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BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

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

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summary

1ST PART DOCUMENTS, FACTS AND STUDIES

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. The GATT Ministerial Conference in Tokyo | 6 |
| 2. Political cooperation between the nine | 12 |
| 3. Annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund | 22 |
| 4. Greenland and the Faeroes: Specific problems | 24 |

2ND PART COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN SEPTEMBER 1973

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Functioning of the Common Market | 28 |
| — Free circulation of goods | 28 |
| — Competition policy | 28 |
| — Fiscal policy and Financial Institutions | 29 |
| — Approximation of Laws and creation by convention of Euro-
pean law | 30 |
| 2. Economic and Monetary Union | 31 |
| — Economic, monetary and financial policy | 31 |
| — Social policy | 33 |
| — The environment and Consumer Protection | 35 |
| — Agricultural policy | 36 |
| — Industrial and technological policy | 40 |
| — Science, research and development, education, scientific and
technical information | 42 |
| — Transport policy | 45 |

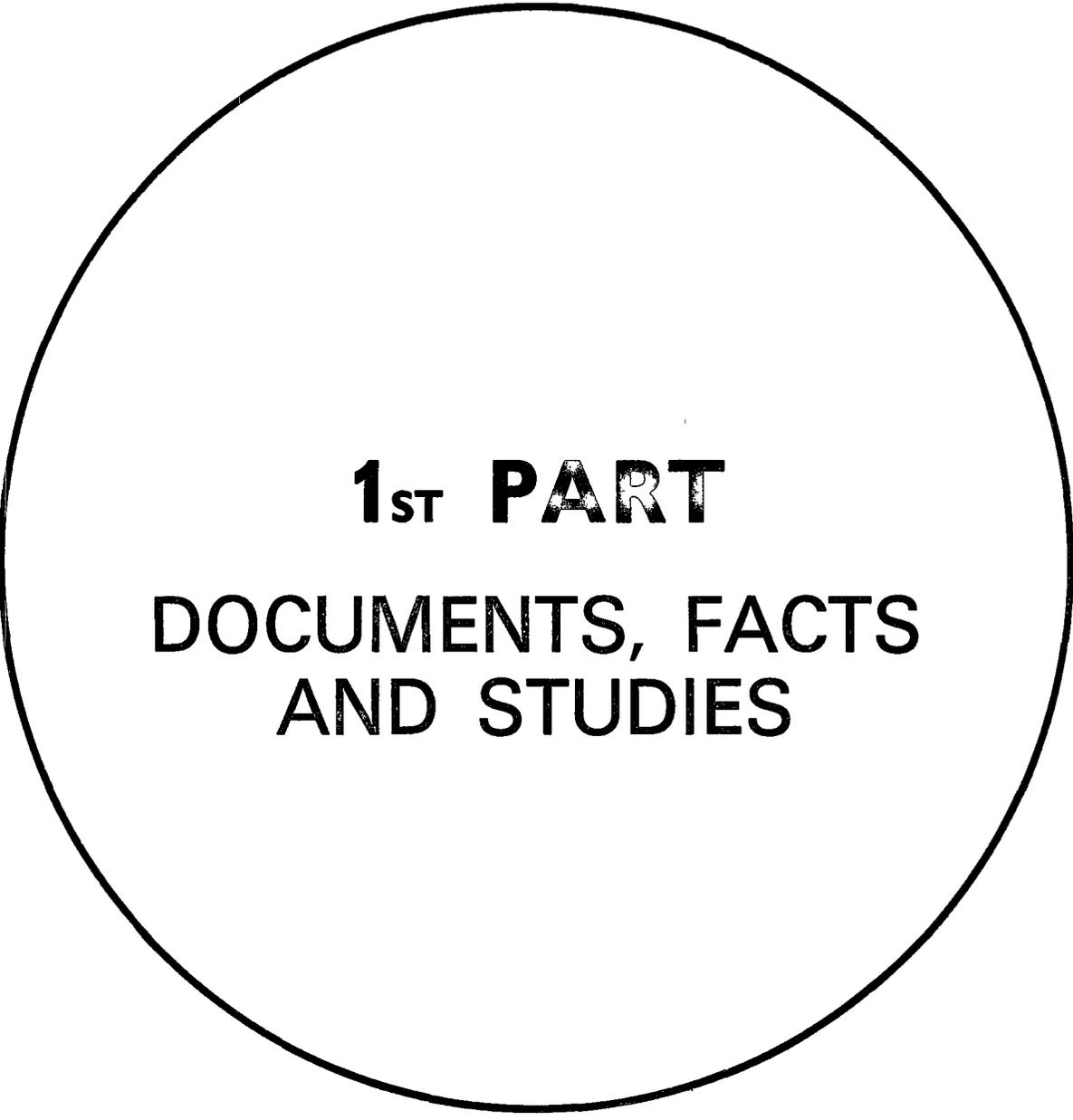
3. External Relations	46
— Mediterranean countries	46
— Associated African States, Malagasy and Commonwealth countries to which the Community has offered Association	47
— Developing countries	49
— Other non-member countries	50
— Commercial policy	51
— Sectoral problems	51
— International organizations	52
— Community diplomatic relations	53
4. Institutions and Organs of the Communities	54
— European Parliament	54
— Council	81
— Commission	84
— Court of Justice	85
— Economic and Social Committee	86
— ECSC Consultative Committee	89
— European Investment Bank	91
— Financing Community Activities	96

3RD PART **INFORMATION AND SOURCES**

1. From Day to Day	100
2. Published in the Official Journal	100

Supplements 1973

- 1/73** Renewal and enlargement of the association with the AASM and certain Commonwealth developing countries
- 2/73** Development of an overall approach to trade in view of the coming multilateral negotiations in GATT
- 3/73** Programme of environmental action of the European Communities
- 4/73** Guidelines for a social action programme
- 5/73** Attainment of the Economic and Monetary Union
- 6/73** Guidelines and priority actions under the Community Energy Policy
- 7/73** Towards the establishment of a European industrial base
- 8/73** Report on the regional problems in the enlarged Community
- 9/73** Strengthening of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament
- 10/73** For a Community Policy on Education
- 11/73** New proposal on the harmonization of VAT
- 12/73** Monetary organization of the Community
- 13/73** Draft Convention on the international merger of sociétés anonymes and Report on the draft
- 14/73** Scientific and Technological Policy Programme
- 15/73** Multinational undertakings and Community Regulations
- 16/73** Common Transport Policy: objectives and programme
- 17/73** Improvement of the Common Agricultural Policy



1ST PART

**DOCUMENTS, FACTS
AND STUDIES**

1. The GATT Ministerial Conference in Tokyo

The GATT Conference

1101. The Tokyo Conference of 12-14 September attended by representatives from about a hundred countries, and the Community, has opened a significant phase in the gradual elimination of world trade barriers.

Organized under the auspices of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), this meeting at ministerial level officially launched the new 'comprehensive' multilateral organizations which are to amplify the results obtained at the six tariff Conferences already held since 1947 under the aegis of GATT.

This new drive to 'liberalize', in the broadest sense, international trade is directly linked to the endeavours of the last twenty-five years to avoid slipping back into conditions reminiscent of those following the economic crises of the Thirties. Efforts made since the War have, moreover, resulted in an appreciable fillip to world trade, the removal of a large proportion of quantity restrictions on imports and the lowering of excise barriers.

GATT and the Multilateral Negotiations

1102. Just after the 1939-1945 War, one of the main concerns of governments—apart from the immediate tasks of reconstruction—was the gradual scaling down of quota setting and customs barriers. While the member countries of the OEEC (European Organization for Economic Cooperation) were striving to coordinate their efforts towards reciprocal liberation of their trade on an intra-European scale, the signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—better known by its English abbreviation GATT—were proposing a more ambitious objective with a broader application on the map.

Negotiated in 1947 and signed on 10 April of the same year by twenty-three western countries, the General Agreement was to prepare the way for

an International Organization (OIC) which would have been a specialized body of the United Nations. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment meeting in Havana from 21 November 1947 to 24 March 1948 succeeded in drawing up the 'Havana Charter' to govern international trade. But the OIC whose formation was prescribed by the final Act signed on 24 March 1948 never materialized. The project was in fact dropped when it became clear that the Charter would never get the required ratifications.

In the end the General Agreement (GATT) remained the only multilateral treaty defining the joint rules for fair conduct of world trade. Put into effect on 1 January 1948, while the Havana Conference was still running, the General Agreement was motivated by a number of simple but basic principles aimed to ensure non-discriminatory treatment for all countries, to foster the development and liberalization of trade and investigate and settle trade disputes between the signatory governments.

The General Agreement also amounted to a legal code for international trade and a framework for commercial negotiations. It is from the latter angle that it provides an arena for negotiating reciprocal tariff cuts and the lowering of non-tariff or semi-tariff trade barriers (which have become more important due to the reduction of customs barriers themselves).

Development of the Multilateral Negotiations

1103. One key fact must be stressed here: the multilateral GATT negotiations have developed considerably since the first tariff conference in 1947. This applies to negotiating technique, the role played by the various attendant countries and the international political and economic background.

Since the General Agreement was signed in April 1947 six major tariff conferences have already been held under GATT: Geneva 1947, Annecy 1949, Torquay 1951, Geneva 1955, Geneva 1960-1961 and Geneva 1964-1967. The last two are referred to respectively as the 'Dillon Round' and the 'Kennedy Round'. The forthcoming conference again in Geneva (the eighth of GATT) and 'kicked off' by the Tokyo Ministerial Conference will thus be the seventh meeting since the General Agreement was signed.

But since 1947 the world situation has changed in many respects so that the new negotiations will neither lie in the same context nor have the same look as the earlier ones. This had already happened in the 1964-1967 series. Developments between 1947 and 1973-1975 can be interpreted into the following considerations.

The world economic situation has appreciably changed since the first tariff Conference two years after the War. Economic recovery and expansion of international trade have marked the intervening years, but over the last five inflation and monetary problems have been a source of anxiety. The delegates to the Tokyo Conference have also taken a hard look at the question of international monetary reform and their final statement mirrors the compromise reached between the contending arguments.

The number of countries taking part is now much greater. About a hundred were represented at Tokyo as against the twenty-three original signatories to the General Agreement and the world role of some of them has varied. The new negotiations have been launched and will be coloured by the existence of a 'de facto triumvirate': the United States, the Nine and Japan. Japan has now emerged as one of the major economic powers after her post-war recovery. The Community, six strong since 1958 and nine strong from 1973 has since its

inception shared in only two tariff Conferences. It is significant, and politically so in the light of the October Paris Summit, that this time it is the Community, and not the United States as in 1963, which has initiated the new negotiations.

Negotiation technique has also changed over the years. The original formula, used at the first five tariff Conferences, consisted of conducting a series of bilateral, simultaneous and partial or product by product negotiations and then extending to all partners in the General Agreement the benefit of the tariff concessions emerging therefrom. After the 1960-1961 Conference the scope offered by that technique was considered to be pretty well exhausted and a new method, prompted by the Community, was adopted. This was overall negotiation, including agriculture and non-tariff barriers, by a 'linear' reduction method aimed at a uniform reduction of all tariff charges.

This new technique has led to reciprocal concessions which have generally surpassed the results of earlier Conferences, with the most striking success gained in the field of industrial products; two thirds of the cuts negotiated during the Kennedy Round were of 50% or more.

The new negotiations initiated by the Tokyo Conference will therefore begin against this different background.

The Tokyo Conference

1104. The GATT Ministerial Conference of 12-14 September in Tokyo, with Mr Ohira, the Japanese Foreign Minister in the Chair, was attended by the Ministers of all the contracting parties prepared to take part in the forthcoming negotiations together with delegates from some twenty countries not party to GATT. The Community's viewpoint was voiced by Mr

Nørgaard, Denmark's Foreign Minister and Chairman-in-Office of the Council and by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission.

The Conference unanimously adopted (and this was the goal of the meeting) a 'Declaration' officially launching the new multilateral negotiations and outlining their main guidelines with regard to general principles and objectives. The Ministers also acknowledged the report of the Preparations Committee, which embraces all the views, sometimes divergent, on the methods and techniques for the actual negotiations.¹

After the July meeting of the Preparations Committee the main issue still to be resolved was the wording of that passage in the Declaration concerning the parallelism between the trade negotiations and monetary reform. It may be remembered that on this point the Preparations Committee had dispersed without having been able to find a joint wording, with the Community holding strictly to the terms of the overall concept of the Community, the general meaning of which was that the policy of progressive liberalization could not be pursued without an effort towards monetary reform. The American delegation, on the other hand, had clung to a wording the meaning of which was, so to speak, asymmetrical, in that the attempts to reform the monetary system assumed an effort towards liberalizing trade and thus easing the adjustment process.

From these texts, and allowing for a certain improvement in the exchange market after the Basle agreements in July, the Commission delegation tried by means of many unofficial contacts to find a compromise formula.

The objective here was to finalize a text which:

(i) completely reflects the legitimate concern of the Community,

(ii) accommodates the American argument without contradicting our own,

(iii) and covers the problems of the developing countries without prejudging the solutions to be sought under the monetary discussions.

In the end a compromise text was worked out. This text which was approved by the Council meeting on-the-spot is as follows:

'The policy of liberalizing world trade cannot be carried out successfully in the absence of parallel efforts to set up a monetary system which shields the world economy from the shock and imbalances which have previously occurred. The Ministers will not lose sight of the fact that the efforts which are to be made in the trade field imply continuing efforts to maintain orderly conditions and to establish a durable and equitable monetary system.

The Ministers recognize equally that the new phase in the liberalization of trade which it is their intention to undertake should facilitate the orderly functioning of the monetary system.

The Ministers recognize that they should bear these considerations in mind both at the opening of and throughout the negotiations. Efforts in these two fields will thus be able to contribute effectively to an improvement of international economic relations, taking into account the special characteristics of the economies of the developing countries and their problems.'

Two other questions were also settled by the Ministerial Conference.

The first concerned a passage in the Declaration itself, which spoke of the position of the least developed of the developing countries. In short whereas the poorest countries, particularly a number of African nations, wanted the Ministers to recognize the need for 'special

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2334.

treatment' in their favour, some Latin American countries were reluctant to allow what seemed to them to be a breach in the united front of the developing countries and feared the possibility of new discrimination between developing countries. Through the persuasion of several delegations including that of the Community these objections were overcome and the text of the Tokyo Declaration reflects the concern of the poorest countries.

The second issue was whether, as desired by a certain number of developing countries, the UNCTAD Secretariat should sit on the future Trade Negotiations Committee, where in principle only governments or other bodies able to negotiate effectively should be represented. This matter had been raised, and with some feeling, at the UNCTAD Council's August meeting. In the end a reasonable solution was reached. The Director-General of GATT will advise the General Secretary of UNCTAD at regular intervals on the negotiation proceedings and the Trade Negotiations Committee will from time to time invite the General Secretary of UNCTAD to attend certain meetings of an informative nature. This solution, although not written into the text of the meeting, was included in the conclusions of the Chairman of the Ministerial Conference.

After the Conference

1105. Drawing the conclusions at the close of the Tokyo Ministerial Conference, the Chairman, Mr Ohira noted that several countries had already announced their intention of taking part in the multilateral negotiations; the specific remarks made by the delegations during the Conference (more than sixty speeches were made) will be attached to the Declaration; delegates will be free to take up these points again during the proceedings of the Trade Negotiations Committee.

The date for the first meeting of this 'Negotiations Committee' formed by the Conference was set for 24 October in Geneva. Regarding the governments taking part Mr Ohira noted that they intended to wind up the negotiations towards the end of 1975.

At the moment by no means all of those taking part have a negotiation mandate. This is the case with the United States. The Community, for its part, must adopt its own negotiation directives. The game has therefore not yet really begun. When it actually does, the discussions are likely to be strenuous and tough seeing the importance of the interests involved. But at any event the holding of the Ministerial Conference and the spirit of compromise shown there which allowed the final Declaration to be unanimously adopted can be regarded as encouraging signs to start with.

Appendix

'The Tokyo Declaration'

1106. The complete text of the Declaration adopted by the Ministers in Tokyo on 14 September is as follows:

1. The Ministers, having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the trade negotiations and having noted that a number of governments have decided to enter into comprehensive multilateral trade negotiations in the framework of GATT and that other governments have indicated their intention to make a decision as soon as possible, declare the negotiations officially open.

Those governments which have decided to negotiate have notified the Director-General of GATT to this effect, and the Ministers agree that it will be open to any other government, through a notification to the Director-General, to participate in the negotiations.

The Ministers hope that the negotiations will involve the active participation of as many countries as possible. They expect the negotiations to be engaged effectively as rapidly as possible, and that, to that end, the governments concerned will have such authority as may be required.

2. The negotiations shall aim to:

— Achieve the expansion and ever-greater liberalization of world trade and improvement in the standard of living and welfare of the people of the world, objectives which can be achieved, *inter alia*, through the progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade.

— Secure additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports, the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, an improvement in the possibilities for these countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and a better balance as between developed and developing countries in the sharing of the advantages resulting from this expansion, through, in the largest possible measure, a substantial improvement in the conditions of access for the products of interest to the developing countries and, wherever appropriate, measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for primary products.

To this end, coordinated efforts shall be made to solve in an equitable way the trade problems of all participating countries, taking into account the specific trade problems of the developing countries.

3. To this end the negotiations should aim, *inter alia*, to:

(a) conduct negotiations on tariffs by employment of appropriate formulae of as general application as possible;

(b) reduce or eliminate non-tariff measures or, where this is not appropriate, to reduce or eliminate their trade restricting or distorting effects, and to bring such measures under more effective international discipline;

(c) include an examination of the possibilities for the coordinated reduction of all barriers to trade in selected sectors as a complementary technique;

(d) include an examination of the adequacy of the multilateral safeguard system, considering particularly the modalities of application of Article XIX, with a view to furthering trade liberalization and preserving its results;

(e) include, as regards agriculture, an approach to negotiations which, while in line with the general objectives of the negotiations, should take account of the special characteristics and problems in this sector;

(f) treat tropical products as a special and priority sector.

4. The negotiations shall cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers and other measures which impede or distort international trade in both industrial and agricultural products, including tropical products and raw materials, whether in primary form or at any stage of processing including in particular products of export interest to developing countries and measures affecting their exports.

5. The negotiations shall be conducted on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, mutual commitment and overall reciprocity, while observing the most favoured-nation clause, and consistently with the provisions of the general agreement relating to such negotiations. Participants shall jointly endeavour in the

negotiations to achieve, by appropriate methods, an overall balance of advantage at the highest possible level. The developed countries do not expect reciprocity for commitments made by them in the negotiation to reduce or remove tariff and other barriers to the trade of developing countries, i.e., the developed countries do not expect the developing countries, in the course of the trade negotiations, to make contributions which are inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs. The Ministers recognize the need for special measures to be taken in the negotiations to assist the developing countries in their efforts to increase their export earnings and promote their economic development and, where appropriate, for priority attention to be given to be given to products or areas of interest to developing countries. They also recognize the importance of maintaining and improving the generalized system of preferences. They further recognize the importance of the application of differential measures to developing countries in ways which will provide special and more favourable treatment for them in areas of the negotiation where this is feasible and appropriate.

5. The Ministers recognize that the particular situation and problems of the least developed among the developing countries shall be given special attention, and stress the need to ensure that these countries receive special treatment in the context of any general or specific measures taken in favour of the developing countries during the negotiations.

7. The policy of liberalizing world trade cannot be carried out successfully in the absence of parallel efforts to set up a monetary system which shields the world economy from the shocks and imbalances which have previously occurred. The Ministers will not lose sight of the fact that the efforts which are made in the trade field imply continuing efforts to maintain

orderly conditions and to establish a durable and equitable monetary system.

The Ministers recognize equally that the new phase in the liberalization of trade which it is their intention to undertake should facilitate the orderly functioning of the monetary system. The Ministers recognize that they should bear these considerations in mind both at the opening of and throughout the negotiations. Efforts in these two fields will thus be able to contribute effectively to an improvement of international economic relations, taking into account the special characteristics of the economies of the developing countries and their problems.

8. The negotiations shall be considered as one undertaking, the various elements of which shall move forward together.

9. Support is reaffirmed for the principles, rules and disciplines provided for under the general agreement.¹

Consideration shall be given to improvements in the international framework for the conduct of world trade which might be desirable in the light of progress in the negotiations and, in this endeavour, care shall be taken to ensure that any measures introduced as a result are consistent with the overall objectives and principles of the trade negotiations and particularly of trade liberalization.

10. A Trade Negotiations Committee is established, with authority, taking into account the present declaration, *inter alia*:

(a) to elaborate and put into effect detailed trade negotiating plans and to establish appropriate negotiation procedures, including

¹ This does not necessarily represent the views of representatives of countries not now parties to the general agreement.

2. Political cooperation between the nine

The GATT Conference

special procedures for the negotiations between developed and developing countries

(b) to supervise the progress of the negotiations.

The Trade Negotiations Committee shall be open to participating governments.¹ The Trade Negotiations Committee shall hold its opening meeting not later than 1 November 1973.

11. The Ministers intend that the trade negotiations be concluded in 1975.

Second Report of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs

1201. At the Paris Summit Conference the Heads of State or Government had found that although political cooperation between the Member States of the Community had made a satisfactory start, it should still be improved. To this end they had assigned their Foreign Ministers to compile a new report by 30 June 1973, on methods to improve political cooperation'. The preparation of a new report had already been anticipated in the Foreign Ministers' report of October 1970¹ marking the outset of political cooperation between Member States of the Community.

At a meeting in Copenhagen on 23 July, the Foreign Ministers finalized this new report which was then submitted to their Heads of State or Government who approved it.

'European Identity' and the Dialogue between Europe and the United States

1202. The Foreign Ministers of the nine Member States met in Copenhagen on 10 and 11 September 1973. The following Communiqué was published at the close of the proceedings:

'Following a series of meetings, the last in Copenhagen on July 23, the Foreign Ministers of the nine EEC countries have devoted their attention to the first and second points of their agenda:

European identity and the dialogue with the United States. They have considered a number of observations submitted to them by the

¹ Including the European Communities.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1970, Part One, Chapter I.

² The complete text of the report is published in an appendix following this Chapter.

Political Committee concerning the definition of a European identity.

The nine Foreign Ministers agreed that this identity should base itself on the three following orientations:

- (1) The cohesion of the Community;
- (2) The position and the responsibilities of the Nine vis-à-vis the rest of the world;
- (3) The dynamic character of the construction of Europe.

The work to define a European identity in a broader context will naturally be pursued, but the work done so far has been found to be a useful contribution, which could also serve as a basis for a constructive dialogue with the United States.

The Foreign Ministers have — within the framework of the European political cooperation— continued the deliberations on 'Relations between Europe and the United States'.

They have also discussed subjects that could usefully in the short term be taken up in this context. As far as Community matters were concerned, the President of the European Commission was consulted.

The nine Foreign Ministers have discussed these matters in the light of a possible visit to Europe by President Nixon.

