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VOLUME 5

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Secretariat of the Commission
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Supplement 1/72: The enlarged Community. Outcome of the negotiations with the applicant States.

Supplement 2/72: Memorandum from the Commission on a Community policy on development cooperation—Programme for initial actions.

NEW GUIDELINES FOR THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

by Mr S.L. MANSHOLT, President of the Commission

After a week-long discussion, the Ministers for Agriculture of the Six finally, on 24 March at dawn, ended the discussion opened in 1968 by the presenting of a Commission Memorandum on the reform of agriculture.

The length of the talks is due not so much to basic opposition to the proposed reform as to the aspects of internal policy.

Whilst each of the ministers had, willingly or not, followed the Commission in the link it was establishing between structural policy and price levels, he had in mind the political implications that the decision to be taken would involve for his own country.

As regards prices, when for the first time in twelve years COPA had managed to establish a hierarchy acceptable to all the agricultural organizations, the ministers were divided. Each tried to protect the interests of his own least-favoured producters. The method proposed by the Commission, based on objective criteria aimed at defining the price level needed to maintain a comparable revenue in modernized farms, gave way to the usual discussions and compromises. The result may be considered to be satisfactory, particularly as regards the swing in favour of animal productions, although on certain items, particularly meat, decisions have yet to be taken during the marketing year.

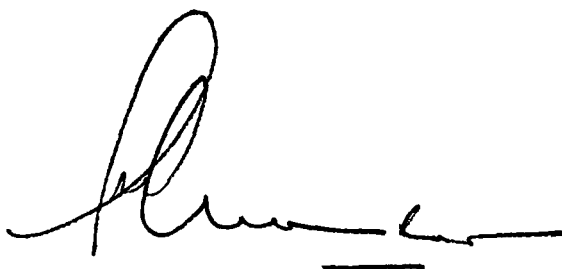
Three principal points emerge from the decision on structures. First, the financial solidarity, especially toward the least-developed regions since EAGGF participation will be greater as regards the payment of the premium on the cessation of activity. Secondly, in the matter of aid, the directives give priority to the units most capable of development, and concentrate all modernization efforts on that type of farm where, typically, the income of its workers is comparable with that in other economic sectors.

Also, for the first time, a certain degree of order has been brought into national aid measures. It is true that the Council has not been

able to go very far in this matter, and a large amount of flexibility has been left to the Member States. But the discussions have shown how difficult it is in this field to go from a national system to a Community-wide system.

The Council's political resolution to complement the decisions taken concerning the economic organization of agriculture should also be noted.

Europe is thus on the way to modernizing its agriculture, the first step towards integrating it into the overall economy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, stylized initial 'R' followed by a series of connected loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Mr MANSCHOLT, PRESIDENT

Mr SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA, VICE-PRESIDENT
OF THE COMMISSION

1. At the Conference of Member States' government representatives, held at the time of the Council session of 20-21 March 1972, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti submitted his resignation as member and President of the Commission of the European Communities as from 21 March 1972.¹

The Chairman of the Conference, Mr Gaston Thorn, gave the following speech:

"Mr President,

On behalf of the representatives of the Member States' governments, I hereby accept your resignation as President of the Commission of the European Communities.

Your decision is not unexpected. When, in May 1970, you answered the call of the Italian government, and when the representatives of the Member States' governments unanimously nominated you to be head of the Commission, we were aware that in you we had chosen a political man devoted both to Europe and to the national policy of his country. The decision which you have taken—and which circumstances have imposed—is certainly one which is not easily taken. Neither is it illustrative of the incompatibility of serving both one's own State and the Communities here in Brussels at the same time. It shows that a political man must be prepared to pursue both aims which, indeed, in your view, are in no way inconsistent.

The exercise of one of Europe's highest positions is not your first Community undertaking. Apart from your earlier work as a political militant and member of Parliament, I am thinking of your participation in our discussions as a Council member, a role which doubtless you will return to in the future. I say this without in any way wishing to interfere in Italy's politics, or setting myself up as soothsayer.

Your term as President coincided with some of the most important Community developments. All those which I could mention are eclipsed by the event of the enlargement. Under your guidance, the Commission made a major contribution which I have already referred to in another context.

Although engrossed with all the business of enlargement, the Commission with you at its head continued its efforts to strengthen the foundations. Thus, under your presidency, it prepared and put forward the texts which—based

¹ "Notice to the press", published in Brussels on 21 March 1972 by the General-Secretariat of the Conference of Member States' representatives.

on reports by a committee of eminent men chaired by the president of the Government of my country—led us to the decision which is, together with the enlargement decision, undoubtedly the most important one taken since the Community's inception.

Nor would I omit a reference to your contribution to the renewal and perfecting of the Social Fund which is becoming an instrument of increasing importance to Community action.

Though your term at the head of the Commission has been shorter than we would have wished and doubtless than you would have wished, it has been rich in major events on which you have been able to set the stamp of your European convictions and of your *savoir-faire*.

You were a convincing speaker in the Council, but you were always ready to search for the solution best suited to the general interest, without neglecting the Community's interests".

In reply, President Malfatti spoke as follows:

"Mr President,

It is with regret that today I take my leave of you and the members of the Council, having this morning resigned from my position as President and member of the Commission.

My term as President has indeed been brief, but our joint efforts to encourage European construction over the past two years have met with considerable success.

The Community of Six is now due to end, while the new Community of Ten is about to be born. But this new Community is based on the solid foundations laid by us. We have worked to prevent the essential characteristics of our structure being altered by the enlargement and I am convinced we have succeeded. From now on economic and monetary union is no longer the principal aim of our development, in accordance with the decisions of the Hague Summit. Similarly, it is no longer only a Council resolution. Economic and monetary union is now on the road to concrete achievements.

This growing and developing Community reality is leading Europe to its own identity. Our foreign relations consequently take on increasing importance. I became President of the Commission convinced that the secret of our success was also linked to our own institutional system. I now leave the Commission convinced more than ever of the necessity of safeguarding our institutional structure.

If we are a Community, it is because we have our Institutions. Only by maintaining this balance and avoiding any changes will we continue to be a Community, this Community which will enable us to forge our European identity.

Finally, Mr President, I should like to express my warmest thanks to you and all the members of the Council. In the normal discussions provided for by our Treaties, our two institutions, the Commission and the Council, have worked in perfect harmony and in an excellent spirit of cooperation during recent years. This is a splendid achievement which I owe to all you within the Council as much as to my colleagues in the Commission."

2. The representatives of the Member States' governments, meeting on 21 March 1972 under the chairmanship of Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs, decided to appoint Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza member of the Commission of the European Communities to replace Mr F.M. Malfatti, who is resigning, for the remainder of the latter's term of office.

In addition, and after consultation with the Commission, the representatives of the Member States' governments decided to appoint the present Vice-President, Mr Sicco Mansholt, President and Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities for the remainder of the President's and Vice-President's term of office.¹

3. Vice-President Sicco L. Mansholt was born on 13 September 1908 at Ulrum (Groningen). After his studies at the School of Tropical Agriculture at Deventer, Mr Mansholt devoted his life to agricultural problems. Since 1958 he was Vice-President of the Commission of the EEC then, from 1967, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, where he was in charge of the common agricultural policy. Mr Mansholt is the author of the European agricultural reform plan which bears his name.

Before coming to Brussels, Mr Mansholt was, from 1945 to 1958, the Netherlands Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Supplies, belonging to six successive ministries. At the beginning of 1946, he led the Dutch delegation at the UNO conference on the organization of agriculture and food and took part in several international negotiations, particularly as regards agriculture in a Benelux, OEEC and ECOSOC context. From 1931 to 1936, Mr Mansholt directed several agricultural enterprises in the Netherlands (until 1934) and in Indonesia (until 1936). From 1940 to 1944 he carried out activities in the Dutch resistance organizations. Mr Mansholt is a Doctor honoris causa in agronomy from the Nation College of Agriculture at Wageningen (1956) and from the State Agricultural Institute at Gembloux (1960).

4. Vice-President Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza was born on 21 January 1920 in Rome. After studying law and obtaining a degree in law, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza started his career as a lawyer.

¹ Until 31 December 1972.

A deputy since 1953, a member of the Christian-Democrat Parliamentary party, for which he was Deputy-Secretary from 1958 to 1962, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza has been a member of various Parliamentary committees, then Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Education (1962-1963), Head of the Italian delegation to the UNESCO Congress in 1962 and Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Justice (1963).

A Member of the European Parliament since February 1961, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza was chairman of the Policy Committee of the European Parliament since March 1968. Within the European Parliament he was also a member of the committee on agriculture, the committee on social affairs and public health, the committee on energy, research and atomic problems, the committee of association with Greece, the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM association and the joint EEC-Greece parliamentary committee.

National Chairman of the Association of bearers of the Medal for Military Courage, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza is Chairman of the International Centre for vocational training in Europe, of which he founded the Italian section.

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. IMPORTANT DECISIONS ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

On 24 March, after one of the longest sessions ever held in the history of the Community, the Council unanimously adopted a decision on price-fixing for the 1972/73 marketing year and on the common structural policy in the field of European agriculture. These decisions decisively supplement the common agricultural policy which from now on will be virtually controlled as regards every aspect. This does not however exclude the need for proceeding with new improvements and changes while this policy is being implemented. These decisions are particularly important owing to the fact that they were made the day before the enlargement of the Community and will consequently be applied by the enlarged Community; this is particularly true in respect of the structural policy. This is why the consultations provided for in the Accession treaty were held with the applicant countries. Whereas the latter did not comment specifically on the prices, they expressed certain desires linked to the particular situation of their country as regards the structural measures.

The decision on the prices for the 1972/73 marketing year were preceded by a detailed discussion in the Council on what action to take, in the agriculture sector; with regard to events likely to occur in the future in the monetary field (fixing of new parities). A definite decision was also made on this point.

Common actions in the field of structural policy in agriculture

The joint actions in the field of the agricultural structure policy are the subject of three directives concerning, on the basis of the Council resolution of 28 May 1971, the modernization of farms, encouragement to discontinue agricultural activities and to promote the spread of socio-economic information, and the occupational qualifications of persons engaged in agriculture.

With the adoption of these directives, actions and provisions of encouragement were for the first time and will be implemented in the form of measures to be taken by the Member States at the legislative or administrative level, within one year as from the entry into force of these directives. The Community's financial contribution to the expenses resulting from these joint actions is fixed in theory at 25%, but can reach 65% in underdeveloped agricultural regions where measures encouraging the cessation of agricultural activity have not yet been applied.

The period of application of these Community actions is ten years. After five years, the procedures for the various measures will be appraised by the Council at the Commission's proposal.

1. *Measures in favour of those continuing agricultural activities*

The basic principle of Community measures on the modernization of farms is to set up a selective system to encourage investments in farms.

Aid to investments is only granted in principle to farms which, after a development stage generally not longer than six years, guarantee one or two full-time workers (manpower units) at least an income comparable to that of non-agricultural activities.

In a five-year transition period, the Member States may, under certain conditions, continue to grant investment aids to farms not meeting these requirements. Moreover, the Member States may be authorized by the Council to implement specific measures for certain regions. No provision has been made for a Community contribution to the financing of transitional aids and specific measures.

The terms for granting investment aids are the following:

- adequate occupational training;
- undertaking to keep accounts;
- establishing of a development and utilization plan showing that the "comparable income" can be obtained at the end of the development stage.

The encouragement measures comprise:

- making available the released agricultural acreages to these priority farms so that they can be expanded;
- investment aids in the form of a 5% interest bonus and, if necessary, a capital grant;
- guarantees for contracted loans, in order to cover the inadequacy of the real guarantees.

The bonus on the interest rate is twenty years maximum. The bonus is granted up to a sum of 40 000 u.a. per man-hour units. In addition, an aid of 450 u.a. can be granted for a period of four years to establish the accounting.

The farm-aid services and the unions formed for the purpose of joint utilization of fixed assets or joint production may benefit from a starting aid under the heading of the running costs to the amount 2 500 to 7 500 u.a.

Under certain conditions, the Community contributes to the costs of restructuring and irrigation measures provided that, in particular, they enable the holding concerned to provide the "comparable working income".

2. *Measures in favour of those wishing to retire from farming*

This is a question of setting up a system of aid on behalf of those wishing to discontinue agricultural activity. These aids are granted on condition (a) that the agricultural acreages farmed until that time by these farmers are made available to those farm units intending to modernize, that is to say, who put forward a development plan showing that the "comparable working income" can be reached or, (b) used for non-agricultural purposes. Land may only be taken over by other units in the absence of units wishing to expand.

This system of aid comprises two measures:

(a) An annual retirement indemnity for farmers aged 55-60 years. The Community contributes towards the cost of this measure, the EAGGF providing 25% or, in certain regions, 65% of the cost of the annual indemnity up to a sum of 900 u.a. a year for married farmers and 600 u.a. for individual beneficiaries. For the first five years from the entry into force of this directive, EAGGF intervention is restricted to farmers aged 60-65, except in regions where the proportion of persons employed in agriculture exceeds 15%.

An annual retirement indemnity may also be granted, under certain conditions, to agricultural workers and family members who have lost their employment through cessation of agricultural activity.

(b) A structural improvement premium, the cost being borne solely by the Member States. This premium is calculated according to the agricultural acreage set free. It may also be granted, in whole or in part, to persons receiving yearly retirement indemnity.

In order to obtain the yearly retirement indemnity or the structural improvement premium, the acreage must in principle be completely freed; the farmer giving up his land may however continue to farm 15% of the land for his own purposes.

3. *Measures on informing and training farmers*

In order that persons engaged in farming may more easily take a decision regarding their occupational future, a system of encouragement for the setting up or developing of services providing information and advice in the socio-economic field has been set up. The tasks of the services to be set up and developed in this field consist specifically in providing:

- general information on the possibilities of improving the social and economic situation of those concerned;

- data and advice on farming, choosing of a non-agricultural activity, discontinuing agricultural activity and on equivalent measures of encouragement, and the possibility of advanced studies in agriculture.

The EAGGF contributes to the cost of these measures as follows:

- 25% for each new adviser, up to a lump sum of 7 500 u.a.,
- 25% to the training of these advisers up to an amount of 4 500 u.a.

In addition, the directive provides for aids for advanced training for those employed in agriculture. The EAGGF provides 25% of the cost of these measures up to a sum of 1 500 u.a. per farmer.

Until the provisions of the reformed European Social Fund come into force, the EAGGF also grants an aid of 25% of the costs of occupational retraining measures for farmers.

4. *Measures to improve the marketing of agricultural products*

Referring to a regulation proposed by the Commission on producer groups, the Council adopted a resolution by which a common action regarding the producer groups and, at the Commission's proposal, the common activities in the field of marketing and processing of agricultural products, will have to be adopted by the Council before 1 October 1972.

Measures adopted in the prices and markets policy field

The Council has fixed the agricultural prices for the 1972/73 marketing year in the following sectors: cereals (including rice), sugar, olive oil, oilseeds, wine, tobacco, milk, beef and pig meat. It also adopted the amounts of direct aid to skim milk powder or liquid, and the aid granted per hectare in the cotton, flax and hempseeds sector.¹ The decisions regarding these price-fixings were taken by the Council at the Commission's proposal,¹ following the opinion of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.¹

The table annexed shows the new prices and amount of aid in absolute values, also the increase percentage compared to the previous marketing year.

¹ See Part II, secs. 39, 131.

The Council also adopted the following specific provisions:

Cereals

- Renewal of the special intervention bonus for the 1972/73 marketing year for rye of bread-making quality;
- Renewal of the reduction of the 7.5 u.a./ton levy for the 1972/73 marketing year for fodder cereals imported into Italy by sea. In addition, the Commission is to put forward a report before the Council on the expenses relating to the freighting and the unloading operations in Italian ports in comparison with the other Community ports, and in relation to those taken into consideration when calculating the entry prices into the Community. The Commission will, moreover, study the possible diversions of traffic in respect of railways. As regards the coming marketing year, and on the basis of this report, the Council, at the proposal of the Commission, will take the decisions necessary on the one hand to eliminate any possible discrimination and on the other to reduce the levy when fixing the marketing prices.

Milk products

- The maintenance level increased to 8%, a result of the removal of the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder, Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano. Taking into account the situation of butter and milk powder market, it was decided that the overall increase to come into force on 1 April would be divided into up to a quarter for butter and three quarters for skim milk powder. The increase applicable on 15 September would comprise an additional increase of the intervention price for butter. The result will be as follows:
 - (a) as from 1 April, the intervention price for butter will be 1 800 u.a./ton and the intervention price for skim milk powder 540 u.a./ton;
 - (b) as from 1 September, the intervention price for butter will be 1 860 u.a./ton. As regards the powder skim milk for animal consumption, the aid will be increased from 130 to 176.20 u.a./ton on 1 April. The subsidy to liquid skim milk remains unchanged.

Beef

- The Council agreed to decide before 15 September 1972 on the proposals which had been put before it regarding: the setting-up of a system of

encouragement premiums to develop the production of beef, and the special system of imports of young cattle and calves for fattening. The Council will fix the guide prices for calves and mature cattle, applicable as from 15 September 1972.

- For the present, and with due regard to the situation of the market, the Council confirmed its decision of 25 May 1971¹ and decided to raise the guide price for mature cattle by 4%.
- The guide price for calves fixed for the 1972/73 marketing year will be renewed as from 1 April 1972.

Fruit and vegetables

Taking into account the decisions taken in respect of prices for a certain number of agricultural products, the Council agreed that it was essential that provisions previously adopted on fruit and vegetables be subsequently adapted, in order that the prices of these products contribute equally to the producers' income, and to ensure Community preference.

Poultry, eggs and pigmeat sectors

At the Council's request, the Commission has undertaken to submit during 1972 proposals on improving the operating of the poultry and eggs, and pigmeat markets.

¹ See Part II, secs. 39, 131.

Prices of agricultural products for 1972/73

Product	Nature of prices	Price fixed for the previous year	Price proposed by the Commission on 2.2.1972 ¹	Prices fixed in March 1972		
				Absolute value ²	Percentage increase for 1972/73 as against 1971/72 ³	Period for which these prices will be in force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Durium wheat	Target price	127.50	132.60	132.60	4.0	1. 8.1972– 31. 7.1973
	Minimum price (wholesale) (guaranteed to producer)	147.90	153.80	153.80	4.0	
Common wheat	Target price	109.44	113.80	113.80	4.0	
	Basic intervention price	100.72	104.20	104.75	4.0	
Barley	Target price	100.21	104.50	104.25	4.0	
	Basic intervention price	92.02	95.50	95.70	4.0	
Rye	Target price	100.42	104.50	105.45	5.0	
	Basic intervention price	92.82	95.50	97.45	5.0	
Maize	Target price	96.90	101.30	101.75	5.0	
Husked rice	Target price	202.00	211.50	211.50	4.7	1. 9.1972– 31. 8.1973
Sugar	Minimum price for beetroots	17.00	17.50	17.68	4.0	1. 7.1972– 30. 6.1973
	Price for "half-lean" beet	10.00	10.30	10.40	4.0	
	Target price, white sugar	238.00	244.00	245.50	3.2	
	Intervention price, white sugar	226.10	232.00	233.40	3.2	
Olive oil	Production target price	1 187.50	1 238.50	1 247.00	5.0	1.11.1972– 31.10.1973

Product	Nature of prices	Price fixed for the previous year	Price proposed by the Commission on 2.2.1972 ¹	Prices fixed in March 1972		
				Absolute value ²	Percentage increase for 1972/73 as against 1971/72 ³	Period for which these prices will be in force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oilseeds	Target price					
	· colza and rapeseed	202.50	210.50	208.50	3.0	1. 7.1972– 30. 6.1973
	· sunflower seeds	202.50	210.50	210.50	4.0	
	Basic intervention price					
	· colza and rapeseed	196.50	204.50	202.50	3.1	
	· sunflower seeds	196.50	204.50	204.50	4.1	
Cotton seeds	Standard subsidy (per hectare)	70.00	80.00	80.00	—	1. 8.1972– 31. 7.1973
Flax and hemp	Standard subsidy (per hectare)					
	· flax	110.00	135.00	135.00	—	1. 8.1972– 31. 7.1973
	· hemp	80.00	105.00	115.00	—	
Milk	Target price of milk	109.00	117.70	117.70	8.0	1. 4.1972– 31. 3.1973
	Intervention prices			(⁴)	(⁵)	
	– butter	1 780.00	1 780.00	1 800.00	1 860.00	
	– skim milk powder	470.00	565.70	540.00	540.00	
	– cheeses					
	· Grana padano 30-60 days	1 320.50	1 438.00	1 423.50	1 456.50	
	· 6 months	1 566.00	1 692.00	1 685.50	1 710.00	
	· Parmigiano-Reggiano	1 710.00	1 836.00	1 829.50	1 854.00	
	Direct subsidies for skim milk					
	– powder	130.00	130.00	176.20	176.20	
	– liquid	16.50	11.80	16.50	16.50	

Product	Nature of prices	Price fixed for the previous year	Price proposed by the Commission on 2.2.1972 ¹	Prices fixed in March 1972		
				Absolute value ²	Percentage increase for 1972/73 as against 1971/72 ³	Period for which these prices will be in force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef and veal	Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)	720.00 ⁽⁷⁾ 750.00 ⁽⁷⁾	785.00	750.00	4.0	3. 4.1972– 14. 9.1972 ⁽⁸⁾
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	942.50	965.00	942.50	0.0	1. 4.1972– 14. 9.1972 ⁽⁸⁾
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughtered)	800.00	825.00	825.00	3.1	1.11.1972– 31.10.1973
Wine	Guide price	⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	7.0	16.12.1972– 15.12.1973
Tobacco	Target price Intervention price	⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	5.0	1. 6.1972– 31. 5.1973

¹ See Part II, sec. 39.

² Subject to formal confirmation by the Council (except for milk and milk products and beef prices).

³ Rounded figure.

⁴ Prices valid from 1 April 1972 to 14 September 1972.

⁵ Prices valid from 15 September to 31 March 1973.

⁶ The Council has decided to fix before 15 September 1972: the guide prices for mature cattle and calves, and the encouragement premium for the production of beef and veal, also measures to aid imports of calves and young cattle.

⁷ See proposals for the prices of the various categories.

⁸ Price for the 1972/73 marketing year.

II. PROGRESS TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

Various developments have taken place in the monetary field, in February and March 1972; they have made it possible to record significant progress, particularly since the decisions taken in March by the Council and by the representatives of the Governments.

Resolution of the European Parliament

(9 February 1972)

In this resolution on the economic situation of the Community at the beginning of 1972, the European Parliament:

1. Considers that the agreement reached by the Group of Ten in Washington, on 18 December 1971, is a basis for the resumption of work towards the achievement of the economic and monetary union;
2. Welcomes the fact that the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities, and the Governments of the countries that have signed the Treaties of Accession have, for their part, applied the Washington decisions;
3. Further considers this agreement to be one of the prerequisites for a smooth internal development of the European Economic Community and for the achievement of normalcy and stability in economic and monetary relations with other countries, and in particular with the United States;
4. Notes, in this connection, that the Council decisions of 22 March 1971, which laid the foundations of the economic and monetary union and of a medium-term common economic policy, can be fully implemented;
5. Stresses that developments in 1971 were wholly unsatisfactory as regards short-term economic and structural policy, and expects from the Council and the Commission that they shall do everything in their power to prevent such developments from recurring in the future;
6. Further expects from the Community institutions that they should no longer give the impression of being a kind of clearing house for national interests, but should assume the Community responsibilities entrusted to them by the Treaties of Rome;

7. Accordingly hopes that, from now on, the Community's economic policy shall not be determined so much by the particular requirements of the Member States as by the needs of the Community as a whole and, in this connection, that the Council and the Member States should show, to a greater extent than hitherto, their political will to arrive at a coordinated and harmonised Community policy.

8. Asks the Commission once again to submit to the Council, without delay, a proposal for the adoption of Community rules to promote economic stability and growth and to ensure the balance of external trade;

9. Requests the Council to approve, as soon as possible, the draft decision on the organisation of the Community's resources for action in regional development, so as to remove its own objections, namely that no economic policy can be conducted without a structural policy;

10. Urges the Council to implement, in the very near future, the proposed resolution included in the Commission Memorandum of 12 January 1972,¹ if possible after consultation with the new Member States—this draft resolution having the approval of the Parliament as regards its principles and its aims;

11. Insists, however, that the economic policy measures considered as essential in the Commission Memorandum of 12 January 1972 should at the same time be put into effect;

12. Stresses anew its request that the fluctuation margins of the Community currencies should be reduced in the near future to less than 2%;

13. Expects from the Commission and from the Council that they shall from now on work to create an independent European unit of account;

14. Asks the Council, in particular, to approve the structural measures that will allow the parallel development of economic stability and of economic growth;

**Overall view of the conditions for achieving
the first stage of the economic and monetary Union
(16 February 1972)**

On 3 February the Council held a preliminary discussion on the Commission Memorandum of 12 January 1972 concerning "the organisation of monetary

¹ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

and financial relations within the Community". On this occasion the Commission stated that it would put before the Council an overall view of the context in which it has made its monetary proposals.

With this in mind the Commission has worked out the following tables, giving an inventory of what has been done by the Community institutions to implement the actions envisaged for the first stage of the economic and monetary union, together with the problems remaining unresolved. The Commission has included in these tables some suggestions as to the main actions to be carried on during the next few months. The Commission hopes these suggestions, which are intended to meet the requirements of the present situation and to allow for the developments that may be expected over the coming months, may be accepted by the Council.

The compilation of such an inventory and programme does not prejudice the proposals to be made by the Commission at a later date. As provided under Paragraph IV of the Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States on 22 March 1971, it will in any event be required to draw up, by 1st May 1973, the balance-sheet of the progress accomplished in the first stage, and to make a report on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the institutions of the Community and of the Member States, required for the successful operation of the economic and monetary Union.

While stressing that the reinforcement and the effective organisation of monetary cooperation between the Member States are particularly urgent in the face of the many problems which the world monetary situation still raises, the Commission reiterates the need for parallelism between the development of monetary unification and the convergence of economic policies. This overall view puts the spotlight, in this last respect, on what is already being achieved, and on the further progress that can be made.

Synoptic table of the State of Progress of the work to be done in the first stage of the economic and monetary union

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
<p><i>Point III.1 of the Resolution of 22 March 1971 + Council Decision of 22 March 1971.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of the co-ordination of short-term economic policies, taking into account the guidelines of the medium-term economic policy programmes. - Intensification and more general use of preliminary consultations on a mandatory basis. - After consultation with both sides of industry, within the framework of the Economic and Social Committee, or if appropriate by other procedures, definition of the main lines of economic policy at Community level, and of target figures for the essential elements of public budgets. - Progressive harmonisation of the instruments of economic policy, and in particular, approximation of the timetables of national budget procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council, in accordance with the procedures and timetables envisaged, has traced the economic policy guidelines for the Community as a whole and for each of the Member States individually. - After the Assembly and the Economic and Social Committee had given their Opinion, the Council adopted, on a proposal from the Commission, the Annual Report on the Economic Situation of the Community. Specific figures were included for the essential elements of public budgets. - The Committee on Medium-Term Economic Policy made a study in depth of the present state of medium-term quantitative orientations, in the light of developments in the day-to-day economic situation over the past few years. The Commission will state the conclusions of this study in the Memorandum which it will present to the Council for its March meeting. - There have been few preliminary consultations. However, due to the monetary events, discussions on economic and monetary questions were very 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of the effectiveness of preliminary consultation procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In every case where a Government is considering measures or decisions that depart from the economic policy guidelines defined by the Council (in particular at the three annual meetings provided for in the Council Decision of 22 March 1971 on reinforcing the coordination of the short-term economic policies of the Member States), preliminary consultations without the possibility of invoking the emergency clause provided under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 17 July 1969 on coordinating the short-term economic policies of the Member States. (b) If, at a preliminary consultation, grave reservations were expressed by the representatives of one of the Member States or of the Commission, the matter would be referred to the Council forthwith. The Member States would only apply these decisions or measures after the matter has been considered by the Council. (c) Monthly consideration, in the Committee on Short-Term Economic Policy, of the measures taken or en-

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
	<p>frequent within the Community institutions and particularly at Council level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Monetary Committee has just concluded a study on the instruments of monetary policy. This includes all the technical data required in order to make a start on studying the harmonisation of these instruments. - The Budgetary Policy Committee has considered the problem of the approximation of the timetables for budgetary procedures. In its Opinion, it does not consider this approximation as an urgent preliminary to effective co-ordination of budgetary policies, provided the timetable for the three Council meetings to consider these matters, and for their preparation, is adhered to. 	<p>visaged in each Member State to apply the economic policy guidelines established by the Council, pursuant to the Decision of 22 March 1971.</p> <p>(d) Initiation by the Member States of appropriate contacts with the Commission, starting at the preliminary stage of the decisions or measures mentioned above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More intensive consultation of the Permanent Committee on Employment, regarding the coordination of employment policies in the Member States. - The Monetary Committee should be entrusted with the task of drawing up, by the end of 1972, a first report on the harmonisation of the instruments of monetary policy. - The Committee on Medium-Term Economic Policy should be given a mandate to draft an Opinion on the synchronization of national programming policies.
<p><i>Point III.2 of the Resolution of 22 March 1971</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community rules determining the base of the Value Added Tax within the meaning of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970. - Harmonisation of the scope, base and modalities of collection of excise duties, particularly those having an appreciable effect on trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical preparation of the legal instruments, which are to fix the general principles for establishing the base of the value added tax, and to provide for their application by an <i>ad hoc</i> Management Committee, is under way. The Commission expects to submit proposals during 1972. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Governments of the Member States should give the necessary instructions to the competent authorities, so that the standardisation of the base for the value added tax may be considered both in the perspective of the own resources system and with a view to achieving economic and monetary union.

