron and Steel Industry — Volume 4: The rolling-mills

1972 — 283 pages (d,f,i,n)

FB 50,—; DM 3,60; FF 5,60; Lit. 620,—; Fl. 3,60

The Commission of the European Communities has attempted to describe and summarize systematically in the form of a tuition manual recent processes and techniques resulting from technological progress in iron and steel production.

The material has been presented in such a way that the manual could be used in particular for the training and further training of highly skilled personnel such as first melter, first roller, control operators, foremen and technicians in the production departments of the iron and steel industry.

The need for such an educational aid arose from the fact that tuition manuals for personnel of this category in the six countries of the Community are virtually unavailable and those which can be obtained have been superseded by the advance of technology in the field.

This manual, which is the result of the efforts of many technological and educational experts from the six countries of the European Community, constitutes the first attempt to produce a comprehensive educational work which will make it possible to avoid much duplication of work but which also represents an important step towards the harmonization of vocational training in the Community.

Volume 1: The technique of measurement and automation in iron and steel works.

Volume 2: Mechanization, automation and measurement techniques in ironmaking.

Volume 3: Steelworks.

These three volumes appeared in 1967, 1969 and 1972 respectively.

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