The Danish Presidency will on behalf of the Nine transmit to the American Government the conclusions on which they have reached'.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

1203. On 10 and 11 September the Foreign Ministers' Conference which met in Copenhagen, attended by the President of the Commission, Mr. F.X. Ortoli, also dealt with the

issue of the Community's presence at the proceedings of the second leg of the CSCE which opened in Geneva on 18 September. This was in line with the declaration, which the Danish Foreign Minister, as President of the EEC Council, had made during the first leg of the CSCE in Helsinki on 3 July¹ to draw attention to the fact that the Community could 'be concerned according to its powers and appropriate procedures in the future proceedings of the Conference'.

The Ministers considered it timely for the European Commission to be represented at the proceedings of the Economic Committee of the CSCE and especially at those of the 'Trade and Commerce' sub-Committee. The Ministers decided that the Commission representatives would be included in the delegation list of the country assuming the Presidency, as a distinct function and indicating their rank and post within the Commission of the European Communities. The Commission representatives will express the Community viewpoints insofar as Community powers and procedures require it.

These provisions, also officially recognized by the Council of the Communities, are presently applied at Geneva, where the second stage of the preparatory proceedings is underway.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1973, point 1501.

Documentary Appendix

Second Report on European political cooperation on Foreign policy

Part I

The Heads of State or of Government of the Member States of the European Communities approved on 27 October 1970 the Report of the Foreign Ministers drawn up in implementation of paragraph 15 of the Communiqué of The Hague Conference of 1 and 2 December 1969. The document reflected the belief that progress towards concerted action in the field of foreign policy was likely to promote the development of the Communities and to help the Europeans to realise more fully their common responsibilities. The objectives of that cooperation are:

(i) to ensure, by means of regular consultations and exchanges of information, improved mutual understanding as regards the main problems of international relations;

(ii) to strengthen solidarity between governments by promoting the harmonization of their views and the alignment of their positions and, wherever it appears possible and desirable, joint action.

The Report also proposed that the Foreign Ministers should submit a second general report which would, *inter alia*, contain an assessment of the results obtained from such consultation. At the time when the enlargement of the European Communities became a fact, paragraph 14 of the Summit Declaration in Paris on 21 October 1972 required the Foreign Ministers to produce by 30 June 1973 a second report on methods of improving political cooperation in accordance with the Luxembourg Report.

The Heads of State or of Government, meeting in Paris, expressed their satisfaction at the results obtained since the political cooperation machinery was formally set up on the basis of the texts of 27 October 1970. In several fields, the Member States have been able to consider and decide matters jointly so as to make common political action possible. This habit has also led to the 'reflex' of coordination among the Member States which has profoundly affected the relations of the Member States between each other and with third countries. This collegiate sense in Europe is becoming a real force in international relations.

The Ministers note that the characteristically pragmatic mechanisms set up by the Luxembourg Report have shown their flexibility and effectiveness. What is involved in fact is a new procedure in international relations and an original European contribution to the technique of arriving at concerted action. The experience acquired so far has resulted in a strengthening of the belief in the usefulness of concerted action by means of direct contact between senior officials of Foreign Ministries and of a very thorough preparation of the matters under consideration as a basis for the decisions by Ministers.

Such concerted action has also had a positive influence in so far as it has brought about a more conscious collaboration between representatives of Member States of the Communities in third countries. They have been encouraged to meet and compare the information available to them. This habit of working together has enabled the procedure for concerted action to become more widespread wherever common action or common consideration seemed desirable.

In the Luxembourg Report provision was made for the Commission to be invited to make known its views when the work of the Ministers affected the activities of the European Com

munities. The Foreign Ministers express satisfaction that these contacts have now become a reality and that a constructive and continuing dialogue is in course both at the level of experts and of the Political Committee, and at ministerial meetings.

The colloquy with the Political Commission of the European Parliament and the communication by the President of the Council to the European Parliament have put into effect the desire of the Foreign Ministers to make a contribution to the democratic character of the construction of political union.

The final Declaration of the Conference of Heads of State or of Government held on 19-21 October 1972 expressed, *inter alia*, the conviction that Europe must be able to make its voice heard in world affairs and to affirm its own views in international relations.

Europe now needs to establish its position in the world as a distinct entity, especially in international negotiations which are likely to have a decisive influence on the international equilibrium and on the future of the European Community.

In the light of this it is essential that, in the spirit of the conclusions of the Paris Summit Conference, cooperation among the Nine on foreign policy should be such as to enable Europe to make an original contribution to the international equilibrium. Europe has the will to do this, in accordance with its traditionally outward-looking mission and its interest in progress, peace and cooperation. It will do so, loyal to its traditional friends and to the alliances of its Member States, in the spirit of good neighbourliness which must exist between all the countries of Europe both to the east and the west, and responding to the expectations of all the developing countries.

The results obtained by the procedure of political consultation since its inception, referred

to in the preceding paragraphs, are the subject of a descriptive Annex attached to this Report.

Part II

In implementation of the task entrusted to them by paragraph 14 of the Paris Summit Declaration, and having regard to the objective which the Heads of State or of Government set themselves, namely to transform, before the end of the present decade, the whole complex of the relations between the Member States of the European Communities into a European Union, the Foreign Ministers propose that the Heads of State or of Government approve the following measures:

1. Ministerial Meetings

Henceforth, the Foreign Ministers will meet four times a year. They may also, whenever they consider it necessary to consult each other on specific subjects between meetings, meet for that purpose when they happen to come together on other occasions.

2. The Political Committee of the Member States of the European Communities

The Political Directors of the Member States of the Community will meet in the Political Committee of the Member States of the European Communities with a view to preparing ministerial meetings and carrying out tasks entrusted to them by the Ministers. In order to attain that objective, meetings of the Committee will be held as frequently as the intensification of the work requires.

3. The Group of 'Correspondants'

A group consisting of European 'Correspondants' in the Foreign Ministry (called the

Group of Correspondants) will be set up. That Group will be entrusted with the task of following the implementation of political cooperation and of studying problems of organization and problems of a general nature. Furthermore, for certain matters, the Group will prepare the work of the Political Committee on the basis of instructions given by that Committee.

4. Working Parties

(a) In order to ensure more thorough consultation on individual questions, working parties will be set up to bring together senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs responsible for the subject under consideration. These working parties will cease to meet as soon as they have completed the task entrusted to them. Exceptionally, and especially in order to ensure continuity if the work can be completed in the near future, the chairman of a working party may be required to continue in office beyond the usual period.

(b) The chairman in office may approach the Political Committee about the need to bring together senior officials of the major ministerial departments who have not met during the preceding six month period with a view to keeping them in contact with each other.

5. Medium and Long-Term Studies

In accordance with paragraph 14 of the Declaration of the Paris Summit Conference, which set as an objective of political cooperation the formulation, where possible, of common medium and long term positions, several methods of work can be envisaged. According to circumstances, this will be done either by groups of experts in addition to the current matters which they normally deal with, or by entrusting the preparations of such studies to

a special analysis and research group consisting normally of officials.

The Political Committee will propose to the Foreign Ministers specific subjects for study.

6. The rôle of the Embassies of the Nine in the Capitals of the Member countries of the Community

The Embassies of the Nine participate closely in the implementation of political cooperation. In particular, they receive information on a Community basis issued by the Foreign Ministry of their country of residence. Furthermore, they are occasionally entrusted with consultations on specific subjects:

(i) at the seat of the Presidency at the request of the Political Committee, the Presidency or another Member State; or

(ii) in another Capital at the request of the Foreign Ministry.

They will appoint one of their diplomatic staff who will specifically be entrusted with ensuring the necessary contacts with the Foreign Ministry of their country of residence, within the framework of political cooperation.

7. Rôles of the Embassies in third countries and of the Offices of Permanent Representatives to major international organizations

With the introduction of the political cooperation machinery, it proved useful to associate Embassies and Permanent Representatives' offices with the work. In the light of the experience gained, better information on the work in progress in the field of political cooperation should be provided so as to enable them, where necessary, to put forward in an appropriate form those aspects which they consider of interest for this work, including considerations on joint action.

With this in mind, the political Committee will notify the missions concerned when it considers it necessary to obtain a contribution on a specific item of its agenda. Where appropriate, it may require a common report to be prepared by them on specific questions.

In addition to the provisions contained in the texts in force governing reciprocal information on the occasion of important visits, the Ambassador concerned, accredited in the country where the visit takes place, should first provide information to his colleagues on the spot so as to enable any appropriate exchange of views. After the visit, such information as may interest them should be given to them in the most appropriate manner.

Finally, in application of the provisions governing the rôle of missions abroad, the permanent representatives of the Member States to the major international organisations will regularly consider matters together and, on the basis of instructions received, will seek common positions in regard to important questions dealt with by those organizations.

8. The Presidency

As regards the internal organization of the work of political cooperation, the Presidency:

- (i) sees to it that the conclusions adopted at meetings of Ministers and of the Political Committee are implemented on a collegiate basis;
- (ii) proposes, on its own initiative or on that of another State, consultation at an appropriate level;
- (iii) may also, between meetings of the Political Committee, meet the Ambassadors of the Member States in order to inform them to the progress of the political cooperation. The meeting may take place at the request of an Ambassador of a Member State seeking consultation on a specific subject.

Experience has also shown that the Presidency's task presents a particularly heavy administrative burden. Administrative assistance may therefore be provided by other Member States for specific tasks.

9. Improvement of contact between the Nine

The Foreign Ministers have agreed to establish a communications system with a view to facilitating direct contact between their departments.

10. Relations with the European Parliament

Having regard to the widening scope of the European Communities and the intensification of political cooperation at all levels, four colloquies will be held each year at which the Ministers will meet with members of the Political Committee of the European Parliament. For the purpose of preparing the colloquies, the Political Committee will draw to the attention of Ministers proposals adopted by the European Parliament on foreign policy questions.

In addition the Minister exercising the function of President will continue, as in the past, to submit to the European Parliament, once a year, a communication on progress made in the field of political cooperation.

11. Priorities to be set in respect of the matters to be dealt with within the framework of Political Cooperation

Governments will consult each other on all important foreign policy questions and will work out priorities, observing the following criteria:

- (i) the purpose of the consultation is to seek common policies on practical problems;

(ii) the subjects dealt with must concern European interests whether in Europe itself or elsewhere where the adoption of a common position is necessary or desirable.

On these questions each State undertakes as a general rule not to take up final positions without prior consultation with its partners within the framework of the political cooperation machinery.

The Political Committee will submit to the meetings of Foreign Ministers subjects among which the Ministers may select those to be given priority in the course of political cooperation. This is without prejudice to the examination of additional subjects either at the suggestion of a Member State or as a result of recent developments.

12. Relationship between the work of the political cooperation machinery and that carried out within the framework of the European Communities

(a) The political cooperation machinery, which deals on the intergovernmental level with problems of international politics, is distinct from and additional to the activities of the institutions of the Community which are based on the juridical commitments undertaken by the Member States in the Treaty of Rome. Both sets of machinery have the aim of contributing to the development of European unification. The relationship between them is discussed below.

(b) The Political cooperation machinery, which is responsible for dealing with questions of current interest and where possible for formulating common medium and long term positions, must do this keeping in mind, *inter*

alia, the implications for and the effects of, in the field of international politics, Community policies under construction.

For matters which have an incidence on Community activities close contact will be maintained with the institutions of the Community.

(c) The last section of the previous paragraph is implemented in the following way:

(i) the Commission is invited to make known its views in accordance with current practice;

(ii) the Council, through the President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, is informed by the Presidency of the agreed conclusions which result from the work of the Political Cooperation machinery, to the extent that these conclusions have an interest for the work of the Community;

(iii) the Ministers will similarly be able, if it is so desired, to instruct the political cooperation machinery to prepare studies on certain political aspects of problems under examination in the framework of the Community. These reports will be transmitted to the Council through the President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

In drawing up this Report, the Ministers have demonstrated their belief that even more important than the contents of their proposals is the spirit in which these are put into effect. That spirit is the one that emerges from the decisions taken at the Paris Summit meeting.

The Ministers consider that cooperation on foreign policy must be placed in the perspective of European Union.

From now on, it is of the greatest importance to seek common positions on major international problems.

Results obtained from European Political cooperation on Foreign policy

1. Ministerial meetings

(Luxembourg Report — Second part, II)

As from the second half of 1970, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Member States of the European Communities have met regularly twice a year.

In pursuance of the decision taken by the Conference of Heads of State or of Government in Paris on 19-21 October 1972, the number of these meetings has, from 1973, been increased from two to four.

2. Political Committee

(Luxembourg Report — Second part, III)

(a) The Luxembourg Report provided for at least four meetings a year. From the outset, the Political Committee met more often than had been foreseen; in fact, during the last twelve months, it has held nine meetings.

(b) The Political Committee has noted that the aims defined in the Luxembourg Report could only be achieved by adequate preparation. To this effect and without thereby discarding other possible formulas, it has established, within the framework of its activities, working parties entrusted with particular tasks:

(i) a Sub-Committee was set up to study problems relating to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and an *ad hoc* Group, in which the Commission of the European Communities takes part, was set up to examine the economic aspects. In view of the need for such studies, it was decided that the Sub-Committee and the *ad hoc* Group should meet on a permanent basis in Helsinki in order to work, on the spot, for agreed positions in response to developments in the negotiations;

(ii) three working parties were set up with a view to following and studying problems relating, respectively, to the situation in the Middle East, the Mediterranean area and Asia; senior officials in the Foreign Ministries with responsibility for those questions usually participate in this work;

(iii) there were also meetings of experts dealing with various questions as, for example, cooperation in the event of natural disasters;

(iv) consultations also took place between the Presidency and the Embassies of Member States on the situation in the Indian sub-continent and in the Middle East.

(c) Furthermore, it was decided to place within the framework of political cooperation the consultations which used to take place within the WEU before sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, of the Economic and Social Council and of the FAO. For this purpose, alongside the coordination meetings of the Permanent Representatives, senior officials responsible for the different sectors within each of the national Administrations get together to discuss certain items placed on the Agendas of these sessions; they report to the Political Committee.

3. Group of 'Correspondants'

(Luxembourg Report — Second part, VII-3)

In order to facilitate the internal organization of political cooperation, the Luxembourg Report provided that each State should appoint from within its Ministry of Foreign Affairs an official who should act as the 'correspondent' of his opposite numbers in other States. These officials were established as a 'Group of Correspondants'; this Group, in addition to the task of drafting summaries of the conclusions reached at ministerial meetings and meetings of

the Political Committee, was entrusted with the duty of closely following the implementation of political cooperation and of studying the problems of organization and those of a general nature, as well as particular problems which the Political Committee gave it to examine, in particular for the purpose of preparing their meetings.

4. Activities of Embassies of the Nine in the Capitals of Member States of the Communities

The rôle of Ambassadors of the Nine in the capitals of Member States has proved important for the implementation of political cooperation in particular with respect to the exchange of information. In order to facilitate contacts with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in the countries of their residence with respect to matters of political cooperation, each of these Embassies has appointed a diplomat on its staff whose special duty is to ensure contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its country of residence on matters of political cooperation.

Since the Ambassadors receive information concerning the Community from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of their country of residence and, in particular, since they are expected by the Political Committee to engage in discussions from time to time, in the capital of the Presidency, it is important that they should be fully informed of the progress of political cooperation with the implementation of which their missions are associated.

5. Association of Ambassadors in Third Countries and of Permanent Representatives to International Organizations with the Political Cooperation

It has been judged necessary and in line with the Luxembourg Report to associate Heads of the

diplomatic missions of the Nine with political cooperation. For that purpose, it has been arranged that the Political Committee can ask Ambassadors accredited to a particular country to provide it with reports and thus to encourage cooperation among the diplomatic representatives of Member States.

It had also been arranged that regular discussions can take place between Ambassadors accredited to countries other than those of the Community, on problems of common interest concerning the country to which they are accredited, in accordance with such procedures as the Ambassadors themselves would find appropriate.

The provisions were put into operation and developed during the first two years of political cooperation.

Heads of diplomatic missions in many posts, or their representatives, while taking account of local conditions, take part increasingly in political cooperation, especially through exchange of view and in certain cases by means of joint reports.

6. Commission of the European Communities

(Luxembourg Report — Second part, V)

The Luxembourg Report provides that:

‘should the work of the Ministers affect the activities of the European Communities, the Commission will be invited to make known its views’.

In accordance with this the Commission of the Communities has been invited to participate in ministerial discussions and in sessions of the Political Committee and of groups of experts when the agenda of the meeting provides for the

examination of questions affecting the activities of the Communities: for example, the examination of problems relating to the economic aspects of the CSCE and to the future rôle of the Council of Europe.

7. European Parliament

(Luxembourg Report — Second part, VI, and Third part, 4)

In accordance with the Luxembourg Report which provided for two methods of associating public opinion and its representatives with the development of political cooperation, Ministers for Foreign Affairs and members of the European Parliament held a colloquy every six months and the President in office of the Council reported every year to the Parliament on the progress of work concerning the best means of advancing towards political union.

At the last two colloquies, a new procedure, consisting essentially of the notification in advance to the Political Commission of the European Parliament of the main subjects for discussion, was adopted in order to make the exchange of views more fruitful.

8. Participation of New Members

Political cooperation was started when the European Communities consisted of only six members—the applicant States being associated with their activities in accordance with the procedure specified in the fourth part of the Luxembourg Report. The procedure provided that the Ministers of the Six would meet their colleagues from acceding States at a time as near as possible to their meetings in order to ensure necessary consultation for keeping those States informed of the progress of the work of the Six.

Similarly, it was arranged for the President in office of the Political Committee to communicate to applicant States information likely to interest them and for him to obtain any reactions they had. This rule was adopted to take account of the essential connection between membership of the European Communities and participation in activities enabling further progress to be made towards political union.

After signature of the Act of Accession on 22 January 1972, these States have fully participated in meetings at every level.

3. Annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund

Monetary Fund

1301. The annual general meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was held in Nairobi on 24-28 September 1973 with Mr G. Chambers, the Trinidad and Tobago Finance Minister in the Chair. Observers from the Commission attended the proceedings. After the opening address by the President of the Kenyan Republic, the new Chairman Director General of the IMF Mr J. Witteveen, former Netherlands Foreign Minister, and the Chairman Director General of the IBRD, Mr Macnamara, presented the annual reports of the administrators of their respective institutions.

The proceedings of the IMF meeting concentrated on reform of the international monetary system. An initial preliminary draft of reforms had been sent to the Board of Governors by the 'Committee of Twenty'¹ on the sole responsibility of the Committee Office.

1302. With one exception all the Governors representing the EEC Member States spoke at the meeting. First to speak was Mr Nørgaard, the Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs, who for the first time at an IMF meeting expressed several joint viewpoints brought out by the Community concerning reform of the international monetary system. This joint position on certain features of reform had been adopted during the Community Finance Ministers' Conference in Nairobi on 23 September 1973 and had been put forward the same day to the Committee of Twenty. Mr Nørgaard said in particular: 'The European Community affirms that the special situation existing between countries now closely linked monetarily and financially must be fully recognized and the Community is glad that the draft reform implies that this will be so.'

In their speeches, the Ministers of EEC Member States mostly referred to Mr Nørgaard's statement regarding the issues on which a joint

position had been adopted, in particular on the process of adjustment and the rules for the convertibility of currencies. On these two issues, Mr Nørgaard recalled that constructive suggestions had been submitted to the Committee of Twenty by the EEC Member States. To facilitate the conclusion of an agreement, the Community could agree that objective indicators played an important part in the adjustment process and accept the idea of bringing pressure to bear on countries accumulating excessive reserves. But the Community was convinced that the choice of suitable adjustment policies had to be based on an overall assessment of all the factors involved rather than on automatic mechanisms. Regarding convertibility the Community set great store by the adoption of rules which would ensure symmetrical rights and obligations between national currencies. A multimonetary intervention system would greatly ease the correction of certain previous asymmetry.

1303. With regard to the two aforementioned issues it should be noted that although work done by various authorities involved in the study on international monetary reform, especially the work of the Monetary Committee, had afforded some alignment, especially concerning the terms on which the IMF adjustment and intervention procedure should be brought in to this process, the work had made hardly any headway with respect to the rules concerning currency convertibility. It was because of the divergence of viewpoints on these politically sensitive and technically complex issues that the status report on the work of the Committee of Twenty, prepared by its deputies, was submitted to the IMF Board of Governors on the sole responsibility of Mr Wardhana, Chairman of the Committee.

¹ This is the Committee assigned to study the reform of the international monetary system and the related issues. It was set up by the IMF Board of Governors on 26 July 1972.

But these divergences were not to be taken as a sign of no progress at all in international monetary reform. In the first place the danger of seeing the turmoil, which had dominated the exchange markets over recent years, impair the development of international economic relations perturbs thinking today more than previously. The results of the Tokyo GATT Conference in September¹ were an initial symptom of the growing conviction that an agreement on all the issues dividing the major countries emerges as an ever more imperative need.

Another motive for a more active quest for solutions to international monetary reform problems lies in the widespread anxiety provoked by the escalating world inflation. One fear is today found everywhere: that of seeing a situation created where rising prices, recession tendencies and exchange market upheavals all acting together would again raise the threat which had characterized the establishment of the Bretton Woods system; namely, that of competitive devaluation which in the post-war world has had less actual than theoretical value.

1304. Besides the exposition of the principles underlying monetary reform, appreciable progress was made in two particular sections of the negotiations.

The first concerns a new definition of the role and structure of the IMF. In this respect the feeling is spreading that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to lay down a priori and in detail all the rules to govern the two key areas, namely the adjustment process and convertibility. From this angle, the awareness of the lack of an authoritative body of political nature capable of negotiating solutions to sensitive political and complex technical problems is steadily growing and there is apparently a firmer inclination towards an agreement to these Technical Groups within the IMF to remedy this situation.

The other field which has seen a very marked development in ideas is that of the exchange system. Here it is not only a case of choosing a legal tender² for the reformed international monetary system but also of restoring orderly exchange practice during the period preceding the official application of the reforms. It is realized that the answer to the first of these problems hinges closely on the solution which will be applied to the practical problem now arising from the unsound working of exchange markets and from the situation of the monetary authorities who cannot use the assets at their disposal, in particular gold and the assets linked with the IMF (the position of reserves and special drawing rights).

1305. According to the report submitted to the Board of Governors by the Chairman of the Committee of Twenty, the Committee intends to settle the issues concerned with reform by 31 July 1974, in time for the annual meeting of the IMF, to be held in Washington in September 1974. This represents a major advance at political level to speed up reform of the international monetary system, the urgency of which has been amply demonstrated.

To study the various questions with outstanding divergencies, four Technical Groups³ have been formed from the deputies of the Committee of Twenty. They will be respectively responsible for:

- (i) the adjustment process and analyzing the use of objective indicators and application methods in relation to financial pressures;
- (ii) dealing with problems arising from the preparation of a plurimetary system for interventions on the exchange markets.

¹ Points 1101 to 1106: 'The GATT Ministerial Conference in Tokyo'.