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonisation of certain types of taxation, liable to have a direct impact on capital movements within the Community, and in particular harmonisation of the taxation rules applied to interests on fixed-income transferable securities and to dividends. - Continuing harmonisation of the structure of company taxation. - Gradual enlargement of the tax concessions granted to individuals when crossing intra-Community frontiers. - Before the end of the first stage, the Council is to consider the studies that have been undertaken as well as the Commission's proposals for the approximation of V.A.T. and of excise rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Commission is preparing proposals regarding most excise duties. These proposals which include, in particular, an outline directive, will be submitted to the Council in the very near future. - As regards the harmonisation of certain types of taxation liable to have a direct impact on capital movements, the Commission has continued with its work on the taxation rules for interest on debentures and bonds and for dividends, and on systems of company taxation. The Commission will submit its first proposals to the Council before the summer holidays. - The Council approved on 6 December 1971, subject to consultation with the acceding States, a second directive with a view to the harmonisation of indirect taxation on accumulated capital. The Commission will submit to the Council a proposal for a directive on harmonising indirect taxation of share transactions. - As regards company taxation, the Commission has already submitted to the Council two proposals for directives concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the common taxation system applicable to parent firms and their subsidiaries, domiciled in different Member States; 	

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
<p><i>Point III.3 of the Resolution of 22 March 1971.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of a directive: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. establishing the modalities of a progressive liberation, whereby issues of transferable securities on the money market shall be authorized without any discrimination; 2. prohibiting any differential treatment of the introduction on the stock market of transferable securities, whose issuer is domiciled in another Member State. - Institution of a procedure to provide for a progressive co-ordination of the policies of Member States as regards money markets. 	<p>(b) the common taxation system applicable to mergers, subdivisions and contributions of assets involving firms in different Member States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 30 July 1971 the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a directive on the enlargement of tax concessions granted to private individuals when crossing frontiers within the Community. - The Studies mentioned in the first paragraph of the first column are under way. - Work on the progressive liberation of the issue of Community transferable securities on the markets of the Member States was interrupted by the 1971 monetary crisis. The signature of the Washington agreements makes it possible to envisage a resumption of this work. At the same time, technical work in connection with the elimination of any differential treatment for the quotation of the stock market of transferable securities whose issuer is domiciled in another Member State, has been continued on a technical level. - The "Transferable Securities Market" group, set up in connection with the Monetary Committee, is carrying out quarterly studies of the situation, as well as of structural aspects (proposed reforms concerning money markets). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return, as soon as possible, to the state of liberation of capital movements envisaged in the two directives approved by the Council, pursuant to Article 67 of the EEC Treaty, as existing before the application of the safeguard clause provided under this Treaty, and resumption of work on the progressive liberation of issues of transferable securities within the Community. - Implementation of the Council Resolution on the co-ordination of policies for money markets, by instituting within the Monetary Committee a concertation on the short-term guidelines of the policy pursued on the capital market, as well as of preliminary and mandatory consultations on projected structural reforms concerning the money markets of the Member States.

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
<p><i>Point III.4 of the Resolution of 22 March 1971.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Commission submitted to the Council in November 1971 a proposal for a directive on the harmonisation of the annual accounts of firms. Another draft directive concerning a common prospectus to be established, when a firm is first quoted on the stock market, could be sent to the Council in the coming months. - As regards <i>regional policy</i>, the Council is considering a proposal dated of 17 October 1969, for an overall decision on the organisation of the Community's resources for regional development, and two proposals, submitted on 26 May 1971, for regulations applying this decision. - <i>The 1969 proposal</i> is intended to reduce, in the regional sector, stresses liable to jeopardize the operation of the Common Market and the planned achievement of the economic and monetary Union, by providing for Community actions to resolve priority problems; the Council has defined four types of priority problems in the context of the third medium-term economic policy programme. This overall proposal provides for the use, to this end, of existing means (EAGGF, Articles 54-56 of the ECSC Treaty, Social Fund, European Invest- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. give immediate approval in principle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for the use of the EAGGF (FEOGA), as from 1972, for regional development actions; (b) for the creation of a Regional Development Fund. B. decide to hold thereafter, as soon as practicable, a meeting on the implementation of these decisions of principle, on the basis of the proposals already submitted by the Commission. - Increase in the resources available to the European Investment Bank, in particular by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) floating loans, which might be quoted in units of account, on all the money markets of the Community; (b) making available to all residents in the Community the possibility of freely subscribing a loan floated by

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
	<p>ment Bank), and of new means to be created (Interest Rebate Fund, Guarantee Fund) as well as for the creation of a Permanent Committee for Regional Development.</p> <p>- <i>The two proposals for regulations applying this decision, submitted on 26 May 1971, provide for urgent recourse to these means for one of the categories of problems to which priority has been given, those of the least prosperous agricultural regions, involving the use, over a five-year period, of 50 million EAGGF units of account, payment of a premium for each non-agricultural job created in these regions for agriculturists, an endowment of 50 millions units of account, over a five-year period, for the Interest Rebate Fund, in aid of priority regions and to be used, in particular, for the development of priority agricultural regions.</i></p> <p>- <i>On the social side:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>the renovated Social Fund is a major instrument in assisting the adaptability of labour and in promoting full employment. To start operating, the Fund only awaits the final establishment of its financial rules.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>in March 1971, a Permanent Committee on Employment was set up, making possible, inter alia, a continuing dialogue</i></p>	<p>the European Investment Bank, whatever the place and the currency of issue.</p> <p>- In the course of the year, the Commission will submit practical proposals to the Council for the implementation of Article 4 of the Decision of 1st February 1971, establishing the Social Fund, in the light of Community requirements.</p> <p>- The Commission hopes to present, before the end of the year, a programme for priority actions in the social sector, particularly by strengthening the role of the Joint Committees, as well as a programme for Community actions on vocational training.</p> <p>- Increase in the resources available to the European Social Fund.</p>

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
<p><i>Point III.5 of the Council Resolution of 22 March 1971 + Council Decision of the same date on the reinforcement of co-operation between the Central Banks of the Member States.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary and mandatory consultations are to be intensified within the monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks. - The Monetary Committee and the Committee of governors of the Central Banks are to continue working closely together for the harmonisation of the instruments of monetary policy. - The Member States are to coordinate their monetary and credit policies, having due regard to the guidelines for general economic policy defined by the Council. - The Central Banks are asked, within the limits of their powers and the frame- 	<p>with Governments and with both sides of industry on employment policy.</p> <p>(c) The Commission has submitted preliminary guidelines for a Community programme as regards social affairs.</p> <p>(d) The Council has drawn up overall guidelines for a Community action programme in the vocational training sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As regards preliminary consultation and harmonization of the instruments of monetary policy, see Page 1 of this synoptic table. - The Council has accepted the views put forward by the Commission, as regards monetary policy, in the Commission Memorandum of June 1971, and has defined guidelines in this connection, in its Annual Report on the Economic Situation of the Community. - The Committee of Governors of the Central Banks is holding monthly discussions on the monetary situation in the Member States and in the Community. 	<p>The Committee of Governors of the Central Banks should be asked to present, in time for the second meeting of the Council on the coordination of economic policies, a report on the experience obtained in coordinating monetary and credit policies.</p>

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
<p>work of their own responsibilities:</p> <p>(a) to coordinate, in the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks, their monetary and credit policies;</p> <p>(b) to establish general lines of conduct to be followed by each of them as regards the development of bank liquidity, conditions for the distribution of credit, and the level of interest rates;</p> <p>(c) to define the practical modalities for the implementation of this procedure.</p> <p><i>Points III.6 and III.7 of the Resolution of 22 March 1971.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community positions to be gradually taken up in monetary relations with third countries and with international organizations. - Steps to be taken in the event of greater flexibility in the international system of currency exchange. - From the start of the first stage, and on an experimental basis, the fluctuations in rates of exchange between Member States to be maintained within narrower margins than those arising from the margins applicable to the U.S. dollar, this being achieved through a concerted action on this currency. - Modalities for the change-over from a <i>de facto</i> to a <i>de jure</i> system, interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following on the events which have occurred on the international plane, problems of economic monetary relations have been in the forefront of discussion. - The gradual adoption of common positions in monetary relations with third countries and with international organisations has taken practical shape in the Council Resolution of 13 September 1971 and in its application at meetings of the Group of Ten. - For the other points see the Commission Memorandum to the Council, and the draft Council Resolution on the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community, with particular reference to Points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the draft resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Monetary Committee should be given a mandate to draw up, by summer 1972 at the latest, a report to the Council and to the Commission on essential issues arising in connection with the longer-term reform of the international monetary system, issues that would call for a common position at the next Assembly of the International Monetary Fund.

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
<p>in the currencies of the Member States, progressive narrowing down of the margins of fluctuation between the currencies of the Member States.</p> <p>- Report from the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks, twice yearly, to the Council and to the Commission, on the operation of the concerted actions of the Central Banks on the exchange markets, as well as on the advisability of taking fresh measures in this field.</p> <p><i>Point III.8 of the Resolution of 22 March 1972.</i></p> <p>- The Council asks the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks to draw up, in close cooperation, and by 30 June 1972 at the latest, a report on the organisation, functions and statutes of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund, to be integrated at a later date into the Community organisation of the Central Banks envisaged at Point I.2 above, so as to make it possible, in the light of the experience obtained in the reduction of margins and the convergence of economic policies, to establish this Fund, perhaps in the first stage. They are to send this report to the Council and to the Commission.</p>	<p>- See Point 5 of the draft Council Resolution annexed to the Commission Memorandum to the Council, dated of 12 January 1972.</p>	<p>- The Community pointed out, in its memorandum of 12 January 1972, that the operations of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund could be expressed in terms of a European unit of account whose value would be defined as 0.888671 gramme of fine gold.</p> <p>It thus declared in favour of a formula that would make it possible to use, in exchange relations, an independent unit of reference, separate from any currency outside the Community, and stable as regards possible changes in the parities of the "central rates" of the currencies of the Community and of third countries.</p> <p>The Commission considers this solution should not stand in the way of a satisfactory settlement of problems in connection with the</p>

First stage actions	Work done and problems to be dealt with	Suggestions
		<p>common agricultural policy if, after the adoption by the United States of a new gold parity for the dollar, certain Member States should themselves announce a new gold parity for their currencies.</p> <p>The Commission, in its concern for simplification with a view to later development of the functions allocated to a European means of payment, will make proposals as soon as practicable for the harmonization of existing units of account, on the conditions under which a single European unit of account could be modified, and on the modalities for the conversion of this unit of account into national currencies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p>In a general way, all proposals, submitted to the Council in connection with the first stage of the economic and monetary union, should be included on the Council agenda with priority status: the Council should take a decision on these proposals within six months, starting from the date of inclusion on the agenda.</p>

Proposal from the Commission to the Council

(2 March 1972)

The Commission approved on 1st March 1972, and sent to the Council on the following day, a "proposal for a resolution by the Council and by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, on the implementation of the resolution of 22 March 1971, concerning the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union within the Community".

This draft (discussed on 6/7 March and on 21 March by the Council) is preceded by the introduction given below, which sums up the situation on the eve of the discussions which it contemplates.

"The Commission submitted to the Council, on 12 January 1971, a Memorandum on the organisation of monetary and financial relations within the Community. In its view, it was necessary to lay before the Council measures which, following on the Washington Agreements, were essential and urgent for the successful operation of the Common Market and the defence of the currency parities of the Member States of the Community.

The Commission further stressed, in Point IV of its Memorandum, that the reinforcement of monetary solidarity within the Community should go hand in hand with progress in sectors other than the financial and monetary sector.

The Council, at its meeting of 31 January and 1st February, expressed its wish that the Commission's proposals be restated in the wider framework of the achievement of the first stage in the economic and monetary union.

With this in mind, the Commission drew up, on 16 February 1972, an 'overall view of the conditions for achieving the first stage of the economic and monetary union', in which it outlines the actions in progress, recalls the proposals it has already made and the problems which are still to be dealt with, and puts forward certain suggestions as to the measures which could be taken between now and the end of the first stage.

This inventory cannot be considered as a programme for action, to be adopted as soon as possible. It does not prejudice later proposals from the Commission which, incidentally, will be required, in accordance with the resolution of 22 March 1971, to draw up by 1st May 1973 a balance sheet of the progress recorded in the first stage, and to report on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Community institutions and the Member States, necessary for the successful operation of the E.M.U.

In its concern to contribute to the success of the discussions which the Council must hold in the near future, on problems for which early solutions are essential, the Commission submits to the Council the draft resolution annexed hereto.

This takes account of the resolution voted by the European Parliament in its session of 7-11 February 1972, as well as of the suggestions made within the Council.

It sets out, in the sector of economic policy coordination, and as regards structural and regional actions, the principal measures which the Council might approve at its meeting of 21-22 March 1972, to complete those already proposed by the Commission in the monetary and financial sectors.

By approving these various measures together, the Council could give a positive and practical expression to its concern for the 'principle of parallelism' in the achievement of the economic and monetary union."

Extract from the Council's Press statement

(6/7 March 1972)

"The Council has arrived at a consensus making it possible to organise a worthwhile consultation with the acceding States, on a resolution to implement the Resolution of 22 March 1971 concerning the achievement by stages of the economic and monetary union within the Community. This resolution will be officially approved at the Council meeting of 20/21 March."

Statement by the porte-parole (spokesman) of the Commission

(9 March 1972)

"The Commission welcomes the successful outcome of the Council's deliberations. Their very practical nature, the spirit in which these results have been achieved, as well as the will to progress which has thus been confirmed, make it possible to emerge from the atmosphere of uncertainty which was particularly damaging for the effective operation of the Common Market and the very credibility of the political design for an economic and monetary union.

This first step will undoubtedly give decisive encouragement to other practical decisions in the coming weeks and months. All those who, within the Community or preparing for accession, had conceived a great hope following on The Hague Conference, can only rejoice at the event.

Of course, this solidarity in action cannot remain without consequences on a world level, where a more resilient Community can make a very positive contribution to the search for better solutions—better, because more balanced, especially within an improved international monetary system."

Resolution of the European Parliament

(16 March 1972)

"The European Parliament...

1. Welcomes the determination shown by the Council, in its resolution of 7 March 1972, to reactivate and to achieve the economic and monetary union;

2. Regards this Council resolution as a step towards the Community economic and monetary policy, which the Parliament has been demanding over a period of years, and hopes that all the measures flowing from it will be of an irreversible nature;

3. Hopes that all the Community institutions and the Governments of the Member States will be constantly mindful of their responsibility towards the Community, giving it practical form in a common political will to achieve a coordinated and harmonised Community policy;

I

4. Notes that a system of consultation is envisaged for the short-term economic policy of the Member States, and recalls that it has always stressed the value of reciprocal and permanent information, which is now becoming the rule, on the short-term economic and financial policy of the Member States;

5. Takes note of the institution, under the aegis of the Council, of a coordination group which will also include a representative of the Commission;

6. Welcomes the fact that, in every case where a Member State is considering measures or decisions which depart from the economic policy guidelines defined by the Council, a consultation must take place in the coordination group prior to the implementation of these measures or decisions, and that if grave reservations are expressed concerning these measures or decisions, a Member State, or the Commission, may call for consultation in the Council, which must then meet within eight days;

7. Hopes that the conclusions of this consultation shall be made binding on all concerned;

8. Requests that the creation of this group should in no way restrict the responsibilities of the Community institutions, pursuant to the Treaties;

9. Welcomes the fact that the Council has asked the Commission to present, as soon as practicable, a proposal for a directive to promote stability, growth and full employment in the Community, and expects the Commission, in this context, also to take into account the balance of external trade;

10. Urges the Commission to lay this directive before the Council without delay, and expects the Council to consult the Parliament and keep to the six months' time limit which it has imposed on itself for its decisions;

II

11. Notes that the Council, which has always recognized the importance of the regional structures policy, is at last giving this policy its rightful place;
12. Insistently recalls, in this connection, its Resolution dated of 16 March 1972 and the earlier Resolutions on the regional structures policy, mentioned therein;¹
13. Stresses, once again, the inadequacy of the structural policy instruments available to the Community, and expects, in particular, a more efficient collection of statistical data on regional and sectorial structures;
14. Urges the Commission to make proposals in this connection at an early date;
15. Urges the Council to take the necessary decisions before 1st August 1972;

III

16. Requests, in order to further a balanced medium-term and long-term economic development within the Community, that beyond to cooperation in the field of short-term economic policy as well as of short-term financial policy, the Commission should submit proposals as soon as possible, and the Council should take decisions within six months:
 - (a) On the lasting harmonisation of the financial policies of the Member States, so as not to delay fiscal harmonisation any further, and so as to harmonise budgetary policies in accordance with Community guidelines;
 - (b) On accelerating the creation of a European stock market;
17. Considers action on the above-mentioned requests as the prerequisite to ensure that the decisions on monetary policy, envisaged in the Council Resolution, may also have an optimum effect in the perspective of an economic and monetary union, pursuant to the objectives of the European Treaties;
18. Welcomes the Council's determination to take a first step towards the creation of an independent monetary area within the international monetary system;
19. Takes note of the special role allotted to the Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States of the Community, with a view to Community intervention by the Central Banks on the foreign exchange markets;

¹ Opinion on the Memorandum and proposals of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council, on Community actions in regional policy in the priority regions of the Community.

20. Notes that the Council has agreed to reduce the gap between the currencies of the Member States to 2.25% by 1st July 1972 at the latest, and that it has furthermore set itself the goal of continuing to narrow down margins of fluctuation within the Community until these are entirely suppressed;
21. Considers that the principles laid down by the Council for intervention on the foreign exchange markets of the Community are the beginning of a Community monetary discipline which, beyond the positive and necessary effects of monetary policy within the Community, should not fail to have a stabilizing influence on the international monetary system;
22. Welcomes the obligation imposed on the Central Banks to effect a monthly settlement of balances which shall take predominant account of the structure of the monetary reserves of the debtor country;
23. Wishes to be consulted by the Council on the conclusions it will draw from the report on the organisation, functions and statutes of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund;
24. Recalls that it has asked for the creation, as soon as practicable, of an independent European unit of account;
25. Welcomes the approval by the Council of the directive submitted by the Commission on 23 June 1971 for the regulation of international financial flows and the neutralisation of their undesirable effects on internal liquidity;
26. Urges the Council to safeguard, when taking decisions in furtherance of the economic and monetary union, the indispensable balance between measures of general economic policy and measures of monetary policy;
27. Expects to be consulted by the Council and by the Commission prior to any decision...".

**Resolution of the Council and of the representatives
of the Governments of the Member States**
(21 March 1972)

Text¹ formally approved² after consultations with the countries which have signed the Treaty of Accession, and after consultation of the European Parliament.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 38, 18 April 1972.

² Agreement in principle had been reached on this issue at the Council meeting of 6 and 7 March.

"I. With a view to more effective implementation of the Council Decision of 22 March 1971 on reinforcing the coordination of the short-term economic policies of the Member States, the following provisions are enacted:

1. In every case where a Member State is considering measures or decisions which depart from the economic policy guidelines defined by the Council, a consultation shall take place, before these measures or decisions are applied, in the Coordination Group mentioned under (2) below. A Member State on the Commission may, if these measures or decisions give rise to grave reservations, request that this consultation be continued in the Council, which shall meet within eight days.

2. To ensure the reciprocal and permanent information of Member States, as regards their short-term economic and financial policies, and the coordination of these policies within the framework of the economic policy guidelines defined by the Council, a Group shall be created under the aegis of the Council, consisting of a single special representative of the competent Minister or Ministers in each of the Member States, and of a representative of the Commission. The Chairman of the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee; of the Monetary Committee and of the Committee on Budgetary Policy shall attend the meetings of this Group if the occasion so requires.

This Group shall work closely with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, in particular for the preparation of the three Council meetings on the coordination of economic policies, as well as the Council meetings for preliminary consultation mentioned under I(1) above.

3. The Commission, after taking the Opinion of the competent Committees, shall put before the Council, as soon as practicable, a proposal for a directive intended to promote stability, growth and full employment within the Community.

II. In order to make an immediate start on the regional and structural actions required for the timely achievement of the economic and monetary union, the Council agrees in principle:

1. To the use of the EAGGF, as from 1972, for regional development actions;
2. To the creation of a Regional Development Fund, or alternately recourse to any other system of Community resources that can appropriately be used for regional development.

It asks the Commission to submit proposals in accordance with Point III.4 of the Resolution of 22 March 1971. It will take the necessary decisions on the Commission's proposals before 1st October 1972.

III. 1. As a first step towards the establishment of a distinct monetary zone within the framework of the international system, the Council urges the Central Banks of the Member States to reduce progressively, while making full use of the fluctuation margins allowed by the IMF on a world plane, the gap existing at any given moment between the exchange rates of the strongest and the weakest currencies of the Member States.

To this end, for a first period during which these procedures will be tested, the Central Banks are asked to intervene on their respective foreign exchange markets in accordance with the following principles:

(a) As from a date to be fixed by the Governors of the Central Banks, interventions shall be effected in Community currencies, on the basis of the margins recorded on the markets at that date;

(b) As these limits converge, the margins mentioned under (a) above shall be narrowed down and shall no longer be widened;

(c) By 1st July 1972 at the latest, the gap existing at any given time between the currencies of two Member States may not exceed 2.25%.

In accordance with the Council Resolution of 22 March 1971, the longer-term objective remains the elimination of any fluctuation margin between the currencies of the Community.

2. To this end, the Central Banks are asked to intervene in the foreign currency markets of their own countries, in accordance with the following principles:

- in Community currencies, if their levels reach, on the foreign currency market involved, the maximum limit of fluctuation authorized under Point I;
- In U.S. dollars, if the rate of exchange of the dollar reaches, on the foreign exchange market involved, the maximum fluctuation limit authorized under IMF rules;
- within these fluctuation limits, only after a concerted decision of the Central Banks.

3. The Central Banks are asked to settle balances arising from interventions in Community currencies within a month, unless an exception is agreed at the

Committee of Governors of the Central Banks. Modalities shall be fixed by the Central Banks, but the mode of settlement of balances must take predominant account of the structure of the monetary resources of the debtor country.

4. In present circumstances, the Council considers it important that the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks should be in a position to submit, by 30 June at the latest, a report on the organisation, functions and statutes of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund, in accordance with Point III.8 of the Council Resolution of 22 March 1971.

The Council shall take a decision on the conclusions of this report by the end of 1972.

5. With a view to discouraging excessive capital inflows and to neutralising their adverse effects on internal liquidity, the Council approves the directive for the regulation of international cash flows and the neutralisation of their undesirable effects on internal liquidity, proposed by the Commission on 23 June 1971.

IV. The Council agrees that the proposals put forward by the Commission to further the achievement of the first stage in the economic and monetary union, and in particular those concerning fiscal harmonization and the gradual development of a European capital market, be provisionally included on the Council's agenda; it will take decisions on these proposals within six months, starting from the date of their inclusion on its agenda."

III. HARMONIZATION OF CONSUMER TAXES OTHER THAN VAT

On the 23 February 1972 the Commission adopted and addressed to the Council five proposals for directives concerning the harmonization of levies and a proposal for a decision to set up a Levies Committee.¹

This harmonization is interpolated in the realization by stages of the Economic and Monetary Union which, in the terms of the resolution by the Council and Government Representatives of 22 March 1971, must allow the Community to "establish a zone within which people, goods, services and capital circulate freely and without distortion of competition." This resolution anticipated that during an initial three-year stage from 1 January 1971, the Council, on a proposal by the Commission, would decree the measures covering harmonization of the area of application, the basis and methods of raising levies in particular those appreciably affecting trade.

In order to meet the commitments made in the compass of this resolution and the objectives involved, the Commission adopted the five proposals for directives.

The first one is a master directive. It establishes the fiscal system which will exist in the Community, in the field of consumer taxation, on the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union, and the free circulation of goods within the Member States, which assumes the abolition of taxes on imports and drawback on exports. The VAT has already been kept as a tax on turnover: it represents a general tax on the consumption of goods and the utilization of services. Alongside this overall taxation, five levies are anticipated; namely, five taxes on the consumption of particular products covering manufactured tobaccos, mineral oils, alcohol, wine and beer. On 1 January 1974, the Member States will have to apply the five levies on a standardized basis with, in principle, floating taxes. Some of these levies will have to be introduced in Member States where they do not yet exist. (for wine in Germany and Italy).

All other taxation on consumer goods, whatever its form, title or budgetary purpose, will have to be out of sight by the time the Economic and Monetary Union is realized. Taxation on imports and drawback on exports between Member States will thus have been discontinued. But in consideration of particular conditions in each Member State, especially budgetary needs, it is foreseen that other taxes on the consumption of specific products may remain on the reservation that they do not give rise to drawback on exports and incurrence of tax on imports. These taxes will naturally have to conform with

¹ See Supplement 3/72 - Bulletin of the EEC.

the fiscal provisions of the Treaty and in particular show no discrimination against imported products nor protect other manufactures. Moreover, Member States will only be able to introduce new taxes in proportion to their conformity with the above criteria.

As a consequence of this master directive, save for VAT, the Member States, at the latest by the time that frontier compensations are discontinued, will either have to abolish all taxes on products other than manufactured tobacco, mineral oils, alcohol, wine and beer, or regulate them in such a way that they are no longer subject to such compensations. Among those taxes to be abolished or regulated are the levies on coffee, tea, sugar, cocoa... No time scale is fixed for abolition or regulation; only the deadline is anticipated; namely, the point in time when the import taxes and export drawbacks are discontinued.

The master directive does not carry any provisions for the harmonization of levy taxes (except a minimum tax rate on the wine levy). So that the harmonization of the levies is not made more complicated, a consultation procedure covering rates is to be written in. When a Member State intends to modify its levy taxes, it must notify the Commission. The latter will consult the Levies Committee, if need be. The Commission may recommend to the Member State concerned the measures to adopt to avoid later complications over harmonization. This procedure is directed at easing the coordination of national measures in this area and their guidance in accordance with the aims involved in the harmonization of consumer taxation.

The four other proposals for directives adopted by the Commission concern the harmonization of levies on alcohol, wine, beer, and blended liquors.

The proposal for the harmonization of levies on alcohol anticipates levies on any ethyl alcohols except for that forming the natural content of fermented beverages such as wine, beer, cider... This levy must be fixed at a flat rate within each Member State in the sense that the rate may not be varied in proportion to the raw material utilized or the size of the producing enterprise. Exception is made, however, in favour of aromatized and liqueur wines in consideration of the special nature of these products. The proposal furthermore determines the cases for exemption: alcohol is exempt from levy when utilized in making products for non-drinking use such as perfumery, toiletry, vinegar and medical products. Thus, the only alcohol incurring tax is that contained in spirits (brandies, liqueurs, aperitifs). A special temporary system is foreseen for the benefit of the small distilleries in Germany, France and Luxembourg. The system covering the home distillers in these Member States will have to be discontinued or modified within five years following the application of the directive applied from 1 January 1974.

The proposal covering harmonization of levies on wine anticipates a tax not lower than 1 unit of account per hectolitre. This levy may be higher on sparkling and quality wines produced in specified areas. The proposal provides for some cases where wine would be exempt from levy: the private consumption of producers, vinegar-making...

Beer is classified in several categories following those used in commerce. Taxation is gauged between the different categories so that low-density beers bear less tax than the high-density varieties. A special temporary system is foreseen for the small breweries in Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands. These Member States will be able to apply progressive rates in proportion to the output volume of the brewery. This option will cease five years after the application of the directive envisaged on 1 January 1974.

These three particular proposals also envisage the methods for checking production, movement and holdings of products subject to levy. The controls are especially strict for alcohol production since the rate of levy on alcohol is very high. The proposals also provide for the methods of tax collection and especially the time limits in which collection must be made.

The proposal covering blended liquors aims at bringing in a harmonized taxation system on the market, when one or more of the ingredients are subject to levy. In principle, each ingredient is taxed separately, both for imported products and Community products. But in the case of imported products, the exact composition of the blend may not be known. In this case the whole blend bears the levy applied to the highest rated ingredients, and when one of the ingredients is alcohol, the whole blend is subject to the alcohol levy in proportion to its alcohol content.

As regards levies on manufactured tobaccos and mineral oils, a proposal was put before the Council on 18 November 1970 on harmonization of tobacco levies, and it is intended to put forward a proposal on harmonization of mineral oil levies towards the end of 1972.

Finally, the proposal for a decision addressed by the Commission to the Council aims at setting up a Levies Committee for the implementation of Community measures in the application of particular directives. The procedure envisaged will allow the Commission to adopt the application measures easily and rapidly.

PART TWO

Community activities in february 1972

I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Economic Customs systems

1. On 1 February 1972¹ the Commission adopted a directive on the application of article 12 of the Council's directive of 4 March 1969, concerning the *inward processing traffic*.²

Article 12 provides for the fixing of rates applicable to the whole Community for inward processing traffic operations, traditionally carried out according to well-defined technical conditions. These rates are fixed as and when the work of the inward processing traffic committee permit.

The Commission's directive of 1 February 1972 is especially concerned with processed agricultural products. As work on certain basic agricultural commodities and industrial products is not yet concluded, the list appended to the directive will be completed later.

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2. At its session of 7 to 11 February 1972, the *European Parliament*³ approved without amendment the proposed regulation on "frontier traffic" drafted by the Commission. In addition, the *Economic and Social Committee*,⁴ which met on 23 and 24 February, unanimously approved, with one abstention, two favourable opinions on draft directives presented by the Commission to the Council on the subject of amendments to the directive of 4 March 1969 on the inward processing traffic.