² 'Numéraire'

³ Commission observers have been seconded to these Technical Groups.

4. Greenland and the Faeroes : Specific problems

Monetary Fund

(iii) studying questions relative to global liquidity requirements and to consolidation of reserve currency balances; this Group has also been assigned to define the decision procedure in the administration of special drawing rights;

(iv) analyzing the means to be used to transfer actual resources to the developing countries in relation to world monetary system reform.

While the work on international monetary reform is being carried out according to the set timetable, the problems inherent in the current transition period will persist. As Mr Witteveen was to stress in his closing address to the meeting, the IMF would over this period bear the special responsibility of promoting international cooperation and keeping monetary order.

1401. In a Memorandum of March 1973 the Danish Government brought up certain problems peculiar to the North Atlantic regions economically dependent on fishing. This Memorandum covered mainly Greenland who already belongs to the Community and the Faeroes who are likely to join.

Asked for its opinions the Commission on 19 September 1973 sent the Council a report dealing with all aspects, political, economic and social, of the problem. The Commission came out in favour of an affirmative answer to the Danish requests, provided that the appropriate Community solutions were implemented. The Commission hoped that the EEC Council would examine the report as soon as possible so that the former, in the light of relevant discussions, could shortly submit firm proposals.

Political and Economic Features

1402. On the terms of the Acts of Accession, the Faeroes' membership of the Community is in fact subject to a declaration by the Danish Government which should be made by 31 December 1975 at the latest. It is obvious that such a declaration is possible only with the assent of the Faeroe population and this assent hinges basically on the solutions which can be found for fisheries, all the more so in that fishing conditions have changed considerably in recent years.

Regarding their joining the Community, the impact of the Faeroe Isles' adopted position on Greenland's attitude, whose people gave a negative response to the Accession referendum, is not to be underestimated.

Certain problems of Community policy in the fishery sector were brought up during the EEC enlargement negotiations and after lengthy negotiations were solved through the Accession Treaty's provisions concerning fisheries. More-

over, these problems are part of the current international fishery picture underlying economic and political decisions of an international scale which are giving rise to tension and even open clashes with very heavy repercussions.

The basic problem is that of conserving the biological resources of the seas, in the face of the steady thinning of stocks and the risk of eventual exhaustion. This dilemma has focussed attention for several decades now and has provoked the formation of qualified regional bodies. In recent years it has assumed such proportions and become so urgent that it has now become necessary to define at world level precise rights and obligations.

Against this background a number of coastal States prompted moreover by motives of general policy and economic and social considerations have unilaterally expanded their fishing zones on a large scale. Because of this expansion those States possessing modern fishing fleets and habitually fishing in those zones have had to negotiate suitable agreements.

It is this overall picture which underlies the clashing interests of the coastal States anxious to ensure the growth of their economies and the States whose scope of activity is curtailed by those measures of expansion.

These problems come to a head in regions where there is no possible economic alternative to fishing. Various features alluded to by the Danish Memorandum therefore have certain repercussions in the Community fishery policy, simultaneously with an impact at regional and world level, which correspond to the concern which the Community already feels.

Possible Solutions at Community Level

1403. In its report to the Council the Commission also outlines the basic guidelines of solutions which might be contemplated.

Firstly, for political, economic and social reasons alike, a solution must be found for two regions whose economies are entirely dependent on the fishery sector and for whom there is apparently no possible economic alternative; namely, Greenland and possibly the Faeroe Islands. The specific measures which will have to be applied to them will obviously affect those Community regions whose fleets fish heavily in the waters around Greenland and the Faeroes.

So, with the aim of ensuring the conservation of the ocean's biological wealth, the compromise solution entails:

- (i) priority exploitation of the resources of the fishing grounds surrounding their territories as well as special structural measures in order to meet their economic development needs;
- (ii) appropriate structural measures to ensure an equitable standard of life for the seafaring population of those areas likely to suffer from the curtailment of their fishing activity.

To implement such a solution in the context of the common fishery policy would be one way of helping to attain the basic objectives as prescribed under Article 39 of the EEC Treaty. One objective of the common fishery policy is the rational use and conservation of the ocean's biological wealth and the preservation of the fishing grounds.

1404. A package of measures should be considered which meets the need to conserve this biological wealth and safeguard fishing in the Danish areas mentioned in the Memorandum. One of these measures would be to limit fishing in waters, extended if necessary, which come under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Member States. This could be interpreted by setting a yearly overall quota for the catches of certain species, a quota which would then be allocated between Member States' fishermen, and also by regularisations on fishing methods and access to specific fishing

zones. Allocation of quotas should be made equitably between all the fishermen of the Community taking special note of traditional fishing patterns.

Nevertheless, since the Faeroes and Greenland depend entirely on the fishery sector which is almost the only possible economic activity, it seems justified in the Commission's view that, by virtue of regional and social policy considerations based on these criteria, to allow priority to the fisherman of these regions by suitable means when the catch quotas are allocated.

By this same Community procedure the problem (brought up in the Danish Memorandum) can also be solved over the 'agreements on the mutual fishing rights of the peoples concerned' since under the Treaty provisions there can be no regionally based agreements on this subject.

Given the nature of fishing itself which is carried out as much if not more in waters beyond the zones just mentioned, such a measure could obviously be extended over and above intra-Community level in the approach adopted by the EEC policy within the international regional fisheries Commissions and the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea whose proceedings are to open at the end of 1973.

1405. The structural moves should also be considered with regard to improving, in step with technical progress, the standard and conditions of living of the people who get their livelihood from fishing. On this score, special provisions for the regions in question, which could involve increased assistance from the EAGGF, could be made as part of the joint measures now under study by the Commission.

Within the Community regional policy these areas might also possibly benefit from interventions in favour of the fish-processing industry (according to the terms of the final communiqué of the October 1972 Summit

Conference in Paris, the Regional Development Fund is to be set up by 31 December 1973).

In its report of 3 May 1973 on 'regional problems in the enlarged Community'¹ the Commission had already indicated that the Community should pay special attention to Greenland. The same would apply to the Faeroes if the Treaties were to cover those islands.

Furthermore, from now on it is possible to make use of European Investment Bank resources. But the Faeroes cannot benefit from EIB aid before they have agreed to join the Community.

1406. Some of the regions likely to be disadvantaged by the contemplated measures in favour of Greenland and the Faeroes could at the same time benefit from Development Fund interventions as well as from appropriate structural aid. But the Commission points out that all or part of the measures envisaged for Greenland and the Faeroes could be applied only to regions who could prove that the economic and social conditions prevailing there were like those in Greenland and the Faeroes.

¹ Supplement 8/73 - Bull. EC.



2ND PART

**COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES
IN SEPTEMBER 1973**

1. Functioning of the Common Market

Free circulation of goods

Streamlining Customs Procedures and Formalities

2101. On 20 September the Council asked the Commission to submit as soon as possible suitable proposals for streamlining customs procedures and formalities. Mr Gundelach, Member of the Commission, particularly responsible for the internal market and administration of the Customs Union, had earlier stressed the value of the Communication on this matter addressed to the Council on 25 June last.¹

In this paper the Commission expressed its concern over the unwieldy formalities still to be discharged in the trading of goods within the EEC and which seem sometimes hard to reconcile with the concept of a common market. This need to remove the barriers to trade was moreover mentioned in the final statement of the October 1972 Summit Conference. In its Communication to the Council of May 1972, 'concerning the industrial and technological policy programme', the Commission had stressed the fact that apart from the technical barriers 'there exist still other obstacles to intra-Community trade, in particular those arising from procedures and controls applied by Member States to internal trade'²

Tariff Economy

Reduced Tariffs

2102. Under the terms of a Regulation³ adopted by the Council on 1 October 1973, the autonomous charge of the CCT for *almonds* (tariff subheading 08.05 A II) is reduced at 3 % for the period 1 October 1973 to 30 June 1974. The European Parliament had issued a favourable Opinion during its session of 20 September.

Generalized Tariff Preferences

2103. On a Commission Proposal⁴ the Council on 26 September 1973⁵ adopted two Regulations. One covers on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas and the other covers the opening of tariff preferences for certain textile products originating from the developing countries. The Council decided to grant these generalized tariff preferences to those countries (with the addition of the Philippines) benefiting from the two Regulations of 19 December 1972 concerning certain textile products, from 1 October to 31 December 1973.

*

Competition Policy

State Aid

Belgium

2104. On 11 September 1973⁶, the Commission adopted a Decision prohibiting the intended granting of aid by the Belgian Government for certain *oil refineries*. On 13 October 1972, the Commission opened the procedure of Article 93, para. 2 of the EEC Treaty regarding the aid (interest rate subsidies and tax exemptions) which the Belgian Government planned to grant pursuant to the Law of 17 July 1959 on general aid for extending an oil refinery at Antwerp and building another at Kallo (East Flanders).

¹ Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2101.

² Supplement 7/73 - Bull. EC.

³ OJ L 274 of 1.10.1973.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2316.

⁵ OJ L 272 of 29.9.1973.

⁶ OJ L 270 of 27.9.1973.

The Commission's grounds were based on the following considerations. First, the aid in question had no apparent regional or sectoral justification; the investments receiving aid would be made outside the regions and areas where the Commission, in its Decision of 26 April 1972 concerning the Belgian Law of 30 December 1970 on economic expansion, agreed that the socio-economic situation warrants the granting of aid for purposes of regional policy. The Belgian refining industry faces no problems regarding its structure or its own ability to expand. Its production capacities substantially exceed domestic needs, and, according to reasonable forecasts, this surplus will increase appreciably.

Secondly, in such a sector, the aid seemed liable to deteriorate trading conditions within the Community to an extent contrary to the common interest. For if there are surpluses, even small ones, on the petroleum products market, they have a considerable depressing influence on prices and are therefore likely to compromise the financial equilibrium of the Community's refining industry.

The comments submitted as part of the procedure thus initiated confirmed that the Commission's concern was justified and therefore, on 11 September 1973, the Commission closed this procedure by adopting a Decision prohibiting the granting of the aid in question.

State Commercial Monopolies

France

2105. On 14 September 1973, the Commission decided to initiate against the French Government the procedure provided for in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty with regard to the French *potash* monopoly. The Commission established that France had failed to fulfil its obliga-

tions under Article 37, para. 1 of the EEC Treaty. Under the Decree of 23 March 1973 for the adjustment of the monopoly in compound potash fertilizers, prior authorization is necessary for the importation of compound fertilizers from other Member States. The Commission holds this to be incompatible with the Treaty.

Regarding potassium salts, the French Government has announced new adjustment provisions; the Commission has reserved its position on this matter.

Fiscal Policy and Financial Institutions

Financial Institutions

Banks and other financial houses

2106. On 26 and 27 September 1973 a new Working Party was formed to examine problems concerning *collective investment bodies* (investment funds and investment companies). These bodies have already benefitted from the Council Directive of 28 June 1973¹ derestricting the setting up of subsidiaries and branches and provision of services by banks and other financial houses. An expert group has for some time been working on the specific nature of information to the public which these bodies must provide. The new Working Party is to study the methods for coordinating legal texts governing the activities of the bodies in question.

Indeed application of the derestricting Directive referred to above will be of no practical value to those bodies unless the regularisations and controls governing them allow them the freedom to set up their business and sell their stocks and

¹ OJ L 194 of 16.7.1973 and Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2120.

shares throughout the Community. This is not the case at present, hence the need to coordinate the right of control. The new Working Party chaired by a Commission representative, will undertake this task.

Approximation of Laws and creation by Convention of European Law

Private Law

Bankruptcy Law

2107. The experts of the three new Member States resumed in September their meetings on the preliminary draft agreement on bankruptcy.¹ This was finalized by the Six in February 1970 but has yet to be adopted. These discussions are a prelude to the meetings which experts of the Nine are to hold at full strength from October 1973 onwards. This therefore represents a fresh and major advance made in the last field to be covered by the 'Convention concerning judicial authority and the enforcement of civil and commercial decisions'² signed in Brussels on 27 September 1968 and in effect between the Six since 1 February 1973.³

Removal of Technical Barriers to Trade

2108. During September several Proposals prepared by the Commission—as part of the overall programme for removing technical barriers to trade—were the subject of an Opinion from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Thus at the session of 18-20 September 1973, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on two proposed Directives for the alignment of Member States'

laws concerning firstly *coffee and tea essences* with their substitutes and secondly *aerosol sprays*. In both cases the House approved the Proposals subject to a certain number of amendments.

For its part the *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 September in Brussels also issued several Opinions on the alignment of laws concerning *electricity meters, compression apparatus, non-welded steel gas bottles, aerosols sprays, radio atmospheric* generated by sound and visual broadcasting receiver sets (radio and television) and *bread*.

¹ Fifth General Report, point 171.

² Supplement to Bull. EC 2-1969.

³ Bull. EC 11-1972, point 13.

2. Economic and Monetary Union

Economic, Monetary and Financial Policy

Annual Report on the Community's Economic Situation

2201. On 19 September 1973 the Commission sent the Council a draft third 'Annual Report on the Economic situation in the Community.' The Report which, on the terms of the Council Resolution of 22 March 1971 concerning achievement of an Economic and Monetary Union, is to adopt certain guidelines as part of the coordination of economic policy applies for the first time to the nine Member States. Immediately on its approval by the Council the economic policy guidelines set for 1974 will have to be followed by each Member State. The Report will also be sent by the Governments to the national Parliaments. It has already been sent to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for Opinions.

In the Report the Commission is concerned to find that the Community has now entered its fifth year of inflation. Because of this the drive to restore price stability still has top priority. Despite efforts made by the Community the rising trend of prices has accelerated even more over the last twelve months. The annual pace is now between 6 and 11 % as against 5.5-8 % last year.

Regarding the *general economic situation*, the Commission finds that at the present time all the industrialized countries throughout the world are together experiencing a vigorous rise in economic development. This very fast growth is matched as before by world scale inflation which has worsened again owing to monetary upheavals and speculative tendencies affecting raw materials. International liquidity has substantially increased. The monetary reserves of the central banks have doubled compared with 1970 to reach about 150 thousand million special

drawing rights in 1973. This has resulted in a heavy increase in the amount of money in circulation in most of the industrialized countries. Owing to world demand, speculation and supply problems the prices of raw materials have gone up especially for foodstuffs.

In the Commission's view, the *Community's economic situation* during the first half of 1973 was marked by a more rapid growth than in 1972. Production capacity has reached a high degree of utilization and delivery times have lengthened. Community exports to third countries except the USA have increased. Intra-Community trade has also shown a lively development due to the 20 % cut in customs duties between the original Six and the three new Members. Internal demand has consolidated further. The investment trend among entrepreneurs has risen. In the construction industry the increased interest rates and credit squeeze have not yet made any impact. The level of employment has improved in all Community countries but structural unemployment is still very high in Italy and Ireland. Because of the growth in internal demand imports have gone up while exports have been held back by inelastic supply. Thus the Community's trade balance has deteriorated somewhat with only Germany and the Netherlands showing an improvement in the balance of their external trade.

The Commission finds that anti-inflation action applied in compliance with the Council Resolutions of 5 December 1972¹ and 28 June 1973² have still to yield the expected results. Progress in the application of instruments of short term economic policy is nevertheless appreciable. Thus the squeeze measures have clearly sent up the cost of credit by raising the bank rates of the central banks. They have also slowed down and stemmed the considerable influx of capital

¹ OJ C 103 of 23.12.1972.

² OJ C 75 of 19.9.73.

from abroad and of late have curbed the expansion of internal liquidity.

Regarding *the 1974 prospects*, the Commission feels that they do not augur a basic reversal of the world short-term economic situation. But we should expect a slackening in world trade due to a less vigorous development of the short-term situation in the USA, Canada and most European countries. The Commission anticipates a normalization of the growth in real terms despite the continued lively economic activity in most industrialized countries. It believes that, for the Community, there will be some abatement in the growth of exports towards non-Member countries. The expansion of intra-Community trade should all the same continue strongly, boosted by a further 20 % cut in customs duties on industrial products between the original Six and the three new Members.

The key problem of the Community short-term economic policy remains the persistent trends towards inflation. The Commission thinks that on the economic, social and political front they still present grave dangers. A tendency to 'live with' inflation is now apparent. Inflation upsets the working of economic and monetary control mechanisms and imperils the degree of integration and objectives of the Economic and Monetary Union. The effects of the most serious drawbacks vary according to the population group: unsound distribution of resources, structural distortion at regional, sectoral and occupational level, non-satisfaction of certain major collective needs—for example: in public health, education, transport, and environment—unsound distribution of incomes and capital, tension at social level and leapfrogging claims over incomes and prices often to the disadvantage of the most vulnerable strata of the population.

The main objective of the *1974 economic policy* must be to stem the rise in prices. On

this point the Commission emphasizes that owing to the proportions of inflation the return to stability can only be made progressively. It considers that the anti-inflation campaign will succeed only through sustained and mutual effort. The crucial factor here is to apply together all the instruments of the economic policy in judicious doses according to the situation of each Member State. The Commission is also proposing guidelines founded on the following principles:

- (i) slow down the pace of growth of budget expenditure, so that increases in expenditure in 1974 will be smaller than in 1973 and improve budgetary balances of central administrations either by reducing deficits or forming surpluses. The deficits of public budgets should be covered by recourse to long-term financing resources.
- (ii) continue the restrictive policy on credit and money by restraining excessive development of bank credit and by maintaining interest rates at a high level.
- (iii) in investment policy, redirect new investment towards the regions with serious structural unemployment.
- (iv) improve competition by a greater transparency of prices and promote the direct supply of consumers in the partner countries.

In its *conclusions* the Commission stresses that many moves have been made to counter inflation in the Community. They have not succeeded up to now in extinguishing the price conflagration which is still as alarming as ever. If we do not wish to abandon the goal of moving into the second phase of the Economic and Monetary Union set for end 1973, nor to accept the disastrous economic, social and political consequences of inflation, the campaign against it must be further intensified.

Revaluation of the Florin

On the night of 14-15 September 1973 the Commission was advised of the Dutch Government's decision to revalue the central rate of the florin by 5 % as from 00.00 hrs. 17 September. The new rate is equal to 0.298056 of the value of special drawing rights (SDR), or 0.264874 gm. of fine gold. Although, when central rates are adjusted, the official consultation procedures are more flexible than those laid down for parity changes, the Commission in a Communiqué issued on 17 September regretted that the Dutch authorities did not have prior discussions with the Member States' and Commission authorities in the spirit of procedures in force for achieving the Economic and Monetary Union.

The Commission was pleased to note the intention shown by the Dutch authorities not to bring in compensatory amounts at frontiers to mitigate the impact of this revaluation on agricultural products.¹

The Monetary Committee

2203. The Monetary Committee held its 180th session in Brussels on 17 September 1973 with Mr Oort, Vice-Chairman in the Chair. It discussed the Dutch Government's decision to revalue the florin and the consequences of that decision for the Community countries. The Committee studied the impact of the revalued florin on the agricultural policy and adopted an Opinion to the Council and Commission concerning the rate to be taken for converting the unit of account into florins.

The 'Stocks and Shares' Working Party

2204. The Stocks and Shares Working Party held its 22nd meeting in Brussels on 20 and 21 September 1973 with Mr D'Haeze in the Chair.

It examined the development of financial markets during the second quarter of 1973.

The Medium Term Economic Policy Committee

2205. The deputies of the Medium Term Economic Policy Committee met on 17 and 18 September 1973 to prepare the Committee's 55th plenary session. They had an initial discussion and worked out a draft Opinion on the Commission's regional policy proposals. Regarding the Community's social policy programme the deputies proposed to the Committee that the Commission proposals be discussed at the next meeting; the Committee's Opinion could be prepared later on.

Budgetary Policy Committee

2206. The Budgetary Policy Committee held its 54th meeting on 19 September in Brussels with Mr Hullebroeck, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. The Committee reviewed the multiannual Community budget forecasts for 1974-1976. It decided to adopt an Opinion to the Council and Commission through the written procedure. It also took a bird's eye view of the budget situation in the member countries.

Social Policy

Vocational Guidance and Training

2207. The Commission was represented at a 'round table' on occupational training run by the Italian Federation of *Occupational Training and Instruction* at Collevalenza (Pérouse) from 27 August to 1 September.

¹ Point 2217.

During the meeting, attended by some fifty training centre directors, the following issues were discussed: activation of a joint occupational training policy, the implications of automation, the use of audio-visual resources and matters concerning personnel categories such as the handicapped. The exchange of information and experience allowed those attending to bring out guidelines likely to help in improving existing occupational training structure especially in some underfavoured regions.

Free Movement and Social Security of Migrant Workers

2208. The *Administrative Committee for Migrant Workers Social Security* held its 132nd session on 24 and 25 September. It was devoted to reviewing the preliminary draft of an EEC-Turkey Association Council decision for the application of Art. 39 of the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement. Art. 39 prescribes that before end 1973 the Association Council must adopt social security provisions for the benefit of Turkish workers who relocate within the Community and for their families living there.

Social Fund: Re-employment and Re-adaptation

2209. During September the Commission decided to contribute up to 1 250 000 DM (341 530.05 u.a.) to the readaptation expenses of 738 workers hit by the permanent closure of a colliery in *Germany*. The German Government is to contribute an equal amount of credit to meet this outlay.

Safety, Hygiene, Industrial Medicine and Health Protection

2210. On 12 September the Commission decided to allocate 551 359 u.a. for putting through two collective research programmes on *mine safety* which will be carried out by four specialized bodies: the Bergbau-Forschung, Essen, the Cerchar in Paris, Iniex of Liège and the Versuchsgrubengesellschaft, Dortmund. The first programme covers the rescue of entombed miners by the wide bore method following a technique tried out in Lorraine. This will appreciably help to cut down the time required for rescue. The second programme deals with the perfection of 'trigger barriers' to be installed in those parts of the mine where the standard method of stonedust barriers or water troughs does not work reliably. These projects are expected to take two years.

2211. On 27 September the Commission decided to finance, by up to 1 900 441.83 u.a., thirty-two research projects as part of the third '*mine health*' programme. The projects submitted by seven Community research institutes or bodies cover the following subjects:

- (i) water infusion in the solid
- (ii) elimination of dust generated by coal cutting machines
- (iii) use of the coal-plough
- (iv) tunnelling machines
- (v) elimination of dust outside the working area
- (vi) health in iron ore mines
- (vii) elimination of dust from caving
- (viii) additives
- (ix) anti-dust masks

(x) physical characteristics and measurement of dust

(xi) pneumoconioses and environmental factors

On 19 September 1973 the Commission sent the Council a new research programme, the third, on the *technical campaign against polluting emissions from steelworks*; the second research programme lasting five years comes to an end in 1973. The Commission estimates that completion of the new five-year programme will require credit up to 10 million u.a. Research will mainly focus on :

- (i) dust, smoke, polluting gases and fumes
- (ii) pollution of industrial residual water
- (iii) technical campaign against noise
- (iv) elimination or acceptable dumping of industrial waste, especially toxic material

2213. On 24 and 25 September in Luxembourg the Commission called a meeting of national experts to discuss the effects on man and the environment from *pollution* by organic halides and organic chlorinated substances.

The talks showed that a mass of data is available on the contamination of man and the environment by these compounds. But this information was often incomplete and scarcely comparable mostly for want of a coordinated sampling and measuring programme.

The pesticide content in the human organism was by current findings low, from which one may conclude that there is no immediate toxicity problem for the population. But there was a need for more detailed studies based for example on enzyme behaviour in human and animal systems chronically exposed to small doses of pesticides and halide compounds.

The same two days also saw the adoption of the major topics for a colloquium to be organized

in Luxembourg on 14, 15 and 16 May 1974 by the Commission. This event will be concerned with the 'problems posed by the contamination of man and the environment by pesticides and persistent organic compounds'.

2214. At the Institute of Labour and Social Medicine and the University Polyclinic for Occupational Diseases in Erlangen, Germany, the Commission on 24-28 September ran a technical seminar on perfecting a standardized technique for measuring the enzymatic activity of the dehydratase of Delta Acid—Amenolevulinic (ALAD) in blood. Under the Commission's projects on the effects of the *presence of lead in the environment* (and especially in the air due to the burning of petrol) it is now clear that the activity of this enzyme in the blood could be used as a sensitive gauge of human contamination by lead. But it is absolutely necessary that the measurement technique be strictly standardized to get results comparable between different Community regions.

The environment and Consumer Protection

Consumers' Advisory Committee

2215. The Commission on 25 September 1973¹ decided to set up a 'Consumers Advisory Committee'. The Committee, twenty-five strong, will include fifteen representatives from the six European consumer organizations in regular contact with the Commission. The organizations will be represented as follows : three members from the European Bureau of Consumer Unions (BEUC), three members from the Family Organizations Committee in the

¹ OJ L 283 of 10.10.1973.

EEC (COFACE), three members from the European Committee of the European Consumer Cooperatives (EURO-COOP), six members from the European Confederation of Trade Unions (CES) for the European Organization of the World Confederation of Labour (EO-CMT) and for the Liaison Office (CGT-CGIL). The remaining ten members will be people especially qualified in consumer affairs.

The job of the Advisory Committee will be to represent the consumer's interests *vis-à-vis* the Commission and advise it on the design and application of policy and measures for consumer protection and information. The Committee will act either at the Commission's request or on its own initiative.

The decision to form such a committee is in response to the expressed wish of the October 1972 Summit Conference where the Heads of State and Government had asked the Community institutions to 'strengthen and coordinate moves towards consumer protection'. It is also a response to the concern expressed at the Council session of 23-24 July 1973.

Agricultural Policy

2216. September 1973 was not free of problems on the agricultural front and both the Commission and the Council had to take a hard look at several urgent issues.

One of them was the impact on the common agricultural policy of the 5 % revaluation of the central rate for the *florin* decided by the Netherlands Government as from 17 September. The Dutch measures can be seen to be more of a Community nature than certain others taken previously in that they avoid a split in the unity of the common agricultural market still obtaining within Benelux.

In a statement read by its spokesman the Commission was also able to note 'with satisfaction the intention shown by the Dutch authorities not to fall back on frontier compensatory amounts to parry the impact of this revaluation on trade in agricultural products'. Moreover the Commission has proposed to the Council that the EAGGF bear part (15 %) of the expenditure arising from aid granted by the Dutch Government to its farmers in the shape of temporary compensation.

The development of the world market in major agricultural products which had led the EEC Institutions to take a number of measures in the summer seems to show little change. This is the case with wheat: the world *cereal situation* led the Director General of the FAO to call an urgent meeting on 20 September in Rome to study means of warding off the danger of shortages. Some Member States are affected by the consequences of this situation and export safeguards measures have had to be applied in Italy to ensure regularity of supply.

The Community's future *sugar* policy came under discussion by the Council at its session of 24-25 September. The Commission stipulated that it would complete the proposals it had made in its July Memorandum (drawn up on an 'optimistic' outlook) and would do so with an eye on world market prospects and the possibility of increased consumption, i.e. in the light of possible short supply.

The Commission has prepared a Report on the *protein stock* situation in the Community with proposals for improving the supply position, thus meeting wishes voiced by the Council. During its last session in September the latter expressed satisfaction at the statement made by the Commission representative.

A problem of an economic, social and political nature led the Commission, after moves by the

Danish Government, to propose in a Report submitted to the Council, the solution that could be applied to the *specific fishery problems of Greenland and the Faeroes*.¹

Lastly, at a more general level, the Commission devoted attention in September to *improvements to be made in the common agricultural policy*; it is not impossible that following discussions over a number of weeks the Commission will be ready to submit a Communication to the Council early in November on this matter.

Measures taken in connection with the Monetary Situation

2217. The Dutch Government having revalued the central rate of the *florin* by 5 % as from 17 September 1973 there were two possible conclusions to be drawn on the agricultural front: either the introduction or raising of monetary compensatory amounts, which would involve a fresh upheaval of the common agricultural market or a drop in farm prices expressed in Dutch florins from the prices fixed in units of account.

The Dutch Government unwilling to adopt the first possibility and having accepted the second, the Council, on a Commission Proposal, set on 19 September 1973² a representative rate for the Dutch florin to be used for the conversion of farm prices, revalued by about 5 % in relation to the parity which had been used for conversion hitherto. This rate can be applied from 17 September 1973.

This has resulted in a corresponding fall of about 5 % in farm prices in the Netherlands. While this measure also has an anti-inflationary effect it is in line with the basic principle of the single nature of prices in the common agricultural market.

The fall in prices in the Netherlands expressed in florins has involved a corresponding drop in monetary compensatory amounts expressed in florins and which are computed as a ratio of the intervention prices and the percentage representing the gap between the central rate and representative rate of the florin.³

The Commission also proposed to the Council on 19 September that the Dutch Government be authorised to grant agricultural producers the compensations which the Government was considering (2% subsidy on prices of farm products for six months) and to prescribe that the EAGGF share in financing the proposed aid be set at 5 millions units of account.

2218. During September the Commission set the monetary compensatory amounts for the agricultural sector and the differentials for rape and colza seeds.⁴ This was done in relation to the variation in rates, recorded on the representative exchange markets, for the *Lira* and the *Pound sterling*.

A trend towards greater stability has been observed, as a result the compensatory amounts set for both these currencies has on occasion been maintained for several weeks.

Lastly, the initial application of the Regulation of 23 August 1973⁵ on the differential amount for rape and colza seeds has shown that some of its provisions need revising to ensure equitable treatment of all rape and colza seeds regardless of origin or of where they were processed in the Community. In the light of experience the Commission on 24 September 1973⁶ amended some of the methods for calculating the differential amounts.

¹ Points 1401 to 1406: 'Greenland and the Faeroes: Specific problems'.

² OJ L 263 of 19.9.1973.

³ OJ L 267 of 24.9.1973.

⁴ OJ L 259 of 15.9.1973, L 260 of 17.9.1973, L 273 of 29.9.1973 and L 274 of 1.10.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2229.

⁶ OJ L 268 of 25.9.1973.

Joint Organization of the Markets

Cereals and Rice

2219. On 28 September 1973¹ the Council amended its Regulation of 19 July last² defining the general rules to be applied in the cereal sector in the event of disturbances. Certain adjustments have been made to the system to ensure smoother running. The criterium of 'price CIF' used in computing the import levy has been dropped as unsuitable for setting the export levy. The criteria to be taken in future will be the development of Community market prices and availability together with the trend of prices on the world market and the balance between stocks and trade. Moreover, a stronger differentiation will be made between commodities (basic products) and processed products, since more flexible criteria are required to allow for the specific characteristics of the markets for products processed from cereals.

On 20 September 1973³ the Commission proposed that the time was right to adopt safeguard measures on exports from the Community of wheat and maslin (mixed rye and wheat) and of soft wheat groats and meal of Italian origin; export certificates for these products are no longer surrendered. A similar decision had been taken in August² for hard wheat products. These arrangements were made in view of the special position of the Italian cereal market. The freezing of prices of food products at the consumer stage, decided by the Italian Government with other anti-inflation, has in fact resulted in products being retained in the hands of the producers; moreover the rising trend of world market prices is an inducement to export from the Community. To ensure adequate stocks for Italy there was a need to prevent the export of products for manufacturing basic foodstuffs.

Milk and Dairy Produce

2220. On 13 September 1973⁴ the Commission adopted a Regulation on the advance fixing of refunds and the validity duration of export certificates in the milk and dairy produce sector. Allowing for the world market situation the prefixing time for butter has been cut from 5 months to 30 days. But since the United States market is currently showing a fall in milk prices of various dairy products, advance fixing of refunds was dropped for butter and skim milk powder for export to the United States, Mexico and Puerto Rico.

Beef and Veal

2221. Discontinuance of the scheme for waiving import charges and compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector which was decided on 31 August 1973⁵ has resulted in the application of charges at the full rate and 'Accession' compensatory amounts since 3 September 1973 with, however, appropriated postponements in regard to transport as laid down in the Council Regulation of 19 July 1973.⁶ In general therefore, the reduced rates have applied until 11 September in the trade with European third countries and until 17 September in trade with third countries outside Europe. The 'Accession' compensatory amounts set on 31 August 1973⁷ were not applied until 11 September 1973.

On the same day⁷ the Commission also adopted a Regulation on the application of compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector to ensure

¹ OJ L 272 of 29.9.1973.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2231.

³ OJ L 266 of 22.9.1973.

⁴ OJ L 258 of 14.9.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2232.

⁶ OJ L 245 of 1.9.1973.

that the products still imported under the short supply scheme—by virtue of the transport concession—will not benefit from the much higher amounts applicable generally at the termination of this scheme.

On 17 September¹ the Commission completed its Regulation of 5 July 1973² setting the terms for implementing the bonus scheme for switching herds of dairy cattle to meat production and the premiums for developing cattle-breeding specialized for meat production. The Regulation now covers the reference dates set by Member States for the payment of the premiums. Provision has been made to cover the case of a farmer interested in the scheme but who has lost part or all of his herd due to exceptional circumstances (natural disaster or animals destroyed under an official campaign to stamp out an infectious disease) and who would therefore on the reference date fixed by each Member State not be holding the number of animals he would normally have on his farm.

On 24 and 28 September³ the Commission decided to authorize both France and Italy to refrain from applying in Corsica and Italy the bonus scheme for switching dairy herds to meat production and to grant in Corsica and Italy the premium for developing cattle breeding specialized for meat production. Both these Decisions were taken in application of the Council Regulation of 15 May 1973⁴ setting up the bonus scheme so as to recognize the fact that in Italy and Corsica the average price of milk paid to the producers during the 1972/1973 campaign exceeded 125 % of the target price of milk fixed for this campaign.

Wine

2222. On 24 September 1973 the Council received from the Commission a Report on the projected development of vineyards and

replanted vineyards in the Community and on the existing relationship between production and usage in the vine-wine sector.

On the same day in the area of oenological provisions the Council adopted⁵ a Regulation supporting the basic Regulation of the wine sector concerning the maximum total strength sulphurous anhydride of wines, other than non-sparkling wines and dessert wines, for direct human consumption. Maximum strengths had been set in July 1971⁶ with effect from 1 July 1972 for wines imported from third countries.

The new provisions coming into effect on 1 October 1973 also apply to both Community and imported wines. Without prejudice to the stricter provisions which Member States can apply for wines made on their territory, the sulphurous anhydride strength of wines for direct human consumption, other than sparkling and dessert wines, may not exceed 200 mg/l. for red wines and 250 mg/l. for white. But for a period ending on 31 August 1976, higher strengths are still allowed for certain regions and certain white wines with special characteristics.

Fishery Products

2223. On 19 September the Commission submitted to the Council a Report⁷ on Community fishery policy which takes note of questions raised in a Memorandum sent in some months earlier by the Danish Government. The Report, which deals with problems peculiar

¹ O J L 261 of 18.9.1973.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2232

³ O J L 283 of 10.10.1973 and L 286 of 13.10.1973.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2225.

⁵ O J L 269 of 26.9.1973.

⁶ Bull. EC 9/10-1971, point 64.

⁷ Points 1401 to 1406.

to *Greenland* and the *Faeroes* whose populations get their living solely from fisheries, recommends a favourable approach concerning the issues raised by the Memorandum, especially over fishing rights, appropriate structural moves and aid under regional policy. The measures considered by the Commission could be extended to other Community regions provided that those areas are in similar economic and social conditions to those of the two regions in question.

Structural Policy in Agriculture

2224. On 25 September 1973 the Commission issued an Opinion on draft provisions for the implementation of the Directive on inducement to give up farming activity and on allocating agricultural land used for the purpose of improving structures. The drafts were transmitted by the *German* Government.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

2225. On 21 September 1973 the Council adopted the Additional Budget No 4 including an important increase of credits for the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.¹

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2226. During the session of 18-20 September 1973 the *European Parliament* passed several Resolutions on Commission Proposals concerning: Community imports of certain agricultural products of Turkish origin, the scheme applicable to certain fruit and vegetables originating from the associated African countries (AASM, OCT and East Africa) and the supply of skim milk powder as food aid.

2227. The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 Septem-

ber in Brussels issued Opinions concerning the application of certain oenological treatment and practices and certain regulations covering products listed in Appendix II of the Treaty for which it had not been deemed necessary to set up a joint organization of the market.

Industrial and Technological Policy

Programme of Action on Industrial and Technological Policy

2228. During its session of 20 September 1973, the Council of the European Communities called upon the Commission to present before 1 November 1973 a formal Proposal for a programme of action on industrial and technological policy.

Previously, Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission, had presented and commented on the main points of the Communication on the 'programme of industrial and technological policy'² presented to the Council on 7 May 1973 pursuant to the final declaration of the Summit Conference which had considered it 'necessary to seek to establish a single industrial base throughout the Community'. It was stated in the same declaration that the attainment of this objective 'involves the elimination of technical barriers to trade as well as the elimination, particularly in the fiscal and legal fields, of barriers which hinder concentrations and mergers between firms, the rapid adoption of a European Company statute, the progressive and effective opening up of public contracts, the promotion on a European scale of competitive

¹ Point 2490.

² Supplement 7/73 - Bull. EC.

firms in the field of high technology, the conversion and redevelopment of declining industries, under acceptable social conditions, the formulation of measures to ensure that mergers affecting firms established in the Community are in harmony with the economic and social aims of the Community, and the maintenance of fair competition as much within the Common Market as in external markets in conformity with the rules laid down by the Treaties'. The Heads of State or Government considered that 'to this end, a programme of action together with a price timetable and appropriate measures should be decided by the Community's Institutions, before 1 January 1974'.

The Council which held a general exchange of views based on the Communication of last May, the main chapters of which adhere closely to the programme laid down by the Summit, therefore stressed the 'importance and urgency of these matters'. It also expressed its wish to receive specific implementing proposals so that it could adopt the programme before the time limit of 1 January 1974 set by the Summit Conference.

Industry

Community Business Cooperation Centre

2229. In its first three months of operation the Centre registered 259 requests for associates and 241 requests for information, chiefly from firms in the secondary sector, followed by firms in the tertiary sector and to a lesser degree from primary sector firms. The establishment of this Centre, on the initiative of the Commission, seems to have aroused particular interest in the United Kingdom and Germany; Italy, Denmark and France have been slower to react mainly because the dissemination of information is still inadequate.

The average size of the businesses which have sent in enquiries is in the 300-400 employees range. Enquiries from craft industries are less common, as are those from big firms. Nevertheless, a number of requests for possible associates have been received from subsidiaries or divisions of Community firms of international stature.

The aim of the Centre is to assist in establishing links to promote cooperation, in the broad sense, between businesses of different nationalities within the Community, with a view to increasing firms' competitiveness and helping them to adapt to the scope and demands of the Common Market. Its services, which are quite free of charge, are open to all business firms, irrespective of size, their legal form, financial structure or area of activity (production, distribution, services).

As far as the participating businesses are concerned, one effect of such cooperation may be the pooling of one or more activities, e.g., research and development, supply, production, sales and marketing, etc. Cooperation may also take the form of financial links or, alternatively, the setting-up of joint subsidiaries or parent companies (establishment of a legal personal competent to carry out the pooled functions), as well as concentrations and mergers.

Iron and Steel Industry

First ECSC industrial loan to a firm in a new Member State

2230. For the first time since the enlargement of the Community, an industrial loan on the basis of the ECSC Treaty has been granted to a firm from a new Member State, namely, *Denmark*. On the basis of the ECSC Treaty empowering the Commission to facilitate the

execution of investment programmes in the Community coal and steel industries (Article 54 of the Treaty of Paris), a loan contract was signed on 21 September in Luxembourg between the Commission and Det Danske Staalval-sevaerk a/s, Frederiksvaerk, represented by its managing director, Mr E. Thrane.

The amount of the loan is 380 million Luxembourg francs (7.6 million u.a.) and it constitutes the first contribution to the firm's development plan which should ultimately increase steel production at Frederiksvaerk from 500 000 to 1 million metric tons a year and create 500 new jobs.

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

Science, Research and Development

Meeting of Senior Officials of Scientific and Technical Research (COST)

2231. The Committee of Senior Officials of Scientific and Technical Research (COST) met on 17 and 18 September 1973 with Mr Silver (U.K.) in the Chair. It reviewed the various COST projects; the conclusions which had emerged from its previous meeting on 9 and 10 July 1973¹ were clarified on the following points.

- The date of 15 October was set for the reception of *new proposals* which could be made within the compass of COST; they will have to highlight the reasons for their being considered within this framework.
- *European Centre for Medium Term Weather Forecasting* (Project 70). A compromise was reached concerning the language system for the Centre which will be set up in Reading (U.K.);

signature of the Agreement is scheduled for 11 October 1973. The Committee also adopted the text of the draft resolution on arrangements to be made for the period before the Agreement takes effect.

- *European Information Centre on Computer Programs* (Project 12). The Committee agreed to call on an ad hoc group to reappraise the technical character of the project and define a formula applicable for its implementation pending the decision on the possible participation of the Community.
- *Forward Studies on Telecommunications* (Project 20). The mandate of the Telecommunications Technical Committee assigned to report to the Committee of Senior Officials (COST) was adopted.
- *Equipment for Supraconducting Electric Machines* (Project 56). Since several governments have shown up to now only limited interest with regard to this project, discussion on it has been deferred to a later date.

Scientific and Technical Research Policy

2232. The Scientific and Technical Research Policy Committee (PREST) met on 11 September 1973 in Brussels. The Chairman, Mr Aigrain, told the Committee that he was resigning as *Delégué général à la recherche scientifique et technique française* and consequently as France's delegate to the PREST Committee. It was under his Chairmanship that the Committee, carrying out the mandate assigned to it in December 1968, had defined the mechanism of several scientific cooperation projects in the Community, particularly within the range of COST projects.

During the meeting the Committee reviewed the possible formation (and draft mandates) of various committees for medical research, data

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2245.

processing and scientific documentation and for new projects in the materials field. It also came out in favour of revising the nomenclature used for research and development statistics.¹ The next meeting is set for 19 October 1973.

The European Research and Development Committee

2233. The European Research and Development Committee (ERDC) held its third meeting in Brussels on 27 September 1973 with Mr Casimir in the Chair. The Committee resumed its discussion of 'the action programme for scientific and technological policy'² The Committee said that it agreed with the priorities set out in the Commission's Proposal and then discussed the preparation of the study 'Europe + 30'. It applauded the projection formation of a European Science Foundation. The proposals submitted on medicine, data processing and materials will be discussed at an ad hoc meeting arranged for 12 October.

International Conference on Nuclear Technology

2234. The 'Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung' (Federal Institution for Materials Testing) and the Commission of the EEC jointly organized an international Conference on Structural Mechanics in Reactor Technology which was held in Berlin from 10-14 September 1973. The Conference follows on the one called under the same conditions from 20-24 September 1971.³ Both of them were attended by some thousand experts from thirty-five countries who, during the presentation of reports and the discussion of about four hundred communications, were able to compare their research and computing experiments in a field directly involving the safety of nuclear installations. The conclusions of the second Conference brought out the need for meetings of this kind which have already led to active collaboration between specialized laboratories and computing bureaus spread throughout the world.

	Joint Programme (u.a.)	Supplementary Programme (u.a.)	Total (u.a.)
New Instalments	138 357 000	36 510 000	174 867 000
Budgetary Commitments	36 138 000	8 294 000	44 432 000
Payment Authorizations	36 619 000	9 948 000	46 567 000

The Joint Research Centre

2235. The corrective statement of receipts and expenditure concerning research and investment activities for the *financial year 1973*, which interprets at budgetary level the programme decisions taken by the Council on 5 February, 14 May and 18 June 1973, was formally adopted by the Council on 21 September 1973 as part of the EEC Corrective Budget No 3.

For the joint Research Centre alone the total Budget is made up of the above sums (in round figures):

¹ Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2244.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1973, points 1601 to 1607.

³ Bull. EC 11-1971, point 41.

	Joint Programme (u.a.)	Supplementary Programme (u.a.)	Total (u.a.)
New instalments and adjustment of an instalment opened in 1973	— 1 312 000	540 000	— 772 000
Budgetary Commitments	40 924 000	9 325 000	50 249 000
Payment Authorizations	40 148 000	8 756 000	48 904 000

Except for credit intended for completing and carrying out projects authorized in earlier programmes (3 304 000 u.a. of payment authorizations) and credit allocated for staff pending disengagement measures (1 591 000 u.a. of budgetary commitments and payment authorizations) the fresh credit is intended for making a start on those objectives of the multiannual programme, which have been assigned to the Joint Research Centre.

Regarding the JRC manning table it should be noted that the total of 1 910 jobs authorized for 1973 includes 44 posts occupied by staff to be released under the anticipated measures, on the terms of the Regulation of 4 June 1973,¹ when the programme was adopted by the Council.

Moreover, in application of Article 6 (c) of the Euratom Treaty, the Essor reactor at the JRC installation in Ispra together with the staff to run it were put at the disposal of the Italian Government as from 1 March 1973 and against reimbursement of the charges. This is the first time that this provision of the Euratom Treaty has been applied.

2236. The draft statement of receipts and expenditure concerning research and investment activities for *the financial year 1974*, which interprets at budgetary level the second year's performance of the abovementioned multiannual research and education programme, was also drawn up by the Council during its session

of 21 September 1973. As far as the JRC is concerned the draft covers the above sums (in round figures):

The manning table covers a total of 1 866 jobs thus allowing for disengagements to be made.

Both statements of expenditure concerning the abovementioned research and investment activities do not preassess revision of the programmes which, as anticipated, will be made at Council level, following Commission proposals, early in 1974.

Scientific and Technical Information and Administration of Information

2237. The Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) met on 11 and 12 September 1973 in Luxembourg. Mr de Meulder having tendered his resignation, Mr C. G. Giles (U.K.) of the Department of Trade and Industry was elected Chairman. The Committee discussed the effects, from the angle of information and documentation, of the action programmes prepared by the Commission for scientific and technical policy and the environment. It also started to finalize the mandates of the specialist

¹ OJ L 155 of 11.6.1973.

teams to be formed who would be responsible for patent documentation, the training of information and documentation specialists, and information on the environment.