Elimination of technical barriers

Two new draft directives

3. On 29 February, the Commission transmitted to the Council two draft directives on the harmonization of Member States' legislation concerning the pre-processing of certain liquids in primary containers and in bottles containing standard measures.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 45, 21 February 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 58, 8 March 1969.

³ See sec 107.

⁴ See sec. 136.

Although these proposals were presented in connexion with directives on instruments of measure, they will, once adopted by the Council, almost certainly have a great influence on trade in liquid foodstuffs within the Community, because they fix filling tolerances and volumes for liquid foodstuffs (wine, milk, beer, etc.) which may circulate freely within the Community. The Commission is continuing its work in this field, and hopes to make other proposals for non-edible liquids and pre-packed solids.

In this connexion, the German Federal Republic informed the Commission on 30 September 1971 that it intended to introduce legislation concerning pre-packing, by virtue of the "status quo" agreement contained in the "general programme for the elimination of technical barriers". The Commission then requested the Federal Republic to postpone implementation of this measure, as it was itself preparing several draft directives on the subject, and intended to present proposals within the five months covered by the "status quo" agreement. The Commission kept its word, and submitted these proposals to the Council on 29 February 1972.

The Federal Republic is therefore called upon to suspend its proposed measures for a further six months, so that the Council may examine the Commission's proposals and draw up a Community directive.

Stage reached by the general programme

4. On 11 February 1972, the Commission submitted a communication to the European Parliament concerning the stage reached by the general programme with regard to the elimination of technical barriers to trade in industrial products. In its note, the Commission pointed out that although the timetable laid down for the general programme in 1969 provided for the adoption of over 120 directives before 1 January 1971,¹ this figure was far from having been reached, as 46 directives only had been submitted to the Council, which had adopted 21 of them. Table 1 gives a list of the directives adopted so far; Table II shows those submitted to the Council but not yet adopted.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 76, 17 June 1969.

Table I: Directives adopted by the Council

Classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances	Outside general programme	27. 6.1967
Acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers	General programme	6. 2.1970
	1st phase	
Permissible noise level and exhaust system for motor vehicles	1st phase	6. 2.1970
Placing and mounting of rear number-plates for motor vehicles and trailers	1st phase	20. 3.1970
Motor vehicle horns	1st phase	27. 7.1970
Motor vehicle driving-mirrors	1st phase	1. 3.1971
Anti-pollution measures for petrol engines	2nd phase	20. 3.1970
Steering systems for motor vehicles and trailers	2nd phase	8. 6.1970
Doors for motor vehicles and trailers	2nd phase	27. 7.1970
Braking systems for certain types of motor vehicles	2nd phase	26. 7.1971
Cut glass	1st phase	15.12.1969
Textiles (categories)	1st phase	26. 7.1971
Measuring instruments and methods of meteorological control	1st phase	26. 7.1971
Parallelepipedic weights of average precision (5 to 50 kg) and cylindrical weights of average precision (1 g to 10 kg)	2nd phase	26. 7.1971
Meters for liquids other than water	2nd phase	26. 7.1971
Additional equipment for meters for liquids other than water	2nd phase	12.10.1971
Measuring devices for cereals by the hectolitre	2nd phase	12.10.1971
Gauging devices for ships' tanks	2nd phase	12.10.1971
Gas meters	3rd phase	26. 7.1971
Units of measurement	Outside general programme	18.10.1971

Table II

Motor vehicle direction indicators	1st phase	1965
Motor vehicle anti-radio-interferences devices	1st phase (in the process of amendment)	January 1966
Motor vehicle windscreen wipers and washers	1st phase	September 1968
Motor vehicle windscreen angles of visibility	1st phase	September 1968
Motor vehicle trailers' electrical connexions	1st phase	September 1968
Pipelines	1st phase	August 1968
Clinical thermometers	2nd phase	September 1967
Measures of length	2nd phase	July 1971
Non-automatic scales	2nd phase	August 1969
Low-tension electrical equipment	1st phase	July 1968
Textiles: methods of binary analysis	3rd phase	February 1971
Electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres	3rd phase	October 1970
Biodegradability of detergents	3rd phase	June 1971
Lifting devices (certification and marking of cables, chains and hooks)	3rd phase	July 1971
Agricultural tractors:		
— acceptance	2nd phase	July 1968
— maximum speed	1st phase	April 1966
— loading platform	1st phase	April 1966
— passenger seats	1st phase	April 1966
— lighting	2nd phase	July 1968
	(resumed by the Commission in September 1969)	
Agricultural tractors:		
— Ballast	2nd phase	July 1968
— Maximum weight	2nd phase	July 1968
— Towing weight	2nd phase	July 1968
— Fuel tanks	2nd phase	July 1968
— Anti-interference devices	2nd phase	July 1968
— Windscreen wipers	2nd phase	July 1968
— Driving-mirrors	2nd phase	July 1968
	(Resumed by the Commission in November 1970)	

— Driving-seat	2nd phase (Resumed by Commission in September 1971)	July 1968
— Horns	2nd phase	July 1968
— Towing-hooks	2nd phase	July 1968
— Noise level of exhaust	2nd phase	July 1968
— Steering and protection of motor parts and projecting moving parts	2nd phase	July 1968
— Interiors of motor vehicles	2nd phase	December 1971
— Reinforced plastic tanks for road transport of dangerous substances	3rd phase	December 1971
— Measures against pollution emission by Diesel engines	2nd phase	December 1971
— Precision weights (finè)	2nd phase	December 1971
— Fertilizers	3rd phase	December 1971
— Classification, packing and labelling of dangerous liquids (solvents)	3rd phase	December 1971
— Amendment to draft directive of 27 June 1967 on the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances	outside general programme	December 1971

5. After analyzing the many difficulties that had beset the programme, the Commission explained its guidelines for future activities in this field. Although experts were at work on more than fifty other proposals, it was almost certain that the set of directives originally foreseen could not be adopted before several years had elapsed.

In addition, it now seems that the bases defined in 1969, which have proved most useful, will have to be reviewed and completed in the light of the economic and political changes that have taken place during the past few years. On the one hand, greater inter-Community trade and the development of certain industrial sectors have shown the need for urgent solutions to problems that were left aside when the general programme was drawn up, and, on the other hand, public opinion has recently become aware of the gravity of the environmental problems and dangers of pollution for human health and natural surroundings, caused by the growth of industrial civilization.

Finally, the enlargement of the Community will probably give rise to new studies, thus changing the order of priority laid down over two years ago.

In consequence, the Commission has recognized its responsibilities in this field, and has begun to prepare a project for the amendment and completion of the "general programme", which will take into account the economic and political climate of to-day. This project will be presented in the months to come; it will be based on the experience gained thanks to work in progress and existing achievements, both as regards knowledge of the sectors involved and future measures to be taken.

6. At its session of 23-24 February 1972, the *Economic and Social Committee*¹ unanimously adopted two opinions on the elimination of technical barriers to trade. It approved, with certain amendments, the Commission's proposed directives on measurements of length, and on the marking of chains, cables, hooks and their accessories.

COMPETITION POLICY

Combinations, agreements, dominant positions : specific cases

Decision by the Commission in favour of a French cooperation agreement

7. On 23 February 1972,² the Commission took a decision in favour of a joint technical cooperation and sales promotion agreement between the firms of *Wild Paris*, of Rueil-Malmaison, and *Leitz-France*, of Kremlin-Bicêtre, concerning optical microscopes and their accessories.

The firms in question are French subsidiaries, responsible for the marketing, in France, of apparatus manufactured by their respective parent companies: Wild Heerbrugg SA of Heerbrugg, Switzerland, and Leitz GmbH of Wetzlar, Germany. The two subsidiaries sell all types of microscope manufactured by their parent companies; however, the agreement, which concerns marketing (including after-sales service and advertising), only covers those types made by each firm which, on account of their characteristics and uses, cannot be replaced by a type of microscope made by the other partner. This situation is due to the specific nature of the technical characteristics and applications of each type of microscope, and has its origins in the different kinds of research carried out by the factories of the parent companies.

The Commission based its favourable decision on the fact that the two firms were not in competition as regards the articles covered by the agreement, that they were the only sales outlets in France for the articles produced by their respective parent companies, and that no similar agreement existed with regard to the latter or their subsidiaries.

Combination in the steel industry

8. Under Article 66 of the ECSC treaty, the Commission has authorized the acquisition, by *Mannesmann Röhrewerke AG* (MRW), of Düsseldorf, of a

¹ See sec. 137 and 138.

² *Journal officiel* L 61, 13 March 1972.

controlling interest in the firm of *Robur N.V.*, of Helmond. MRW, which is linked to the steelworks of Mannesmann AG, manufactures tubes; Robur is a small Dutch manufacturer of weldless steel tubes.

This combination will enable the two companies to specialize in weldless precision tubing in order to reduce certain investment costs and to increase Robur's output and production series, thus ensuring a profitable long-term operation. Robur uses steel blooms for making its tubes. As the consumption of these blooms is fairly small, the combination will not give Mannesmann an artificially privileged position on the market for blooms for tube manufacture, so that the take-over corresponds to the criteria laid down in paragraph of Article 66 of the ECSC treaty.

The main effects of the combination, and its repercussions on competitors, will be felt in the field of precision tubing. As steel tubes are not covered by the "steel" definition given in Annex I of the ECSC treaty, the combination must also be examined in the light of the competition regulations set forth in Article 86 of the EEC treaty. As there is intensive competition between weldless and welded precision tubing, and great interpenetration of Community markets, the Commission noted that neither MRW nor Robur occupied a dominant position on the common market in precision tubing or in any substantial part of that market. Article 86 of the EEC treaty did not therefore apply to this case.

FISCAL POLICY

Harmonization of excise structures

9. On 23 February the Commission drafted, for transmission to the Council, five proposed directives for the harmonization of excise duties, and also a proposed decision for the establishment of an excise committee.¹

Structure of company tax

10. After the 22nd meeting of the permanent committee of heads of national fiscal administrations, held in Brussels on 15 November 1971, a working group made up of national civil servants and Commission representatives met in

¹ See Part One, Ch. II, and Supplement 3/72 of Community Bulletin.

Brussels on 15 and 16 February 1972, for an exchange of views on technical problems in the way of harmonizing company tax structures. In this connexion, it may be remembered that the Council's resolution of 22 March 1971, on the achievement, by stages, of economic and monetary union, provided for harmonization in this field during the first stage.

The working group concentrated on the question of whether the harmonized system should provide for a means of lightening double taxation of dividends, or whether a classical system of company tax should serve as the basis for a harmonized system.

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11. At its session from 7 to 11 February 1972,¹ the *European Parliament* approved in principle the proposals made by the Commission concerning fiscal exemption for travellers crossing Community frontiers, described as "a new step towards simplifying passenger traffic within the Community". The Parliament also insisted once again on "the need to abolish, shortly and totally, frontier examinations of travellers moving between Community countries", and called for "the earliest possible uniformization of excise duties and VAT in the Member States".

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES. COMPANY LAW

Banks

12. In January 1972, the monetary committee gave an opinion on the proposed directive of 30 July 1965—on the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services on the part of banks and other financial establishments—as requested by the Council in 1970. The monetary committee reached the conclusion that freedom of establishment, and the liberalization of services unconnected with capital movements, did not raise any problems of a monetary nature. With regard to services connected with capital movements, the committee felt that such problems could be avoided by limiting the field of application of the directive to some extent, i.e. by creating technical conditions leading to equal treatment for residents and non-residents with respect to stockbroking activities, and by ensuring unlimited

¹ See sec. 107.

cooperation between monetary authorities. The Council will reexamine the proposed directive in the light of this opinion.

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13. At its session from 7 to 11 February 1972, the *European Parliament*¹ adopted a resolution approving (with a few amendments) the Commission's proposals for the freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for non-salaried activities on the part of veterinarians, stating that this was "a first and important step towards the achievement of full freedom of establishment". However, the Parliament thought that "more progress should be made as soon as possible as regards the harmonization of teaching syllabuses and relations between veterinarians and the public authorities". In another resolution adopted at the same session, the Parliament approved another proposed directive, drafted by the Commission, for the "abolition of barriers to movement and residence on the part of nationals of Member States within the Community with respect to establishment and the supply of services".

¹ See sec. 112.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

The economic situation in the United States

14. During the past few months, the economic situation in the United States has been characterized by a definite acceleration of expansion. The gross national product increased, in real terms, by 1.4% during the fourth quarter of 1971, as opposed to 0.7% in the previous quarter. The strongest encouragement was provided by consumer spending on the part of public administrations, and by house building. In addition, stock formation was intensified, and equipment investments showed a rise. The braking effect of wage freezes, until mid-November, on greater incomes, did not prevent a noteworthy increase in private consumption. Despite a slightly greater development of overall employment, the number of unemployed remained high, and represented 5.9% of the active population in February. After a definite slowing down during the last quarter of 1971, prices began to rise again more rapidly at the beginning of the year, once the freeze was lifted. In January, consumer prices were 3.4% above those for the same month of 1971. The trade balance continued to show a large deficit, and this was also the case for the overall balance of payments.

In the months to come, economic expansion will doubtless continue its rapid rhythm, especially as it is in the first half of the year that the effects of the State budget will be felt most. In all, the annual growth rate for the gross national product could reach 5 to 6% in 1972.¹

Monetary Committee

15. The monetary committee held its 159th session in Brussels on 16 February 1972, under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. The Committee proceeded to a long exchange of views on the Commission's note to the Council concerning "the organisation of monetary and financial relationships within the Community"². The Committee also adopted its thirteenth progress report.

¹ Source: "Graphs and short notes on short-term economic prospects in the Community" - 2/1972.

² See Bulletin 1-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

Working Group on "Stock and share Markets"

16. The Working Group on "Stock and share markets" held its 15th meeting in Brussels on 22 and 23 February 1972, under the chairmanship of Mr De Voghel. The meeting was devoted to an examination of monetary market movements in the Member States during the last quarter of 1971, and forecasts for 1972.

Budget Policy Committee

17. The Budget Policy Committee held its 42nd session in Brussels on 10 February 1972 under the chairmanship of Mr Hullebroek. It examined the present budgetary situation in member countries, and analysed prospects in the light of draft budgets for 1972. It also held an exchange of views on the possibilities of using budgetary policy as an instrument of short-term economic policy. Finally, the Committee adopted an opinion for the Council and the Commission on the dates of Council meetings for examining the economic situation within the Community.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

18. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 57th session on 3 and 4 February 1972, and its 58th session on 22 and 23 February 1972 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Brouwers. In particular, it adopted an opinion of economic budgets for 1972, and examined the first draft of a note from the Commission to the Council on "the adaptation of guidelines for economic policy in 1972".

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

19. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 48th meeting in Brussels on 21 February 1972. It examined the Commission's note to the Council on the adaptation of economic policy guidelines for 1972 in its medium-term aspect. In addition, it held a first discussion on the report by a fact-finding mission to investigate non-salarial primary incomes.

Medium-term Economic prospects Study Group

20. The medium-term economic prospects study group met on 2 February 1972 under the chairmanship of Mr P. de Wolff. It examined the medium-term

consequences of parity movements and of the present international economic situation. Discussions also took place on the programme of work for 1972 and the revision of compatible guidelines envisaged by the various Member States.

**Expert group on
"Poll of consumers on the Short-term Economic Situation"**

21. The expert group on "the poll of consumers on the short-term economic situation" met in Brussels on 11 February 1972 in order to prepare the first harmonized poll of consumers on the economic situation (April 1972). It examined questions concerning the sample, the questionnaire and the presentation of results.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

22. The Commission took a formal decision to grant in *France*, under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC treaty, a long-term development loan of 30 million DM at a privileged interest rate to the firm of Rheinstahl Huttenwerke AG of Essen. The loan is made by the Westdeutsche Landesbank, Girozentrale, of Düsseldorf/Münster. Agreement for this operation had already been given by the Council.¹ Interest is payable at the rate of 2.75% per annum, and the loan has been granted for 5 years. The slice of the loan bearing interest at the privileged rate is 11 million DM, and the consequent difference between this rate and the standard rate will cost ECSC about 388 000 u.a., which will be borne by its own funds.

The loan contracted by the firm of Rheinstahl has helped to finance the extension of the factory by the addition of another steel-mill. ECSC has contributed to the financing of this investment project by means of loans totalling 20 million DM, under Article 54 of the ECSC treaty. The project has created 500 new jobs, 300 of which are for workers in the coal and steel industries.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 85, 9 July 1970.

In addition, and also under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC treaty, the Commission was apprised of a new request for a loan to be used for a conversion project in Italy.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational guidance and training

23. On 4 February 1972, a meeting was held in Brussels of the "training for trainers" working group of the advisory committee on vocational training. The meeting was devoted to an examination of the programme for the *five seminars for directors of training courses* which the Commission is to organize in 1972, for vocational training in commerce; for handicapped persons; within the framework of freedom of establishment; and for "training trainers". As in previous years, a seminar on professional training of management will be organized for the benefit of senior staff members of African industrial undertakings.

24. A first preparatory meeting for the seminar to be attended by *directors of training programmes in commerce* was held on 11 February 1972. It laid down the aims, guidelines and programme for this seminar, which will be held at the International Centre for Vocational and Technical Training in Turin from 10 to 14 April. The subject will be "training and refresher courses for staffs (salesmen, middle and top management, heads of undertakings) in the light of changes in the commercial sector".

25. Finally, the situation regarding *intercommunity exchanges of young workers* was the subject of a reply by the Commission to a written question from M. Cousté, member of the European Parliament.¹

Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers

26. On 23 February 1972, the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposed regulation concerning *conflicts of laws on the subject of labour legislation within the Community*.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 18, 26 February 1972.

The increasing exercise by workers of freedom of movement, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services makes it more necessary than in the past to solve the problem of which legislation applies to work contracts between a firm in one Member State and the workers it temporarily sends to do a job in another Member State.

The absence of coordination, and sometimes the lack of agreement, between the rules of private international law in the various Member States, lead to legal uncertainty about the law to be applied to such work contracts, and this uncertainty is harmful to the cause of freedom of movement by workers within the Community. The Commission's proposal to the Council is an attempt to lay down standards for national judiciaries which will enable the elimination of any doubt about the choice of law to be applied.

The general principle is that of the applicability of the law in force in the country where the supply of services normally takes place. However, certain exceptions are provided for, especially when free choice of the applicable law by the parties concerned would lead to more favourable working conditions and greater exchanges of manpower within the Community. In addition, this draft regulation ensures that, in cases where the labour legislation of a country other than that in which the supply of services takes place must be applied, the workers affected shall enjoy a minimum social protection equal to that enjoyed by workers in the country where the job is being done.

Reemployment and readaptation

Readaptation measures

27. In February 1972, the Commission took a decision under Article 56(2) of the ECSC treaty, to open a credit of FF 330 500 (or 59 504.63 u.a.) for 89 workers affected by the closing down of a *French* steel concern. The French Government is to provide an equivalent credit to help meet the readaptation costs.

European Social Fund

28. On 23 December 1971, the Commission decided to initiate a study on the "reconversion of research workers", and an expert group met for the first time on 10 February. The aim of the study is discover what contribution could be made in this field by the renovated Social Fund. The meeting enabled the experts to give their preliminary views on the question, to draw up a programme of work and to decide on a method of study.

Social security and social policy

Social security

29. The Commission, acting within the framework of the programme for the implementation of Article 118 of the EEC treaty, convened two groups of independent experts, giving the first the task of studying the *financial evolution of social security* (1965-1970-1975), and the second that of instituting internal comparability of the study on "social security in agriculture", and of including in it income and expenditure attributable to social security in the case of agricultural workers.

The first group met in Brussels on 14 February 1972. It agreed to provide, within three months, final figures on social security revenue and expenditure for 1970 and 1971, and forecast figures for 1972, thus making possible a comparison between the real or probable changes during this period and the forecasts made on the basis of unchanged legislation for 1971-1975. This group later intends to study the causes of changes in social security systems.

The second group met on 23 February to examine two questionnaires on *social security in agriculture*.

Housing

30. Within the framework of the first slice of the 7th programme of financial assistance for housing workers in ECSC industries, the Commission agreed on 15 February 1972 to finance 2 270 housing units for miners and steelworkers, as follows: Germany, 222 units (969 000 DM) and 156 units (2 million DM) respectively; France 1892 units (15 957 850 FF).

Living and working conditions.

Industrial relations

31. On 8 February 1972, the first meeting of the working group on the "design of berths and couchettes", set up by the joint consultative committee for *Social Problems in Road Transport*, was held in Luxembourg. Employers' and workers' representatives took a preliminary look at the problems arising in this field and decided on the working methods to be adopted.

32. A sub-group of the joint committee on the *Harmonization of Working Conditions in the Coalmining Industry* met on 16 February 1972 to examine the position of migrant workers as compared with that of nationals. Country

reports will be submitted by professional organisations; they will pay special attention to changes in the numbers of migrant workers from other Community countries as compared with those of migrant workers from third countries, and will show possible differences of treatment in the fields of wages, working conditions, social benefits and working hours.

Health protection

Air pollution control in the steel industry

33. The research committee responsible for air pollution control in the steel industry met in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 February. It reviewed nine research projects, giving priority to four: removing coke from ovens; surface treatment of steels by grinding; ventilating and removing dust from steelworks sheds; and the catalytic decomposition of nitrogen oxides in steelwork combustion gases. The committee also discussed guidelines for a new research programme for technical control of steelworks pollution.

Industrial safety

34. At a meeting held on 17 and 18 February, the working group on "industrial safety" of the general committee on safety and health in the steel industry produced its conclusions on methods of ensuring the wearing of individual protective clothing in steel plants. It also held a discussion on the increased frequency, in this industry, of accidents leading to absence from work. It would seem that this is a very complex problem, involving social, medical, technological, human and managerial aspects.

Mines safety and health commission

35. At its 42nd plenary meeting, the Commission adopted a report on the effects of lightning on underground workings and a bi-annual report of rescue stations. It studied three large-scale accidents that had occurred in Wales, Aquitaine and the Ruhr, and requested the Commission to grant financial help for a research project into the reliability of extraction-cables in modern, heavily-loaded pits, and noted new British regulations concerning the stability of slag-heaps. It also examined questions connected with extending the powers of the permanent body on mining industries and the choice of coalfields where Community campaigns for safety measures applicable to conveyor belts will be undertaken in 1972.

Radiation protection

36. In order to meet the wishes expressed by radiation protection and radiation biology experts, the Commission initiated a study for the compiling of *medical atlas of the radionuclides* most often used in medicine, biology, industry and agriculture. The production of this report, which has just appeared under the title "Medical atlas of the radionuclides used in medicine, biology, industry and agriculture", was entrusted to Professor Simon, of the Free University of Brussels. The atlas gives practical information on a hundred or so radionuclides, and shows their physico-chemical characteristics, biological behaviour, the protection measures they involve, their methods of detection and instructions for their use.

37. The Commission also published a *directory of radiation protection legislation in force in Member States* of the European Community. This publication lists the laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted by each country, in conformity with directives laying down the "basic standards" for protecting the health of the population at large and workers in particular against the dangers of ionizing radiation, as promulgated by the Euratom Council of Ministers in 1959, with the revisions of 1962 and 1966.

38. Finally, the Commission gave its *opinion on the draft regulation for protection against the dangers of X Rays, submitted by the Government of the German Federal Republic* within the framework of Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty. This regulation covers all X ray installations and sources of radiation capable of producing X rays with a maximum energy of 5 KeV to 3 MeV by means of electron acceleration.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Prices policy

39. On 2 February 1972,¹ the Commission transmitted to the Council amended proposals concerning the price fixing of certain agricultural products, and grants of money to certain categories of farmers. This text completely replaces that received by the Council in June 1972,² and contains amendments to the

¹ *Journal officiel* C 22, 6 March 1972.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

proposals of June 1971, as well as new proposals for fixing the prices of certain commodities (olive oil, pig meat and wine), the level of aid for cotton seeds, bonuses for the development of beef production, a special scheme for imports of young bullocks and a reduction in the levy on food grains imported into Italy.

After hearing the views of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee with regard to its proposals of June 1971, the Commission maintained its new concept of price policies, but reached the conclusion that account must be taken of all factors affecting farm incomes. Consequently, agricultural price levels would have to be raised by an average of 8%, to be spread over two seasons, in order to meet the short-term situation and price rises within the Community. In addition, the Council had already raised the general level of farm prices by about 3% for the 1971-72 season.

This change in the Commission's attitude was caused by recent economic changes and by the easing of pressures on the main agricultural markets, especially those for milk and dairy products.

The new proposals provide for a greater rise in price for animal products (dairy produce and meat) than for crops (grains, sugar, oil seeds), so as to bring about a better balance between agricultural products. Special measures have been proposed for encouraging beef production, both by a rise in the orientation price and by direct encouragement for fattening animals for slaughter. Given the net requirements for imports of beef, the Commission also proposed an easing of import conditions for bullocks and calves coming from third countries. As regards crops, the Commission proposed an immediate alignment of barley and rye prices, and has decided on the aim of obtaining the same price for the three fodder crops (barley, rye and maize) after three seasons.

As for supplementary measures of direct cash aid to the poorest farmers or those who modernize their holdings, the Commission changed its initial proposal for the first category, by lowering the minimum age of eligibility for this aid from 45 to 40.

Agricultural reform

40. On 18 November 1971, the European Parliament handed down an opinion¹ on the Commission's modified proposals, which has been presented

¹ *Journal officiel* C 124, 17 December 1971.

to the Council on 10 June 1971¹. This led the Commission to make further modifications to its original proposals.

On the one hand there was a modified proposal for a directive to the Council on the modernization of farms, and, on the other, a modified proposal for a Council regulation on farmers' groups and their federations.

At the same time, the Commission informed the Council that it intended shortly to present the latter with proposed recommendations for measures which Member States should take for encouraging long-term rents, as well as additional proposals on the marketing and processing of agricultural produce.

Measures taken as a result of monetary decisions

Deficiency payments

41. On 11 February 1972,² the Commission decided to exact deficiency payments for frozen beef imported from third countries for the use of the canning trade. The latter found itself in an unfavourable situation with regard to the processing industry in third countries because these payments were not being exacted. In order to ensure that processing was really taking place, the products will be subject to the existing control system. These provisions, which apply to imports effected after 13 February 1972, modify the basic regulations in this sector.³

Having noted that cash exchange rates for the French franc and the Deutschmark had considerably increased between 3 and 9 February and 17 and 23 February 1972 respectively (the "floating" rates used for fixing deficiency payments, respectively applicable from 24 January and 14 February, having risen from 7.1 to 8.2% for France, and 12.2 to 13.3% for Germany), the Commission decided⁴ on 10 and 24 February 1972 proportionately to increase the deficiency payments concerned, from 14 February and 28 February 1972 respectively.

Common organization of the markets

Rice

42. A Commission regulation of October 1971 limited to thirty days the validity of import certificates for certain grain products, especially unmilled rice, for

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

² *Journal officiel* L 38, 12 February 1972.

³ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, Ch. II.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 38, 12 February 1972 and L 50, 26 February 1972.

which the export markets of certain countries very far from the Community is extremely sensitive. In order to reduce difficulties caused by this thirty-day rule, the Commission decided, on 8 February 1972,¹ that import certificates for rice in straw, grains or brokens originating in and exported from certain countries and territories of Asia and Oceania should be valid for sixty days from the date of delivery.

In addition, offers had been made on the world market for various qualities of Surinam rice, which was not included in the current Community regulations. The Commission accordingly completed these by means of a regulation of 21 February 1972,² fixing the corrective amounts for rice brokens from that country in order to determine CAF prices.

Furthermore, on 29 February 1972,³ the Commission decided on the application of import levies for rice and brokens originating in the Associated African and Malagasy states or overseas countries and territories. These measures were particularly concerned with fixing the sums to be added to or deducted from the CAF price for exports from these countries to the Community. A procedure was also instituted for monthly statements of imports by Member States to the Commission. This regulation was to apply as from 1 September 1971.

Milk and milk products

43. The present market situation for milk and milk products makes it possible to prolong the validity of export licences for certain products. For powdered milk, in particular, no special term of validity needs to be fixed unless the product is put up in small packets for retail sale. A Commission regulation of 22 February 1972⁴ makes this amendment to the special rules for the system of import and export licences and prefixing for agricultural products, and lays down the cases where the duration of the validity of licences varies according to the way the product is presented.

By its regulation of 30 December 1971, the Council thought it appropriate to submit fresh milk to the special provisions concerning the calculation of levies in the milk sector during the period 1 January-31 March 1972. It now seems that these provisions could extend beyond that date, and the Council therefore cancelled the provision limiting the duration of levies on fresh milk at its session of 28 and 29 February 1972.⁵

¹ *Journal officiel* L 35, 9 February 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 46, 22 February 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 52, 1 March 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 47, 23 February 1972.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 54, 3 March 1972.