Transport Policy

Market Access

2238. On 20 September 1973 the Commission decided to send the *Luxembourg* Government a *Recommendation*¹ on a draft Grand Duchy Regulation concerning enforcement of the Council Regulations of 28 February 1972 covering the setting up of joint rules for shuttle services, regular services and regular special services made by buses and coaches between the Member States. In this Recommendation the Commission, while finding that the provisions prescribed in those Regulations met the obligations imposed on Member States with regard to organization, procedure and monitoring as well as penalties against infringements, nevertheless asked the Luxembourg Government to round off these enforcement provisions with some specifications regarding the terms for assigning the authorization of or the running of a regular service.

Competition Conditions

2239. By its letter of 19 September 1973, the Commission advised the *West German* Government that it had approved the aid measures adopted by Germany for its inland water fleet in order to promote the association of inland waterway companies. In its *Opinion* the Commission indicated that the aid anticipated by the German Government can be regarded as compatible with the Common Market under Article 92, para 3c) of the EEC Treaty insofar as

its application did not give rise to new transport means. But the Commission did point out that it should have been advised of the aid measures in good time and that because of their late advice, the German Government was in breach of the provisions of Article 93, para 3 of the Treaty.

Transport Rates and Terms

2240. During a meeting on 18 September 1973 the Committee of specialists formed within the Commission under the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 concerning the setting up of a system of *bracket rates* for road freight haulage between Member States, adopted its second half-yearly report on market developments over the period 1 July-31 December 1972.² This report has been transmitted by the Commission to the Council.

2241. During September the Commission services consulted the organizations representing the road hauliers (IRU), the forwarding agents (CLECAT) and the transport users (UNICE) on some problems arising from the conditions for using *private contracts* laid down by Article 5 of the above-mentioned tariff Regulation as well as from the publicity terms for those contracts.

Road Safety

2242. As part of the general application of overall action aimed at helping to improve road safety the Commission services together with government experts at a meeting on 28 September 1973 in Brussels made an initial appraisal of

¹ OJ L 283 of 10.10.1973

² Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2260.

3. External Relations

Transport Policy

problems peculiar to the *road haulage of dangerous goods*. Without duplicating the projects underway within other international bodies the Commission's moves in this field are aimed at completing the existing international resources, in particular the European Agreement on international transport of dangerous goods (ADR), by certain specific arrangements for intra-Community carriage. The discussions at the meeting bore on measures which might help to cut down accident frequency in the transport of dangerous goods and alleviate their consequences. To attain this objective the causal factors of accidents are being assessed including the human element, the vehicle and the infrastructure. This study will be resumed at a meeting scheduled for late November.

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2243. During its extraordinary session of 18-20 September 1973 the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution approving the Commission's Proposal amending the first Council Directive on laying down certain common rules for international transport (road freight haulage for other's account).

2244. The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 September 1973 issued several Opinions on the following Commission Proposals: monitoring the capacity of road freight haulage between Member States (additional Opinion); opening negotiations for an agreement between the EEC and third countries concerning the system applicable to international road passenger runs made by buses and coaches; the first steps in joint action on air transport.

The Mediterranean Countries

Turkey

2301. The *Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee* held its XVIth session in Istanbul from 7-10 September with Mr Fellermaier in the Chair and Mr Yalçın as co-Chairman. The Commission was represented by Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza. The discussions of the Joint Committee bore mainly on the content of Agreements between the EEC and Turkey signed in Ankara on 30 June 1973 as a result of the enlargement. They also covered the status of Turkish labour within the Community.

At the close of the session the Joint Parliamentary Committee adopted a recommendation expressing its satisfaction with the Agreements and asking that they come into effect swiftly. The Committee also reiterated its wish to see Turkey included among the beneficiaries of generalized preferences and further requested the Association Council to make firm moves to boost the pace of Turkey's industrialization.

Lastly, the Parliamentary Committee asked the Association Council to take any measures likely to meet the growing problems of labour employed in the Community in line with the powers now at its disposal through the Additional Protocol.

2302. From 20 August to 20 September 1973 the Community took part for the third time in the Izmir International Fair. As part of this event a '*European Day*' was organized on 6 September 1973 attended by Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, and by members of the European Parliamentary delegation to the Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee. Representatives of Community Institutions also took part in a seminar run in Istanbul by the Turkish Economic

Development Foundation on 10 and 11 September, the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Ankara Agreement.

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2303. During the session of 20 September 1973 the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution expressing satisfaction with agricultural preferences granted to Turkey by virtue of the enlargement and with the first agricultural reappraisal prescribed by Art. 35 of the Additional Protocol a reappraisal which was brought forward one year.

Algeria

2304. A fresh round of *negotiations* took place in Brussels on 20 and 21 September 1973 between a Community delegation and a delegation from the Algerian Government. The Community offered the Algerian Government a global Agreement with no time limit and including, besides a preferential scheme for Community imports of Algerian goods, the practical application of economic, financial and technical cooperation as well as some provisions for the benefit of Algerian labour working in the EEC. This Agreement would also involve the setting up of joint institutions vested with the proper authority to ensure the smooth running of the Agreement.

During this round of talks both delegations explained their respective positions and were able to find general agreement over the objective to be gained and the overall structure of the Agreement under consideration. The Algerian delegation stressed the need to bear in mind the economic realities in Algeria especially where the trade system was concerned and more specifically with regard to wine and refined oil products. The Algerian delegation found the Community offer did not come up to expectations in this respect. A broad discussion on economic, technical and financial

cooperation, in particular on the scope for cooperation over energy, helped to clarify the respective positions of both parties.

The two delegations also tackled various problems arising from the employment of Algerian labour in the Community. Here the Algerian delegation expressed its keen feelings over the recurrence of certain phenomena compromising the dignity and the security of foreign workers in the Community and appealed to the Community authorities to use their moral weight to remedy this situation.

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2305. When the joint communiqué on the EEC-Algeria negotiations was issued, the Commission spokesman made the following declaration :

‘Transcending the limits of the negotiations underway, the Commission reiterates its devotion to respecting the rights of man and expresses its emotion over any social or racial tension, which in its eyes is basically incompatible with the development of democratic Europe to which the Commission is devoted.’

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

The Yaoundé Convention

The Use of Aid granted to the AASM and OCT

2306. On 17 September the Commission sent the Council a Report on ‘the terms for the application and use of aid by the Associated States, the countries and territories benefitting in 1972.’ This Report stresses that 1972 was marked by a *speeding up in the application of aid* which was apparent during the various

stages of financial handling of the projects : halfway through the period covered by the second Yaoundé Convention (curtailed by its late ratification) half of the credits prescribed for the 3rd Fund are now committed following decisions taken by the Commission. The contracts and estimates made in 1972 showed a marked rise compared with the previous year and pace of development matches more closely than before the speed of financial decision-making. Lastly, the payments in 1972 maintained the level reached since 1970 thus confirming that a new pace has since come into the liquidation of projects.

The Commission has also continued its scrutiny, begun systematically in 1966, of the *conditions for use of the projects* financed by the Community in the Association countries and territories. The Report reviews thirty-six finished projects involving twelve countries and concerning the following intervention sectors : road, hydraulic and civic infrastructure, education and training, health. Analysis of these projects shows that primarily they have all helped often to very great extent to develop the economic and social infrastructure of the countries in question. On the technical and functional side their completion and use may be regarded as being in most cases in line with their assigned objectives; the Commission therefore rates their results as largely positive. But the efficacy of some of them can sometimes be impaired either by running problems which during their use point to an inadequate adaptation to local conditions or by unclear definition of guidelines for want of a medium-term policy or programme laid down by each country in relation to its overall development aims.

Lastly, the Commission is trying hard to strengthen the effectiveness of investments financed by the Community by insisting that the projects to be financed out of the EDF are submitted to it as part of consistent programmes which consider, besides the needs to

be met, the necessity to guarantee a proper running of the investments by vesting them with adequate resources in the form of local qualified people.

The European Development Fund

New Financing Decisions

2307. On 26 September 1973¹ the Commission took the Decision to grant a sum of 255 million CAFrs., equivalent to 918 000 u.a. out of the 3rd EDF for the development of the Lobaye-Oubangui confluence in the *Central African Republic*.

The confluence of the rivers Lobaye and Oubangui is blocked up by sand making it impassable for three months of the year, which severely hinders the floating down of timber logs for export.

Carrying out this project will mean that the Lobaye-Oubangui confluence will be developed to make it navigable all the year round through the laying of current deflectors. This EDF intervention fits into the programme for improving trans-equatorial links undertaken by the Central African countries.

The financing Agreement covering this development project was signed on 27 September by General *Jean-Bedel Bokassa*, President of the Central African Republic and by Mr Claude Cheysson, Member of the Commission, when the President visited Brussels.

Trade Promotion

2308. As part of the action to promote trade with and information on the Associated and 'Associable' African States, the Commission

¹ OJ C 88 of 22.10.1973.

organized an 'African Fortnight' from 15 to 30 September in Brussels.

This event, the first of its kind to be run by the Commission services, covered a wide area. On the commercial side, sales promotion drives were held in several big department stores who had agreed to make considerable space available to the products of the African States including tropical fruit, ready-to-wear clothes and handicraft wares.

From the cultural angle a series of lectures allowed several prominent figures, in particular Mr Hamani Diori, President of Niger, Mr Claude Cheysson, Member of the Commission, and Mr Diamara, Planning Minister of the Ivory Coast, to voice their outlook on the future of Euro-African cooperation.

Several African ballet troupes and theatrical companies gave productions in the Fortnight which also featured exhibitions of African art, ancient and modern.

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2309. During the session of 18-20 September 1973 the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the system applicable to certain fruit and vegetables originating from the AASM, the overseas Associated countries and territories, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

The Developing Countries

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2310. The *Trade and Development Board* of UNCTAD held its 13th session from 21 August to 11 September 1973. The meeting was marked by the imminent GATT multilateral trade negotiations and the annual meeting of

the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Nairobi.

For the Community the Commission delegation reaffirmed its favourable view on full participation by the developing countries in the preparation and proceedings of the GATT negotiations and expressed the same concern over reform of the international monetary system. Regarding the fears of certain developing countries that the advantages from the generalized preferences system might be eroded by the enlargement of the Community and the creation of a free-trade area for industrial products in Western Europe, the Commission indicated that the EEC was preparing to put substantial improvements into its schema, with particular reference to processed agricultural products and paying special attention to the interests of the least advanced developing countries.

2311. Previously the Commission had taken part as an observer in the 6th session of the UNCTAD *Committee on Manufactures* in Geneva. During the meeting the Committee had reviewed the main problems arising in the developing countries' trade in manufactures, especially the question of non-tariff barriers to trade, problems on which the Community representative made several statements.

Generalized Preferences

2312. Following the Proposal sent in by the Commission¹ the Council on 26 September 1973² decided to renew for three months, i.e. until the end of 1973, the tariff preferences enjoyed by certain textile products (*cotton textiles* and artificial products) originating from the developing countries.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2316.
² OJ L 272 of 29.9.1973.

Other Non-Member Countries

Official Visits of Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission

Japan

2313. A Commission delegation led by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President responsible for external relations, met Mr Tanaka, Prime Minister, and members of the Japanese Government responsible for international relations in Tokyo on 17 and 18 September.

The discussions were held in the framework of the *regular consultations* between the Japanese Government and the Commission which had been agreed in principle during the May visit to Brussels of Mr Ohira, the Japanese Foreign Minister¹. The talks focussed on the recent development of trade between the EEC and Japan. The imbalance of this trade was raised, and opportunities were reviewed for redressing the imbalance through greater penetration of the Japanese market by European goods.

In this context the discussion included measures which might be taken to prevent the uncontrolled expansion of Japanese sales on EEC markets, an expansion which gives rise to difficulties, especially through the concentration of Japanese exports on certain product categories.

Before going to Tokyo, where he attended the opening of the multilateral GATT trade negotiations from 12 to 14 September, Sir Christopher, leading a Commission delegation, visited New Delhi, Bangkok and Hong Kong between 2 and 10 September.

India

2314. In New Delhi (2-4 September) Sir Christopher Soames talked with the Indian Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Trade Minister. The talks were largely devoted to future *EEC-India cooperation*, the possible effects on Indian trade of the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC and the discharge of Community commitments as formulated in the Joint Declaration of Intent. Against this background a discussion took place on negotiations for a Commercial Cooperation Agreement and for a Jute and Coir Agreement between the Community and India.

Thailand

In Bangkok the members of the delegation were guests of the *Thai Government* and were received by the King of Thailand during their visit from 4 to 7 September. Sir Christopher Soames called on the Prime Minister, the Minister of Commerce and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The main element in the visit to Bangkok was a meeting with the *Ministers of Commerce of the ASEAN countries* (Association of South Eastern Nations, consisting today of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines). The talks bore on the relative decline of trade between the ASEAN group and the Community over the last decade and on the possible measures to reverse this trend. The discussion also covered the probable effects of the alignment of the British tariffs with the CCT as from 1 January 1974 to the disadvantage of Malaysia and Singapore and dealt with implementation of the Joint Declaration of Intent. Also reviewed were the general features

¹ Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2327.

of future cooperation between ASEAN and the Community and the Community's policy towards the developing countries.

The EEC-ASEAN meeting at Ministerial level was followed by a further meeting at official level during which problems peculiar to the exports of certain products from ASEAN countries were discussed.

Sir Christopher Soames also talked with the General Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the former Indonesian Ambassador to Brussels, Mr Maramis, and a number of officials of the ECAFE Secretariat. The meeting was devoted to a discussion on the future exchange of information between the Community and ECAFE and cooperation between the two bodies.

Hong Kong

2316. In Hong Kong where he stayed from 8 to 10 September, Sir Christopher Soames had talks with the Government on general features of *EEC-Hong Kong relations*.

Commercial Policy

Preparation and Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy

Protection Measures

2317. On a Proposal from the Commission the Council on 27 September authorized the *United Kingdom* to adopt until 31 December 1973 an import authorization scheme for *jute yarns*¹ and for *cotton yarns*¹ originating and coming in from third countries. This confirms the conservatory measures taken by the Commission since 4 July 1973.²

The Regulations adopted by the Council on 27 September, like those measures taken previously by the Commission, prescribe limits on imports into the United Kingdom of the products concerned, the limits having been set temporarily at the level of existing import possibilities in that country before 1 April 1973.

Individual Measures of Commercial Policy

Cotton Textiles

2318. On a Commission Recommendation the Council decided on 28 September to accept the *prolongation of the long-term Agreement* on the international cotton trade (ALT). Last July the Council had already authorized³ the Commission to attend on behalf of the Community the negotiations scheduled under GATT for a short extension of this long-term Agreement which expires on 30 September 1973. Thus the Council formally concluded the Agreement reached by the negotiations and which extends the ALT until 31 December 1973.

Sectoral Problems

Commodities and World Agreements

Cereals

2319. A *discussion meeting* on the world cereal situation was held on 20 September 1973 in Rome on the invitation of Mr Boerma, General Director of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). It was attended by representatives from the

¹ OJ L 272 of 29.9.1973.

² OJ L 185 of 7.7.1973 and Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2328.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2329.

big wheat exporting countries (the Argentine, Australia, Canada, France and the United States) from the EEC, the World Food Programme and the International Wheat Council. It was a question of studying, in the light of the latest world's wheat supply statistics, what could be done 'to minimize the appalling effects of the current world shortage' declared the communiqué issued by the FAO after the meeting.

Mr Boerma indicated that in his view the increasingly tight situation of supply and demand forced immediate consideration of the need to draw up plans to meet the unexpected or to prepare in advance for a possible sudden deterioration of conditions. The delegates were told that according to the latest estimates of the International Wheat Council the potential supply of wheat for export could be between 59 and 62 million tonnes to meet needs assessed at between 62 and 65 million tonnes. The situation had therefore improved since August but was still overshadowed by uncertainty.

In the light of the various pointers available on market prospects, the exporting countries considered that although the world supply and demand situation was indeed very tight, it did not at the moment amount to a crisis. All the countries expressed anxiety over a possible deficit in wheat stocks and the consequences for the developing countries obliged to cut their imports because of the rise in the rates, the lack of credit and the anticipated cuts in food aid. The wheat exporting countries agreed to follow the world market situation very closely through a series of inter-governmental meetings. Other cereals especially rice and maize would have a bearing on the situation and would have to be closely watched.

Sugar

2320. The *United Nations Conference* on sugar opened on 10 September in Geneva

with the aim of negotiating a new International Agreement. The Council of the EEC meeting on 20 September was unable to determine the Community's position and adopt a precise mandate vis-à-vis the negotiations. But it did confirm in principle the positions taken and commitments made previously and expressed the Community's interest in a new International Sugar Agreement with, if possible, a universal application. But the Council voiced the wish that the Commission submit as swiftly as possible additional Proposals to those it had already made, in its July Memorandum,¹ on the future Community sugar policy so as to allow for current developments and prospects on the world market.

Coffee

2321. The *International Coffee Council* met in London on 24-28 September 1973. The agenda included problems raised by the extension of the 1968 Agreement which expires on 1 October 1973. The Council was told that the Agreement could be prolonged for a two-year period if the quorum required to do so was obtained as arranged for 30 September. This extension which in fact was made as anticipated will allow the international Coffee Organization the time needed to negotiate a new Agreement.

International Organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Opening of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations: the Conference of Ministers in Tokyo

2322. The 'wide ranging multilateral trade negotiations within GATT' were officially

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2233.

opened by the Conference¹ at ministerial level in Tokyo on 12-14 September attended by representatives of all the contracting parties to the General Agreement ready to share in the negotiations plus delegates from some twenty countries not party to the Agreement thus making about a hundred in all. The Community was represented at the Conference by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President and Mr Finn Gundelach, Member of the Commission.

On 14 September the Conference unanimously adopted a statement marking the opening of the new trade negotiations and outlining the general principles and objectives. Although all the delegations were able to agree the text of this statement, broad agreement had already been reached within the Committee preparing the negotiations² and in Tokyo itself a compromise solution had been found for the two main points still the source of different views.

The first point concerned the link to be made between the trade negotiations and the monetary problems. The formula finally adopted in Tokyo could be regarded by the participants as a satisfactory compromise between the opposing theses namely that of the Community and that of the United States. To all intents and purposes agreement had been reached on the very day the Conference opened between the American delegation and that of the Nine on a sensible and balanced text. The gist of it indicates first that the policy of liberalizing world trade cannot be conducted without parallel efforts to set up a world monetary system which will shelter the world economy from upheavels as recently experienced and second that the drive for liberalizing trade should in turn facilitate the orderly running of the monetary system.

The other main point in dispute concerned the developing countries and the compromise

reached broadly takes into account the anxieties of the most impoverished among them.

The date for the first meeting of the 'Trade Negotiations Committee' set up by the Conference of Ministers has been scheduled for 24 October in Geneva.

Community Diplomatic Relations

2323. On 21 September 1973³ the Chairman-in-Office of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Franciscus Xaverius Seda, Ambassador of *Indonesia*, and James Cameron Tudor, CMG, Ambassador of *Barbados* who presented their credentials as Heads of the Missions of their countries to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). On the same day the Chairman of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Gamani Corea (*Sri Lanka*) and Edward Olusola Sany (*Nigeria*) who presented their credentials as Heads of the Missions of their countries to the European Economic Community (EEC).

The new Ambassadors of Indonesia, Sri Lanka (*Ceylon*) and Nigeria succeed Their Excellencies Johan B.P. Marimis, Tilak E. Gooneratne and Muhammed Aminu Sanusi who have been assigned to other posts. His Excellency James Cameron Tudor is the first Ambassador of Barbados to the Communities. This brings the total number of Missions accredited to the Communities at the end of September 1973 to 96.

¹ Points 1101 to 1106.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2334.

³ OJ C 81 of 6.10.1973 and C 93 of 8.11.1973.

4. Institutions and Organs of the Community

European Parliament

European Parliament

July Sitting

2401. From 3-6 July 1973 the European Parliament¹ held a plenary session in Strasbourg. The main issues for the sessions were :

- (i) Measures based on Point 15 of the Paris Summit Conference Communiqué;
- (ii) Movement towards European Union;
- (iii) Question Time;
- (iv) Budget matters, in particular the strengthening of Parliament's budgetary powers;
- (v) The Community action programme for protection of the environment;
- (vi) The Community's position vis-à-vis the forthcoming GATT negotiations;
- (vii) The visit to Europe of the President of the United States;
- (viii) The Commission Communication on progress during the first stage and measures during the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Parliament also dealt with the following matters :

- (i) Results of the Council session on energy problems;
- (ii) Cooperation between the Cyprus House of Representatives and the European Parliament;
- (iii) Nuclear weapon and atomic tests in the atmosphere;
- (iv) Recommendations of the Joint Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association;
- (v) Community regional policy;

- (vi) Agricultural and external economic affairs;
- (vii) Directives on cosmetic products;
- (viii) Participation by the EEC in the work of the various United Nations organizations.²

Parliament ratified the appointments of the following newly designated Members : Mr *van der Hek*, Mr *Laban*, Mr *Notenboom*, Mr *Patijn*, Mr *van der Sanden* and Mr *Wieldraaijer* (designated by the First and Second Chambers of the Netherlands States General); Mr *Creed*, Mr *Kavanagh*, and Mr *Thornley* (designated by the Irish Senate and House of Representatives); Mr *Ansart*, Mr *Bordu*, Mr *Bourdelles*, Mr *Bourges*, Mr *de Broglie*, Mr *Couste*, Mr *Durieux*, Mr *Faure*, Mr *Hunault*, Mr *Jarrot*, Mr *Kaspereit*, Mr *Lagorce*, Mr *Laudrin*, Mr *Leenhardt*, Mr *Lemoine*, Mr *Liogier*, Mr *de la Malène*, Mr *Muller*, Mr *Pianta*, Mr *Rivierez*, Mr *Rossi*, Mr *Spénale*, Mr *Terrenoire* and Mr *Vals* (designated by the French National Assembly), Mr *Verhaegen* (designated by the Belgian Senate).

The French members of the former European Democratic Union Group (EDU) and the Irish members of the Fianna Fail Party together formed the new European Progressive Group (EPD).

¹ The minutes of the sessions of the European Parliament were prepared from the German edition of 'Informations' issued by Parliament's General Secretariat. The nationality and Political Group of members speaking in the debates are mentioned in brackets after their names. The Political Groups are abbreviated as follows: C-D (Christian Democrats), S (Socialists), L (Liberals and Allied Groups), C (European Conservatives), EPD (European Progressive Group).

² The verbatim texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament during the July session are reproduced in OJ C 62 of 31.7.1973 and the complete sitting minutes in OJ Annex 164.