Proposed prices

Commodity	Nature of price	Price fixed for previous season	Price originally proposed	Price as modified in February 1972	Price increase in % ¹			Period of application of proposed modified prices
					Total	breakdown		
						1972/73	1973/74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Durum wheat	Indicative price	127.50	130.00	132.60	5.0	4.0	1.0	1. 8.1972- 31. 7.1973
	Basic intervention price	119.85	123.00	— ^a	—	—	—	
	Minimum price guaranteed to grower (wholesale level)	147.90	151.00	153.80	5.0	4.0	1.0	
Soft wheat	Indicative price	109.44	112.00	113.80	5.0	4.0	1.0	1. 9.1972- 31. 8.1973
	Basic intervention price	100.72	103.00	104.20	4.6	3.5	1.1	
Barley	Indicative price	100.21	103.00	104.50	6.3	4.3	2.0	
	Basic intervention price	92.02	94.00	95.50	6.0	3.8	2.2	
Rye	Indicative price	100.42	103.00	104.50	6.0	4.0	2.0	
	Basic intervention price	92.82	94.00	95.50	5.0	2.9	2.1	
Maize	Indicative price	96.90	100.00	101.30	7.5	4.5	3.0	
Hulled rice	Indicative price	202.00	206.00	211.50	4.7	4.7	—	
Sugar	Minimum beet price	17.00	17.20	17.50	3.0	3.0	—	1. 7.1972- 30. 6.1973
	"Half-processed" beet-price	10.00	10.00	10.30	3.0	3.0	—	
	Indicative price of white sugar	238.00	239.60	244.00	2.6	2.6	—	
	Intervention price of white sugar	226.10	227.60	232.00	2.6	2.6	—	

Commodity	Nature of price	Price fixed for previous season	Price originally proposed	Price as modified in February 1972	Price increase in % ¹			Period of application of proposed modified prices
					Total	breakdown		
						1972/73	1973/74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Olive oil	Indicative production price Indicative market price Intervention price	1 187.50 756.00 683.50	— — —	1 258.50 — —	6.0 — —	6.0 — —	— — —	1.11.1972– 31.10.1973
Oil seeds	Indicative price . colza and turnip seeds . sunflower seeds Basic intervention price . colza and turnip seeds . sunflower seeds	 202.50 202.50 196.50 196.50	 202.50 202.50 196.50 196.50	 210.50 210.50 204.50 204.50	 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.1	 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.1	 — — — —	 1. 7.1972– 30. 6.1973
Cotton seed	Contract price (per hectare)			80.00	.	.	—	1. 8.1972– 31. 7.1973
Flax and hemp	Contract price (per hectare) . flax . hemp	 110.00 80.00	 125.00 95.00	 135.00 105.00		 — —	 1. 8.1972– 31. 7.1973
Milk	Indicative price of milk Intervention price – for butter – for powdered skim milk – for cheese . Grana-Padano 30-60 days 6 months . Parmigiano-Reggiano	 109.00 1 780.00 470.00 1 320.50 1 566.00 1 710.00	 111.20 1 780.00 494.20 1 350.00 1 598.00 1 742.00	 117.70 1 780.00 565.70 1 438.00 1 692.00 1 836.00	 8.0 0.0 20.4 8.9 8.1 7.4	 8.0 0.0 20.4 8.9 8.1 7.4	 — — — — — —	 1. 4.1972– 31. 3.1973

Commodity	Nature of price	Price fixed for previous season	Price originally proposed	Price as modified in February 1972	Price increase in % ¹			Period of application of proposed modified prices
					Total	breakdown		
						1972/73	1973/74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Direct aid for skim milk — powdered — liquid	130.00 16.50	130.00 16.50	130.00 11.80	— —	
Beef	Orientation price for fat cattle (live weight)	720.00 750.00 ⁴	722.50	785.00	13.2	9.0	4.2	3. 4. 1972– 1. 4. 1973
	Orientation prices for calves (live weight)	942.50	950.00	965.00	2.4	2.4	—	3. 4. 1972– 1. 4. 1973
Pig meat	Basic price (carcase weight)	800.00	—	825.00	3.1	3.1	—	1.11. 1972– 31.10. 1973
Wine	Orientation price	3	3	3	7.0	7.0	—	1. 6. 1972– 31. 5. 1973
Tobacco	Target price Intervention price	3	3	3	5.0	5.0	—	1. 6. 1972– 31. 5. 1973

¹ Round figures.² A new intervention system, similar to that for maize, now applies to durum wheat.³ See proposals for prices of various categories.⁴ Price fixed for 1972/73 season.

Sugar

44. On 3 February 1972, the Commission adopted¹ a regulation on contract sales of sugar by intervention services. The purpose of this text is to include in a single document all the regulations so far adopted in this connexion, which have hitherto appeared in various regulations. Previous regulations made it possible to alter, during the period between two monthly fixings, the base figure for rebates on syrups and sugar by-products. This provision proved to be too rigid, in the light of the rapid changes in the world sugar market, and the Council therefore abolished this limitation on 29 February 1972,² at the same time ensuring uniform rebates on all sugar by-products.

Fats

45. At its meeting of 28 and 29 February 1972, the Council adopted a regulation³ on levies for refined olive oil and for certain products containing olive oil. This text replaces the regulation of October 1966, defining criteria for levies on these products.

Specifications for refined oils were reviewed; they will be the subject of an application regulation by the Commission, on account of their technical nature. Customs nomenclature for products intended for refinery was adapted accordingly.

Wine

46. On 2 February 1972,⁴ the Commission decided not to levy a deficiency tax on imports of certain wines originating in and imported from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. The Governments of those countries had agreed, like those of other third countries which had benefited from this provision since October 1970, to guarantee that the price practised would not be lower than the reference price less customs duties, and that any re-exportation would be avoided. In addition, the Council's regulation of 20 December 1971⁵ remains applicable, i.e. the wines in question enjoy a partial suspension (40%) of customs duty until 31 August 1972.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 31, 4 February 1972.

² *Ibid* L 53, 2 March 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 54, 3 March 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 30, 3 February 1972.

⁵ See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 63.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

"Guarantee" section

47. On 7 February 1972, the Council adopted¹ a regulation concerning *irregularities and the recovery of sums wrongly paid* within the framework of the financing of the common agricultural policy, and also the organization of an information system in this field. These provisions include a quarterly report to the Commission on all cases of irregularity that have been noted administratively or judicially for the first time, in order to help the Commission to strengthen its control of agricultural frauds at the Community level.

If the irregularities affect several Member States, or if a new fraudulent practice is detected, other Member States and the Commission shall be informed without delay. The Commission shall also be kept informed of action taken to recover irregular payments, and of the outcome of these proceedings. The Commission may cause the Member State concerned to hold an administrative enquiry, the Commission being a party in the case.

The FEOGA Committee shall be informed quarterly of cases of irregularity, and the Commission may hold information meetings for national experts. The Council and the European Parliament shall be informed annually of the number of cases notified and settled, and of the sums recovered or which are unrecoverable.

This regulation will make it possible to set up a Community information system, to strengthen the control of irregularities and to promote more positive Community action.

On 7² and 29 February 1972³, the Council also adopted regulations on methods of financing intervention in the following sectors: fisheries, fruit and vegetables (beginning with the 1970/71 marketing season) and fats (for cottonseed).

Harmonization of legislation

Veterinary legislation

48. On 7 February 1972, the Council prolonged⁴ from 31 December 1971 till 31 December 1975 the facility granted to Member States by Council

¹ *Journal officiel* L 36, 10 February 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 35, 9 February 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 53, 2 March 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 38, 12 February 1972.

directive of 26 June 1964, authorizing them to permit, generally or in specific cases, the introduction of certain animals onto their territories. This particularly affects cattle intended for meat production and aged less than 30 months, which may not meet all the anti-brucellosis conditions laid down in 1964 at the time they are imported.

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49. At its session from 7 to 11 February 1972, the *European Parliament*¹ adopted two resolutions concerning the common organization of markets in the sugar and in the fruit and vegetable sectors. For its part, the *Economic and Social Committee*², meeting in plenary session on 23 and 24 February, gave several opinions on various Commission proposals, i.e., the prices of agricultural products and income assistance to certain categories of farmers, the financing by FEOGA of reconversion projects in the cod fishery, additional basic regulations for the common organization of the sugar market, and special measures for encouraging the silkworm industry.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

General Research and Technology

"Biology and Health Physics" programme

50. At its fifth meeting, the Advisory Committee on Programme Management for the "biology and health physics" programme unanimously agreed on a list of contracts to be negotiated within the framework of the 1972-75 multiannual programme. In view of the financial restrictions on this programme, the Committee has in principle given priority, as far as *radiation protection* is concerned, to continued collaboration with the Commission's former partners. Further proposed activities acknowledged by the ACPM to be of considerable scientific interest may be undertaken later if the budgetary situation so permits. As regards *agricultural and medical applications*, a number of new projects can be started in 1972.

¹ See secs. 114 and 115.

² See secs 131, 133, 134 and 139.

It will be recalled that the programme adopted by the Council in June 1971 includes a section on radiation protection, in which all six member countries are participating (joint programme), and a section concerned with the application of nuclear techniques to agricultural and medical research, which is financed by Germany, Italy and the Netherlands (supplementary programme).

The fields of research covered by the programme and for which contracts are to be concluded are as follows:

Radiation protection

- (i) Radioisotope transfer paths in man and the environment.
- (ii) Effects of ionizing radiations:
 - Hereditary effects,
 - Short-term effects,
 - Long-term effects.
- (iii) Radiation measurement and instrumentation.

Applications

- (i) Applications in agricultural research:
 - Soils/plants/foodstuffs,
 - Radio-entomology,
 - In-vitro cultures.
- (ii) Applications in medical research.

Fast Reactor Coordination Committee

51. The *Fast Reactor* Coordination Committee held its third meeting in Brussels on 29 February 1972. Besides the delegations from the six Member States, United Kingdom representatives took part in a meeting of this Committee for the first time. The Committee approved the proposed terms of reference for the Working Party on Safety and fixed the next meeting of this Working Party for 18 May 1972. Initial exploratory talks between national experts on reactor safety had been held in Brussels on 9 December 1971 for the purpose of drawing up these terms of reference. The Committee did not decide to set up a working party on "physics"; it did, however, assign to the Commission the task of examining, before the next meeting and in collaboration with specialists from the member countries, the advisability of forming such a working party and, if necessary, of defining fields of common interest and suggesting the best way to ensure coordination.

Various problems arising from the financing of the first fast reactor power plants with a capacity of about 1 000 MWe were then discussed, and this allowed the British delegation to state its view on the subject. The discussion on the advantage of possessing or having access in the future to a large, advanced, fast-neutron test reactor was postponed until the next meeting. The participants heard a brief run-down from the Chairman on the progress of the report being prepared for the Commission by the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPED) on a cost-benefit analysis of fast reactor development. The date of the next meeting was fixed for 5 October 1972.

Joint Research Centre

52. The ad hoc Committee on "*environmental protection*" held its fifth meeting in Ispra on 14 February in order to examine the technical content of the proposals concerning the projects to be carried out by the JRC in this field during 1972, pursuant to the Council decisions of 20 December 1971. These proposals are based essentially on those contained in the draft three-year programme for the JRC drawn up several months ago. The projects on "pollutant analyses and measurements" and "system models and analyses" were approved almost unanimously. The project for the "data bank on chemical products in the environment" aroused particular interest amongst the experts, who advised a considerable increase in the number of staff to be assigned to it. With regard to the projects on "pollutant transfer paths", "effects of pollutants" and the "pollution control techniques", a number of studies were approved, whereas others are to be revised as soon as possible and resubmitted in writing to the experts; several were rejected. The approved studies take in a total staff of 80-85 research workers.

53. A meeting of the Advisory Committee on *HFR Programme Management* took place in Ispra. The JRC representative presented a memorandum on the operation of the HFR and the question of revising the charges with a view to encouraging its use by outsiders. In addition to a joint or supplementary programme on irradiation, one or more States could finance a specific irradiation programme with a view to making optimum use of the reactor. The delegates requested that a detailed analysis be made both of its present use and of the various possible scales of charges and their estimated repercussions on the financial situation. The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to take place at Petten on 18 May.

54. With regard to the *Advisory Committees on Programme Management*, the Commission has decided to propose to the Council the formation of three

new committees to cover the fields of nuclear plant safety, information bureaux for nuclear techniques, and nuclear measurements and standards. The overall role of these committees will extend to the assessment of programmes for future activities in order to comply with the wishes of the JRC General Advisory Committee.

55. During its session of 7-11 February, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution on the need for Community action in the fight against air pollution.¹

ENERGY POLICY

Coal

56. In implementation of Decision No. 70/1/ECSC of 19 December 1969 concerning *coking coal and coke*, the Commission has authorized the payment by the German Government of 1.09 u.a./ton as an aid to the production of coking coal in German coalfields during 1971.

57. In accordance with Article 55(2c) of the ECSC treaty, the Commission decided on 17 February 1972 to consult the Advisory Committee and to seek the consent of the Council in respect of applications for the financing of *technical research* on coal (for 1972), the total amount involved by which is 3.28 million u.a.

Nuclear Energy

Uranium enrichment by gas diffusion

58. The Commission has been informed by the French Government that, under the terms of a protocol signed on 25 February 1972, a "Study Association" has been formed in Europe with a view to the construction of a uranium enrichment plant using the gas diffusion process. The signatories are:

Syndicat belge de séparation isotopique
Commissariat à l'énergie atomique

¹ See sec. 110.

Studiengesellschaft für Uranisotopentrennverfahren

Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare

Agip Nucleare

Ultra-Centrifuge Nederland NV

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.

The Association is to study the economic prospects for the construction in Europe of a uranium enrichment plant using the gas diffusion process and capable of competing on the world market, and at the same time to review all the gas diffusion technologies on which the necessary data are available. In particular, the protocol defined the cooperation procedure, the method of financing and the signatories' rights with regard to the results obtained.

The Commission is highly gratified at this initiative, which brings together groups from five Member States of the European Community and from the United Kingdom and thus supplements, in the field of gas diffusion, the decision taken by West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in the spring of 1970 to collaborate on the construction of experimental gas centrifuge separation plants.

These two uranium enrichment processes can help to solve the problem of the Community's long-term enriched uranium supplies, on which the Commission submitted proposals to the Council as early as May 1969 and which will be the subject of new Commission proposals after the presentation, expected shortly, of the report from the special Study Group of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Research.

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59. At its plenary session held on 24 February 1972, the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted an opinion on the "draft Council decision authorizing the raising of loans with a view to a Community contribution to the financing of nuclear power plants", which the Commission had submitted to the Council in July 1971.¹ The Economic and Social Committee approved this draft and shares the Commission's concern over present trends on the world energy market. It feels that financial aid to nuclear power plant construction, by stimulating a diversification of both primary energy and imported fuel sources, may help to strengthen the security of the Community's energy supplies.

¹ See sec. 132.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Access to the market

60. On 28 February 1972, the Council formally adopted two regulations¹ on the establishment of common rules for *shuttle coach services* between Member States and for *regular coach and bus services* between those States.

61. On 24 February 1972, the Economic and Social Committee,² gave an opinion on the proposed Council decision concerning the negotiation of an agreement between the EEC and Switzerland over regulations for the *temporary immobilization of barges* using certain waterways. The opinion was favourable to the Commission's proposal as a whole.

Harmonization of conditions of competition

62. In accordance with the Council decision of 21 March 1962, instituting a procedure for previous consultation and examination of certain legal or administrative provisions envisaged by Member States in the field of transport, the Netherlands Government apprised the Commission of a draft law concerning the *financial position of the Netherlands Railways* (N.S.), and the reasons for this legislation. The Netherlands Government means to eliminate the financial burden borne by the railways as a result of past losses, to take over N.S. losses on goods traffic in 1972 and to grant N.S. the right to State guarantees for any loans it may contract before 1 January 1973.

In its *opinion of 18 February 1972*,³ the Commission noted that the aims pursued by the Netherlands Government were in compliance with the general idea of a common transport policy as laid down in Community guidelines. The Commission noted especially that the provisions for assumption by the State of past N.S. financial losses and the decision to grant State backing for N.S. Loans were in line with the Council's proposed decision of 18 August 1971 (Articles 9, para. 1 and 10, para 3) on the financial health of railways and the harmonization of rules for financial relations between these undertakings and the States.⁴

¹ *Journal officiel* L 67, 20 March 1972 and Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 70.

² See sec. 135.

³ *Journal officiel* L 56, 7 March 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* C 106, 23 October 1971.

It also took note that the Netherlands draft law provided for subsidies. Without prejudice to comments the Commission might make about Community regulations on subsidies, the Commission concluded that the measures under discussion did not appear to contradict Commission thinking on the subject of common transport policy.

63. On 28 February, the Council formally adopted two regulations¹ amending certain Council rules of 25 March 1969 concerning the *harmonization of certain social security provision in the field of road transport*. The first regulation concerns an adaptation of the rules of 25 March 1969 to the provisions of the AETR (European agreement on the transport of international road haulage crews), and the second is concerned with short-haul transport.

Tarification of infrastructure use

64. The group of Government experts on the organization and implementation of studies into the tarification of the use of *road infrastructures in urban areas* held its sixth meeting in Brussels on 28 and 29 February 1972. It took note of the first results of speed-flow measurements made in the towns included in the study, and of the progress made by the German Government's study of pollution problems caused by motor traffic. The group took steps to enable the Member States concerned to make the measurements and studies needed for a better understanding of user-reaction to tarification of urban street-use, especially by means of parking-meters.

Future methods of transport

65. In reply to an oral question on the subject of ultra-rapid trains, put to him on 9 February 1972 during a debate in the European Parliament,² Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, made a statement on future methods of transport. He stressed the need for action at Community level, on account of the prospect of increased transport needs and the dispersed efforts being made by individual Member States. For this reason, the Commission intended to make proposals for more vigorous action which would be better coordinated with the aims of a common transport policy.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 67, 20 March 1972 and Bulletin 2-1972, Part One, secs. 87 and 88.

² See sec. 111.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Relations with members and

Associate members of EFTA which are not applying for membership

66. At its session of 7 and 8 February 1972, the Council, after consultation with the countries signatory to the Accession Treaty, issued supplementary directives on processed agricultural products and sensitive products, with regard to negotiations with member and associate States of EFTA. Conclusions had been reached on these points by the Council at its session of 31 January-1 February 1972, and then communicated to the four signatories to the Accession treaty.

RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Turkey

67. The *Turkish Foreign Minister*, Mr Ümit Haluk Bayülken, was received on 16 February 1972 by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission responsible for foreign relations and trade. Mr Bayülken was accompanied by Mr Memduh Aytüer, Secretary of State for Planning, and Mr Ziya Muezzinoglu, Head of the Turkish Delegation to the European Communities.

In the course of the conversation, Mr Bayulken explained the effects which, in the opinion of his Government, the enlargement of the Community would have on economic development and industrialization in his country, and requested that the Community would take this situation into account when adopting the association agreement between Turkey and the Community, in order to attain the objectives set forth in Article 2 of the Ankara agreement. He also expressed the hope that existing institutional links would be strengthened.

Mr Dahrendorf told his listeners that the Community was aware of its responsibilities under the association agreement, and that it was prepared to examine appropriate measures for developing relations between Turkey and the Community.

Tunisia and Morocco

68. On 10 February 1972, the Commission submitted to the Council two recommendations for decisions on the opening of negotiations with Tunisia on the one hand and Morocco on the other for the *adaptation of the association agreements* with each of these countries, made necessary by the enlargement of the Community. A similar procedure had already been followed with Greece, Turkey, Malta, Spain and Israel: negotiations for the amendment of the Athens and Ankara agreements had begun in January 1972, as a result of instructions from the Council.¹

Spain

Second meeting of the joint EEC-Spanish Committee

69. The joint EEC-Spanish Committee held its second meeting in Brussels on 25 February 1972. The two delegations held a detailed examination of the agreement seventeen months after its coming into force, and noted that trade had made favourable progress in both directions during that period.

Mention was made of certain problems that had arisen. Discussion mainly turned upon Spanish exports of citrus fruit, olive oil, wine and tomato paste, and on certain Spanish import quotas and fiscal taxes.

The Community delegation explained the regulations foreseen for certain wines of Spanish origin, in accordance with the statement annexed to the agreement. The Spanish delegation thought that these offers were a first positive step towards the implementation of that statement, but requested that these offers should be made good.

Finally, the Spanish delegation mentioned the consequences of the enlargement of the Community on the application of the agreement and the system of generalized preferences, and expressed its earnest hope that a satisfactory solution of these problems could be found as soon as possible.

¹ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part Two, secs 58 and 59.

RELATIONS WITH ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Associations

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decision under the first Fund

70. In accordance with Article 5 paragraph 2 of the application convention for the association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the Community, the Council finally approved, on 18 February 1972, the financing of an economic project for the *Niger*, which had already received Commission approval on 13 January. The project concerns supplementary financing of 240 million CFA Francs, or about 864 000 u.a. from the balance of the 1st Fund in order to complete the road between Niamey and Zinder, from the 495th to the 608th kilometre. This supplementary credit was needed if that part of the road was to be completed.

Entry into force of a general specification for public works and supply contracts financed by the EDF

71. The general specification applicable to public works and supply contracts financed by the EDF¹, which was drawn up by the EEC-AASM Association Council on 30 November 1971, will come into force on 1 April 1972. It contains general clauses and conditions for the signing and implementation of contracts for work financed by the EDF.

Meetings and visits

72. On 10 February 1972, the EDF organized a meeting with the AASM *ambassadors* for drafting a training programme for young leaders for development aid. This meeting also provided an opportunity for discussing results and prospects in the promotion of trade, and of common problems to be discussed at the 3rd session of UNCTAD. Mr Yameogo, Minister for Planning, Industry and Mining of *Upper Volta*, had conversations with the EDF on 18 February, concerning an agricultural and industrial investment

¹ *Journal officiel* L 39, 14 February 1972.

project for sugar, the financing of which is included in the 3rd Fund. From 23 to 25 February, a large delegation from IBRD, the Central Economic Cooperation Fund and the IEB came to Brussels for discussions on a common attitude with regard to a 13 500 hectare rubber growing and processing scheme for the *Ivory Coast*. An Ivory Coast delegation, led by Mr Kone Abdouley, Secretary of State for Planning, took part in the meeting on 25 February. The assistant director-general of the Commission responsible for development aid went to *Chad* from 5 to 12 February to study the investment programme for the 3rd Fund with the Chad authorities. Lastly, supervisory project missions visited *Niger*, *Chad*, the *Central African Republic*, *Mauritania* and *Surinam* during February.

PROMOTION OF TRADE

73. Four associated African States took part, from 21 to 25 February 1972, in the international food fair known as "Roka", which was the first fair on the Community's 1972 programme for AASM participation in international exhibitions. This show, organized with the technical assistance of the Commission in cooperation with the CBI (Netherlands centre for promoting imports from developing countries) enabled the Associated States to make many contacts with Dutch importers.

TRAINING AND SEMINARS

74. A *seminar* was held in Brussels from 7 to 10 February 1972 on the subject of the problems of European integration and association with the African States and Madagascar. 48 EEC scholarship holders, living in Belgium and France, participated. A similar seminar was held in Brussels from 21 to 24 February for EEC scholarship holders from Germany and France.

EEC-East African Association

SECOND SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION'S COUNCIL

75. The second session of the EEC/East African association Council was held in Nairobi on 21 February 1972, under the chairmanship of Mr J.C. Osogo, Minister of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Kenya. Spokesman for EEC was Mr G. Thorn, Foreign Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and present President of the Council of European Communities. The United Republic of Tanzania was represented by Mr A. Jamal, Minister of Trade

and Industry, and the Republic of Uganda by Mr W. Luttara, Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism. The Commission of European Communities was represented by Mr J.-F. Deniau, member of the Commission (who visited Rwanda and Burundi from 23 to 28 February), and the East African Community by Mr R.J. Ouko, Minister for Economic Affairs and for the East African Common Market.

The meeting was prepared by the third meeting of the EEC/East African Association Committee, which met in Nairobi on 17 February 1972 under the chairmanship of Mr N.W. Okulo, Under-Secretary for economic affairs and the Common Market in the East African Community.

At this second meeting of the Association's Council, the East African States were informed of the results of the negotiations concerning the accession to the European Communities of the four applicant countries, and of Mauritius' accession to the Yaoundé Convention. In addition, the Community informed the East African States of its intentions regarding the negotiations taking place in Brussels with the non-applicant countries of EFTA, i.e. Austria, Switzerland, Finland, Iceland, Portugal and Sweden.

With regard to customs matters, the Association's Council adopted a decision modifying lists A and C annexed to its decision 1/71 on the definition of the notion of "products originating" and on administrative cooperation, on account of the changes introduced in the Brussels customs nomenclature since 1 January 1972. The fee for an AA1 certificate for coffee intended for EEC consumption was fixed at 9 shillings per 50 kg bag.

As for the conditions to be applied in the EEC to maize originating in the East African States, the Community agreed on a new reduction in the levy, bringing this to one shilling per ton.

For tinned pineapple, the Community thought that it would not be necessary, in 1972, to apply the safeguard clause contained in protocol No. 2 to the Arusha agreement, as long as imports of this product originating in East Africa did not exceed some 2 000 tons. Consultation with the East African States, as envisaged in the same protocol, began at the third meeting of the association's committee on 17 February 1972.

The association's Council was unable to decide upon the conditions to be applied to certain East African Community fruits and vegetables, as laid down in protocol No. 1 to the agreement, but the question has been placed on the agenda of the Committee's next meeting.

The Community made a statement about the implications of the system of generalized preferences with regard to developing countries, which came into force on 1 July 1971, and another statement on quantitative import

restrictions in East African countries, especially Kenya. It was understood that this latter point would be examined by a group of experts within the association's committee.

As for the application of Article 29 of the Arusha agreement, it was noted that there was no barrier to the setting up of the association's parliamentary Committee, which will consist of an equal number of members of the European Parliamentary Assembly and East African Members of Parliaments.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United States

Conclusion of EEC-US trade negotiations

76. Within the context of the political, monetary and trade discussions held between the United States and its partners as a result of President Nixon's economic decisions of August 1971, the Council authorized the Commission, in December 1971, to begin negotiations for the settlement of specific problems arising from trade relations between the EEC and the United States. The Commission concluded these negotiations in February and reported the results to the Council, which reached an agreement by its decision of 11 February 1972.¹

This agreement is in two parts, one of which is specific, and is confirmed by an exchange of letters; and the other, more general, the subject of a joint declaration.

— *Exchange of letters:* The two parties agreed on the following points:

(a) *Stockpiling of grains:* During the 1971/72 season the EEC will increase its normal wheat stockpile (2.4 million tons) by 1.5 million tons. The United States will increase its grain stocks by 10% of the 1971/72 season's production (estimated at 231 million tons).

(b) *Citrus.* The EEC will reduce customs duties on sweet oranges to 5% for the period 1 June - 30 September 1972 and 1973, and duties on grapefruit to 4% until December 1973.

¹ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part One, Ch. IV.

- *Joint statement.* In this, the United States and the Community agree to begin multilateral negotiations within GATT during 1973. The parties have informed GATT of this decision, stating that the other contracting parties to GATT are invited to join the discussions when and if they deem it appropriate.

Japan

President Malfatti's visit to Japan

77. "At the invitation of the Japanese Government, the President of the Commission of European Communities, H.E. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, paid an official visit to Japan from 12 to 18 February 1972.

During his stay in Japan, the President was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, at the Imperial Palace on 16 February.

The President paid a visit to H.E. Mr Eisaku Sato, the Prime Minister, on 14 February. The Prime Minister and the President held a frank and fruitful exchange of views on a vast range of problems of mutual interest. These talks, which took place in the most friendly atmosphere, confirmed the need further to reinforce the relations of friendship and mutual understanding existing between Japan and the European Community. In this connexion, the President informed the Prime Minister that the Commission intended to open an information office in Tokyo within the coming months.

The President held talks with H.E. Mr Takeo Fukuda, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on 14 and 15 February. They discussed various problems of interest to Japan and the European Community, and noted that, given the increased importance of both of them in the world economy, cooperation between Japan and the Community would be essential to the stability and development of that economy, and stressed that, from 1973 onwards, they would work together in active support for the wide-ranging multilateral negotiations that would take place within GATT, with the participation of the largest possible number of countries.

As regards the trade negotiations now in progress between Japan and the EEC, the President and the Foreign Minister agreed to pursue their efforts for finding an appropriate solution in accordance with the principles of GATT. At the end of their talks, they agreed that, in the light of the importance of mutual contacts for the development of economic relations between the Community and Japan, exchanges of views between Japanese ministers and members of the Commission should henceforth be organized regularly, in order to improve

consultation on problems of common economic and commercial interest. The President also had talks with H.E. Mr Mikio Mizuta, Minister of Finance, H.E. Mr Munenori Akagi, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, H.E. Mr Kakuei Tanaka, Minister of Foreign Trade and Industry, and H.E. Mr Toshio Kimura, Minister of State for Economic Planning. During these talks, which took place in a most friendly and communicative atmosphere, various matters of common concern were discussed.

During his Japanese visit, the President also had conversations with important figures in the economic and financial circles of Tokyo and Osaka."

During his stay, President Malfatti made a speech to the "Japan Press Club" in Tokyo, on 16 February, in which he had the following words to say about trade talks between the Community and Japan: "The increasing importance of our trade and the need for its increased and balanced expansion, with each of us recognizing the other's difficulties, encourages us to persevere in the search for a normalization of our bilateral relations, by means of a trade agreement between the EEC and Japan. In this connexion, I should like to say immediately that I have not come here to negotiate, but to try to awaken a better understanding of our respective viewpoints on the only important outstanding problem that has not yet been solved in the trade agreement negotiations: that of the safeguard clause. I believe that the aim of reaching a better understanding of our mutual viewpoints has been attained, at least as far as I am concerned".

Austria

Mr Kreisky visits the Commission

78. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, received Mr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, on 26 February 1972. On this occasion, Mr Kreisky spoke of the importance that Austria attaches to the rapid conclusion of an agreement with the Community taking account of his country's special geographical and economic position. For his part, President Malfatti expressed his belief that the present negotiations with Austria could rapidly lead to an agreement which would crown ten years of efforts. These talks helped to explain the respective positions of both parties on the problems now under discussion.

Uruguay

79. At its meeting of 28 February 1972, the Council authorized the Commission to begin talks with the Republic of Uruguay on the conclusion of a non-

preferential trade agreement similar to that signed between the EEC and Argentina on 8 November 1971.¹ After exploratory conversations with Uruguay, the Commission recommended the Council, in October 1971, to open these negotiations.²

Mauritius

80. At this same session of 28 February 1972, the Council, after consulting the signatories of the Accession Treaty, gave its final agreement to the "common guidelines" decided upon on 31 January and 1 February concerning negotiations with Mauritius, especially as concerned the Commission's mandate to negotiate.³

81. At its sitting of 9 February 1972, the *European Parliament*⁴ adopted a resolution in favour of the trade agreement concluded between the Community and the Argentine Republic, expressing "the hope that the two parties would solve, by joint agreement within the joint EEC-Argentine Committee, any outstanding problems or others that might arise in future".

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Trade agreements: renewal, derogation or authorization

82. At the Commission's proposal, the Council authorized the opening of negotiations with a view to concluding trade protocols for 1972. *Benelux* was authorized to negotiate with *Rumania* on 16 February, and *Germany* with *France* and with *Hungary* on 28 February. On the same date,⁵ the Council also authorized the tacit renewal of certain trade agreements between Member States and third countries.

¹ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec. 95.

² See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 107.

³ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part Two, sec. 77.

⁴ See sec. 109.

⁵ *Journal officiel* L 56, 7 March 1972.

Defence against dumping, bonuses or subsidies

83. On 16 October 1971, the Commission published¹ a notice of the opening of three anti-dumping procedures against certain nitrogen fertilizers exported from Yugoslavia. A study of the facts showed that no defence measures against these fertilizers was required, and the case against them has been closed.²

Specific commercial policy measures*Cotton textiles*

84. A cotton textiles agreement was signed between the Community and Japan on 7 February 1972. The agreement, which forms part of a long-term agreement on international trade in cotton textiles, is valid until 30 September 1973, with retroactive effect to 1 October 1970. It specifically provides for:

- self-limitation by Japan of cotton textile exports (cloth and clothing, but not yarn) at a level agreed by the parties;
- in exchange, the suspension of quantitative restrictions in force in the member countries on the products concerned for the duration of the agreement.

Six other agreements of an identical kind were already concluded by the EEC in 1971 with its main suppliers of cotton textiles, i.e.: Korea, Formosa, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan and UER.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS*Sulphur*

85. In compliance with the decisions reached by the second world sulphur conference, which met in Vancouver from 13 to 15 October 1971,³ a restricted working group, made up of representatives of Canada, the United States, India,

¹ *Journal officiel* C 103, 16 October 1971 and Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 112.

² *Ibid.* C 14, 15 February 1972.

³ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 116.

Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the EEC, met in Ottawa on 14 and 15 February 1972. They decided that the third conference would meet in Canada from 5 to 7 July 1972, and drafted its agenda.

The third international sulphur conference will be called upon to examine the evolution of the world sulphur market, the development of sulphur marketing statistics and action to be taken to improve the market position.

Olive oil

86. On 29 February 1972, the Commission transmitted a document to the Council concerning Community participation in the international olive oil agreement.¹

Coffee

87. Between 10 and 25 February 1972, a number of important meetings were held in London at the headquarters of the International Coffee Organization (ICO).

At its meeting of 17 February, the Executive Committee noted the requests made by Member States of the EEC with a view to modifying the nature of their participation in the agreement and their representation within the ICO, in order to enable the Community to participate in the agreement.² It set up a working group to study these requests, and to report back to it. A representative of the Commission will be present at meetings of this working group.

Despite the understanding shown by Member States of the EEC and the applicant countries, a proposal to change the price differentials of the four categories of coffee, presented by the producer countries, failed to obtain the majority required for its adoption.

The discussion on the renegotiation of the agreement continued, and the views exchanged went beyond generalities, and began to concern substantive questions such as the fixing of basic quotas, a system of selectivity, a production and stockpiling policy and a diversification fund.

Cocoa

88. On 22 February 1972, the Commission transmitted a communication to the Council on participation by the Community and its Member States in the

¹ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec. 103, and Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 68.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 144.

conference for negotiating an international cocoa agreement, which will meet under UNCTAD auspices on 6 March 1972. The communication contained a recommendation for a Council decision, based on Article 113 of the EEC Treaty, as this negotiation concerns matters arising out of the Community's commercial policy.

The March conference will nominate a negotiating committee, which will examine outstanding problems in order to draft the text of an international cocoa agreement. This draft will be examined at a further session of the conference, to be held towards the middle of 1972.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations conference on trade and development

The secretary general of UNCTAD visits the Commission

89. President Franco Maria Malfatti received Mr Manuel Perez Guerrero, Secretary General of UNCTAD on 11 February 1972. The conversations turned upon EEC participation in the 3rd UNCTAD meeting, which will be held in Santiago de Chile in April and May 1972, and at which the President and Mr Deniau, member of the Commission, will be present. During these talks, the President informed Mr Guerrero of the Community's cooperation and development programmes, with special reference to the "programme for a first series of projects".¹ He stressed the Community's political desire to continue its work in favour of the developing countries.

Community preparations for the third UNCTAD

90. At its session of 31 January-1 February 1972, the Council discussed preparations for the third UNCTAD, to be held in Santiago de Chile from 13 April to 19 May 1972. After an exchange of views, during which delegations expressed the hope that the Community would play an active part in the Conference, in conformity with its responsibilities as an important trade grouping, the Council instructed the permanent representatives to hold a detailed discussion of the document which the Commission intended to present on this subject.

¹ See sec. 91 and Supplement 3/72 - Bulletin of the European Communities.

Development cooperation: programme for a first series of projects

91. When adopting, in July 1971, its report on a "memorandum on a Community policy for development cooperation",¹ the Commission made known its intention to transmit, at a later stage, a third document which would enable progress to be made from general considerations to an action programme.

On 2 February 1972, the Commission adopted a "programme for a first series of projects",² in which it intends to give a clearer idea of a first series of concrete measures chosen from amongst those set forth in the first document, but without renouncing any of the others contained in that document, all of which therefore remain on the agenda.

Independently of the discussion of guidelines and the preparation of these first measures, and of the work required for preparing the 3rd UNCTAD, the Commission reserves the right to make known, when appropriate, the political developments which it feels are entailed by the relations between the enlarged Community and the developing countries. The summit conference will be called upon to devote much attention to these problems.

The first selection of projects concerns measures to encourage exports from developing countries and other measures for their economic development.

Measures in favour of developing country exports

- Community participation in a new international coffee agreement, in order to make for a better use of the machinery already incorporated in the present agreement; and significant participation by the Community in the ICO's diversification fund.
- An active contribution to the negotiations for an international cocoa agreement. The possibility of concluding an international agreement without the immediate participation of all consumer countries should not be forgotten.
- Concern for the interests of developing countries which produce sugar, by maintaining a deficitary position for sugar production in the enlarged Community.
- Trade promotion measures in favour of developing countries, especially professional training for those responsible for production and exports, the

¹ See Supplement 5/71 and Annex to Bulletin 9-10/1971.

² See Supplement 3/72 - Bulletin of the European Communities.

encouragement of cooperation offices for trade with developing countries and Community coordination among these centres, information for developing countries' trade counsellors concerning Community legislation, technical assistance with a view to the standardization of products, etc.

- Gradual abolition of excise duties on tropical products.
- Protection of appellations of origin for food products.

Other measures

- Intensification and regularization of public aid efforts in order to bring about, by 1975 at the latest, the aim of an annual transfer to developing countries of net public flows corresponding to at least 0.7% of the GNP, and by programming development aid within the framework of medium-term economic policy.
- Reduction of developing countries' debts by improved conditions of aid.
- Gradual increase of aid at Community level.
- Coordination at Community level of aid and technical assistance by greater generalization of mutual information about requests for aid from developing countries.
- Encouragement of better regional cooperation between developing countries through systematic relations with regional groupings and the granting of specific technical assistance.

Generalized tariff preferences

92. For the first time, an Eastern European country—Rumania—has addressed itself directly to the Community, asking to be included in the Community's list of countries benefiting from the system of generalized preferences for the export of manufactured and semi-finished goods from developing countries.

Food aid

Grains

93. At its meeting on 28 February 1972, the Council decided upon *methods of implementing, at Community level*, the commitments entered into under the *second Convention* on food aid to developing countries, valid for a new three-year period. It determined the share of Community action within the Community's overall commitment, and the amounts of Community aid to be granted through the WFP.

94. At its meeting of 31 January-1 February 1972, the Council—in accordance with a Commission recommendation¹—decided to conclude agreements for sending 11 000 tons of soft wheat to *Algeria* (in the form of 6 962 t of semolina) and 15 100 t of soft wheat to *Egypt* (in the form of 10 000 t of flour). These agreements, which form part of the Community's 1970-71 food aid programme, were signed at Brussels on 8 February 1972.²

Milk products

95. In addition, the Council, at the proposal of the Commission, formally agreed on the same day to implement the agreements for providing developing countries with milk products through the WFP and the International Red Cross Committee. Movements in the Community skim milk powder market having led to considerable reductions of intervention on the market, it had become necessary to foresee purchases on the open market if the Community was to meet its obligations. Consequently, the agreement reached by the Council on 28 February 1972 lays it down³ that if Community stocks of powdered skim milk do not make it possible to furnish the WFP and the Red Cross with the quantities provided for in the agreements, there must be purchases of milk powder on the open market. However, the decision makes it clear these purchases must be made in such a way as not to disturb the normal evolution of prices.

96. At its session from 7 to 11 February 1972, the *European Parliament*⁴ gave its opinion on four proposals concerning food aid, which it approved on the whole, while expressing some reservations. It especially requested that the granting of food aid should henceforth be "independent of the home market situation"; that powdered skim milk and butteroil should be purchased on the world market; and that sugar, egg products and, later, other products should be added to the list of food aid commodities.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International atomic energy agency

97. The third session of the negotiations between Euratom and the IAEA for an agreement within the framework of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons took place in Vienna on 22 and 23 February.

¹ See Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, sec. 85.

² *Journal officiel* L 45, 21 February 1972 and L 65, 17 March 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 54, 3 March 1972.

⁴ See sec. 108.

The session was devoted to comparing the proposals which the two delegations had prepared between the second¹ and third sessions, taking into account the information provided by working groups that had met meanwhile. The next session was fixed for March, again in Vienna.

General agreement on tariffs and trade

98. At its session of 28 February, the Council agreed to *notify GATT of the accession Treaty* signed in Brussels² on 22 January 1972 by the four applicant countries: Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom.

¹ See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 143.

² See Bulletin 2-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

February Session

99. The European Parliament which met in Strasbourg from 7 to 11 February 1972 heard statements from its president about the enlargement of the Communities, and from the president of the Commission about the Vth general report on the activities of the Communities and the Commission's programme of activities for 1972. The Parliament gave its opinion about the Community economic situation, and heard a statement from the Commission about the social situation in the Community. The debate resulting from an oral question to the Council made possible an analysis of the situation with regard to European regional policy. Moreover, the Parliament discussed the implementation of a European policy regarding young people and education, and the development of a European Community information policy. It also made known its opinion about several different proposals concerning border traffic and the harmonization of customs and excise taxes, and about food aid. In conclusion, the Parliament approved the EEC.-Argentine trade agreement, requested community action in the fight against air pollution, discussed an oral question about transportation methods of the future, and made recommendations relating to the freedom of establishment and common agricultural policy.

The Parliament approved the appointments of Mr *Dubois* (Socialist), Mr *Heger* (Christian Democrat), Mr *Hougardy* (Liberal), Mr *Martens* (Christian Democrat), Mr *Ramaekers* (Socialist), Mr *Thiry* (Walloon Assembly) and Mr *Vandewiele* (Christian Democrat), designated by the Belgian Senate on 2 February 1972, and it elected Mr *Hougardy* (Belgian Liberal) Vice-President replacing Mr *Merchiers* (Belgian Liberal) who is no longer a member of the Parliament.

Statement by the President of the Parliament (7 February 1972)

100. Mr *Behrendt* (Socialist, German), President of the Parliament, made a statement about the enlargement of the Community and about his official visits to Tunisia and Israel. Mr *Behrendt* emphasized that the enlargement may have considerable significance for the Parliament as well due particularly to the arrival of new colleagues having a different parliamentary tradition. Nevertheless, the Parliament must break through the barriers of caution which restrained it during the membership negotiations. The Parliament will take

a policy decision on this question in the course of its May meeting. With regard to Community political actions the a posteriori supervision should be supplemented by an a priori intervention by the Parliament.

As a result of his travels in Tunisia and Israel, Mr Behrendt came to the conclusion that the economic and political influence of the Community should enable it to have a policy adopted assuring complete equality of treatment in all Mediterranean countries. He emphasized that the Community should participate as an entity during the next world trade conference, and should insist that the criteria used to define developing countries be applied to all countries in that category.

**General Activities Report for 1971 and the
Activity Programme of the Commission for 1972
(8 and 10 February 1972)**

101. Mr *Malfatti*, President of the Commission, expressed his satisfaction with regard to the signing of membership treaties in January 1972. The enlargement of the Community was a logical step in ending an arbitrary division between Western European countries, and it was necessary in order to give the Community the dimension required to accomplish its political objectives. Mr Malfatti mentioned the role of the Commission during the negotiations, and expressed his regret that it was not possible for the Commission to take part in the signing of the final act of the negotiations.

Looking over the year 1971, the President of the Commission stated that it had been characterized by significant progress toward the implementation of the objectives formulated at The Hague, and by monetary events constituting a serious danger for the Community. The attention devoted to the enlargement of the Community and to monetary questions overshadowed the indisputable progress in other fields.

Mr Malfatti continued by saying that the Programme of the Commission for 1972 will follow two major guidelines: encouragement of progress in the European construction by directing new efforts toward economic and monetary union; action in the knowledge of being a Community of 10.¹

Mr *Lücker* (German), President of the Christian Democrat group, emphasized that the true success of the Community enlargement is that it is being carried out in a spirit of helping all the partners and opposing none. He expressed the hope that the Member States will firmly defend the Community originality

¹ For more detail, see Bulletin 3-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

and institutions by respecting the treaties strictly. With regard to the negotiations with the United States, Mr Lückner does not think that the Commission has gone beyond the authority accorded it, and he wonders if that was a tactic to try to discredit the Commission. His opinion is the same with regard to Community representation at the conference on European security. The Commission must defend community interests in such areas. To pursue another line of thought, this year it is necessary to make up for lost time in the economic and monetary sectors. The depth of Community activities must continue to be increased. The Community of 10 will have new responsibilities, particularly with regard to the Third World. The Summit Conference should provide some new options. In conclusion, Mr Lückner expressed his renewed confidence in the Christian Democrat group in the framework of the European Commission.

Speaking for the Socialist group, Mr *Kriedemann* (Germany) felt that the speech of the European Commission President did not serve to increase confidence in that institution which does not seem to be functioning as it should and which does not appear to be equipped to face the battle awaiting it. Why wasn't the European Commission represented at the Council so that the Parliament might be more fully informed with regard to Community expansion? Does the Commission realize that it might have to surrender its powers in the area of common agricultural policy to the Council? One cannot expect the new members to do the work that the Six have not been able to accomplish, continued Mr Kriedemann, who suggested naming ministers to deal with European affairs and creating a true United States of Europe. With regard to the next summit meeting, there is no place for illusions. Mr Kriedemann wonders if the Commission merits any confidence after the Luxembourg Conference in 1966. He explained, however, that his criticism of Community machinery was directed equally to the Council and to all the governments. He emphasized that the Commission remains the decisive factor in enabling the Community to progress.

Mr *Romeo* (Italy), speaking for the Liberals and related groups, stated that the expansion of the Community is only a beginning. One must hope now that the depth of Community activities will be increased, and more particularly that plans for economic and monetary union will materialize. With the danger of bi-polarity no longer present, the Community must play its role in Europe and in the world. The fault for the *impasse* in the construction of Europe, result of the improper functioning of the Council, lies not only with the Commission, but also with the Parliament, concluded Mr Romeo.

Mr *de la Malène* (France), speaking for the UDE group, expressed the hope that parliamentary control be exercised concerning the Council, an authority which makes decisions and assumes the responsibility for them. He is also

in favour of a rapid effort where the economic and monetary union is concerned, keeping in mind that progress also should be made in other sectors; most particularly in the area of common politics. Also the promotion of development aid should be among the action priorities of the enlarged Community. Finally, without measures for reinforcing the Community, there are the dangers of dilution of the Community in a preferential profit zone, and of tending toward a Europe which will have lost its independence having been unable to affirm it with regard to the United States.

Mr *Leonardi* (not registered, Italian Communist) felt that the programme of the Commission was neither sufficiently realistic nor ambitious. The Italian Communists think that the road followed up until now is not a good road. The information emitted by the European Parliament is not sufficient. Moreover, there is no parallelism between the different sectors of European activity. European solidarity, stated Mr *Leonardi*, can only be the fruit of democracy and the guarantor of European independence. The Commission should have clarified the objectives of the Community at the presentation of its annual report which, according to Mr *Leonardi*, would be the last one of the Community of Six.

Mr *Engwirda* (not registered, D 66, Netherlands) stressed the importance of the environmental problem, and of health and culture, and stated that he is for a true income policy in the world.

Mr *Burgbacher* (Christian Democrat, Germany) placed the emphasis on the European policy on energy, spoke with concern about the supply dependency of Europe, and affirmed that the Parliament remains the natural ally of the Commission. Mr *Berkhouwer* (Liberal, Netherlands) spoke of institutional problems and in particular of the necessity for the Council to accept its role of taking Community decisions. Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, Germany) stated that he is in favour of relations between China and the Community. Mr *Dewulf* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) stressed the responsibility of the Community with regard to developing countries as well as the necessity for the Community to speak as a single voice at the next UNCTAD conference where it will have the opportunity to make concrete proposals,

In reply to the different speakers, Mr *Malfatti*, President of the Commission, stated in particular that the Community could not be evaluated in terms of a battle against whatever. Expanded and strengthened, the Community will contribute towards improving world equilibrium. Replying to the criticisms of Mr *Kriedemann*, the speaker made reference to the important role played by the Commission in the negotiations on the membership of new States as well as in the monetary crisis. The Commission should be judged on its proposals to the Council and not on the decisions that the Council has not taken

and that the Commission could not take. The Commission has done everything possible so that the Council would always be in a position to take decisions. Finally, Mr Malfatti affirmed that the Commission could not be satisfied with being the technical secretariat of the Community of Ten. It must be a political body with truly independent powers.

The Parliament adopted, in the course of the session of 11 February, a resolution relating to the procedure of examining the fifth General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1971. The General Report will be examined during the May meeting, the basis being a report presented by a general reporter, designated at the March meeting, who will submit his report to the political commission for approval, after having sought out the opinions of the different parliamentary commissions.

Economic situation in the Community

(9 February 1972)

-102. The European Parliament discussed the report presented by Mr Löhr (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of the economic commission with regard to the speech made during the January meeting by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on the Community economic situation at the beginning of 1972.¹ In presenting the different points contained in the resolution proposal submitted to a vote of Parliament, Mr Löhr stressed particularly the political incapability of the Council in the economic and monetary sphere. Mr *van der Stoep* (Socialist, Netherlands) expressed the favourable opinion of the finance and budgetary commission with regard to the proposed resolution providing it be expressly stated that the Parliament be consulted about the texts transmitted by the Parliament to the Council concerning monetary problems.

The debate mainly dealt with the repercussions of the Washington agreements of December 1971, the necessity of reducing the fluctuation margins of European currencies, and finally, new steps towards the implementation of the economic and monetary union of Europe. On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, Mr *Bos* (Netherlands) made mention of the Community's responsibility towards developing countries, recommended caution in negotiations with the United States, and stressed the importance of coordinating European monetary policies in the current situation. Mr *Burgbacher* (Germany) gave his attention to the evolution of inflation and economic growth in the Community. Mr *Boano* (Italy) stated his worry that the Washington agreements might make the

¹ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part One, Ch. IV and Part Two, sec. 91.

creation of a strictly European reserve currency appear less necessary to the eyes of Europeans.

On behalf of the Socialist group, Mr *Wolfram* (Germany) pointed out that the monetary crisis hampered development of the Community, and suggested certain measures to be taken with a view to setting up the economic and monetary union: measures for economic and regional political coordination of an economic nature and in the structure of regional policies, improvement of the consultation procedures in the Community, conception of a growth programme in stability. Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) stressed the difficulties in the fields of agriculture and of small and medium-sized businesses. He requested economic and monetary jurisdiction for the European Commission.

Speaking for the Liberals and related groups, Mr *Romeo* (Italy) expressed regret that during the monetary crisis each country reacted on the basis of its own interests, neglecting Community interests. It would be too easy to lay the responsibility for this situation on the Council. European countries should go into action to set up a monetary organization.

On behalf of the UDE group, Mr *Bousquet* (French) reviewed the events of the world monetary crisis and stressed that the Washington agreements had not solved two major problems: the convertibility of the dollar and the balance of payments deficit of the United States. Action by the Community is necessary. Trade negotiations with the United States should protect the essential interests of the Community and should be balanced. Also, the Community should establish a suitable exchange structure and a concerted policy with regard to capital surpluses. Mr *Bousquet* approved the proposals of the European Commission to this end, and, in particular, encouraged the creation of a European fund for monetary cooperation. He showed reserve with regard to certain paragraphs of the resolution which he feels are too inflexible and too severe on the European Commission.

Mr *Leonardi* (not registered, Italian Communist) requested a search for concrete solutions, stressed that the Washington agreements had improved the position of the dollar, and pointed out that the Community lacks the capacity to implement a foreign policy in keeping with the needs of the European countries. Private interests too often take precedence over community necessities. Common policies are the only means of attaining economic and monetary union. Mr *Spénale* (Socialist, French) pointed out that all monetary decisions as well as the result of trade negotiations with the United States will not be submitted to any national parliament or to the European Parliament while the United States Congress is to ratify them. That is an important topic which should be studied before the next summit conference. Also, Mr *Spénale* would have liked the principle of a European account currency to be retained, and he

warned against decreasing too rapidly and systematically the margins of fluctuation of European currencies. Mr *Lange* (Socialist, German), President of the economic commission, stressed the importance of parallelism between monetary and economic measures, and emphasized that nationals should cease predominating in those areas.

Mr *Barre*, Vice-President of the Commission, explained that the Commission was looking for a means of overcoming the respective problems of each nation in view of finding community solutions. He justified the proposal to reduce the margins of fluctuation of European currencies to 2%. It is necessary to insure the smooth functioning of the agricultural and industrial common market and to set the scene for a convergence of economic policies. With regard to the role of the dollar in international economic relations, Mr *Barre* mentioned the proposals of the Commission relating to a coordinated system of participation by European central banks along with the creation of a fund for economic cooperation. The Vice-President of the Commission stressed that instead of lingering at the stage of theories and principles, such as that of parallelism between economic and monetary measures, concrete decisions must now be taken.

All prerequisites have been met in the Community for efficient economic, budgetary, and credit policies of Member States. The question is whether or not action will be taken. The Commission has accepted its responsibilities, and the Council must do likewise. Now the depth of the Community must be increased and a solid welcoming programme should be created for countries which become members of the Community.

At the close of the discussion, the Parliament adopted a resolution,¹ of which the terms effect complete implementation of Council decisions relating to monetary and economic union and a common economic policy on a medium term basis, following the December 1971 Washington agreement. The resolution was approved by the four political groups. The Parliament emphasized that in 1971 the evolution of conjunctural and structural policy was totally unsatisfactory. The Parliament hopes that the community institutions will no longer give the impression of being a clearing house for national interests and that the economic policies of the Community will be determined above all by the needs of the Community as a whole. It hopes also that the Council and the Member States will show more enthusiasm about implementing coordinated and harmonized community policies. The Parliament then made a series of requests to the Council and the Commission concerning community rules for promoting economic stability and growth, regional development, the

¹ For the text of this resolution, see Part One, Ch. II.

implementation of economic and monetary measures presented by the Commission in January 1972 after consulting with the Parliament, the reduction of currency fluctuation margins to less than 2%, and the creation of an autonomous European accounting unit.

Social situation in the Community in 1971

(9 February 1972)

103. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, presented to Parliament a report on the Community social situation in 1971.¹ The employment situation in the Community shows an appreciable increase in unemployment, and has been particularly influenced by the monetary situation, evolutions of a structural nature related to the creation of the common market, the increase in competition on a world-wide scale, and the accelerated rhythm of technological progress. The Commission feels that an active employment policy at the community level is indispensable and should consist of three elements: a common policy with regard to the migration of workers; an employment policy in outlying or industrially limited regions of the Community; total action with regard to all community policies. The economic and monetary union would be largely deprived of meaning and of possibilities for success if this social and regional policy is not implemented. Having mentioned the adoption by the Council of the renovation of the social fund and the installation of the permanent employment committee, Mr *Coppé* stressed certain specific social problems which the European Commission is still studying and trying to resolve: contracts between social partners at the European level; professional readaptation and placement of the handicapped; and the migrant worker situation. Also, the Commission is interested in a better understanding of social study at the Community level and in establishing objectives in that field. For that reason the Commission has retained the concept of a social budget, of priority measures for security, medicine and work hygiene, and a studied approach in the realm of protection of man and his environment. Finally, the Commission is dealing with feminine progress.

The Commission is waiting for comments from all the interested parties, and in particular from the Parliament, on the "preliminary framework for a community social policy programme" in order to draw conclusions with regard to priority actions to be taken in the social domain. The report on the social situation in the Community has been sent back to the Commission of Social Affairs, and a report will be presented to Parliament during a meeting in the near future.

¹ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part One, Ch. II.

European Regional Policies

(9 February 1972)

104. In an oral question presented by Mr *Mitterdorfer* (Christian Democrat, Italian) and followed by discussion, the economic commission of the Parliament asks the Council to explain why the important decisions to be taken in the domain of regional policy structure have not yet materialized; a contradiction to statements by the Acting President of the Council in February 1971 in reply to a prior oral question.

In his reply, Mr *Thorn*, Acting President of the Council, stressed that the deliberations of the Council on several proposals of the European Commission concerning regional policy have shown a common wish to forge ahead in this area, but that the opinions about concrete action to be taken on the Community level, and particularly about their implementation, do not coincide on certain important points. The inability to reach an agreement on the proposals of the Commission as a whole has obliged the Council to postpone its decision, even though an agreement on the principle of the creation of a regional policy committee has been reached. Mr *Thorn* assured the Parliament that he would do his best to see that the Council takes up these matters again in the near future.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, Mr *Aigner* (German) pointed out that the reply of the Council was not satisfactory and that regional policy is part of a larger entity containing agricultural and monetary policies. For Mr *Flämig* (German), speaking for the socialist group, the reply of the Council is misleading. The Parliament has always insisted upon progress in regional policy structures which is an indispensable prerequisite for the successful implementation of common agricultural policies. Mr *Offroy* (French), on behalf of the UDE, stressed that regionalism should not be conceived only within an agricultural framework. Progress should be made in the industrial and social sectors in order to attain all the elements necessary for a true regional policy. Mr *Leonardi* (not registered, Italian, Communist) pointed out that the idea of Community interest does not appear in the discussions on regional policy. The proposed economic and monetary policies only serve to accentuate the lack of balance between the richest and poorest regions of the Community.

Mr *Borschette*, member of the Commission, spoke of the efforts made by the Commission to encourage the Council to take decisions in the realm of regional policies. The Commission will continue these efforts, in particular for the implementation of a fund for the rebate of interest and a regional policy fund.

Economic and monetary union is not possible without community regional policy.

Mr *Wohlfart* (Socialist, Luxembourg), President of the intergroup for regional and local problems, as well as Mr *Tolloy* (Socialist, Italian), Mr *Thiry* (not registered, Walloon Group, Belgian), Mr *Ricci* (Christian Democrat, Italian), Mr *Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italian) and Mr *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italian) stressed the importance of the implementation of a community regional policy and requested the Council to quickly take the necessary measures or face a serious threat to the economic equilibrium of the Community.

Mr Thorn stated that he was aware of the insufficiency of the Council's reply to the oral question and that at the present the Council is interested above all in the aid to be given to certain priority regions. Dealing with the totality of European territory is not yet the question at hand. There is a lack of agreement on certain specific points rather than on the basic conception of regional policy. European parliamentarians should exert pressure on their governments in order to convince them of the importance of regional policy. Mr Thorn took it upon himself to emphasize to the Council the importance that the Parliament attaches to regional policy and he pointed out that this problem will be brought before the Council during the examination of economic and monetary policy to which regional policy is linked.

European policy with regard to young people and education (8 February 1972)

105. The Parliament discussed the report presented by Mr *Hougardy* (Liberal, Belgian) on the policy on young people and education within the framework of the European Communities on behalf of the policy commission which had considered various resolution proposals by the Socialist, Christian Democrat, and Liberal groups requesting in particular the creation of a European Council or office for young people. The reporter stressed the responsibility of the European Community with regard to young people, and stated that he is for a coherent policy pertaining to young people and education within the Community framework. He also examined the proposals on the institutional structure of such a policy as well as certain specific tasks and projects. The opinions of the political commission are contained in a resolution which has been approved by the Parliament.

The Parliament requested the elaboration of a coherent policy on young people and education within the Community framework and invites youth to cooperate in the effort for European unification. With regard to the policy on young people, the Parliament requests the creation of a European youth fund within the Community framework in order to favour exchanges and meetings of young people and the growth of funds already available to the

European Commission for information about youth. The Parliament also hopes that the minimum voting age will be set at 18 years in all Member States. Regarding the policy on education, the Parliament is pleased about the proposal for the creation of a European development and education center which should be brought about within the framework of Community institutions, and it recommends that the development of a common policy on education be accomplished taking into account the democratization of education, and that emphasis be placed on cultural multiplicity. The Parliament also requests that progress be made in the area of mutual recognition of diplomas, and that correspondence study and audiovisual procedures be developed.