Measures on the Basis of Point 15 of the Paris Summit Conference Communiqué (3 July)

2402. Mr *Giraud* (C-D, Italy) spoke to the Oral Question put by the Political Committee to the Council regarding the measures based on Point 15, paras 3 and 5 of the Declaration by the Heads of State or Government at the Paris Summit Conference of 21 October 1972.

Mr Giraud demanded more 'coherence' in the Community, especially with regard to setting up the European Union. He asked the President-in-Office of the Council to submit detailed proposals; concrete results could soon be gained if the Council speeded up its work.

The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Nørgaard*, said he was sorry that the Council had been unable to wind up the debate on improving the decision making procedures within the deadline of 30 June prescribed by the Paris Summit. The Danish Foreign Minister said that deferment of this issue did not mean less action but that more Member States desired more widespread reforms. Denmark in particular was especially interested in improvements to the decision-making procedures. This issue was on the agenda for the Council's session of 24 July 1973. Mr *Nørgaard* did not give details of the proposals.

Dealing with the current decision-making practices of the Council, Lord *Gladwyn* (L, Great Britain) called the now almost traditional night sessions 'scandalous.' He opposed the crazy procedure of 'marathon sessions' and suggested that a timetable for decision-making be set up. In this way a certain pressure could possibly be put on Ministers. In this connection, Lord Gladwyn advocated that in some spheres at least 'qualified majority voting' could be introduced.

Sir Derek *Walker-Smith* (C, Great Britain) asked for 'more democracy' in the Council's decision procedures. Mr *Patijn* (Netherlands) for the Socialist Group regretted that the Council had not kept to the timetable. He wanted to know whether the decision procedure was on the agenda of the next Council session and whether a modification of the Treaty was contemplated. Mr *Per Dich* (Non-affiliated, Denmark, Socialist People's Party) asked for clarifications regarding completion of the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Movement towards European Union (3 July)

2403. Sir John *Peel* (C., Great Britain) spoke to the Oral Question with debate on movement towards European Union which he had put to the Council on behalf of the European Conservatives.

The question whether the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which opened in Helsinki on 3 July, could possibly hamstring the Community institutions was the focal point of the debate. Sir John Peel had postulated that the European Union be developed within the compass of the Community institutions and not outside them, thereby including the questions of defence. The new President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Nørgaard*, the Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs, referred to the Summit Conference Communiqué which anticipated achievement of European Union by 1980. He did not go into details on the questions put concerning the Security Conference. But he had to bear the criticism from Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) that he had simply brushed aside the questions relating to Europe's very existence. Mr *Schwörer* (C-D, Germany) also feared that the Security Confer-

ence could become an excuse for the Eastern Bloc to meddle in EEC affairs. There was a great danger of the direction and proceedings of the Conference being set by the East and that the particular problems of the free movement of people would be hardly touched on.

Mr *Cortier* (S, Germany) opposed the view that all-European bodies could be set up which would impair the EEC institutions. If the policy of agitators spread in Europe then the danger of not arriving at European Union would be great, he said. Mr *Per Dich* (Non-affiliated, Socialist People's Party, Denmark) recalled that in the plebiscite of 2 October 1972 the Danish people had given the Community a mandate for achieving not a Political Union but a precisely drafted brief in the economic sphere, which could never lead one to think in terms of a 'defence' Community. Mr *Petersen* (L, Denmark) also doubted whether the Political Union could be institutionalized before the peoples had realized the need for political cooperation. His countryman Mr *Guldberg* objected that the Union concept was being more and more hotly argued in Denmark. Lord *Gladwyn* (Great Britain) on behalf of the Liberal and Allies Group asked for a body to be formed which would act energetically for Europe's political security. Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) asked whether it was possible to build a Political Union with the present institutional system. Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) submitted that European civilization could be protected only by a real Union embracing all aspects of political, economic and defence policies. Mr *Bro* (C, Denmark) said that in the creation of a European Union, culture and youth policy issues should not be ignored. Mr *Schmidt* (S, Germany) said he could only imagine a European Union which worked for peace and created the necessary conditions for it.

Commission Communication on progress achieved in the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union and measures to be taken in the second stage
(4 and 5 July)

2404. Sir *Brandon Rhys Williams* (C, Great Britain) submitted a report on the Commission Communication on progress achieved in the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, on the assignment of powers and responsibilities among the Community institutions and the Member States essential for the smooth running of the Economic and Monetary Union, and on measures to be taken in its second stage.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for monetary policy, disclosed that considerable headway had been made recently between Member States over alignment of views on the question of dollar-balance consolidation. He expected that further progress would soon be made in the alignment of Member States regarding international monetary reform. In his view there would be no postponement of transition into the second stage of Economic and Monetary Union scheduled for 1 January 1974. In October 1972 the Heads of State and Government had asked the Council of Ministers to take the necessary decisions for transition into the second stage. The Council could therefore not postpone transition off its own bat but was urged to so arrange its proceedings that the required decisions be taken. The Commission would submit all necessary draft material to this end. Mr *Haferkamp* announced that by the year end a draft directive on the achievement of growth, stability and full employment would be submitted; the Commission intended to continue and step up the anti-inflation campaign. The transition must not hinge on the proviso that Great Britain, Ireland and Italy be reinte-

grated into the EEC currency margins by the year end.

Mr *Lange* (Germany) for the Socialists attributed the failure of the first stage of Monetary Union to the fact that the Council had not pursued any common economic policy determined by Community interests but had passed off an amalgam of national policies as a European policy. He urged the Council to leave the Commission as the quasi-executive body to steer the economic policy at Community level and assign control to Parliament. Mr *Schwörer* (C-D, Germany) could not see any political resolve by the governments for a common policy. Only the central banks in a level-headed assessment of the situation had been able to come up with a starting point for a common policy; the scope of Art. 103 for a coordinated economic policy was still unexploited at Community level. Mr *Bordu* (Non-affiliated, Communist, France) said it was the multinational companies who had got the most out of the current monetary crises and parity changes. These companies paid lip service to the Common Market but were well satisfied with the prevailing disparities. Mr *Bordu* urged that as a counterweight to the private multinationals, public undertakings between several Member States should be formed. The proposal by Mr *Federspiel* (L, Denmark) was attentively received. He said that after all the years of the 'growth cult' we should have a 'sabbatical' year and concentrate on restoring stability and controlling the credit system and the money supply. At the same time we had to push further along the path of liberalizing trade and the movement of goods and capital. Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, Germany) said there that the creation of money in the Community was still going on. A genuine policy of stability must entail sacrifices on the part of everyone and not simply by cutting incomes but by savings for investment. Although none of the targets of the first stage

of Economic and Monetary Union had been reached, Mr *Burgbacher* urged that the decision for transition into the second stage be not deferred.

Parliament passed a Resolution urging the further development of the Monetary Fund formed on 6 April into a central bank vested with the required authority. The House also asked for a positive plan to achieve the unification of the European capital market and to encourage the free movement of funds for investment. The House considered that facilities for obtaining protection against parity changes affecting transactions in international trade should be improved and made more readily available. It also stressed the need for effective measures to achieve balanced regional development and called on the Commission to elaborate its proposals for harmonization of Community social security systems and personal taxation.

Community Regional Policy (5 July)

2405. Mr *Delmotte* (S, Belgium) submitted a report on the Community regional policy.

In the debate, Mr *Thomson*, Member of the Commission, said that the Community could be a catalytic force for the coordination of national regional policies. Mr *Thomson* intimated that it was now up to the Member States' governments to show good will while resources were being appropriated and up to the Commission to allocate them. In the weeks ahead the Commission would carry out its regional policy brief assigned to it by the Paris Summit. If the EEC Regional Fund was big enough, an overall programme could be developed whose completion would see the national regional policies aligned and put into the Community programme. In the months ahead the Commission would be working out

a detailed programme for the individual Community regions concerned. Speaking of the Fund itself, Mr Thomson said that the long term possibilities for the growth of the Fund were just as crucial as its starting point. Without indicating a precise order of magnitude, Mr Thomson said it would have to be of 'reasonable size.' He said it was a challenge for the Community to create a Fund which would be big enough to master the tasks set by the Summit Conference.

In its Resolution the House urged substantial resources for the Regional Fund and opposed the principle of 'fair returns' for each country. The House insisted that the Fund be created and that a Regional Development Committee be set up by the end of 1973. Regional policy must embrace a policy for overall structural measures and must consider the human aspects of education and occupational training. The efforts of the Community to promote the less developed regions must be supported by measures to check industrial congestion in already saturated regions.

In the debate, Mr James Hill (C, Great Britain) welcomed the Commission's decision whereby a 20 % subsidy ceiling on the value of investments was to be imposed on the EEC central regions and applied to the new Member States from 1 July. An effective classification had been made only for Ireland and Denmark whereby the decision to regard the whole of Ireland as an EEC peripheral area was correct. Mr Hill advocated prescribing for Scotland and Wales the same rule as for Ireland; even some of the northern regions of England were not to be missed out as integrated peripheral regions. Mr Mitterdorfer (C-D, Italy) speaking on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, advocated that from the start the Regional Fund should be adequately endowed as a Fund for regional structural development. The need for financial resources must be objectively gauged against the need for

industrial installations. Mr Rafton Pounder (C, Great Britain) on behalf of the Budgetary Committee, advocated a Fund which would have to be endowed with five times the originally anticipated 50 million units of account. In any case it would be better not to set any hard and fast sum once and for all but rather to express the endowment as a percentage proportion of budget resources or VAT revenue. Mr Johnston (L, Great Britain) considered that regarding the range of the Fund's tasks an order of magnitude figure of 500 million units of account was realistic. For the Agricultural Committee, Mr Vetrone (C-D, Italy) stated that the sharpest regional imbalances were to be found in the farming areas where the secondary and tertiary sectors either did not exist or were far too underdeveloped. Regional policy must prevent the structurally conditioned migration from the land from causing an even heavier congestion in the existing industrial areas.

Mr Liogier (EPD, France) saw in the regional policy a tool for the general welfare and environment policy. Mr Fazio Fabbrini (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) said that it was in the long run intolerable that the social product in the richest areas was five times higher than in the peripheral regions. Mr Herbert (EPD, Ireland) explained that Ireland was not in a position to close the gap on her own between her and the rest of the EEC countries. He thought that the Regional Fund must be bigger than 500 million units of account. The Community would always be only as strong as its weakest member.

Question Time
(3 July)

Questions to the Council

Trade Agreement with Rumania

2406a. Sir Tufton Beamish (C, Great Britain) wanted to know whether consideration was

being given to the conclusion of a Trade Agreement with Rumania involving generalized preferences. He also asked about the attitude of the Rumanian Government and the Commission.

The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Nørgaard*, the Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs, in his reply did not rule out that Rumania could become a precedent for the granting of generalized preferences by the EEC to an Eastern State. He said that the Council would give careful consideration to further applications from the Eastern States, but up to now no other Eastern bloc country had tried for preferences. The Council had decided as from 1. 1. 1974 to include Rumania on special terms in the generalized preferences scheme. The Commission would make contacts with Rumania so that these terms could be laid down in good time before the year-end. Sir Douglas *Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) asked whether the Council would discuss these questions with the External Economic Relations Committee.

The Santiago Conference on the Law of the Sea

2406b. Mr John *Hill* (C, Great Britain) wanted to know whether the Council was going to adopt a common negotiating position on behalf of the Member States at the International Conference on the law of the sea in Santiago.

The President of the Council said that despite the present temporizing of some Member States over the forthcoming Conference on the law of the sea, he hoped that a common negotiating position would be put forward. As Mr *Nørgaard* explained, the Council had been engaged for a long time in coordinating these matters in order to present the Community interests at the Conference in the best possible way.

Fishing zones and territorial waters were cardinal factors here. Mr *Hill* suggested that a common jurisdiction to settle disputes over ocean rights might be set up at the Conference. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) asked the President of the Council as to when the Council would discuss the common negotiating position with Parliament.

Mandate for the Negotiation of Agreements with Mediterranean countries

2406c. To the question from Mr Francis *Vals* (S, France) the President of the Council explained that the Council had approved the Commission's mandate for these negotiations. But it was not possible for the Council to publicize the content of the directives. Mr *Vals* understood this but urged the Council to maintain the Community preferences, especially for wine. Mr *Couste* (EPD, France) asked about the duration of the mandate. The President of the Council quoted a time limit of end 1974.

Right of Establishment in Denmark

2406d. Mr *Thomsen* (C, Denmark) wanted information from the Council on whether it found that the Act passed by the Folketing on 29 May 1973 to amend the law on agricultural property and the law, covering *inter alia*, the division and consolidation of land to be in keeping with the Community concepts, which the Council is following in the agricultural sector with regard to the right of establishment.

The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Nørgaard*, said that the Act of 29 May 1973 passed by the Folketing to amend the regulations on agricultural property did not have a discriminatory effect on Community citizens. Mr *Nørgaard*, revealing that the Commission would be dealing with these issues, added that the Act observed the relevant EEC conditions.

Since the Act applied to Danes and foreigners alike, it raised no problems for Community regulations.

Questions to the Commission

Participation of the European Parliament in the Development of the Commission's Social Action Programme

2406e. Lord O'Hagan (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) wanted to know whether the Commission would respond favourably should the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment request participation in sub-Committees of the parent Committee, set up to study and prepare practical proposals on particular aspects of the Commission's 'Guidelines for a Social Action Programme.' Lord O'Hagan further proposed that Parliament's Employment and Social Affairs Committee should shortly send the Commission a list of proposed subjects. Mr Thomson, Member of the Commission, agreed with this. Lady Elles (C, Great Britain) welcomed the Commission's favourable reply but wanted to know whether the recommendation of Parliament's Employment and Social Affairs Committee would receive sufficient consideration. Miss Lulling (S, Luxembourg) said she hoped that representatives of both sides of industry would be able to attend the forthcoming Conference.

Increase in Sales of Milk and Dairy Products

2406f. Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (C, Great Britain) asked what measures were proposed to increase the sales of the Community's milk and dairy products in view of the increase in production likely to result from the recent increase in price.

The Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture, Mr Lardinois, being absent, Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza said he was not in a position to answer that question or further questions on the agricultural policy with the required details, since the relevant documents had not reached him. At this point the President of the House had to interrupt the session during the first major political battle between the Commission and Parliament. By a majority after the interruption the House decided to break off Question Time as a token of displeasure with the Commission's behaviour and to carry over the unanswered questions into the next Question Time on 21-22 September in Luxembourg. Parliament pointed out emphatically that the Commission was a college in which every Member could give explanations on behalf of the whole Commission apart from his own province of activity. Of the thirteen Members only three were present.

The British delegates were furious that Members of the Commission were accepting responsibilities elsewhere on Question Time day.

President Berkhouwer disclosed that the enlarged Bureau had instructed him to make the following statement: 'The Bureau wishes to express its displeasure at the fact that during today's Question Time the Commission of the EEC appeared unable to answer a number of questions although the agenda had been adopted at a meeting of the Bureau with the Commission's express approval;

The Bureau has requested me to discuss the matter with the President of the Commission in order to ensure that this situation does not occur again;

The Bureau has decided to deal with the matter in greater detail at one of its next meetings'.

Budget Matters (3, 4 and 5 July)

Strengthening Parliament's Budgetary Authority

2407. Mr *Spénale* (S, France) submitted an interim report on the Commission's proposals for strengthening Parliament's budgetary authority. He deemed the enhancement of the House's budgetary powers as significant for an improved democratic counterweight between the different Community bodies. The Budgetary Committee and the Political Committee would have regarded an introductory debate as useful in order to obtain further proposals; the interim report was therefore of a preliminary and above all technical nature. For the Political Committee, Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) also stressed the transitional nature of this position and definitive conclusions could not be drawn before September after the newly formed Working Party had met.

For his Political Group, Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) saw the significance of this debate as an initial approach. He hoped that the House would have the possibility of rejecting in toto the Community budget; unfortunately the Commission after three years work on this key problem had not yet solved it. For the Socialists, Mr *Vals* (France) found that the Commission's position had worsened compared with 1965. Amplification of Parliament's authority must go hand in hand with diminished rights for the Council. For the Liberals, Mr *Durieux* (France) said that the instrument of the Community Court of Auditors should make it possible to subject the Community actions to a real budgetary authority. Mr *Pounder* (C, Great Britain) for the Conservatives urged that every possibility be exploited to defend Parliament's rights. He was therefore asking the House to concentrate on realistic goals such as for example the setting up of the Court of Auditors.

Mr *Fabbrini* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) approved the Commission's proposals and the creation of a Court of Auditors since this would mean Parliament could share in financial control. Mr *Christensen* (S, Denmark) said he agreed with Mr *Spénale's* statements but expressed disappointment over the political climate. The Commission was being made responsible for problems which it could not help and people were confusing budgetary with legislative authority. Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission, indicated that the Commission had the firmest resolve to strengthen Parliament's powers. He stressed the relationship between legislative and budgetary authority which were indissolubly linked. He welcomed another proposed amendment which envisaged that the Commission submit proposals for amplifying Parliament's legal rights. The current controls were inadequate. He described the creation of an independent Court of Auditors as crucially important. But this body must be recognized by Parliament, the other institutions and the national assemblies. Moreover, its statute must define the relationship between the Court of Auditors and the House.

In the Resolution Parliament urged the Commission and Council to complete their scrutiny of the terms for strengthening Parliament's budgetary powers as swiftly and thoroughly as possible. The House keenly regretted that the Commission had not adhered to its previous interpretation that the Treaty of April 1970 enabled Parliament to reject the budget outright at the final stage of the procedure. The House reiterated that this interpretation had been unanimously adopted by Parliament and was considered by it to be the only real and therefore decisive power in respect of the principal budget funds. It therefore expressed in the firmest terms its desire for the Commission to reaffirm its position on this point and propose a relevant rider to Art. 203 of the EEC Treaty.

The House considered that where major rule-making decisions with significant budgetary implications were concerned, the second reading procedure proposed by the Commission was inadequate. The House believed that it should have the final say on the financial implications of any new measures. It proposed the formation of a joint Working Party of the House Political and Budget Committees who would scrutinize with the Commission the latter's Proposals. Parliament welcomed the Proposal to the effect that the House acting on a Recommendation of the Council would in future give a sole discharge in respect of the budget. It also welcomed the principle of setting up a Court of Auditors or Audit Office of the EEC. Lastly, it reaffirmed that it could not endorse any Proposal which did not, in general terms, give real budgetary power to the European Parliament.

Transfer of Appropriations to Research and Investment Activities for the Financial Year 1973

2408. Mr Spénale (S, France) submitted a report on transfer of appropriations to the 'Research and Development Activities for the Financial Year 1973' (Annex I to Section III — Commission — of the Budget of the EEC). This concerned the making available to Euratom of funds for July, August and September. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, said that this question posed no problems for the Commission and recommended the House to approve the report and the Resolution motion.

In the Resolution the House approved the Proposal for transferring appropriations from Chapter 98 to Chapter 33 of Section III of the EEC Budget.

Annual Accounts of the European Parliament for 1972

2409. Mr Aigner (C-D, Germany) submitted an interim report on the draft of Parliament's

annual accounts for the financial year 1972 (1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1972).

In the Resolution the House pointed out that appropriations for the financial year 1972 amounted to 16 337 399.44 u.a., noted that the commitments of expenditure entered into up to 31 December 1972 for the financial year 1972 amount to 15 017 533.18 u.a., decided that the unused appropriations were to be cancelled, and deferred its final Decision on the discharge in respect of the financial year 1972 until the accounts had been checked by the audit bodies of the Community under the conditions laid down in the Treaty.

**Visit of the President
of the United States to Europe
(4 July)**

2410. Mr Fellermaier (S, Germany) submitted a report on the Resolution motion by Mr Lückner (C-D, Germany), Mr Kirk (C, Great Britain), Mr Achenbach (L, Germany) for their Groups, on the visit to Europe by the United States President.

The House strongly urged the Council and Commission and Member States governments to prepare for the dialogue with the American President during his autumn visit so that the Community would be able to speak with one voice. Furthermore, this dialogue should be led by the Community institutions. The peoples of the Community had the legitimate claim to be directly informed on the political intentions of the American President. The House would examine whether to this end a statement by the President at an open Parliamentary session with the Commission and Council in attendance was perhaps the most appropriate way.

Mr Fellermaier expressed apprehension that it might possibly never come to a joint 'voice' by

the Member States in negotiations with Mr Nixon. This problem was the touchstone for one of the common objectives in external policy. Mr Fellermaier advocated that the Council and Commission should carry the dialogue jointly with Mr Nixon. Most of the remaining speakers recommended that the Community find a common denominator in the talks with Mr Nixon. Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, responsible for external affairs, also endorsed this view, saying that in the Member States bilateral relations with the USA were still the only decisive factor. He urged the European delegates to exert pressure on the national governments for a Community message.

The Chairman of the Political Committee, Mr *Giraud* (C-D, Italy) recalled Parliament's duty to reach a joint position on this crucial issue. Lord *Gladwyn* (L, Great Britain) for his Group stressed the need for Europe to speak with a single voice during the negotiations. For the European Conservatives, Sir *Tufton Beamish* urged the European countries to discuss all outstanding problems with the USA. Mr *Ansart* (Non-affiliated, Communist, France) welcomed the convening of the Helsinki Conference but rejected a resurrection of the European defence policy. Mr *Schwabe* (S, Germany) asked whether it was possible to invite President Nixon to a forum of the European Parliament.

Motion for a Resolution on Atmospheric Nuclear Tests (4 and 5 July)

2411. Mr *Taverne* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain), Mr *Patiijn*, Mr *Laban* (S, Netherlands), Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain), Mr *Eisma* (S, Netherlands), Mr *Dalsager* (S, Denmark), and Mr *Schmidt*, Mr *Cortier*, Mr *Flämig* and

Mr *Walkhoff* (S, Germany) tabled a Resolution motion on atmospheric nuclear tests which was to be dealt with by urgent procedure.

Mr *Taverne* stressed that it was not a case of blaming a particular Member State. We had to think about the countries who would suffer from atomic fall-out. Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) spoke of the public concern over the forthcoming atomic tests by a Member State. Mr *Bertrand* (C-D, Belgium) said he was astonished by this initiative to discuss the problem which had been done without prior consultations. He thought that condemnation of one particular State was hypocritical, for the Chinese atomic tests were not to be ignored and he therefore asked for a new text condemning all atomic tests.

The House rejected the urgent procedure and the motion was referred to the Political Committee as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Public Health and Environment for its opinions.

The Chairmen of the Groups, Mr *Lücker* (C-D), Mr *Vals* (S), Mr *Durieux* (L), Mr *Kirk* (C), and Mr *Bourges* (EPD), submitted on behalf of their Groups a new Resolution motion for debate under the urgent procedure. Mr *Bertrand* explained that all five Groups intended through this motion to do away with all military atomic tests. The Resolution would call for overall atomic disarmament and controls and would urge the Council to suggest to Member States the necessary steps to be taken vis-à-vis the United Nations Organization to bring in such a policy at world level. Mr *Fellermaier* said that he had preferred Mr *Taverne's* original motion but accepted the new motion for the sake of urgency. Mr *Bourges* said that the dangers of atomic tests for mankind had to be highlighted.