The Parliament accepts the creation of a European institute at university level in Florence as the first phase in a development which can result in a real university, and asks the Council to see to the establishment of a college available to all Europeans and the extension of the system of European schools to places where large groups of immigrants live and to frontier areas. In the matter of institutional development of the policy for youth and education, the Parliament requests the organization, in the framework of the Council, of regular meetings of the ministers responsible for these matters; definition of the necessary powers, in particular the Commission's right to make proposals; and the creation, in the Commission, of a directorate-general, a standing committee for youth and a standing committee for education, and the establishment of a consultative committee for affairs concerning young people.

Mr *Borschette*, member of the Commission, gave an account of the various activities being undertaken at Community level. The Commission has recently put before the Council two proposals for the establishment of a committee for youth matters and a consultative committee, and has expanded facilities for the information and training of youth, in particular at school level. Since a European youth office is to be set up under the auspices of the Council of Europe, work in this field should be continued in that framework, which was, of course, broader than that of the Six. As regards education, Mr *Borschette* recalled the positive results of the meeting of the Ministers of Education.¹

Mr *Müller* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Broeks* (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), chairman of the liberal and allied group, Mr *Triboulet* (France), chairman of the UDE group, and Mr *Seefeld* (Socialist, Germany), acting on behalf of their respective political groups, approved the text of the resolution, as also did Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Hunault* (UDE, France), Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr *Zaccari* (Christian Democrat, Italy). All the speakers stressed the need to

¹ See Bulletin 12/71, Part One, Ch. III.

undertake a policy for youth and education at European level. All young people should feel involved in the construction of Europe. The principal effort should be made in the field of teaching at all levels, without forgetting young workers. Mr Triboulet, who requested the creation of a youth and culture commission in the Parliament, stressed presenting youth with a certain idea of the European. Young people will not build a Community if they do not find a common soul. Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza* (Christian Democrat, Italian), president of the political commission, stated that he is convinced that Mr Hougardy's report as well as the resolution can constitute the point of departure for an efficient and complete policy on youth for the coming years.

Information policies of the European Communities (10 February 1972)

106. The Parliament discussed the report made by Mr *Schuijt* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), on behalf of the policy commission, about the news policy of the European Communities. The reporter then studied the evolution of news problems and pointed out the elements of an efficient information policy. His conclusions are contained in the resolution adopted by the Parliament at the end of the discussion.

After Mr *Bos* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) presented the report for Mr *Schuijt* who was unwell, Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, German), Mr *Seefeld* (Socialist, German), Mr *Biaggi* (Liberal, Italian) and Mr *Terrenoire* (UDE, French), speaking on behalf of their political groups, approved the report and the resolution of the policy commission. They stressed particularly the necessity of developing news at the educational level and with regard to youth. A true European public opinion must be created. Mr *Terrenoire* asked for honest and impartial news, and suggested organizing a European week in Community Member Countries in order to create a public interest movement.

Mr *Borschette*, member of the Commission, informed Parliament that the Commission, having worked out a total conception for its news policy, established four priority items: internal strengthening of the Community; enlargement; the Community and its place in the world; the strengthening and development of Community institutions. Mr *Borschette* then gave a report on the activities of the commission in the realm of information.

After having rejected an amendment proposed by Mr *Seefeld* (Socialist, German) to the effect which would have placed the responsibility for news with the European Commission, the Parliament adopted a resolution recommending that in the case of enlargement, the dividing of power regarding news policies should be studied further, and all power should be given to a single member of

the Commission which will have the responsibility for policy. The Parliament invites the Commission to submit a plan for the reorganization and the development of information activities in Community institutions based in particular on suggestions made in the resolution: creation of a modern documentation center, formation of independent European public opinion, cooperation with all organizations helping to form opinion, and news priority in particular areas such as labor unions, agriculture, and youth. The Parliament also insists on action in the teaching field to bring it progressively to the European level, and it demands an increase in the information budget of the Communities.

Border traffic—

Harmonization of customs and excise taxes

(7 February 1972)

107. The Parliament discussed a report presented by Mr *Memmel* (Christian Democrat, German), on behalf of the legal commission dealing with border traffic regulations and a directive concerning the harmonization of customs and excise taxes. The regulation specifies that only merchandise the transport of which begins and ends within ten kilometers of each side of the border respectively can be considered in the category of border traffic. The objective of the directive is to double the amount of fiscal immunity applicable to intra-Community travel by raising it to 150 u.a. (40 u.a. for children), to abolish or to raise quantitative limits on products subject to excise tax, to accord to frontier regions and border workers immunity amounting to a third and a fifth respectively of normal immunity, to abolish, within the limits of this immunity, customs declarations required of travelers when crossing Community borders. These new measures apply exclusively to travel between Community Member States.

Mr *Zaccari* (Christian Democrat, Italian), Mr *Gerlach* (Socialist, German), and Mr *Notenboom* (Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat group) approving the resolution favoring, with certain modifications, the regulation and the directive. The Parliament rejected two amendments presented by Mr *Broeks* (Socialist, Netherlands) requesting the abolition of quantitative limits for tea and coffee.

In the resolution the Parliament approves the definition of "border traffic", fearing, however, that it will cause certain difficulties. It affirms the necessity of abolishing totally and as soon as possible border controls for Community travel, and deems it absolutely necessary to coordinate as soon as possible excise taxes and AVT in force in Member States. The Parliament proposes raising the quantitative limits for certain types of alcoholic beverages and coffee, and requests that immunity for tea be limited to 500 grammes. Also, the

Parliament advises regulations with regard to immunity accorded sales in airports and in planes and ships.

Food Aid

(7 February 1972)

108. The Parliament made known its opinion on several regulations pertaining to Community food aid following a report presented by Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands), on behalf of the foreign economic relations commission. These texts deal with the Community financing of expenses resulting from the implementation of food aid agreements from 1967 to 1971 and the providing of milk products and sugar as food aid.

In a resolution, the Parliament approves the regulations presented by the Commission, and stressed the necessity of buying cereals and milk products on the world market in case of need, in order to maintain the permanent character of the aid which becomes independent of the domestic market situation. The Parliament rejected the argument that supplying sugar would be possible only in the event of a Community surplus. With regard to general aspects, the Parliament blames the Council for having consulted it late, and requests that concrete measures be taken rapidly. Also, the Parliament requests the European Commission to find out to what extent present deliveries might be accomplished more efficiently, and to work for the adoption of world food aid regulations for other products.

Mr *Dewulf* (Christian Democrat, Belgian) and Mr *Spénale* (Socialist, French) expressed their favorable opinions of the Commission for relations with African countries and Malagasy and of the finance and budgetary commission. Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, German), Mr *Baas* (Liberal, Netherlands) and Mr *Bousquet* (UDE, French), on behalf of their political groups, approved the resolution, and stressed that Community food aid should be essentially humanitarian and should not depend on the market situation of agricultural products. Mr *Briot* (EDU, French), spoke along the same lines. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, wondered if it was possible to follow a policy for development aid without taking into account national agricultural policies, and he stated his hope that decisions would rapidly be taken by the Council.

EEC-Argentine Trade Agreement

(9 February 1972)

109. The Parliament approved the trade agreement concluded between the Community and Argentina which went into force 1 January 1972. In his

report on behalf of the economic foreign relations commission, Mr *Löhr* (Christian Democrat, German), explains that this agreement provides for the most-favoured nation clause and a mixed commission having as its duty the search for methods and means for the development of economic and trade cooperation as well as cooperation between the Community and Argentina in the realm of agriculture. The agreement also provides the means for dispensing for the tax levied on beef. In a resolution, the Parliament stresses the political interest in extending economic relations between the Community and Argentina.

Mr *Dahrendorf*, member of the Commission, indicated that this agreement falls into the framework of the preparation of trade agreements with different Latin American countries. The relations between the Community and these countries progress equally along two other parallel lines: negotiations with signatories of the Buenos Aires declaration, and the establishment of direct relations between the Community and countries from the Andean group.

Fight against air pollution

(10 February 1972)

110. The Parliament, alarmed by the growing threat to the natural environment of man, has demanded Community action in this area, following study of the report presented by Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, German), on behalf of the commission on social affairs and public health.

In a resolution, the Parliament pointed out that measures taken by Member States are not sufficient and risk distorting competition and producing obstacles to exchanges. The Parliament invites the European Commission to present appropriate proposals in view of the fight against air pollution, thus fulfilling the obligations it has by virtue of the European treaties. Community provisions should be based on the principle that those responsible for atmospheric pollution should support the expenses incurred by the measures required to remedy the situation. The Parliament stresses the urgency of implementing measures for improvement on the Community level. Finally, the Parliament requests the Council and the Commission to take the measures required to provide the Commission with indispensable personnel and financial resources, and calls upon the collaboration of the population of the Community who should be informed and educated about the dangers of pollution by the Commission.

Mr *Noe* (Christian Democrat, Italian), Mr *Oele* (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr *Ribière* (UDE, French), on behalf of their political groups, as well as Mr *Bermani* (Socialist, Italian) approved the resolution and stressed the importance of Community action in the fight against air pollution. For

Mr Noe, the solution lies in the scientific study of the noxious effects of pollution, and he would like to see a community research center created. Mr Oele stated that the Commission was indeniably qualified, and he requested a programme in the near future for action in the fight against pollution as well as a preventive policy with regard to the environment. Mr Ribière expressed his conviction that an efficient campaign against pollution can only be carried out within the Community framework which is the only way of eliminating cost distortions.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, approved the resolution and informed Parliament of the work undertaken by the Commission for the protection and improvement of the environment. The Commission will soon propose an action plan to combat pollution and the accompanying nuisances, and it will continue its efforts in ironworking and mining, and will take into account more and more the necessity of protecting the environment within the framework of its proposals for the drawing together of legislations and the elimination of technical difficulties in exchanges. A complete and coherent community environmental policy, stated Mr *Spinelli*, can only be developed when the powers of the Community and its institutions have been increased.

Transportation methods of the future

(9 February 1972)

111. The transportation commission, during an oral question presented by the President, Mr *Oele* (Socialist, Netherlands) and followed by discussion, asks the Commission for a report on its work concerning transportation methods of the future. The Commission wonders if that work will be completed in time to avoid using different railway systems in the Community which technically would not be compatible with each other and to avoid erroneous investment. How would the costly but necessary investments be financed and how could a common policy be implemented when the Council has recommended to railway administrations of Member States close cooperation in the traditional technical sector ?

Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, replied that the Commission will present a document explaining the technological, industrial, and commercial problems caused by the advent of new means of transportation to the Council and to the Parliament during the first half of 1972 as well as proposals on new techniques with regard to extremely fast transportation. The Commission is anxious to avoid all incompatibility, particularly in the substructure domain. Its objective is the development of a network which is geographically coherent and technically homogeneous. Mr *Coppé* pointed out that at the invitation of the Commission, the railroads were invited to cooperate in introducing new

transportation techniques. The financial problem has not come up yet, but the Commission plans to create a common fund for transportation sub-structure.

Mr *Seefeld* (German), on behalf of the socialist group, reviewed the various types of innovations planned stressing that it is still premature for a choice. It is necessary to take into consideration not only speed, but also and above all security, and to assure that the system adopted is the only one employed in all of geographical Europe. Mr *Couveinhes* (French), on behalf of the UDE group, stressed the necessity of more profound studies at the Community level with regard to new transportation techniques before taking Community decisions. Also, from now on the existing substructures should be used rationally, and in this context it is good that the railroad companies of the Community are harmonizing their positions. A rapid connection between the provisional headquarters of the Communities would facilitate the work of the European institutions.

Freedom of establishment and the offering of services

(7 February 1972)

Activities of the veterinary

112. The Parliament gave a favourable opinion about three directives and one recommendation concerning veterinaries. In his report, done on behalf of the legal commission, Mr *Estève* (UDE, French) pointed out that the first directive tends to suppress restrictions in order to have freedom of establishment and the offering of services for non-salaried activities of the veterinary. The second directive sets procedures for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates, and other veterinary titles which are required by law of veterinaries. The third directive concerns the coordination of certain professional conditions. The recommendation concerns three citizens of Luxembourg holding veterinary diplomas conferred in a third country. Mr *Dittrich* (Christian Democrat, German) and Mr *Lautenschlager* (Socialist, German), on behalf of their political groups, approved these texts.

Abolishing of restrictions concerning travel and stays abroad

113. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Dittrich* (Christian Democrat, German), on behalf of the legal Commission, the Parliament approved a directive which marks a milestone in abolishing restrictions concerning travel and stays abroad for citizens of Community Member States, with regard to establishment

and offering of services. The present directive increases the number of beneficiaries of freedom of establishment and the offering of services.

Common Agricultural Policy

(11 February 1972)

Organization of the sugar market

114. On the basis of a report by Mr *Klinker* (Christian Democrat, German) on behalf of the agricultural commission, the Parliament has given a favourable opinion with regard to a regulation which would clarify administrative provisions applied by customs in taxing molasses and syrups.

Organization of the fruit and vegetable market

115. The Parliament is pleased that the European Commission has adopted again in a unique regulation the regulating structure existing presently in the fruit and vegetable sector. On the basis of the report by Mr *Liogier* (UDE, French) on behalf of the agricultural commission, the Parliament approved that regulation, reserving the right to come back to it, particularly during the examination of the general report on agriculture.

COUNCIL

During February, the Council held four sessions dealing with agricultural questions and general affairs.¹

187th session on agricultural questions

(Brussels, 7-8 February 1972)

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

Commission: Mr Mansholt, Vice-President.

¹ See the chapters in this Bulletin dealing with the various points examined during the Council sessions. As to the 186th session of the Council held on 31 January and 1 February, see Bulletin 3-1972, sec. 105.

Member States: Belgium: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture; Germany: Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture; France: Mr *Cointat*, Minister of Agriculture and Mr *Pons*, Secretary of State to Agriculture; Italy: Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture and Mr *Silvestri*, Under-Secretary of State to Agriculture; Luxembourg: Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Agriculture and Mr *Ney*, Secretary of State to Agriculture; Netherlands: Mr *Lardinois*, Minister of Agriculture.

During this session, the Council discussed Commission proposals on agricultural reform, price-fixing for certain agricultural products and a regulation on EAGGF assistance, Guidance Section, for 1972.

The Council adopted an agreement in principle as regards the system to be proposed to Algeria for *imports of Algerian wines* into the Community. It also agreed in principle, providing that talks with the acceding States took place, on the import arrangements for certain Spanish wines. When the agreement with Spain was concluded, the Community had agreed to grant certain advantages to this country, after the common vine products policy had come into force. The proposed arrangements provide for Common Customs Tariff reductions in the framework of tariff quotas.

In the field of food aid, the Council held an exchange of views on the implementation of the agreements with the World Food Programme and the International Red Cross Committee on the supply of milk products to developing countries. It agreed in principle to implement the procedures so that the dateline of 30 June 1972 provided for in the agreement with the WFP for the supply of these products is respected, and to proceed to this end with purchases on the Community market in a way that will not disrupt the smooth operation of this latter.

As regards the EAGGF, the Council adopted a final regulation on the irregularities and the recovery of the amounts improperly distributed in the context of the common agricultural policy and also on the organization of an information system in this field.

The Council moreover formally adopted two regulations concerning the fisheries products sector and the fruit and vegetables sector, a directive on veterinary inspection problems in respect of intracommunity trade in cattle and pigs, and a decision on the "Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH". After consultation with the acceding States, it adopted, in the framework of the negotiations with the Member and Associated EFTA States which have not applied for membership, the additional directives on processed agricultural products and sensitive products, and was definitely in favour of the common guidelines and the mandate for negotiation with Mauritius which was given to the Commission.

188th session on agricultural questions

(Brussels, 28-29 February 1972)

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

Commission: Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President.

Member States: Belgium: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture; Germany: Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture; France: Mr *Cointat*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Pons*, Secretary of State to Agriculture; Italy: Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture and Mr *Jozzelli*, Under-Secretary of State to Agriculture; Luxembourg: Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Ney*, Secretary of State to Agriculture; Netherlands: Mr *Lardinois*, Minister of Agriculture.

The Council discussed, without it having been possible to reach agreement, agricultural reform, particularly the modernization of farm units, the price-fixing of certain agricultural products and the granting of aids to the revenue of certain categories of farm units.

Moreover, it definitely adopted several regulations on the financing of intervention expenses in fats and oils, the levies on olive oil, the granting of refunds on the utilization of sugar, the levies on fresh milk and the levying of a tax on exports of certain goods.

189th session on general affairs

(Brussels, 28 February 1972)

118. *Chairman:* Mr *Thorn*, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr *Malfatti*, President, Mr *Barre* and Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-Presidents, Mr *Coppé*, Mr *Spinelli*, Mr *Borschette*, members.

Member States: Belgium: Mr *Harmel*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Germany: Mr *Scheel*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr *von Braun*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; France: Mr *Schumann*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Italy: Mr *Moro*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Luxembourg: Mr *Thorn*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

This Council session was preceded by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Member States and the acceding States, which dealt with a first exchange

of views on the summit conference of the Heads of State or Government planned for next October. At the Commission's request, this subject was also put into the agenda of the Council session.

The summit conference agenda will comprise three subjects: economic and monetary union and the Community's social progress; institutional strengthening and the progress made in the political sphere; the Community's foreign relationships. As the greater part of the matter to be dealt with at the summit is of a Community nature, the Commission will be closely associated in those fields in which it is competent.

During this session, the Council discussed the monetary and financial relations within the Community in the light of a relaunching of the economic and monetary union, relations with Algeria and the freedom of establishment in the insurance sector.

In the food aid field, the Council adopted the procedures for implementing the Community's undertakings in favour of developing countries. In particular, it defined the role of Community actions in the context of overall Community undertakings and the amounts of Community aid to be conveyed through the intermediary of the World Food Programme.

As regards its relations with Community personnel, the Council adopted procedures which provide for a dialogue during the different stages in drawing up the Council decisions on statutes.

In addition, at the Commission's proposal, the Council definitely adopted the decisions authorizing the tacit prolongation of certain trade agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries. It authorized the Commission, on the basis of directives which it has adopted, to open negotiations with Uruguay with a view to concluding a non-preferential trade agreement. The Council also agreed that the GATT should be notified of the Accession Treaty. In the food aid context, the Council, at the Commission's proposal, formally adopted the regulation on the implementation of the agreements on the supply of milk products to developing countries.

The Council also definitely adopted several regulations on the harmonizing of certain provisions on social matters in the field of road transport, on the establishing of common rules for the services carried out by coaches and the shuttle services between the Member States.

It moreover gave its consent as requested by the Commission for the granting of loans, pursuant to Article 56, 2 a) of the ECSC Treaty.

COMMISSION

Official visit of the President of the Commission to Land Baden-Württemberg (24-25 February 1972)

119. At the invitation of Mr Hans Filbinger, Prime Minister of the Land Baden-Württemberg, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission made an official visit to Stuttgart on 24-25 February 1972, thus returning the visit to Brussels made by Mr Filbinger in May 1971. During his stay, Mr Malfatti had talks with Mr Walter Krause, Home Secretary, Dr Friedrich Brunner, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Camill Wurz, President of the Land Parliament.

The discussions dealt with three main essential themes:—cooperation within the Community as regards environmental protection;—certain trade policy problems (negotiations with Switzerland, Austria, Sweden and Finland, the transit of goods across countries not forming part of the Community, non-tariff obstacles to trade, etc.);—competition policy, particularly as regards cooperation between small and average-sized firms for the setting-up of joint sales and purchase agencies;—energy (security of oil supplies);—regional policy (problems concerning the Alsace/Baden-Württemberg border region);—finally, agriculture.

Staff movements

120. During February 1972, the Commission appointed:

- Mr Erich *Wirsing*, Director of the EDF programmes and projects to the Directorate-General for Development Aid. A Doctor of Law, Mr Wirsing entered the Commission in 1958 as Chief Executive Assistant to Mr von der Groeben, member of the Commission. In October 1963, Mr Wirsing was appointed Head of the programme's division to the directorate of the European Development Fund.
- Mr Claude *Jacquemart* to the post of Chief Advisor to the management service of the customs union. Bachelor of Laws, former pupil of the National Management School, Mr Jacquemart entered the Commission in 1966 as Head of the Customs Legislation Division.
- Mr Daniel *Vincent* to the post of Head of the general infrastructure and industry division of the Directorate-General for Development Aid.

Mr Vincent, a Government civil engineer, formerly held the position of chief administrator in this Directorate-General.

- Mr Giorgio Longo to the post of head of the general affairs division in the Directorate-General for Energy, Safeguards and Controls of Euratom. Mr Longo was previously the chief administrator in this Directorate-General.

Honorary Appointments

121. The distinction of Honorary Director has been conferred by the Commission on Mr *Schwenk*, former head of division in the Directorate-General for Financial Control, who is due for retirement.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Appointment of a new Advocate General

122. The government representatives of the Member States of the EEC resolved on 29 February 1972 to appoint Mr *Henri Mayras* as Advocate General at the Court of Justice until 6 October 1976. Mr Mayras succeeds the late Mr Dutheillet de Lamothe. A Bachelor of Law, Mr Mayras holds a Diploma in Advanced Studies of Public Law and Political Economy and a Diploma from the *ecole libre* of Political Science. He joined the Council of State in 1946. He was appointed *maitre des requetes*¹ in 1954 and Counsellor of State in 1972. From 1964 he held the post of Inspector of Judicial Services at the Ministry of Justice in France.

New Cases

— *Affair 5/72*—Ditta Fratelli Grassi fu Davide, Cavatigozzi, versus the Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato.

123. The Court of Justice has received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Appeals Court of Brescia. The request concerns the provisions of the

¹ Master of Petitions.

EEC Treaty and the Community Regulations No. 19 and 20 together with Article 16 of Regulation 120/27 concerning the common organization of markets in the cereal and pig meat sectors. The request asks for advice on whether the above regulations were imposed from 1 July 1967 on the administrations of Member States to oblige them to make refunds or whether they only constituted authorization to make these refunds.

— *Affair 6/72*—Europemballage Corporation, Brussels, and the Continental Can Company, Inc., New York, versus the Commission.

124. On 9 February 1972, the Court of Justice received an appeal for the annulment of a Commission decision on 9 December 1971 concerning a procedure covered by Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

— *Affair 6/72 R*—Europemballage Corporation, Brussels, and Continental Can Company, Inc., New York, versus the Commission.

125. On 23 February 1972, these same companies have appealed to the Court for a six month postponement of the application of the Court's decision of 9 December 1971.

— *Affair 7/72*—Firma Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Mannheim, versus the Commission.

126. On 10 February 1972 a German firm addressed an appeal to the Court of Justice for the annulment of the decision by the Commission of 25 November 1971. The decision bears on an application procedure of Article 85 of the EEC treaty and rejects the request by the firm 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 (international restrictive agreement on quinine). It will be recalled that the Court of Justice, in its Judgement of 15 July 1970, had reduced the fine determined by the Commission.

— *Affair 8/72*—Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren, Amsterdam, versus the Commission.

127. On 21 February 1972, the Court of Justice received an appeal for annulment of the Commission's decision of 16 December 1971 concerning a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC treaty.

Judgements

— *Affair 40/71*—A Commission Civil Servant versus the Commission.

128. In its Judgement of 17 February 1972, the Court of Justice pronounced as non-suited this appeal for the benefit of allowances equivalent to those awarded by the Court to another civil servant in its Judgement of 9 July 1970 (*Affair 23/69*).

— *Affair 49/71*—Firman Franz Hagen OHG, Hamburg, versus Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main.

— *Affair 50/71*—Firma Ludwig Wünsche & Co. KG, Hamburg, versus Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main.

129. On 29 July 1971, the Court of Justice received requests for two preliminary rulings from the Hessische Verwaltungsgerichtshof of Cassel concerning the interpretation of the terms "offer" and "offered" as quoted in Council & Commission Regulations. The Regulations involved are No. 120/67 of the Council covering establishment of a common organization of markets in the cereal sector, No. 132/67 of the Council which fixes the general rules for intervention in the cereal sector, and No. 1028/68 of the Commission which fixes the procedures and takeover conditions for cereals by the intervention agencies for the crop year 1968/1969.

In its judgements of 1 February 1972, the Court gave its verdict that the terms "offer" and "offered" must be uniformly interpreted in all the Member States and that an offer is valid only if it reaches the intervention agency in writing and indicates the location of the goods offered.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

130. With Mr J.D. Kuipers as president, the Economic and Social Committee met in Brussels 23 to 24 February 1972 for its 101th plenary session during which 10 recommendations were adopted. Within the framework of this meeting, Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, made a statement about the economic problems of the Community, giving a picture of the Community economic situation and an analysis of problems relating to the international monetary situation and to attempts to make a fresh start in economic and monetary union.

Recommendation on "proposals of the Commission to the Council regarding the setting of prices for certain agricultural products and the granting of financial assistance to agriculturists in certain categories".

131. By a vote of 58 for, 6 against and 5 abstentions, the Committee made known its opinion of the ideas set forth in the report presented by Mr Berns (Luxembourg, Miscellaneous Activities).

In the recommendation it is noted with satisfaction that the Commission has dealt with a demand formulated on several occasions by the Committee and professional organizations, insofar as measures for the *recovery of agricultural price levels* for the period 1968-1971 are henceforth provided for. Even though the proposed price increases do not attain the desired level, the Committee condones the method advocated by the Commission as it appears to guarantee for agriculturists engaged in modern development an income evolution comparable to that of other fields.

With regard to the scale of the proposed prices, the Committee feels that for certain vegetable products showing a deficit, it would have been appropriate to carry the price differentiation further. For fruits and vegetables, the Committee feels that producers in this sector should benefit from guarantees comparable to those afforded in other organisations related to this market sector.

As regards *the effects* of the price proposals on production and consumption, the Committee takes cognizance of the estimates of the Commission, and insists that the general provisions of the price system be adjusted to meet the requirements of an equitable evolution of agricultural revenue.

The Committee states that it is in agreement with the objectives established by the Commission with regard to encouraging the production of *beef*, and approves the special regulations for the *importing of young horned cattle and calves* as well as the proposed regulations for the *importing of forage cereals in Italy*, stressing, however, the transitory nature of the latter.

As regards measures relating to *social structure*, the Committee would like to see the minimum age at which an agriculturist can qualify for financial assistance lowered to 40. The Committee insists above all, however, that measures be taken to help the large number of agriculturists, often located in poorly developed regions or more particularly in mountainous areas, who have no hope of modernizing their techniques. The Council should, therefore, provide for the creation of jobs in "priority agricultural regions".

Recommendation on the "draft decision of the Council authorizing loans with a view to participation on the part of the Community in the financing of powerful nuclear power stations"

132. By unanimous decision, less one abstention, the Committee adopted the recommendation based on the report of Mr Delourme (Belgium, Workers).

The Committee approves the draft decision, but notes that the measures proposed by the Commission are limited in scope and do not constitute a true community policy on energetics.

The Committee also has some comments to make with regard to the financing of the proposed measures, the necessity of establishing certain general criteria beforehand as a guideline for the Commission in granting each loan, and in particular, the advisability of informing Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee of the development of operations carried out as a result of loans approved by the Community.

Having noted that the constructors of nuclear stations are not covered by the proposed measures, the Committee would like to see the problems in this field handled within the framework of the Community's industrial policy.

Recommendation on the "proposal of an (EEC) Council regulation regarding the financing by the FEOGA, orientation section, of transfers of resources in the codfish sector".

133. This recommendation, based on the report of Mr Masprong (Italy, Employers), was adopted unanimously less two abstentions.

The Committee states that it is very much in favor of the joint measures proposed by the Commission for restructuring the codfish fleet of the Community. The Committee feels, however, that the scope of these joint measures should be enlarged in order to reach as many potential beneficiaries as possible, in all of the Community. With this in mind, the Committee requests in particular that the Commission make the provisions applicable to land installations and activities dependent upon the codfish fleet as well as to versatile fishing boats assigned to and equipped for the processing of salt codfish when that activity represents a significant proportion of the total work handled.

Recommendation on "the proposal of a Council regulation supplementing Regulation No. 1009/67/EEC pertaining to common market organization in the sugar sector"

134. The Committee approved unanimously, less two abstentions, the recommendation based on the report of Mr Flandre (France, Miscellaneous Activities).

The Committee approves the proposal of the Commission allowing for aid in the form of food to needy peoples, but stresses that this type of assistance should not be considered a method of reducing agricultural surpluses. The proposal would make available sugar from the stocks held by agencies operating

within the framework of the common organization in this sector of the market. With regard to budgetary considerations in this type of aid, the Committee feels that all expenses should be borne by the Community, and that the contributions of beet-sugar workers and producers should not be affected.

Recommendation on the "draft decision of the Council with regard to opening negotiations for an agreement between the European Economic Community and Switzerland for the implementation of regulations concerning the temporary immobilization of cargo ships assigned to certain routes"

135. The Committee approved the recommendation based on the report of Mr Geile (Germany, Workers) by a vote of 56 for, 4 against, and 5 abstentions.

The Committee approves the comprehensive scheme serving as the basis for the proposal as well as the scope of its application as specified by the Commission. The Committee fully agrees with the Commission in its opinion that in order to be effective, a Community regulation on the immobilization of boats should not be limited to the Rhine and the Moselle, including immediately accessible waterways, but rather include the total navigable waterway network of the Community. Navigable channels which, from the technical standpoint of navigation, link the Community to non-member States should be included. Moreover, the Committee is of the opinion that boats not registered in a Community Member State or Switzerland should be subject to the regulations in question and, more particularly, should be taxed for the immobilization fund.

A uniform tonnage supervision system should have two functions: checking for possible tonnage excesses of a structural nature on a permanent basis, and the temporary and voluntary immobilization in the event of excess tonnage on a short term basis.

In view of the fact that the Commission, in the course of negotiations, might stray somewhat from these directives in order to reach an agreement, the Committee feels that in order to continue negotiations in such a case, the Council should expand upon the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction within the framework of these directives.