In the Resolution the House disapproved the atomic tests regardless of where they took

place in the world and regardless of which State was responsible. It urged the realization of overall and supervised nuclear disarmament.

Participation by the EEC in the Work of the various United Nations Organizations (6 July)

2412. Mr *Ballardini* (S, Italy) submitted a report on the judicial aspects of the EEC's participation in the work of the various UN organizations. The UN Charter did not rule out participation by national bodies in the work of the UNO although it did not expressly provide for it, said Mr *Ballardini*. It was not a case of becoming a fully-fledged Member but of getting recognition which would allow Parliament to take the role defined in Art. 228.

In the debate on the judicial aspects of the EEC's participation in the work of the various UN bodies, a number of delegates voiced the view that vis-à-vis the UN the Community should assume a status halfway between that of a full member and an observer. Dr *Hillery*, Vice-President of the Commission, suggested that the Community, as within GATT, could act in the UN without official membership as the Community. Sir *Derek Walker-Smith* (C, Great Britain) rejected the idea of EEC representation in the UN since in his view only sovereign States could be members of the UN.

In the Resolution the House reaffirmed the principle that the Community as such must, within the matters relating to the Community, be recognized in all international bodies. It pointed out that it was in the interests of third countries for their own legal security, to negotiate with the European Community on matters which were no longer within the sovereignty of the Member States.

Outcome of the EEC Council Meeting on Energy Problems (3 July)

2413. Mr *Springorum* (C-D, Germany) spoke to the Resolution motion on the outcome of the Council meeting of 22 May on energy problems. The rapporteur stressed the accumulated needs of the Community in the energy sector and called for a real Community policy instead of a bilateral and multilateral one. Responsibility for a Community energy policy fell fairly and squarely on the Council. Mr *Noè* (C-D, Italy) for his Group urged support for the line taken by the Commission; he spoke of the mounting consumption of electrical energy and the increasing demand for mineral oil. Mr *Flämig* (Germany) for the Socialists pointed to the alarm signals from the USA and urged a dynamic Community energy policy. Mr *Durand* (L, France) for his Group advised that the Energy Council had not carried out its assigned tasks. Mr *Normanton* (Great Britain) for the Conservatives stressed four points: electrical energy by nuclear power, provision of fuel for the nuclear plants, the growing needs for economy and the creation of a European energy policy. Mr *Bousch* (France) speaking for the EPD Group also urged that a joint European energy policy be worked out. Mr *Leonardi* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) spoke of a lack of political unity in the Resolution motion, which he rejected.

In the Resolution the House considered that in the interests of security of energy supply for the Community the Council must revert to its decisions deferred from the last Energy Council meeting and must agree this October the energy priorities to be set. The Commission was urged not to abdicate its responsibility to take initiatives in the area of energy policy and thus forestall the danger of being pushed aside by

Member States governments. Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for energy questions, expressed his satisfaction that the Commission could count on Parliament's support on this issue. The Commission would try to 'provoke' an EEC Council—Energy Council meeting for earlier than October to at least reach a solution for these pressing problems.

The House considered that research on new sources and the more effective use of available energy sources was now more urgent than ever before and again called upon the Council and the Member States to provide the Commission forthwith with requisite powers where these were not already granted by the ECSC Treaty and the Euratom Treaty. The House regretted that despite its powers the Council was unable to reach any trade policy decisions regarding hydrocarbons and that it had not yet carried out the task assigned to it by the Paris Summit in the matter of energy policy.

Community Environmental Action Programme and Measures in this Field (3 July)

2414. Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) submitted a report on the Community environmental action programme and the measures to be taken in this field.

On this occasion the House reiterated its call for the introduction of an 'environment seal of quality' and an 'environment warning notice' for products which can be distinguished as environmentally congenial or environmentally dangerous. In the Resolution unanimously approved it stressed that the necessary measures for the protection of the environment will not only place burdens on industry but will also lead to the growth of specialized industries which develop non-pollutant products and technologies to preserve and restore a natural

and healthy environment. Parliament also pointed out the urgent need for effective Community measures for the storage of radioactive wastes and called upon the Commission to set binding deadlines for these measures at once.

The rapporteur pointed out that according to the assignment of the Paris Summit, the Council of Ministers had to draw up an action programme for protection of the environment by 31 July 1973. Mr *Jahn* emphatically advocated the creation of an institute for environmental protection at Community level. The Commission Vice-President responsible, Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, was confident that the responsible Ministers would come up with an effective action plan at their Council session of 19-20 July in Brussels. He emphasized that the 'polluter pays' concept was not acceptable in that pollution against remittance would be allowed to continue. Mr *Christensen* (S, Denmark) had already made the same claim earlier in the debate. Mr *Yeats* (EPD, Ireland) said that 'the polluter pays' was a fine, ringing phrase but in the long run it was the consumer who bore the cost. Mr *Della Briotta* (S, Italy) asked for more intensive studies on the 'polluter pays' principle. Mr *Noè* (C-D, Italy) highlighted the need for inducements to create products and processes which generated the minimum pollution of the environment. Mr *Baas* (L, Netherlands) took the view that on environmental grounds agriculture could no longer revert to rationalization and mechanization. New methods must be sought to solve the environmental problem.

The Community Approach to the forthcoming GATT Negotiations (4 July)

2415. Mr *de la Malène* (EPD, France) submitted a report on the Community's approach

to the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations.

The Community would not allow changes in the principles and mechanisms of its agricultural policy to be imposed from outside through the multilateral negotiations, but the Community was always open to reforms arising from internal needs. Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for external relations, was thus making it clear that the Commission did not look on these negotiations as being any form of a back door to the reform of the CAP. But Sir Christopher did allow that on the basis of this GATT round the EEC mechanisms could be adjusted in those spheres covered by the conclusion of an international agreement. Sir Christopher applauded the fact that on 12 September in Tokyo when the multilateral negotiations were initiated the Community would be speaking with one voice. In the Community's view the Round should lead to a further liberalization of world trade; the Community would make concessions only on the principle of reciprocity. It was not to be the means of cleaning up balance of payments problems for individual countries. The negotiations started from the expectation of successful reform of the international monetary system. Sir Christopher pointed out that the Community was aiming for a certain customs harmonization to emerge from the negotiations and that the higher rates would be cut more substantially than the lower ones.

In its Resolution the House approved as a whole the main lines of the Commission's proposals on the Community's approach to the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations, hoped that the negotiations would be conducted in a spirit of cooperation and constructive dialogue between all partners in GATT, and asked that there should be no discussion during the negotiations of the Custom Union and common policies already put into effect

which are now mainstays of the construction of Europe.

The House stressed that with regard to the establishment of European Union and of Economic and Monetary Union, it was an urgent necessity that Member States governments and Community bodies should introduce a common policy in the field of external economic relations to enable the Community to assert itself as a separate organized entity.

In the debate Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) advocated that in future the Council consulted Parliament before entering into such negotiations. He also suggested that the Council provide a running commentary for the House on the status of the negotiations. Mr *de la Malène* (EPD, France) said that in the imminent negotiations it was not a matter of solving this or that problem but on the contrary, of striving to develop trade between equally privileged partners. The basis of the negotiations must be reciprocity. He regretted that some States were openly coming to the negotiating table bearing the threat of reprisals. To another relevant question from Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium), Sir Christopher Soames submitted that the growing problems arising over the multinational companies would be better discussed within the OECD than in GATT; GATT should be reserved for the liberalization of trade. Mr *Héger* (C-D, Belgium) rapporteur for Agricultural Committee, acting in an advisory capacity, stressed the need to solve the monetary problems. For his Group Mr *Boano* (C-D, Italy) spoke of the economic interdependency of the three major economic entities, the Community, the USA and Japan. Mr *Bangemann* (L, Germany) for his Group said that all trading countries benefitted from the liberalization of trade. Lord *Mansfield* (C, Great Britain) for the European Conservatives welcomed the forthcoming opening of the GATT negotiations. Mr *Sandri* (Non-affiliated,

Italy, Communist) emphasized the Community's obligation to provide development aid.

Cooperation between the European Parliament and the Cyprus House of Representatives (4 July)

2416. Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain) submitted a report on cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Cyprus House of Representatives. The rapporteur described the acceptable text of an Agreement and asked the House to approve the Resolution motion. Mr *Cousté* (EPD, France) who put the position of the External Economic Relations Committee said it was a question here not of economic cooperation but of mutual interest. For their Groups, Mr *Patijn* (S, Netherlands) and Sir Derek *Walker-Smith* (C, Great Britain) approved the motion. Vice-President of the Commission, Sir Christopher *Soames*, said that the Commission set the greatest store by the Parliamentary contracts.

In a unanimous Resolution Parliament welcomed the entry into force on 1 June 1973 of the Association Agreement between Cyprus and the EEC and proposed that delegations of the European Parliament and the Cyprus House of Representatives should jointly constitute the body envisaged in the First Joint Declaration annexed to the Association Agreement; the Delegation of the European Parliament should take the form of a permanent Delegation of the Committee for External Economic Relations consisting of 14 Members; the Delegation of the Cyprus House of Representatives should consist of 7 members with 5 representing the Greek-Cypriot community and 2 the Turkish-Cypriot community. This joint body should meet in principle twice a year, and be competent to consider all matters mentioned in the existing Association Agreement

and all matters relating to the future of the Community. The above arrangements should be implemented as from 1 November 1973 should a constitutional Agreement be reached between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

Recommendations of the Joint Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association (4 July)

2417. Sir Tufton *Beamish* (C, Great Britain) submitted a report on the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association, adopted in Luxembourg on 14 May 1973 with reference to the Eighth Annual Report of the EEC-Turkey Association Council. The rapporteur described the deficit on the Turkish trade balance as a serious problem for Turkey; and specific decisions would in the near future have to be taken on the migrant workers in the EEC.

The assured financial aid with interest rebates from the EEC to Turkey for the second five-year period of the Association (1972-1976) had been raised from 195 to 242 million u.a. by the enlargement of the Community. Of this already 100 million u.a. had been already committed to various individual projects, said Sir Christopher *Soames*. To swell the financial aid from the governments there was an extra sum of 25 million u.a. from the EIB. Sir Christopher gave assurances that the Commission would take a hard look at the problems concerning Turkish migrant workers. Vice-President, *Hillery*, in Ankara for the signature of the Additional Protocol on 30 June 1973, had made contacts with the Turkish Government.

Mr *Adams* (S, Germany) tabled an Amendment in which the House pressed for decisions on the social security for Turkish migrant workers before the year-end. Mr *Walkhoff* (S,

Germany) had called for coordinated measures to solve the problem of Turkish migrant workers and opposed unreasonable interference by the Turkish Government over the matter of occupational training within the Community insofar as political influence or spying on these workers might be involved.

The Resolution regretted that the Council of Ministers had not yet taken a decision on the granting of generalized preferences to Turkey as from 1 January 1974. The measures in the Additional Protocol to the Agreement could not completely replace the preferences. The Resolution further stressed the importance of the EEC-Turkey Association vis-à-vis Community policy in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and towards the Comecon.

Communication from the Commission (3 July)

2418. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, reported to Parliament on the action taken by the Commission on texts adopted by Parliament during June 1973 session. He disclosed that the Commission would make a similar statement at the start of each session with special reference to a possible application of the procedure prescribed in Article 149 of the Treaty.

Regarding the Bermani Report, an exhaustive study had been prepared and a Directive would be submitted in the autumn. The Commission was convinced that something must be done against the noise from mopeds. A proposed Directive for environmental protection was also on the stocks; the same applied to fertilizers. Regarding cruelty to animals, the Commission had urged Member States to observe the Convention of the Council of Europe. Concerning trans-Alpine traffic the Commission would be consulting the countries involved under the Council's Decision of 28 February.

In conclusion, Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* said he hoped that relations between the House and the Commission would now be on a clearer basis.

Statement by Mr Lardinois (5 July)

2419. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, gave a personal statement on the reasons why he could not attend Question Time at the beginning of this session.

Agricultural Matters (5 and 6 July)

Agricultural Surpluses in the Community

2420. Mr. *Frehsee* (S, Germany) spoke to the Oral Question with debate on agricultural surpluses in the Community which he had put to the Commission for the Socialist Group. The debate brought forth some new figures and information on the Commission's thinking but no patent remedy for eliminating agricultural surpluses. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture, announced that the Commission was reckoning with a butter stock eligible for intervention of 360 000 tonnes in the autumn of 1973. He further estimated that in early October and early February 1974 about 45 000 tonnes and 30 000 tonnes respectively of New Zealand butter would be in the EEC. The 1973 Community butter output would exceed consumption by about 300 000 tonnes. This would cost the European taxpayers about 500 million u.a. The total cost of the Community dairy policy would to Mr *Lardinois'* knowledge come out at about 1 500 million u.a. The overall cost of the agricultural policy of the Nine would amount to 3 500 million u.a. for 1973.

This amounted to about 1.5% of what the Community consumers paid for food. Over 1973 up to now some 200 000 tonnes of Community butter had been supplied at a cut price, roughly half within and half outside the Community. Fresh butter had also been supplied to people on social assistance. The price was 22% of the delivery price. On the question whether the Commission was prepared, in view of the massive butter surplus, to start phasing out production boosting measures in the dairy sector, Mr Lardinois explained that it would be necessary in future to take a harder line. National subsidies would also have to be reviewed. Regarding market guarantees for surplus products, Mr Lardinois said changes would be necessary but did not go into details.

In the statement accompanying his questions Mr Frehsee had said that the general public was talking about the increasing value or non-value of the agricultural system. Radical political decisions were needed. Obviously the current system could not be replaced by a basically new one, but it should be modified in such a way as to incorporate greater producer responsibility. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) reminded the House that the surpluses had not suddenly burst upon the Community but were the result of a build-up over the years. He recommended that in future more emphasis be put on meat production than on dairy produce. To get rid of the butter mountain he felt that demand for butter should be stimulated. Mr *Baas* (L, Netherlands) asked in what way the producers could bear the risks of overproduction. Mr *Houdet* (L, France, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee) said that selling more butter cheaply could lead to increased stocks of fresh butter.

Customs Rates on Wines from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey

2421. Mr *Vals* (S, France) submitted a report on the second extension of Regulations

(EEC) 2312/71 and 1823/71 on the temporary partial waiving of the CCT charges on wine originating in and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. Without a debate Parliament passed the Resolution approving the Commission Proposal.

Participation by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, for 1973.

2422. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) submitted a report on the participation by the EAGGF, Guidance Section, for 1973.

The rapporteur said the emphasis lay on some individual projects and cooperation. He also stated that in the year ahead bigger and bigger sums would have to be appropriated for the Guidance Fund. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, assured the House that checks would be made on the spot and not only by national officials. Mr *Cipolla* (Non-affiliated, Communist, Italy) spoke of a political problem because we had to decide between protectionism and structural reform. Mr *John Hill* (C, Great Britain) described the Guidance Section as the key part of the EAGGF. Mr *McDonald* (C-D, Ireland) asked for a more positive application of resources.

In the Resolution the House approved the Commission Proposal and called upon the Community and national authorities to come up with practical procedures to reduce the time taken in considering applications, without altering the principles on which aid is allocated or the essential guarantees required by these authorities.

Marketing of Sowing Seeds

2423. Miss *Lulling* (S, Luxembourg) submitted a report on a proposed Directive to amend the Directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed, of seed of fodder plants, of cereal seed and of seed potatoes, the Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of

seed of oil and fibre plants and the Directives of 29 September 1970 on the marketing of vegetable seed and the common catalogue of varieties of species of agricultural plants.

Parliament passed a Resolution without debate in which it found that the Proposal held a series of specifications which would facilitate the marketing of the various plants and seeds designated in the Directive of 14 July 1966. The House endorsed the economic policy argument of the Commission.

Joint Organization of the Sugar Market

2424. Mr *Friih* (C-D, Germany) submitted a report on a Regulation to amend Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the joint organization of the sugar market. In the Resolution adopted without debate, the House approved the Commission Proposal.

Determination of Marketing Centres for Cereals and Intervention Prices of Certain Cereal Varieties for 1973/74

2425. Mr *Héger* (C-D, Belgium) submitted a report on a Regulation to determine the major marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable at these centres and the single intervention price for maize, durum wheat and rye, all for the 1973/74 marketing year. The House passed a Resolution without debate approving the Commission Proposal.

Miscellaneous

Directive on Cosmetic Products (6 July)

2426. Mr *Walkhoff* (S, Germany) standing in for the rapporteuse Mrs *Orth* (S, Germany) submitted a report on a Directive for aligning legislation on cosmetic products.

Mr *Walkhoff* put forward the view that legislation on cosmetics should consider both public health and consumer protection. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) endorsed consumer protection but did not want to impair the trade. Dr *Hillery*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Commission in aligning legal regulations was seeking a balance between producer and consumer interests.

Despite basic agreement Parliament was critical of parts of the Commission Proposal for a directive on alignment of Member States law on cosmetic products. In the Resolution the proposed Directive was welcomed since it aimed at full harmonization of Community provisions. But the House was disappointed that in drafting its proposed Directive, the Commission had allowed producers the opportunity to state their views but failed to consult the consumers associations although the proposed Directive is primarily concerned with matters of consumer protection and public health. It agreed with the Commission that the most important objectives of Community legislation on cosmetic products were to preserve public health and maintain an adequate measure of consumer protection. The House strongly supported the system of compulsory positive lists hitherto adopted at Community level and asked the Commission to submit within the next five years a new proposal containing a positive list and also providing for the creation of a Community Committee competent to check standards and issue preliminary permission to manufacture and market.

Community Tariff Quotas on Certain Mountain Breeds of Cattle (6 July)

2427. Mr *de Koning* (C-D, Netherlands) submitted a report on a Regulation for the opening, allocating and administering of Community tariff quotas for 30 000 live heifers and

cows of certain mountain breeds falling within heading Ex. 01.02 A II b 2) of the CCT.

The House passed the Resolution with a debate approving the Commission Proposals which as part of the Community agricultural and trade policies helped to maintain, extend and promote quality in cattle breeding.

Suspension of Duties on Certain Goods Distributed as Gifts to Disaster Victims (6 July)

2428. Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) submitted a report on a proposed Regulation on the complete suspension of CCT duties, charges of equivalent effect and agricultural levies on goods imported as gifts from third countries for free distribution to disaster victims. Parliament passed a Resolution without debate approving the Commission Proposal.

September Sitting

2429. The main features of the plenary session of the European Parliament from 18-20 September were :

- (i) A statement by the President concerning Chile and the Soviet Union;
- (ii) The Corrective and Additional Budgets No. 2, 3, and 4 of the EEC for 1973;
- (iii) Question Time.

The House also dealt with the following matters :

- (a) Sessions of the Council and Member States' Foreign Ministers;
- (b) The Commission Communication on action taken over the texts adopted by the House;
- (c) Statements by the French Minister of Agriculture;

(d) Changes in Parliament's Rules of Procedure;

(e) Supplies of soya beans and other proteins for animal feeds;

(f) Questions concerning the Committee on Public Health and the Environment;

(g) Common rules for international transport;

(h) Directive amending and supplementing certain Directives following the Community's enlargement;

(i) Fruit and vegetables from the AASM, OCT, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya;

(j) The supply as food aid of skimmed milk powder;

(k) External economic relations.¹

At the start of the session the House paid tribute to its former colleague of many years, Mr *Jean Fohrmann*, who recently passed away. From 1952-1965 he was Vice-President of the Common Assembly and the European Parliament and from 1965-1967 a member of the ECSC High Authority.

The House then ratified the appointments of the newly designated members : Mr *Scholten* (C-D, Netherlands), Mr *Dunne* (C-D, Ireland), Mr *Gibbons* (EPD, Ireland) and Mr *Lenihan* (EPD, Ireland).

Statement by the President concerning and the Soviet Union
(18 September)

2430. President *Berkhouwer* (L, Netherlands) made a statement on the latest events in Chile and the position of intellectuals in the Soviet

¹ The complete text of Parliament's September session is reproduced in OJ Annex No 165 and the Resolutions are reproduced in OJ C 83 of 11.10.1973.

Union. The House expressed its concern over recent events in Chile and found that the limitation of freedom imposed on Soviet Union citizens seriously endangered the efforts towards détente. Speakers from nearly all Groups declared during the short debate that the military coup d'état in Chile and the treatment of Russian intellectuals violated fundamental human rights. For the Socialists Mr *Radoux* (Belgium) and Mr *Fellermaier* (Germany) declared that the House in rejecting the President's statements should make no distinctions since in both cases human rights were violated. Mr *Ansart* (Non-affiliated, Communist, France) refused to consider events in Chile and Russia in the same light. Mr *Lücker* (C-D, Germany) said that the duty and exalted commitment of every democratic institution transcended the right to sovereignty of individual States. The House, especially, must always raise its voice if need be to defend basic rights. Lord *Gladwyn* (L, Great Britain), Mr *Kirk* (C, Great Britain), Miss *Flesch* (L, Luxembourg), and Mr *Dich* (Non-affiliated, Socialist People's Party, Denmark) defended the President's statements.

Meetings of the Council and of the Member State's Foreign Ministers (18 September)

2431. Mr *Bertrand* (C-D, Belgium) spoke to the Oral Question with debate which for the Political Committee he had put to the Council and which concerned meetings of the Council and Member States' Foreign Ministers. He criticized the jet flights of Foreign Ministers from Copenhagen to Brussels and put the extra costs of the session of 23 July in two different places at three million Belgian francs; thirty families could have lived for a year on this amount.

The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Nørgaard*, the Danish Minister for External

Economic Affairs assured the House that the joint trip of Foreign Ministers from Copenhagen to Brussels would not occur again. A session of the Foreign Ministers and of the Council had unhappily coincided on the same day; the location of both groups was determined by different rules. Mr *Radoux* (Belgium) for the Socialists endorsed Mr *Bertrand's* criticism. Mr *Blumenfeld* (C-D, Germany) declared for his Group that for important issues the Council apparently preferred to meet and deliberate outside Community institutions. He criticized this behaviour as counter to the Community spirit. Mr *Lücker* (C-D, Germany) said the jet flight symbolized the fact that the Foreign Ministers were on the wrong road. This was not the way to reach Political Union. Other delegates in the persons of Sir *Tufton Beamish* (C, Great Britain, Lord *Gladwyn* (L, Great Britain), Mr *Broeksz* (S, Netherlands) and Mr *Giraud* (C-D, Italy), Chairman of the Political Committee, also criticized the Foreign Ministers' behaviour.

Improving the Council's Working Methods (18 and 20 September)

2432. At the start of the September session the President-in-Office of the Council had made a Statement on improving the Council's working methods and commented on the Council's Decisions of 23 and 29 July.¹

The Socialist Group, which had voiced disappointment over this statement, tabled on the last day of the session an amended Resolution motion for consideration under urgent procedure, in which the House expressed its dissatisfaction with the technical measures taken by the Council for improving its decision procedure. The motion contained four demands by Parliament for improving the decision procedure.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2404.