*Recommendation on the "proposal for a Council directive modifying the Council directive of March 4, 1969 concerning the harmonization of legislative, statutory, and administrative provisions relating to the active improvement system"*¹ and

¹ *Journal officiel* C 29, 22 March 1972.

*Recommendation on the "proposal for a Council directive modifying Article 31 of the Council directive of March 4, 1969 concerning the harmonization of legislative, statutory, and administrative provisions relating to the active improvement system"*¹

136. In these two recommendations, based on the reports of Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers) and adopted unanimously less 1 abstention, the Committee approves the proposals of the Commission.

*Recommendation on the "proposal for a Council (EEC) directive relating to a common stand in the respective legislation of Member States regarding linear measures"*²

137. This recommendation, based on the report of Mr Lecuyer (France, Miscellaneous Activities), was adopted unanimously.

The Committee approves the directive proposal. The Committee feels that within 5 years at the most, Member States will be in a position to replace provisions stemming from a national source by Community provisions, but it recognizes that this cannot be accomplished in the United Kingdom and Ireland as the linear measures in those countries are different from those adopted by the EEC Member States.

Recommendation on the "proposal for an EEC Council directive concerning the attempt to align legislative, statutory, and administrative provisions of Member States relating to the certification and marking of cables, chains, hooks, and their attachments"

138. In this recommendation based on the report of Mr Lecuyer (France, Miscellaneous Activities) and adopted unanimously, the Committee approves the directive proposal. Noting that this directive proposal does not apply in particular to cables made out of plastic or artificial textile materials, the Committee requests that the Commission formulate proposals for harmonization as soon as a Member State adopts regulations in this domain.

The Committee feels that the directive proposals provided for in the General Programme of May 28, 1969 should not be limited to assuring the smooth technical functioning of exchanges within the Community. Rather they should henceforth be viewed in a more general framework, with attention in particular to protection of the environment and to problems relating to work security.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 29, 22 March 1972.

² *Ibid.* C 30, 25 March 1972.

Recommendation on the "proposal for a Council regulation providing special measures for the purpose of favoring the silk worm industry"

139. In its recommendation based on the report of Mr Emo (Italy, Employers) and adopted by a vote of 65 for, one against, and two abstentions, the Committee approves the proposal providing certain observations pertaining in particular to the computation of the proposed aid are taken into consideration.

The Committee stresses that rationalization of the sector should remain the principal objective, and requests that the aid destined to improve quality be extended to cover the improvement of production conditions.

Furthermore, studies of monetary problems, undertaken by the section specialized in economic questions, and nuclear studies carried out by the section specialized in nuclear problems have come to the attention of the Committee. It was decided to forward those documents to the Council and the Commission.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loan floated

140. The Bank has made a bond issue of 50 million dollars. The loan is for a period of 18 years at an interest of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per year.

The loan has been underwritten by an international syndicate including 169 banks, 142 of which are European, directed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana, the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank AG, The First Boston Corporation, Lazard Bros. & Co., Société Générale de Banque S.A., the Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited, the Banque Internationale S.A. de Luxembourg. The bonds are issued to the public from the 8th February 1972 at 97.5%. On the basis of the total period, the return offered amounts to 7.76%. The loan is redeemable at par from the 15th February 1977 in 14 annuities. The bonds will be introduced on the Luxembourg Bourse and the New York Stock Exchange. The Bank will use the net proceeds for its ordinary loan transactions.

Loan granted

AASM

141. The Commission of the EEC together with the European Investment Bank, acting as trustee of the EEC and responsible for the administration of

the loan, have concluded a contract on 17 February 1972 with the Republic of Dahomey granting a loan with special terms for an amount of 3 276 000 u.a. (about 910 million C.A. Frs.).

The loan is to finance a palm oil factory with an initial capacity of 20 tons of bunches per hour, in the Agonvy region of southern Dahomey. The project is the essential complement to a palm plantation in the same area and financed entirely by a non-repayable grant made in 1967 out of the 2nd European Development Fund.

The factory will process the bunches from these plantations and is to produce 10 200 tons of palm oil and 2 400 tons of palm kernels per year. The output of this factory is mainly for export to the EEC.

The project will be realized by the Société Nationale pour le Développement Rural (SONADER), a mixed capital company in Dahomean law whose main function is the management, on behalf of the Dahomean Government, of agrico-industrial groups in the oil palm sector. The cost of the project amounts to 1 010 million C.A. Frs. (about 3.6 million u.a.). This loan with special terms is granted to the Republic of Dahomey out of the resources of the 3rd European Development Fund for a period of 40 years with ten years grace at an annual interest rate of 1%. The Republic of Dahomey will put the equivalent value of the loan in C.A. Frs. at the disposal of SONADER under conditions specified by the Community in proportion to the profitability of the project.

FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

142. In February, the Council adopted a new decision on placing advances at the disposal of the Communities, whilst waiting first for a decision in principle on the terms of payment of Member States' contributions and secondly for the adoption of the new financial regulation.

However, the problem of the *automatic payment of "own resources"* was the subject of an agreement within the competent bodies of the Council. With this method, the "own resources" payments would be effected every month to the amount of the sum actually noted by the Member States and modified as to the customs duties by the percentage of the financial year in question as provided for in Article 3 of the decision of 21 April 1970,¹ relating to the

¹ *Journal officiel* L 94, 28 April 1970.

replacement of Member States' financial contributions by the Community's own resources.

Finally, the Council¹ appointed a *new auditor to the ECSC*, Mr Paul Gaudy, for a period of three years as from 8 December 1971.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 17, 22 February 1972.

PART THREE

Information and sources

Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

1 February 1972

- The Congress of the European Left, held at Paris, mainly discussed the problems of the enlargement of the Community that the European Socialists are faced with. Mr *Altiero Spinelli*, member of the Commission, asked that the Commission's "policy authority" be strengthened. To this end, he suggested that the future members were not chosen from among the officials but among the deputies or former ministers, the Commission thus acting as political body counterbalancing the Council of Ministers.
- Mr *Walter Scheel*, German Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the powers of the Council and the European Parliament should be increased. Thus, whilst waiting for elections at the European level to take place, the European Parliament deputies could be elected at the national level. But they would only be able to hold a position in the European Parliament if they had also been elected at the national level.
- *The spokesman for the German Government* declared that his government considered that the Community should take an integral part in a conference on European security.

2 February 1972

- Canada entered the *Organization of American States* as a permanent observer.
- *The Belgian National Bank* lowered its discount rate from 5 to 4.5%.

4 February 1972

- The need to rapidly set the European economic and monetary union back on its feet was the main subject of a working lunch held at Paris and chaired by Mr *Pierre Werner*, Luxembourg Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. He stated in particular that Europe should assert its monetary character in the interests of the United States and the entire western world. At a time when the dollar is weakening, Europe can bring "an essential contribution to a new international monetary aspect", by providing a convertible currency. Mr *Jean*

Lecanuet, president of the Foreign Affairs Council of the Senate, declared for his part that the entry of Britain can only intensify European construction and promote the search for political unity. "The affirmation of Europe's personality is essential for its survival" he added.

- Mr *Harold Wilson*, leader of the British Labour Party criticized the present structure of the European Community. He said that Great Britain would ask for new negotiations on the terms of accession, once the Labour Party had returned to power.

7 February 1972

- In a report given in Paris to the "Political Economic Society", Mr *Raymond Barre*, a member of the Commission, said that the difficulties created by the monetary crisis lie in the fact that the Washington agreements have not solved three major problems: defence of the dollar, capital movements and the unconvertability of the dollar. He adds that if the political and monetary union is to remain a long-term aim, "we must immediately begin to organize the relations between the European countries". With this in mind, he warned: "We should not wait too long, because if we defer the measures to be taken, we risk finding ourselves in a Community of which only the shell will remain".
- Mr *Ivan Norgaard*, Danish Minister of Foreign Economy, declared that if Denmark should decide to remain outside the Community, it would be condemned to rejecting all economic growth for at least 12 years.

9 February 1972

- *President Nixon* has submitted his annual foreign policy report to Congress. Speaking on Europe, he said that the West European countries are overcoming their economic rivalries in order to maintain the economic unity which is essential to the efforts to attain easier relations with eastern Europe. He also noted that the progress achieved in one year towards European unity has created new political and economic problems within the Atlantic alliance. "The United States are realistic: this change means the end of the era of automatic union (...). The problem is to establish a new Atlantic unity based on the conciliation of independent policies rather than on compliance with American instructions".
- Addressing the Overseas Bankers' Club in London, Mr *Edward Heath*, British Prime Minister, stressed that Europeans must be ready to solve the

problems posed by the existence of customs barriers other than tariff, which still exist in Europe, Japan and the United States. Similarly, Europeans should be ready to take the initiative in the reform of the international monetary system. In the past, he said, the nations of a disunited Europe tended to sit back and allow the major power of the USA to defend Europe's essential interests. Mr Heath added that the enlargement of the Community and the development of its own policies would enable Europe to develop its influence in the world.

- In Brussels, *Prince Albert of Belgium* presided over a conference organized by the Financial Times on "Britain as a Common Market Partner". He stated in particular that Britain's entry as regards political imagination, the perfecting of new procedures, a great administrative tradition in the public service and the public's respect for the higher interests of the Community as a whole could constitute an incomparable contribution to a Europe which is still trying to find itself.

- Mr *Manuel Perez Guerrero*, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, declared that the next plenary session of the organization (April/May) at Santiago, Chile should make it possible to obtain from the rich countries the undertaking to consider closely the poor countries' problems during the forthcoming monetary and commercial discussions. In addition, the third world countries, said Mr Guerrero, will ask for a better distribution of the special drawing rights at the next issues, and a greater percentage of voting rights in the International Monetary Fund.

- Addressing the Press Club in Washington, Mr *Herbert Stein*, economic adviser to President Nixon declared that the problem of returning to the convertability of the dollar is impossible without the reform of the entire international monetary system.

10 February 1972

- In New York, Mr *Roosa*, former Under-Secretary of the US Treasury, accused the Republican Government of "sinking" the Washington agreements by encouraging the Management Committee of the Federal Reserve to practice such a generous credit policy that the short-term rates of interest have streaked to unprecedented levels over the past six years.

11 February 1972

- In Paris, *the Franco-German talks between President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt*, ended in a press conference. The two statesmen were agreed

that the economic and^o monetary union should be replaced on its feet. This agreement concerns several principles: the narrowing of the margins of fluctuation between European currencies, the intervention in Community currencies of the central banks of the European Community in the event of excessive fluctuation of one currency as compared to another, and finally, the "coordination action" of the central banks in the event of short-term capital movements. The second major point of agreement between Mr Brandt and Mr Pompidou regards the conference of Ten. This "summit" meeting will be held in Paris shortly after the last Norwegian and Danish referendums. Lastly, taking up an idea stemming from Bonn, Paris agreed to the setting-up of a permanent secretariat in charge of strengthening political coordination in Europe.

14 February 1972

- A study group comprising academics and bankers from the Common Market and the United Kingdom proposed that a new monetary unit, to be called "Europa", be set up to facilitate trade between European countries. They consider that it would constitute a step towards complete financial integration in Europe and propose that a European bank be specially set up to put the "Europa" into circulation. The study group also hopes that a European monetary zone will be set up in order to obtain maximum development of the freedom of capital movements. This zone would provide Europe with complete control of their own affairs at the monetary level.

- In an article published in the German magazine "Europa-Union", Mr Ernst Majonica, member of the Bundestag CDU, noted that the conference on European security is forcing the European Community to adopt a common policy towards the East. Having declared that European countries and their American allies should agree, within the framework of NATO, on the military problems to be discussed at the conference, Mr Majonica stresses that agreement on the political and economic problems must be reached in the context of the enlarged Community. This forces the Ten to develop a common policy towards the East and shows certain new members that purely economic problems in the Community are unlimited.

15 February 1972

- In an article published in the European edition of the SPD newssheet, Mr Erwin Lange, a member of the European Parliament said that those who are now asking for the election of the European Parliament by direct universal

suffrage should remember that the conditions necessary to the existence of a true Parliament in a European Community are not yet fulfilled. A direct election of the European Parliament can only be proposed to the voters if the former carries out the offices of a democratic constitution, i.e., it must possess all the legislative control functions of a Parliament. Also, the groups represented in Parliament are not yet uniform European groups. Finally, the countries and their parties which are to join the European Community should be able to establish contacts with the parties of the present Community in order to draw up a joint programme.

- The Austrian Chancellor, Mr *Bruno Kreisky*, declared at the time of his official visit to France: "The time has come for those nations who, for different reasons do not wish to join the Common Market, to explain their wish to maintain close relations with the member countries, and this for three major reasons: these countries are part of the European family, they already have close economic relations with the OECD, and they are very keen to hold a close and efficacious part in European integration".

16 February 1972

- The Secretary to the US Treasury, Mr *John Connally*, confirmed that a return to the convertability of the US dollar was impossible for this year and that the problem could not be broached until the balances of trade are redressed and the United States' payments are firmly established "which will need at least two years".
- Mr *K.B. Andersen*, Danish Foreign Minister, stressed, in an article published in the newspaper "Berlingske Tidende" that his country is not solely interested in economic development. Through its entry into the Community, Denmark hopes to influence the latter's policy decisions which in any case will have an important impact on development in Denmark, whether or not his country is a member of the Community.
- Mr *John Connally*, Secretary of the US Treasury declared that it would be advisable to set up a restricted organization to coordinate cooperation between the non-member major powers. This organization should replace the Group of Ten and comprise four seats: one for the United States, one for Japan and one for the enlarged European Economic Community. The fourth would be kept for the developing countries.

17 February 1972

- Mr *Ray Gunter*, former Minister of Labour in the Labour Government submitted his resignation to the Party because of his European convictions.

18 February 1972

- Whilst defining the Washington Government's policy, Mr *John Connally* declared that "the needs of American economy come first (...). It is up to us to instigate the lowering of the rates of interest (...). Once we have succeeded in removing the idea from people's minds that we are unescapably fated to inflation, the rates will decrease".

- *The House of Commons* approved a second reading of the European Communities' Bill by 309 votes to 301. The law of accession to the European Communities comprises four articles and four annexes and contains all the legislation needed to ratify the accession.

- *The Liaison Bureau of the Community Socialist Parties* held a meeting in the French Senate. The representatives of the Socialist groups of the acceding countries were present, except for the British Labour Party. The discussions dealt with the political situation in Europe in view of the enlargement and the forthcoming summit meeting. Mr Mitterand stressed that the French Socialist Party desires the strengthening of the Community institutions. In addition, he expressed his regret that the European Socialist Parties have not improved the coordination of their European action.

At the time of this meeting, Mr *Lucien Radoux*, Socialist deputy from Brussels and Chairman of this congress, visited Mr *Antoine Pinay*, former President of the French Council. After their talks, the two men decided to put forward a more precise formula for the European secretariat policy. It would comprise high-ranking personalities from the ten States concerned. The Commission of the Common Market could take part in this work. Its tasks would be defined in such a way that the Secretariat would represent the "European conscience" of the States. The authors of this project also envisage the possibility of entrusting a delegation of powers to the acting Council Chairman, in the event of a world crisis or meetings between major world powers, that he may speak on behalf of Europe.

- Mr *Giulio Andreotti* has formed the new Italian government in which all the leaders of the Christian Democrats are present: Mr Aldo Moro to Foreign Affairs; Mr Emilio Colombo, President of the resigning Council, to

the Treasury; Mr Mario Ferrari-Aggradi to Public Works and Mr Natali to Agriculture.

- In an interview granted to the newspaper "Le Monde", Mr *Edward Heath*, British Prime Minister, spoke on the Brandt-Pompidou talks. "(...) We are delighted with the agreement between the President and the Chancellor (...). Europe has started to move along the monetary and economic paths. I think that we need new monetary agreements in the West. We now have temporary agreements. Europeans must take the initiative and agree among themselves on what should be done". Speaking of the future of economic relations between Europe and the United States, Mr Heath said: "With regard to the monetary aspect, we must go ahead with the new agreements to see if we can manage economically. With regard to trade, we must take the tariffs into consideration. As to the European industries, it is here that comparison with the United States is not very favourable. We need legislation on European companies.

21 February 1972

- *The Executive Committee of the Liberal Movement for a United Europe* met in Brussels and was chaired by Mr Jean Rey, former President of the European Commission. It reaffirmed its undertaking to achieve a politically integrated Europe, governed by an executive entrusted with real powers and directed by a European Parliament which has been elected by universal suffrage.

22 February 1972

- The City of London wholeheartedly supports Prime Minister Edward Heath's pro-European policy, and it is with "enthusiasm that it awaits the time when it will join the French within the European Economic Community" declared the Lord Mayor of London, Sir *Edward Howard*, during a reception given in his honour at the Hôtel de Ville by Mr Jean Chérioux, Chairman of the "Council of Paris".

- "It would be advisable if Congress were to envisage delegating the White House with the necessary powers to negotiate a further devaluation of the dollar, possibly up to 10%, if the need should arise", stated Mr *Paul Volcker*, to the Senate's banking council, after submitting the draft law carrying the official gold price from 35 to 38 dollars an ounce.

- Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Belgian Senate, Mr *Pierre Harmel* spoke on European problems. According to the Minister

of Foreign Affairs, the Belgian Government has the task of ensuring that the enlargement of the Community does not become a source of serious economic difficulties for the non-member countries. Speaking about the summit conference, he declared that Belgium does not intend to commit itself on inflexible federation or confederation formulae, but will take a pragmatic line.

23 February 1972

- Two well-known economists, Mr *Edward Bernstein*, former adviser to the International Monetary Fund, and Professor *Robert Triffin* were consulted by the US Congress Joint Economic Committee. They stated that a new monetary crisis would occur unless the United States took measures on the large amount of dollars circulating in foreign countries, and unless they are able to provide a certain amount of convertability for the dollar.
- Switzerland is happy to note that it can count on "the constant and unfailing support" of Great Britain in its negotiations with the European Economic Community which "seem to be progressing under encouraging auspices", declared Mr *Pierre Graber*, Foreign Minister of the Swiss Confederation, in London.

25 February 1972

- *British miners* accepted, by a crushing majority, the conclusions of a Court of Inquiry, thus ending a seven-week strike.
- The *Bundesbank* lowered its discount rate from 4 to 3%.

26 February 1972

- Mr *Bengt Rabaeus* (Sweden) was appointed Secretary-General of the European Free Trade Association.

28 February 1972

- The President of the United States, Mr *Richard Nixon*, visited China at the invitation of Mr Chou En Lai, Prime Minister. During the course of his visit, President Nixon met the President of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-Tsoun, Prime Minister Chou En Lai and the Foreign Affairs

Minister, Chi Peng-fei. He visited Peking, Hangchou and Shanghai. At the end of his stay, a Sino-American communiqué was published, in which the American party declares: "The United States have emphasized that the people of Indo-China should be permitted to control their future without outside help, Their objective has always been a negotiated solution". The Chinese party reaffirmed that "China would never be a superpower and is against any form of political supremacy and power". The communiqué adds: "Steps towards the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of every country (...). Neither one nor the other must seek to attain supremacy in Asia or the Pacific, and each is opposed to efforts by all other countries or groups of countries to establish such supremacy". The American party stated "The United States is aware that the Chinese people, on each side of Taiwan, maintain that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of it. The US Government does not contest this suggestion. It (the US party) reaffirms its desire to see the Taiwan question solved by the Chinese themselves. With this in mind, it states that its final aim is the withdrawal of all troops and US military installations in Taiwan. In the meantime, it will gradually reduce its troops and military installations in Taiwan according to the amount of decrease in tension in this region." The two parties agree to stay in contact by various means, including the despatch of a high-ranking American representative to Peking from time to time, for talks between the two countries and to continue with the exchange of views on subjects of common interest.

28 February 1972

- *The Andreotti cabinet* was refused the confidence of the Italian Senate. The same day, Mr Giovanni Leone, President of the Republic accepted the resignation of the government. He dissolved the Chambers and set 7/8 May as the date for the new elections.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Session 1971-1972 (Session 1971-1972)

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 17 janvier 1972 (Report of the sitting of Monday, 17 January 1972)

C 10, 5.2.1972

Question orale 12/71, sans débat, de la commission juridique au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur l'état des travaux du Conseil concernant les propositions de directives relatives à la liberté d'établissement et à la libre prestation des services pour certaines activités non salariées (Oral question 12/71 without debate from the legal Affairs Committee to the Council of the European Communities on the state of the Council work concerning the proposals for directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for certain self-employed activities)

Résolution sur la définition des notions d'administration publique et d'autorité publique dans les États membres et sur les conséquences de cette définition pour l'application des articles 48, paragraphe 4 et 55 du traité instituant la CEE (Resolution on the definition of the concepts of public administration and public authority in the Member States and on the consequences of this definition for the implementation of Articles 48(4) and 55 of the Treaty establishing the EEC)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision autorisant la réalisation d'emprunts en vue d'une contribution de la Communauté au financement des centrales nucléaires de puissance (Opinion on the proposal for a decision authorizing the issue of loans for a Community contribution to the financing of nuclear power stations)

Résolution sur la nécessité d'une action communautaire dans le domaine de la lutte contre la drogue (Resolution on the need for Community action in the field of the campaign against drugs)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 18 janvier 1972 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday, 18 January 1972)

C 10, 5.2.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des États membres relatives à l'attestation et au marquage des câbles, chaînes, crochets et de leurs accessoires (Opinion on the proposal for a directive concerning the approximation of the laws and regulations in the Member States concerning the certification and marking of cables, chains, hooks and their accessories)

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

I. une directive portant modification de l'article 31 de la directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du perfectionnement actif (I. a directive amending Article 31 of the Council Directive of 4 March 1969 concerning the harmonization of laws and regulations on inward processing traffic)

II. une directive portant modification de l'article 13 de la directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du perfectionnement actif (II. a directive amending Article 13 of the Council Directive of 4 March 1969 concerning the harmonization of laws and regulations on inward processing traffic)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les produits de confiserie (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of the legislation in Member States concerning confectionary products)

Question orale 16/71, avec débat de M. Hougardy, au nom du groupe des libéraux et apparentés à la Commission des Communautés européennes, sur la coordination communautaire du marché des ordinateurs (Oral question 16/71 with debate from Mr Hougardy on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group to the Commission on Community coordination of the computer market)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les glaces alimentaires (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of the laws in the Member States concerning edible ices)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux détergents (Opinion on the proposal for a directive concerning the approximation of laws in the Member States relating to detergents)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif à la nomenclature des marchandises pour les statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Communauté et du commerce entre ses États membres (NIMEXE) [Opinion on the proposal for a regulation concerning the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between its Member States (NIMEXE)]

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 19 janvier 1972 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday, 19 January 1972)

C 10, 5.2.1972

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

I. un règlement concernant la fixation de teneurs maximales pour les substances et produits indésirables dans les aliments des animaux (I. a regulation fixing the maximum contents for undesirable substances and products in animal feedingstuffs)

II. un règlement concernant la commercialisation des aliments des animaux (II. a regulation concerning the marketing of animal feedingstuffs)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant sur les enquêtes statistiques et estimations à effectuer par les États membres concernant la production de lait et de produits laitiers (Opinion on the proposal for a directive concerning the statistical enquiries and estimations to be carried out by the Member States regarding the production of milk and milk products)

Avis sur les propositions concernant: (Opinions on the proposals concerning:)

I. un règlement relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires du Maroc (I. a regulation on imports into the Community of certain fisheries products from Morocco)

II. un règlement relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires du Tunisie (II. a regulation on imports into the Community of certain fisheries products from Tunisia)

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 7 février 1972 (Report of the sitting of Monday, 7 February 1972)

C 19, 28.2.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive pour la suppression des restrictions au déplacement et au séjour des ressortissants des États membres à l'intérieur de la Communauté en matière d'établissement et de prestation de services (Opinion on the proposal for a directive abolishing restrictions on the movement and sojourn of nationals of the Member States within the Community as regards establishment and supply of services)

Avis sur les propositions concernant: (Opinions on the proposals concerning:)

— un règlement relatif à la définition de la notion de « trafic frontalier » [(i) a regulation on the definition of the concept of "frontier traffic"]

— une deuxième directive concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires et aux accises perçues dans le trafic international de voyageurs [(ii) a second directive on the approximation of laws and regulations concerning turnover tax and excise duties charged in international passenger traffic]

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

— une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées du vétérinaire [(i) a directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed veterinary surgeons]

— une directive visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres du vétérinaire [(ii) a directive covering the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of veterinary surgeons]

— une directive visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées du vétérinaire [(iii) a directive on the coordination of the laws and regulations concerning the self-employed activities of veterinary surgeons]

— une recommandation concernant les ressortissants du grand-duché de Luxembourg porteurs d'un diplôme de vétérinaire délivré dans un État tiers [(iv) a recommendation concerning Luxembourg nationals holding a veterinary surgeon's diploma awarded in a non-Member State]

Avis sur les propositions concernant : (Opinions on the proposals concerning:)

— un règlement relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'exécution des conventions d'aide alimentaire de 1967 et 1971 [(i) a regulation on the Community financing of the expenditures incurred in implementing the Food Aid Conventions of 1967 and 1971]

— des modifications à la proposition d'un règlement relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'exécution des conventions d'aide alimentaire de 1967 et 1971 [(ii) amendments to the proposal for a regulation concerning the Community financing of the expenditures incurred in implementing the Food Aid Conventions of 1967 and 1971]

— un règlement relatif à la fourniture de produits laitiers au titre de l'aide alimentaire [(iii) a regulation on the supply of milk products as food aid]

— un règlement complétant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre [(iv) a regulation supplementing Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common market organization in the sugar sector]

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 8 février 1972 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday, 8 February 1972)

C 19, 28.2.1972

Résolution sur la politique de la jeunesse et de l'éducation dans le cadre des Communautés européennes (Resolution on youth and education policy in the framework of the European Communities)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 9 février 1972 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday, 9 February 1972)

C 19, 28.2.1972

Question orale 13/71, avec débat de la commission économique au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur la politique régionale des structures (Oral question 13/71 with debate from the Economic Affairs Committee to the Council on regional structure policies)

Résolution sur la situation économique de la Communauté au début de 1972 (Resolution on the economic situation of the Community at the beginning of 1972)

Question orale 17/71, avec débat de la commission des transports à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur les trains ultrarapides (Oral question 17/71 with debate from the Transport Committee to the Commission on super-rapid trains)

Résolution sur l'accord commercial entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République argentine (Resolution on the commercial agreement between the European Economic Community and Argentina)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 10 février 1972 (Report of the sitting of Thursday, 10 February 1972)

C 19, 28.2.1972

Résolution sur la nécessité d'une action communautaire dans le domaine de la lutte contre la pollution de l'air (Resolution on the need for Community action in the campaign against air pollution)

Résolution sur la politique d'information des Communautés européennes (Resolution on the information policy of the European Communities)

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C 19, 28.2.1972

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the common organization of the markets in the fruit and vegetables sectors)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common organization of markets in the sugar sector)

Résolution relative à la procédure d'examen du cinquième rapport général de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'activité des Communautés en 1971 (Resolution on the procedure for the examination of the Fifth General Report of the Commission on the activities of the Communities in 1971)

Written questions and replies

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Question écrite 401/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Détachement de personnel de stations de télévision auprès de la direction générale de la presse et de l'information de la Commission (401/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Seconding of personnel of television stations to the Directorate General for press and information in the Commission)

C 9, 3.2.1972

Question écrite 465/71 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Approvisionnement en fruits et légumes dans la région frontalière franco-belge (465/71 by Mr Califice to the Commission: Fruit and vegetable supplies in the Franco-Belgian frontier region)..

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Question écrite 271/71 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Résidus cancérigènes des produits utilisés pour combattre les parasites du tabac (271/71 by Miss Lulling to the Commission: Cancer-inducive residues of products used to combat tobacco parasites)

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Question écrite 277/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Aide financière accordée par la Communauté lors d'inondations catastrophiques en Italie (277/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Financial aid granted by the Community on the occasion of catastrophic floods in Italy)

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Question écrite 326/71 de M. Schwörer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Mesures de protection et d'aménagement du milieu naturel (326/71 by Mr Schwörer to the Commission: Measures for the protection and organization of the natural environment)

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- Question écrite 382/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droits de tirage spéciaux (382/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Special drawing rights) C 12, 8.2.1972
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- Question écrite 399/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Production de sucre dans la CEE en 1971/1972 (399/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Production of sugar in EEC in 1971/72) C 12, 8.2.1972
- Question écrite 414/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Forme européenne de société à responsabilité limitée (414/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: European form of limited liability company) C 12, 8.2.1972
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Question écrite 421/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Coopération en matière de production de pièces détachées pour camions (421/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Cooperation in the production of spare parts for trucks) C 12, 8.2.1972

Question écrite 424/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Déménagements à l'intérieur de la CEE (424/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Moving house within the EEC) C 12, 8.2.1972

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Question écrite 432/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations en république fédérale d'Allemagne de pâte de cacao en provenance de la RDA (432/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of cocoa paste from the GDR) C 12, 8.2.1972

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Question écrite 454/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fixation de montants compensatoires dans le secteur agricole (454/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Fixing of compensatory amounts in the agricultural sector) C 12, 8.2.1972

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- Question écrite 429/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fonds de diversification de l'accord international sur le café (429/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Diversification fund of the International Coffee Agreement) C 16, 19.2.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 272/72 du Conseil, du 7 février 1972, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Council Regulation (EEC) 272/72 of 7 February 1972 concerning the financing of intervention expenditure in the fisheries sector) L 35, 9.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 273/72 du Conseil, du 7 février 1972, fixant les règles générales de financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 273/72 of 7 February 1972 fixing the general rules for financing intervention expenditure on the internal market in the fruit and vegetables sector) L 35, 9.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 274/72 de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 274/72 of 8 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 35, 9.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 275/72 de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 275/72 of 8 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 35, 9.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 276/72 de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 276/72 of 8 February 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 35, 9.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 277/72 de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 277/72 of 8 February 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 35, 9.2.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 279/72 de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 279/72 of 8 February 1972 concerning a permanent award of tender for the sale of white sugar for export held by the French intervention agency) L 35, 9.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 280/72 de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2196/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, portant dérogation au règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'importation pour le riz originaire de certains pays éloignés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 280/72 of 8 February 1972 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 2196/71 of 13 October 1971 waiving Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the period of validity of import certificates for rice originating in and coming from certain distant countries) L 35, 9.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 281/72 de la Commission, du 8 février 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) 281/72 of 8 February 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 35, 9.2.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 283/72 du Conseil, du 7 février 1972, concernant les irrégularités et la récupération des sommes indûment versées dans le cadre du financement de la politique agricole commune ainsi que l'organisation d'un système d'information dans ce domaine (Council Regulation (EEC) 283/72 of 7 February 1972 concerning irregularities and the recouping of monies wrongly paid out in the setting of the financing of the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system in this field) L 36, 10.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 284/72 de la Commission, du 9 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 284/72 of 9 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 36, 10.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 285/72 de la Commission, du 9 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 285/72 of 9 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 36, 10.2.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 287/72 de la Commission, du 9 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 287/72 of 9 February 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 36, 10.2.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 290/72 de la Commission, du 7 février 1972, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au PAM (Commission Regulation (EEC) 290/72 of 7 February 1972 concerning the supply of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the WFP) L 36, 10.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 291/72 de la Commission, du 9 février 1972, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 291/72 of 9 February 1972 amending the levies applicable to imports of processed products based on cereals and rice) L 36, 10.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 292/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 292/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 37, 11.2.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 293/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 293/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 294/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 294/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 295/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 295/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 296/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 296/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 297/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 297/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 298/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 298/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 299/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 299/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 300/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 300/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 301/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 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) 301/72 of 10 February 1972 fixing the import levies for calves and heavy cattle and bovine meat other than frozen) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 302/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 302/72 of 10 February 1972 amending the export refunds in the pigmeat sector) . . . L 37, 11.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 303/72 de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, modifiant les montants compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies des États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 303/72 of 10 February 1972 amending the compensatory amounts laid down in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of the Member States) . . . L 38, 12.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 304/72 de la Commission, du 11 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 304/72 of 11 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 38, 12.2.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 315/72 de la Commission, du 11 février 1972, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de certaines variétés d'oranges douces originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 315/72 of 11 February 1972 applying the CCT duty to imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges from Spain)	L 38, 12.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 316/72 de la Commission, du 11 février 1972, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de certaines variétés d'oranges douces originaires d'Israël (Commission Regulation (EEC) 316/72 of 11 February 1972 applying the CCT duty to imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges from Israel) . .

L 38, 12.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 317/72 de la Commission, du 11 février 1972, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de certaines variétés d'oranges douces en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 317/72 of 11 February 1972 abolishing the countervailing levy on imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges from Algeria) . .

L 38, 12.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 318/72 de la Commission, du 11 février 1972, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 318/72 of 11 February 1972 amending the export refund for oilseeds)

L 38, 12.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 319/72 de la Commission, du 11 février 1972, portant quatrième modification du règlement (CEE) 1013/71 en ce qui concerne les montants compensatoires applicables à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 319/72 of 11 February 1972 amending for the fourth time Regulation (EEC) 1013/71 as regards the compensatory amounts applicable to imports of certain frozen beef and veal)

L 38, 12.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 282/72 du Conseil, du 31 janvier 1972, concernant l'application de la décision 42/71 du Conseil d'association prévu par la Convention d'association entre la Communauté économique européenne et les États africains et malgache associés à cette Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 282/72 of 31 January 1972 concerning the implementation of decision 42/71 of the Council of Association provided for under the Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with this Community)

L 39, 14.2.1972

Décision 42/71 du conseil d'association relative aux clauses et conditions générales applicables à la passation et à l'exécution des marchés publics de travaux et de fournitures financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Decision 42/71 of the Council of Association concerning the general clauses and conditions applicable to the conclusion and execution of public works contracts and supplies financed by the European Development Fund)

Règlement (CEE) 320/72 de la Commission, du 14 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 320/72 of 14 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 40, 15.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 321/72 de la Commission, du 14 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 321/72 of 14 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . .

L 40, 15.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 322/72 de la Commission, du 14 février 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 322/72 of 14 February 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 40, 15.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 323/72 de la Commission, du 14 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 323/72 of 14 February 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar)	L 40, 15.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 324/72 de la Commission, du 14 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 324/72 of 14 February 1972 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector)	L 40, 15.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 325/72 de la Commission, du 15 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 325/72 of 15 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 41, 16.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 326/72 de la Commission, du 15 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 326/72 of 15 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 41, 16.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 327/72 de la Commission, du 15 février 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 327/72 of 15 February 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 41, 16.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 328/72 de la Commission, du 15 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 328/72 of 15 February 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar)	L 41, 16.2.1972
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Règlement (CEE) 330/72 de la Commission, du 16 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 330/72 of 16 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 42, 17.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 331/72 de la Commission, du 16 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 331/72 of 16 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 42, 17.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 332/72 de la Commission, du 16 février 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 332/72 of 16 February 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 42, 17.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 333/72 de la Commission, du 16 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 333/72 of 16 February 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar)	L 42, 17.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 334/72 de la Commission, du 16 février 1972, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 334/72 of 16 February 1972 fixing the import levy for molasses)	L 42, 17.2.1972

- Règlement (CEE) 335/72 de la Commission, du 16 février 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 335/72 of 16 February 1972 fixing the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 42, 17.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 336/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 336/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 337/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 337/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) . . . L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 338/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 338/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 339/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 339/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 340/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 340/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 341/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 341/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 342/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 342/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 343/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 343/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) . . . L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 344/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 344/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 43, 18.2.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 345/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 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) 345/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the import levies on calves and heavy cattle and on bovine meat other than frozen) . . . L 43, 18.2.1972

Règlement (CEE) 346/72 de la Commission, du 17 février 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) 346/72 of 17 February 1972 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and other products of the sugar sector)	L 43, 18.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 347/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 347/72 of 18 February 1972 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 348/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 348/72 of 18 February 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 349/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 349/72 of 18 February 1972 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 350/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 350/72 of 18 February 1972 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 351/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 351/72 of 18 February 1972 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 352/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 352/72 of 18 February 1972 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 353/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} mars 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 353/72 of 18 February 1972 fixing the export refunds in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 March 1972)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 354/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 354/72 of 18 February 1972 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for goods exported in the natural state)	L 44, 19.2.1972
Règlement (CEE) 355/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 355/72 of 18 February 1972 concerning the supply of skim milk powder to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)	L 44, 19.2.1972
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Directives and Decisions

72/87/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils récepteurs de radio, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son, de la position 85.15 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Taïwan et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 23 December 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment radio-receiving apparatus, even combined with a recording or sound reproduction device from position 81.15 A III of the CCT, originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in the other Member States) . . .

L 30, 3.2.1972

72/88/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/26612 — MAN/SAVIEM) [(Commission Decision of 17 January 1972 concerning a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty) (IV/26612—MAN/SAVIEM)] .

L 31, 4.2.1972

72/92/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 14 janvier 1972 autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les parties, pièces détachées et accessoires de motocycles, de la position 87.12 A du tarif

douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 14 January 1972 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment, sections, spare parts and accessories of motorcycles from CCT heading 82.12 A originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 33, 7.2.1972

72/93/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 21 janvier 1972 relative à l'autorisation d'un tarif spécial de la « Deutsche Bundesbahn », applicable aux transports de combustibles solides de Ahlen (Westphalie) à Alsdorf (région d'Aix-la-Chapelle) (Commission Decision of 21 January 1972 concerning the authorization of a special "Deutsche Bundesbahn" tariff applicable to transport of solid fuels from Ahlen (Westphalia) to Alsdorf in the region of Aachen)

L 33, 7.2.1972

72/94/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 21 janvier 1972 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 50 000 tonnes de froment tendre détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 21 January 1972 on the opening of a call for tender for the export of 50 000 tons of soft wheat held by the German intervention agency)

L 33, 7.2.1972

72/98/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits des positions 87.02 A, ex 87.05, ex 87.06 et 87.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 11 January 1972 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment certain products from CCT headings 87.02 A, ex 87.05, ex 87.06 and 87.09 originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 41, 16.2.1972

72/99/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les microscopes optiques, de la position 90.12 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 17 January 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment optical microscopes from CCT heading 90.12 originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 41, 16.2.1972

72/100/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les jouets en bois et autres (à l'exception des moteurs et mécanismes d'animation pour jouets et modèles réduits ainsi que de leurs pièces détachées), des positions 97.03 A et 97.03 ex B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 20 January 1972 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment wooden toys and others (with the exception of propelling motors and mechanisms for reduced size toys and models and their spare parts) from headings 97.03 A, and 97.03 ex B of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Hongkong and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 41, 16.2.1972

72/101/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 février 1972, relative à la non-application de la taxe à l'exportation prévue au règlement (CEE) 2227/71, à certaines livraisons de lait écrémé en poudre dans le cadre de l'aide alimentaire (Commission Decision of 3 February 1972 concerning the non-application of the export tax laid down in Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 to certain supplies of powdered skim milk in the framework of food aid)

L 41, 16.2.1972

72/102/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 février 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 4 February 1972 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to offer bread-making rye held by the German intervention agency for a marketing centre in which it is not stored)

L 41, 16.2.1972

72/103/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour les livraisons fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre des procédures d'adjudication visées aux règlements (CEE) 2734/71, 2735/71 et 2736/71 (Commission Decision of 25 January 1972 concerning the fixing of the minimum amounts for deliveries fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme in the setting of the tendering procedures mentioned in Regulations (EEC) 2734/71, 2735/71 and 2736/71)

L 41, 16.2.1972

72/104/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, relative au séchage supplémentaire de certaines céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour la campagne 1970/1971 (Commission Decision of 2 February 1972 concerning the further drying of certain cereals taken on charge by the German intervention agency for the 1970/1971 marketing year)

L 41, 16.2.1972

72/108/CEE :

Directive de la Commission, du 1^{er} février 1972, relative à la fixation de taux forfaitaires de rendement pour certaines opérations de perfectionnement actif (Commission Directive of 1 February 1972 concerning the fixing of standard rates of yields for certain inward processing operations)

L 45, 21.2.1972

72/109/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 février 1972, relative à la fixation des montants maxima pour les livraisons fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre des procédures d'adjudication visées aux règlements (CEE) 76/72, 77/72, 78/72 et 79/72 (Commission Decision of 4 February 1972 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount for supplies fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme in the framework of the tendering procedures laid down by Regulations (EEC) 76/72, 77/72, 78/72 and 79/72)

L 45, 21.2.1972

72/110/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1972, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission

Decision of 7 February 1972 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food operation are fulfilled) L 45, 21.2.1972

72/111/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 février 1972, portant modification de la décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1970, portant habilitation en matière d'établissement de valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour les agrumes (Commission Decision of 21 February 1972 amending the enabling decision of the Commission concerning the establishment of standard average values for citrus fruits) L 51, 29.2.1972

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil, relatif à la fourniture de produits laitiers au titre de l'aide alimentaire (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) concerning the supply of milk products as food-aid) C 13, 29.2.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil, modifiant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 1009/67/EEC establishing the common market organization in the sugar sector) C 13, 10.2.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification, en matière de nomenclature tarifaire, des règlements (CEE) 522/70 et 653/71 relatifs aux régimes applicables aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer et originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending, as regards the tariff nomenclature, Regulations (EEC) 522/70 and 653/71 concerning the systems applicable to processed products based on cereals and rice originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or the Overseas countries and territories or Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) C 13, 10.2.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil, complétant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) supplementing Regulation 1009/67/EEC establishing a common market organization in the sugar sector) C 13, 10.2.1972

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Règlement (CEE) 229/72 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1972, déterminant les modalités de fonctionnement du Fonds européen de développement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 229/72 of 28 January 1972 laying down the working procedures for the European Development Fund) L 29, 2.2.1972

Cahier général des charges des marchés publics de travaux et de fournitures financés par le Fonds européen de développement (General conditions of contract for public works and supply tenders financed by the European Development Fund) L 39, 14.2.1972

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Avis d'appel d'offres 995 de la république du Sénégal pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 995 by Senegal for a project financed by EEC-EDF)	C 9, 3.2.1972
Résultats d'appels d'offres (734, 912, 917, 924, 933, 935, 939, 949, 950, 953, 958, 959, 960, 961 et 964) [(Results of calls for tender (734 912, 917, 924, 933, 935, 939, 949, 950, 953, 958, 959, 960, 961 and 964)]	C 9, 3.2.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 996 lancé conjointement par la république du Zaïre (commission agricole du Kivu) et par la République rwandaise (office du Bugesera-Mayaga) pour deux projets financés par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 996 issued jointly by Zaïre (Kivu Agricultural Commission) and Rwanda (Bugesera-Mayaga office) for two projects financed by EEC-EDF)	C 12, 8.2.1972
Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by EDF)	C 12 8.2.1972
Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources du deuxième et du troisième FED (Approval of projects financed from the second and third EDF)	C 12, 8.2.1972
Information 6 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information notice 6 concerning a call for tender by Mali for minor work financed by EDF)	C 13, 10.2.1972
Avis d'appel d'offres 997 de la république de Haute-Volta, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 997 by Upper Volta for a project financed by EEC-EDF)	C 13, 10.2.1972
Avis d'appel à la concurrence 991 de la république fédérale du Cameroun relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour l'aménagement et le bitumage de la route Bamenda-Bafoussam (80 km environ) [(Notice of call for competitive tender 991 by Cameroon concerning the pre-selection of firms which will be allowed to participate in the limited call for tender which will be issued later for the repair and surfacing of the Bamenda-Bafoussam road (about 80 km)]	C 16, 19.2.1972
Information 7 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Sénégal concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information notice 7 on a call for tender by Senegal for minor work financed by the EDF)	C 16, 19.2.1972

- Avis d'appel d'offres 998, lancé par la république démocratique de Somalie (Ministero della zootecnia, foreste e pascolo) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 998 by Somalia (Ministero della zootecnia, foreste e pascolo) for a project financed by EEC-EDF) C 16, 19.2.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 999 de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 999 by Mali for a project financed by EEC-EDF) C 16, 19.2.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1000, lancé par la République rwandaise pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 1000 issued by Rwanda for a project financed by EEC-EDF) C 18, 26.2.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1001 de la république du Sénégal (Office national de coopération et d'assistance pour le développement — ONCAD) pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED, sous forme de subvention a posteriori (Notice of call for tender 1001 by Senegal (National Office for Cooperation and Development Aid — ONCAD) for a programme partially financed by EEC-EDF in the form of an a posteriori subsidy) C 18, 26.2.1972

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- Communication relative aux avis d'adjudications de sucre blanc 5/1971 et 6/1971 (Memorandum concerning notices of call for tender for white sugar 5/1971 and 6/1971) C 8, 1.2.1972
- Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (art. 54 du traité CECA) (List of opinions formulated on investment programmes (Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty) C 9, 3.2.1972
- Communication de l'Agence d'approvisionnement à tous les producteurs de plutonium (Memorandum of the Supply Agency to all producers and users of plutonium) C 10, 5.2.1972
- Aides des États (art. 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative à l'aide à la plantation et au renouvellement de noisetiers, noyers et groseillers au Trentin-Haut Adige prévue par le projet de loi régionale 118 (State aids (Articles 92-94 of the Treaty establishing the EEC) — Memorandum in conformity with Article 93(2) clause 1 of the Treaty to the parties concerned other than Member States relating to aid to the plantation and renewal to hazel trees, walnut trees and gooseberry bushes in the Trentin-Alto Adige region provided for by the regional draft law 118) C 12, 8.2.1972
- Aides des États (Articles 92 à 94 du traité CEE) [(State aids (articles 92-94 of the EEC Treaty)] C 13, 10.2.1972
- Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative à certaines aides octroyées en Allemagne, sous forme de bonifications d'intérêt pour la reconversion des vergers [(i)Memorandum drawn up in conformity with Article 93(2) first clause of the Treaty for parties concerned other than Member States and relating to certain aids granted in Germany in the form of interest subsidies for the reconversion of orchards)]

— Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative à certaines aides octroyées en Italie dans le secteur des fruits et de leurs préparations, à l'exclusion des agrumes [(ii)Memorandum in conformity with Article 93(2) first clause of the Treaty to parties concerned other than the Member States and relating to certain aids granted in Italy in the sector of fruits and preparations thereof, to the exclusion of citrus fruits]]

Avis de clôture d'une procédure d'examen en vertu du règlement (CEE) 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre les pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions de la part de pays non membres de la CEE (Notice of the closure of an examination procedure under Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of the Council, dated 5 April 1968 concerning defence against dumping practices, premiums or subsidies implemented by countries not members of EEC) . . .

C 14, 15.2.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Memorandum under the head of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of the Council dated 20 December 1971)

C 14, 15.2.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2796/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Memorandum under the head of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 2796/71 of the Council dated 20 December 1971)

C 14, 15.2.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2798/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Memorandum under the head of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 2798/71 of the Council dated 20 December 1971)

C 18, 26.2.1972

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Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 803 tonnes de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [(Notice of call for tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 803 tons of butteroil for certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFP)]

C 8, 1.2.1972

Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 1 290 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [(Notice of call for tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 1 290 tons of butteroil to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFP)]

C 8, 1.2.1972

Avis d'adjudication permanente du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers 1/1972 [(Notice of permanent tender by (FIRS) for the sale of white sugar from its stocks intended for export to third countries (1/1972)]

C 13, 10.2.1972

Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 1 157 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial

- (Notice of tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 1 157 tons of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) C 14, 15.2.1972
- Avis de concours COM/C/74-75 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) [(Notice of competitive examination COM/C/74-75 (secretary shorthand-typists and typists of Dutch mother tongue)] C 15, 18.2.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 356/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972 (Notice of tender for delivery fob of soft wheat in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 356/72 of 18 February 1972) C 17, 22.2.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 356/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972 (Notice of tender for delivery fob of soft wheat in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 356/72 of 18 February 1972) C 17, 22.2.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 356/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972 (Notice of tender for delivery fob of soft wheat in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 356/72 of 18 February 1972) C 17, 22.2.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 356/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972 (Notice of tender for delivery fob of soft wheat in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 356/72 of 18 February 1972) C 17, 22.2.1972
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 356/72 de la Commission, du 18 février 1972 (Notice of tender for delivery fob of soft wheat in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 356/72 of 18 February 1972) C 17, 22.2.1972
- Première modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente (1/1972) du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et provenant de ses stocks (First amendment to the notice of permanent tender (1/1972) by FIRS for the sale of white sugar for export from its stocks) C 18, 26.2.1972

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Affaire 2-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance de la cour d'appel de Paris dans l'affaire M. Salvatore Murru contre la Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie de Paris (Case 2-72: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Paris Appeal Court in re Mr Salvatore Murru v. Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie de Paris)	C 8, 1.2.1972
Affaire 96-71 : Requête introduite le 14 décembre 1971 par la société de personnes à responsabilité limitée de droit belge R. & V. Haegeman contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 96-71: Suit brought on 14 December 1971 by the limited liability partnership in Belgian law R. & V. Haegeman v. the Commission of the European Communities)	C 9, 3.2.1972
Affaire 3-72 : Requête introduite le 14 janvier 1972 par Mme Maria Francina Van de Voorde contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 3-72: Suit brought on 14 January 1972 by Mme Maria Francina Van de Voorde v. the Commission of the European Communities)	C 12, 8.2.1972
Affaire 4-72 : Recours introduit le 27 janvier 1972 par Mlle Jacqueline Janssens contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 4-72: Appeal lodged on 27 January 1972 by Miss Jacqueline Janssens v. the Commission of the European Communities)	C 15, 18.2.1972
Affaire 5-72 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par arrêt de la cour d'appel de Brescia (Italie) dans l'affaire ditta Fratelli Grassi contre administration des finances de l'État (Case 5-72: Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by decision of the Court of Appeal of Brescia (Italy) in re the firm Fratelli Grassi v. the State financial administration)	C 16, 19.2.1972

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Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) dans l'affaire 17-71 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in case 17-71)	C 9, 3.2.1972
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 21-71 (Judgment of the Court in Case 21-71)	C 9, 3.2.1972
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 22-71 (Judgment of the Court in Case 22-71)	C 9, 3.2.1972
Arrêt de la Cour, du 15 décembre 1971, dans l'affaire 35-71 : Schleswig-Holsteinische landwirtschaftliche Hauptgenossenschaft EGmbH de Kiel contre Hauptzollamt de Itzehoe (Judgment of the Court of 15 December 1971 in case 35-71: Schleswig Holsteinische landwirtschaftliche Hauptgenossenschaft EGmbH, Kiel v. Hauptzollamt, Itzehoe)	C 14, 15.2.1972
Arrêt de la Cour, du 15 décembre 1971, dans les affaires jointes 51 à 54-71 : International Fruit Company NV, à Rotterdam, Kooy Rotterdam NV, à Rotterdam, Velleman en Tas NV, à Rotterdam et Jan van den Brink's Im- en Exporthandel NV, à Rotterdam contre Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, à La Haye (Judgment of the Court of 15 December 1971 in the combined Cases 51 to 54-71: International Fruit Company NV, Rotterdam, Kooy Rotterdam NV, Rotterdam, Velleman en Tas NV, Rotterdam and Jan van den Brink's Im- en Exporthandel NV, Rotterdam v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague)	C 14, 15.2.1972

Arrêt de la Cour du 15 décembre 1971 dans l'affaire 77-71 : Firma Gervais-Danone AG Munich contre Hauptzollamt de Munich-Schwanthalerstrasse (Judgment of the Court of 15 December 1971 in Case 77-71: Firma Gervais-Danone AG Munich v. Hauptzollamt, Munich-Schwanthalerstrasse)

C 16, 19.2.1972

Arrêt de la Cour du 14 décembre 1971 dans l'affaire 43-71 : Société Politi, s.a.s., Robecco sul Naviglio contre Ministère des finances de la République italienne (Judgment of the Court of 14 December 1971 in the Case 43-71: the firm Politi s.a.s., Robecco sul Naviglio v. Italian Ministry of Finance)

C 17, 22.2.1972

III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

COMMISSION

	Bfrs	FF
8368		
W. Hallstein and J. Rey, Freeman of the City of Brussels Lucien Cooremans, Walter Hallstein, Jean Rey, Franco Maria Malfatti: Speeches given on 2 December 1971 at the conferring of the Freedom of the City of Brussels on the former Presidents of the Commission of the European Economic Community and of the Commission of the European Communities 1971. 20 pp. (d/f/i/n/e)		Free
8376		
The Commission's Programme for 1972 Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission of the European Communities 1972. 28 pp. (d/f/i/n/e)		Free
Statistics		
<i>Periodicals and Yearbooks</i>		
Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel) Bi-monthly (d/f/i/n) (5646) 1972. No. 1 Price per issue: Annual subscription:	125.— 550.—	14.— 61.50
Statistiques mensuelles du sucre (Monthly sugar statistics) Monthly (d/f) (17504) 1972. No. 1		Limited distribution
Statistique mensuelle de la viande (Monthly meat statistics) Monthly (d/f) (5644) 1972. No. 1 (5647) 1972. No. 2		Limited distribution

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	Bfrs	FF
Production végétale (Crop production) At irregular intervals (d/f) (—) 1972. No. 1 (5646) 1972. No. 2		Limited distribution
Notes rapides: Statistiques du charbon ("Coal statistics" notes) Monthly. 1972. January (d/f/i/n)		Limited distribution
Notes rapides: "Sidérurgie" ("Iron and Steel" notes) Monthly. 1972. No. II (d/f/i/n)		Limited distribution
Notes rapides: Statistiques du gaz ("Gas statistics" notes) At irregular intervals, 1971. September (d/f/i/n)		Limited distribution
<i>Serials</i>		
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IV. NEW PUBLICATIONS

COMMISSION

8369 — Regional Development in the Community — Analysis 1971

1971—316 pages (d, f, i, n + e in preparation)

FB 100.—; FF 11.—; DM 7.50; Lit 1 250; Fl. 7.50; £0.82; \$2.

The 1971 analysis of regional development in the Community, prepared by the Commission staff, constitutes a direct follow-up to the work begun in a more restricted framework in the annexes to the document "A Regional Policy for the Community" published in 1969 (Catalogue No. 5058). Its aim is to show the main results of changes in the regional structures of the Community which have occurred over the past two decades. This new work substantially broadens and deepens the scope of the previous analysis in many of its aspects, especially the regional framework adopted, the instruments of analysis applied and the field covered by the questions studied.

Regarding the regional framework, the analysis is mainly concerned with the 100 basic administrative units of the Community (Regierungsbezirke, régions de programme, regioni amministrative and provinces). In order to provide a broader view, these units are often grouped together either into 40 main regions or into 10 major geographical zones of the Community. Finally, for certain questions, grouping is effected either by socio-economic regions (agricultural, semi-industrialised and industrialised) or by peripheral and central regions of the Community.

For the instruments of analysis, the most varied aids and the most complex indicators have been used, such as coefficients of variation, coefficients of localisation, conurbation indices, correlations, etc.). The concept of disparities is studied in its various meanings and in its implications for the strategies of regional policy.

Finally, having regard to the extent of the fields studied, the analysis deals with three groups: demography, employment and product. In each of these fields, which are subdivided according to different points of view, the main trends in development are studied with the emphasis on the problem of the enlargement or shrinkage of structural disparities and its geographical repercussions.

Presenting a detailed description of situations and regional trends in the Community from the point of view of the three aspects of demography, employment and production, this work constitutes a horizontal analysis which provides those responsible for regional policy with an appreciation, tailored precisely to their needs, of the major structural changes which have occurred in the Community and the problems which they entail.

Although it does not deal with the specific problems of certain regions, this analysis nevertheless makes it possible for the regional experts to pinpoint their respective zones in the Community as a whole and to assess the efforts necessary to carry out the adjustments needed for better regional equilibrium.

Studies — Competition - Alignment of Legislations Series — No. 11 — 8280 — Overall distortions to competition and their effects on the Common Market.

1971—68 pages (d, f, i, n)

Price:

FB 125.—; FF 14.—; DM 9.60; Lit 1 560; Fl 9.—; £1.50; \$2.50

It is well known that the Common Market was first and foremost established with a view to the abolition of the economic frontiers in Europe. It is however also necessary that the enterprises operating in Member States should be able to compete with one another under

approximately the same conditions. This fundamental principle is set out in a number of provisions of the treaties of the European Communities, notably Articles 101 and 102 of the EEC Treaty and Article 67 of the ECSC Treaty.

The interpretation and application of these provisions raises many difficult problems, in particular as regards the distortion concept: For example it is a concept which is used repeatedly in the economic policy discussion but is unknown in national laws affecting business.

In interpreting the concept of distortion and in the application of the relevant provisions of the Treaties, the authority most widely used has been the so-called Spaak Report, which makes a distinction between specific and global distortion. Recently the question has been raised with increasing frequency as to whether the economic concept underlying the Spaak Report is still tenable. In this connection the Study by Professor Regul, holder for many years of the Robert Schuman Chair at the College of Europe in Bruges, should be of considerable theoretical interest and of great practical importance.

The Study first of all defines the concept of "global distortion of competition" and explains the distinction between it and so-called "specific distortion".

It then examines the economic mechanisms whereby the effects of global distortion on economic relations between countries could be compensated for.

It then deals with the effects of global distortion of competition on economies, on individual branches of the economy or on competing enterprises.

The legal and administrative provisions of Member States which could cause global distortion are then briefly listed.

Finally the need for measures to eliminate certain effects of global distortion within the Common Market and the question of whether it is desirable or possible to institute preventive measures is also examined.

The value of the Study lies in the fact that it deals with a central theme of integration theory and practice and that it will undoubtedly further understanding of the difficult problems inherent in the concept of distortion, to the greater benefit of both theory and practice.

8366 — Studies — Competition - Alignment of legislations Series — No. 17 — Concentration indices and their practical application in the Community automobile industry

1972—91 pages (d, f, i, n)
FB 150.—; DM 11.—; FF 16.50; Lit 1 870; Fl 11.—

The Commission has published in the "Competition—Alignment of Legislations" series a study entitled: "Concentration indices and their practical application in the Community automobile industry". This publication will contain an empirical analysis of the progress of concentration in the motor industry in the six Member States of the European Economic Community and in the Community as a whole during the years 1967-1969. Two measures of disparity (coefficient of variation and Gini coefficient) a coefficient to measure the extent of oligopoly (Linda index) and four instruments to measure concentration ("concentration ratios", Herfindahl-Hirschman coefficient, Rosenbluth coefficient, "entropy index") have been applied to the figures relating to the following variables:

1. turnover grossed by firms manufacturing private cars in the Federal Republic of Germany and in France;

2. the production broken down according to forms of private cars classified according to cubic capacity ratings in the Federal Republic and in France;

3. new registrations, broken down according to makes and firms, of private cars in the six Member Countries of the Community and in the Community as a whole.

These statistics have made it possible to discern certain trends in evidence in the sector of activity concerned. In particular, the application of the "entropy index" has shown the annual percentage variation in the level of concentration on the various markets considered, measured in terms of the three variables mentioned above. At a different level, use of the Linda index and curves has made it possible to undertake quantitative analyses in terms of oligopolistic arenas and equilibria.

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