Mr *Broeks* (S, Netherlands) justifying the urgency pointed out that the number of Commission Proposals not dealt with and pending decision by the Council had swollen from 200 before the enlargement to 400 today. These remarks were endorsed by Mr *Yeats* (Ireland) for the EPD Group, Sir *Tufton Beamish* and Mr *Kirk* (Great Britain) for the European Conservatives, as well as by Mr *Lücker* (Germany) who for the C-D Group welcomed the motion in view of the disappointing explanations of the Council President. The Chairman of the Political Committee, Mr *Giraud* (C-D, Italy) promised that his committee would study the situation. The House then decided to refer the motion to the Political Committee and it was agreed to review it at the special session of the House on 4-5 October in Luxembourg.

**Statements by Mr Chirac,
the French Minister of Agriculture
(19 September)**

2433. The statements of Mr Chirac, the French Minister of Agriculture, were the subject of a question by the Chairman of the Socialist Group, Mr *Vals* (France), to the Commission. Standing in for Mr *Vals*, Mr *Broeks* (S, Netherlands) spoke to the Oral Question. After summarizing events Mr *Broeks* said he was astonished that President Pompidou had made no comment whatever, not even concerning the French Minister's charges against the German Government. The three Members of the Commission had replied but what did the Commission say? 'We are not asking that any standpoint be taken vis-à-vis Mr Chirac,' said Mr *Broeks*, 'but we should like some comment on the question of whether Germany is moving away from Europe. The Commission cannot help taking a stand.'

In reply, Mr *Ortoli*, President of the Commission, said that a Minister just like every citizen had a right to his view. Everyone was free to

disagree with the Commission's proposals. It was a rule of the game. Regarding the charge against the Commission that many of its Members paid too much or too little heed to national interests, Mr *Ortoli* referred to Art. 10, para. 2 of the Treaty establishing a Single Commission and a Single Council. The Commission expected everyone to honour this principle and the duties it imposed. The road to European Union was paved with inevitable and even hard debates, but they must not degenerate into mutual distrust.

Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany) agreed with Mr *Ortoli* that hard open debates were necessary. He criticized the nature and spirit which could be discerned when Mr Chirac had placed a Member State and Members of the Commission in the dock at the same time.

Mr *Broeks* observed here that Minister Chirac had been speaking not at an election meeting but as the French Minister of Agriculture. The Commission must give a clearer answer and take a stand on the charges brought against a Member State.

Replying to both these comments President *Ortoli* said differences of opinion had to be accepted. But, he said, we were all in the same boat. He was convinced that despite differences of opinion Europe was the common goal. He had no doubts about this, nor about the European attitude of the German Government. The German Government had again emphasized its European attitude. We must often argue, but polemics must stop.

Budget Questions

Corrective and Additional Budgets Nos 2, 3 and 4 of the EEC for 1973
(18 and 20 September)

2434. The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Nørgaard*, submitted the drafts of the Corrective and Additional Budgets of the EEC for 1973.

The rapporteur Mr *Aigner* (C-D, Germany) criticized primarily the sale to the USSR of 200 000 tonnes of storage butter at a special price of 300 u.a./tonne. He complained that the deal was made too quickly and with inadequate knowledge of the market situation and that Parliament, as much a budget authority as the Council, had not been brought into the appraisal proceedings. He further claimed that the deal was settled through a private firm which was said to be financing the French Communist Party with sums in the millions.

Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission responsible for budget policy, declared that the costs of the common agricultural policy were reflected in a price stability to the advantage of the Community consumer. With the proportion of agricultural expenditure at 70 % the Community budget was not comparable with national budgets where this proportion came out at somewhere between 5 and 7 %. Mr *Cheysson* justified the Additional Budgets which swelled the original 1973 budget by one thousand million u.a., i.e. by about 25 %. The butter deal, attacked by Parliament, was an entirely regular transaction. It was finalized after consultation with the competent Management Committee (for dairy products) in which not one of nine governments had opposed it. The proposal by the Parliamentary Committee on Budgets to reduce the EEC budget by 52 million u.a. from the butter deal was in Mr *Cheysson's* view unrealistic. The transaction was closed and any deduction of outaid resources would simply be borne by the EAGGF. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, submitted that the only alternative to selling to Russia would have been to use the butter as fodder. Problems could also arise over the guarantees to agriculture as from any guarantees given to particular social groups. Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* who vindicated the butter deal with the argument that the transaction had been carried out in a

legally and administratively correct manner, said that if the sale had not come off, in his opinion the Additional Budget would have shown an even sharper rate of increase.

For the Liberals and Allies, Mr *Baas* (Netherlands) opposed any deduction from the budget, arguing that Parliament had to provide the funds involved in realizing the EEC farming policy. It might have been even more expensive if the 200 000 tonnes had been kept longer in the refrigerators. If the budget deduction corresponding to Parliament's decision was in fact confirmed by the Council of Ministers, then it would be put to the account of the EAGGF since the butter deal had been concluded and financed anyway. The Communist delegates all abstained.

In the division on the drafts of the additional budgets the House by a big majority voted a deduction of 52 million u.a. for 1973. The House was in any case aware that the Council of Ministers had the final say on budget issues and that it would therefore in point of fact probably not come to a budget entry deduction since the Council had approved the butter deal within the competent Management Committee. In its decision the House wanted to express that it could not bear co-responsibility for this transaction over which it had been neither consulted nor advised in good time. Moreover, the House unanimously opposed a possible deduction of 120 million u.a. for the Social Fund from the Commission's proposed Additional Budget entries.

Supplies of Soya Beans and other Proteins for Animal Feeds (19 September)

2435. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C, Great Britain) spoke to the Oral Question with debate which he had put to the Commission on behalf of the European Conservatives. It concerned supplies

of soya beans and other proteins for animal feeds. He urged the Commission to prepare a plan against possible scarcity crises despite the 25 % increase in USA soya crops. The Community's stock and supply situation had been critical in the summer with a short-fall of 2.6 million tonnes.

In reply, Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, stressed that the Commission would shortly be laying proposals before the Council for raising the production of protein bearing plants in the Community and might well incorporate them into its proposals for enhancing the common agricultural policy. He conceded that the cultivation of current varieties of soya bean, in Italy and the south of France was a possibility, but this would meet about only 10 % of our own needs. Mr *Lemoine* (Non-affiliated, Communist, France) strongly advocated greater Community independence over animal feeds vis-à-vis the USA. It was possible to grow soya beans in the south of France but there was also a need to support family farm holdings and fix prices on the basis of production costs.

Mr *Lardinois* pointed out that soya prices had already fallen to a third of their previous peak. It was now clear that the American Government had reacted in panic with its export embargo. He also said he expected the USA to become a more reliable supplier again. The USA had asked the Community in return not to grow soya beans and not to bring in any levies. The Commission had pointed out that it was taking 50 % of US exports and was therefore asking for preferential treatment. The severance of agreements through the sudden export freeze had caused more damage than the Kennedy and Nixon Rounds for improving trade could make good. The big trading concerns had found themselves obliged to work out measures for insuring against interrupted deliveries. At the same time a natural tendency towards internal market preference

was inevitable if imports could suddenly be curtailed.

Question Time (19 September)

Announcement by the President

2436a. Before Question Time Began, President *Berkhouwer* informed the House that Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President, and Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, could not attend Question Time since they had to make important statements to the press. The President deemed this a disrespect of the House because it meant that again the public would be informed before the House and that many journalists would thus stay in Brussels and be unable to cover the Luxembourg sitting. The President disclosed that the Bureau had asked him to take the matter up with the Commission and Council to see what could be done so that statements of this kind would in the first place be issued in the right place, namely, in Parliament's plenary session.

Questions to the Council

Relations between the People's Republic of China and the Community

2436b. In replying to the question from Sir *Douglas Dodds-Parker* (C, Great Britain) on Community relations with China which in his view was of special interest to Europe's unification, Mr *Nørgaard*, the Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs and President-in-Office of the Council, said that up to now there had been no official contacts between the Community and the People's Republic of China. To a further question from Sir *Douglas*, whether a delegation from the European Parliament should visit China, the Council President said that this was outside the Council's area of responsibility. But the Council would

react with interest towards any corresponding moves by China.

The Need for a Political Secretariat

2436c. To a question from Sir Tufton Beamish (C, Great Britain) Mr Nørgaard explained that the issue of setting up a political secretariat fell not within the Council's area of responsibility but within that of the Member States' Foreign Ministers Conference.

The Chairman of the Foreign Ministers' Conference would send in a report for the House's October session in Strasbourg. Sir Tufton expressed dissatisfaction with this answer and referred to the previous evening's debate where the House was advised that the Chairman of the Foreign Ministers' Conference would render a report, not for this debate in Luxembourg as scheduled, but no earlier than October, because of an intervention by the French Foreign Minister.

The European Committee on Research and Development

2436d. In reply to the question from Mr Noè (C-D, Italy) the Council President announced that he would carefully scrutinize the Commission's Proposal for the formation of a European Committee on Research and Development. The Council also agreed that a modern instrument for working out Community scientific and technological policy was needed.

EEC-Comecon Relations

2436e. To the question from Mr Cousté (EPD, France) the Council President revealed that he had met Mr Fadeyev, the General Secretary of Comecon, on 27 August in Copenhagen from which the proposal had emerged to set up official relations between the two bodies. He himself had replied that the Council would look into this proposal.

The President's answer sparked off a barrage of questions which echoed many misgivings. From one side it was pointed out that such a move would prevent the Comecon countries from engaging in bilateral relationships with Community. Conversely, a number of members could see no special point in such multilateral relationships. The basic difference between the two blocs was also brought out which meant primarily that the Community could act supranationally whereas the Comecon lacked such an executive. Mr Jahn (C-D, Germany) urged the Council and Commission to be very careful not to endanger progress towards Political Union through contact with the Comecon. He recalled the article published in 'Pravda' according to which Western Europe's Political Union did nothing for détente. Lord Gladwyn (L, Great Britain) urged the Council, if negotiations should begin with the Comecon, to entrust them to the Commission. Mr Fellermaier (S, Germany) referred to the quality differences in national law between the Comecon and the EEC.

In reply to this comment Mr Nørgaard said that the Council was fully aware of this and would give due consideration to it. But since the Council had not yet deliberated on the matter he could not give detailed answers.

Council Session in Tokyo

2436f. Mr Laban (S, Netherlands) wanted to know why the Council on 11 September held an official session in Tokyo. The Council President said that the Council had met in Tokyo at that time on account of the GATT negotiations and the official sitting had been agreed for that day; the Commission had also taken part in the proceedings. To a supplementary question from Mr Fellermaier (S, Germany) Mr Nørgaard said that the Commission and Council had jointly contributed in Tokyo towards achieving maximum

success in negotiation in the interests of further liberalization of world trade.

Questions to the Commission

Session Locations of Community Institutions

2436g. Seven questions were taken together. They covered the following matters :

- (i) Transport costs incurred for part-sessions of Parliament in Strasbourg (Mr *Schmidt*, S. Germany);
- (ii) Other expenditure incurred by holding part-sessions of Parliament in Strasbourg (Mr *Müller*, S. Germany);
- (iii) Review of the Decision of 8 April 1965 on the provisional location of certain Community Institutions and service departments (Mr *Fellermaier*, S. Germany);
- (iv) Concentration of the Community institutions at a single centre (Mr *Lautenschlager* S, Germany);
- (v) Proposals for concentrating the institutions of the European Community at a single centre (Mr *Seefeld*, S. Germany);
- (vi) Location of the Commission and Parliament (Lord *Reay*, C, Great Britain);
- (vii) The annual report by the Commission on the location of Community bodies (Mr *Behrendt*, S, Germany).

These seven issues were the focal point of the questions put to the Commission. President *Ortoli* dealing with all seven together pointed out that neither the Commission nor the Council were authorized to settle this problem. The Commission, however, had suggested to the Paris Summit Conference that the matter of session locations should again be reviewed. This proposal had not been taken up. Regard-

ing Mr *Lautenschlager's* question, Mr *Ortoli* asked whether different session locations would not bring their own snags. Certainly the 'presence of Europe' was not sufficiently felt in all the nine States. Decentralization of session locations and official seats would be a way to improve this. In reply to further questions President *Ortoli* alluded to the fact that the issue of locations and official seats would be settled by decisions of Member States' governments. The Commission had not up to now studied the hypothesis of a 'European district' as one of the questioners had asked. But when the shape of the European Union was defined, which had to be within the next 18 months, this question could well be discussed.

Budgetary Compliance of Butter Exports to the USSR

2436h. Mr *Spénale* (S, France) enquired as to what budgetary resources and procedure were used to conclude the butter deal and why Parliament, as the budgetary authority, was not consulted.

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission responsible for Agriculture, referred to the Community's 1968 butter surplus, for which the Council took the opportunity of assigning extensive powers to the Commission enabling the latter to take action when such situations arose. In March 1973 the butter stocks situation was so alarming that the Commission felt quite justifiably that it had to intervene as swiftly as possible. The Commission had therefore made relevant proposals to the Council and seized a particular opportunity to sell butter. In retrospect the Commission still found that budget-wise this transaction had been the best solution even if admittedly it had distasteful aspects. The Commission was well aware of the political consequences and fully understood the thinking of the House. It was therefore striving to improve the consultation procedure between the two.

The Cereal Harvest in 1972 and 1973

2436i. To the question by Mr *Brewis* (C, Great Britain) on estimates concerning the 1973 cereal harvest, Mr *Lardinois* replied that the overall harvest could be estimated at about the same amount as the previous year, i.e. about 105 million tonnes. Naturally there was some difference between the different varieties of cereals. In the countries where the EEC agricultural market system was running prices had risen no more than 2 %; in comparison world-market prices had shot up. The effects of this on cattlebreeding was being closely watched. Regarding Great Britain where cereal fodder prices were steeply climbing, he was convinced that the higher prices could well be contained by the producers.

Application of the Generalized Preferences System to East-European Countries

2436j. In reply to the question from Mr *Van der Hek* (S, Netherlands), Vice-President of the Commission Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* stated that applications from developing East-European countries would be considered (favourably) by the Community. But the Council had specified that not every application from East Europe would necessarily get a positive reply. In principle the decision to grant generalized preferences was made not according to the political system of the applicant but according to his state of development. There was no list of a priori eligible developing countries.

Information on Computer Programmes

2436k. Mr *Springorum* (C-D, Germany) enquired why two proposed Council Decisions on (a) a research and training programme in the field of information on computer programmes and (b) on the negotiation of an agreement to set up a European information centre for computer programmes were based on Art. 7

and Art. 101 of the Euratom Treaty, given that neither Proposal was even remotely para-nuclear in character. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, said the application of Art. 7 was a result of the Council Decision of 14 May 1973, while Art. 101 of the Euratom Treaty was applied through the COST Agreement on account of negotiations with third countries. Mr *Springorum* further wanted to know whether the Commission was also prepared in future to interpret these treaties as extensively in other areas, for example, energy policy and environmental policy. Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D, Germany) asked the Commission whether it was also prepared in the necessary amendment of the Treaty for the budgetary powers of Parliament to propose that application of Art. 235 also required the assent of Parliament.

Harmonization of Professional Qualifications

2436l. To the question from Lord *O'Hagan* (Non-affiliated, Independent, Great Britain) Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* announced the Commission would make efforts to harmonize diplomas and other professional qualifications as swiftly as possible. Special attention would be given to the medical profession and the relevant qualifications.

Food Supplies and Needs within the EEC

2436m. Mr *Yeats* (EPD, Ireland) asked whether the Commission had any plans for ensuring that the so-called food surplus in Europe was made available to meet the dietary deficiencies that exist amongst certain sections of the population, such as social welfare recipients, migrant workers, large families and the aged.

Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture, rejected the idea of making food surpluses available to social

welfare recipients and large families in the Community, neither did he accept the proposal of Mr John Hill (C, Great Britain) to exempt foodstuffs completely from VAT. This would amount to a subsidy through the VAT system. He countered these suggestions with the view that the social security in the Community should be developed in such a way that everyone could afford his subsistence. In this sense higher minimum incomes for the lowest income groups including farm workers, were desirable. Agricultural policy could not take over the tasks of social policy.

Statement by the Commission on Action taken on the Texts adopted by the European Parliament (19 September)

2437. Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* informed the House on (a) action taken on the texts of proposals and wishes expressed by Parliament during previous sessions and (b) progress made in various issues of Community interest.

Miscellaneous

Directive on Coffee and Tea Extracts and Blends based on these Extracts
(19 September)

2438. Mr *Premoli* (L, Italian) submitted a report on a Directive to align Member States' law on coffee and tea extracts and their substitutes including chicory and blends based on these extracts. Mr *James Hill* (C, Great Britain), Lord *St. Oswald* (C, Great Britain) and Commission Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* all spoke in the debate. In the Resolution the House welcomed the proposed

Directive since the different legal provisions in the Member States in order to get full alignment should be replaced by Community regulations. The House was particularly pleased that in preparing the Directive the Commission had listened to consumer associations and producer associations so that a sound compromise between their respective demands had been reached.

Directive on Aerosols
(19 September)

2439. Mr *Jahn* (C-D, Germany) standing in for the rapporteur, Sir Anthony *Esmonde*, submitted a report on a Directive to amend Member States' law on aerosols. From the safety angle it had to be said that the proposed alternative solution was not adequate in the interests of a standard safety regulation. Secondly the Commission Proposal largely ignored the interests of consumer protection. With regard to the environmental protection programme of the Community, Mr *Jahn* drew particular attention to dangers of increasing contamination from these products.

Mr *Walkhoff* (S, Germany) tabled an amendment which the House approved authorizing Member States to ban on their own initiative the sale, marketing and use of such aerosols if they constitute a risk to personal safety although they may conform with the conditions of Community Directives.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Vice-President of the Commission, opposed the amendment. In the Resolution the House found itself to accept the proposed alternative solution in the interests of standard safety protection and consumer protection; the House urged that the application scope of the Directive be broadened, including its application to the contents of aerosol containers.

Common Rules for International Transport
(19 September)

2440. Mr James Hill (C, Great Britain) submitted a report on the proposed Directive to amend the first Council Directive on setting up common rules for international transport (carriage of goods for hire or reward).

In the Resolution the House welcomed and approved the Commission's Proposal to extend the liberalization of trans-frontier freightage of goods in small vehicles and certain other forms of carriage to cover carriage on own account. It endorsed without any tabled amendments the Proposal which prescribed exemption from any quota or authorization system for industrial transport and the carriage of goods for hire or reward in small vehicles. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza declared he was in agreement with the rapporteur's comments and the Resolution motion. Mr Mursch (C-D, Germany) although not opposing the Resolution text pointed to the contradiction between the regulation on the period of a license for trans-frontier haulage and the rules governing admission to the business of road haulage operator.

*Amendment and Amplification
of certain Directives following the Enlargement
of the Community*
(19 September)

2441. Mr Scott-Hopkins (C, Great Britain) submitted a report on a Directive to amend and amplify certain Directives following the enlargement of the Community.

After the statements by Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, the House in its Resolution, approved the content of the proposed Directive but pointed with regret to the considerable delay before the Commission submitted it, since it was required when the Accession Treaty took effect on 1 January 1973.

*Regulations on certain Fruit
and Vegetables originating
from the AASM, OCT, Tanzania,
Uganda and Kenya*
(20 September)

2442. Mr Armengaud (L, France) acting for the rapporteur Mr Dewulf (C-D, Belgium) submitted a report on a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 859/72 on the treatment of certain fruit and vegetables originating in the AASM, OCT and Malagasy, and on a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 860/72 on the treatment of certain fruit and vegetables originating in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

The House regretted that the Commission had considered itself obliged to submit to the Council less favourable conditions for imports of certain fruits and vegetables from the ASSM. The Commission had set aside the interests of the AASM in favour of a solution which the Council had earlier been prepared to accept. It was regrettable since these countries would be deprived of the scope to develop their market garden crops which had in no way compromised Community farming. The Commission Proposal considerably lengthened the time limit for the suspension of Community customs charges. On the other hand, the more favourable proposal of Mr Rey's good offices mission prescribed the restoration of the system of duty-free entry all the year round with a safeguard clause in the event of serious disturbance of the European market.

Supplies of Skim Milk Powder as Food Aid
(20 September)

2443. Mr Seefeld (S, Germany) submitted a report on a Regulation to amend Regulation (EEC) 2721/72 on the supply of skim milk powder as food aid. The rapporteur pointed

out that as part of this Agreement the Community would share in financing the air transport and would no longer share in the on-the-spot distribution costs.

In its Resolution the House approved the terms of the Agreement between the EEC Commission and the International Committee of the Red Cross under which the costs of CIF delivery, free-frontier delivery or free-airport delivery for emergency measures would be assumed by the Community in accordance with the terms approved by it.

*Imports of Certain Farm Products
from Turkey*
(20 September)

2444. Mr Baas (L, Netherlands) submitted a report on the Regulation concerning the import of certain farm products from Turkey. In its Resolution the House approved the proposed Regulation.

Common Customs Tariff for Almonds
(20 September)

2445. Mr de la Malène (EDP, France) submitted a report on a Regulation concerning the temporary suspension of autonomous charges of the CCT on almonds under heading 08.05 A II. The House approved the Commission Proposal.

Change in Parliament's Procedure
(19 September 1973)

2446. On the basis of a report by Mr Jozeau-Marigné (L, France) Parliament decided to amend (a) Art. 7, Secs. 1 and 5 of the procedure for electing Parliament's President and Vice-Presidents, (b) Art. 41, Sec. 5 on the election

of Committee Bureaus and (c) the related Art. 35, Sec. 6 on the voting procedure on appointments.

Council

During September the Council held four sessions devoted to the GATT negotiations, general matters, budget questions and agriculture.¹

253rd Session — Preparation for
the GATT Ministerial Conference
(Tokyo, 11-12 September 1973).

2447. *President:* Mr Nørgaard, Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs.

From the Commission: Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President, Mr Gundelach, Member.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr Kempinaire, Secretary of State for External Trade (Belgium); Mr Nørgaard, Minister for External Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Friderichs, Minister of the Economy (Germany); Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Finance and Economy (France); Mr Keating, Minister for Industry and Trade (Ireland); Mr Fracassi, Director-General of the Ministry of External Trade (Italy); Mr Reichling, Director of External Trade Relations at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg); Mr Lubbers, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Radhakishun, Deputy Minister and Vice-President of Surinam (Netherlands); Mr Walker, Minister of Trade and Industry (United Kingdom).

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

Following the agreement reached during its 252nd session of 23 and 24 July 1973,¹ the Council met in Tokyo to finalize the Community's position and that of the Member States with regard to the GATT Ministerial Conference.

254th Session — General Matters
(Brussels, 20 September 1973)

2448. *President*: Mr Nørgaard, Minister of External Economic Affairs (Denmark).

From the Commission: Mr Ortolì, President, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Sir Christopher Soames, Dr Hillery, Mr Simonet, Vice-Presidents, Mr Cheysson, Mr Spinelli, Mr Borschette, Mr Dahrendorf, Mr Thomson, Mr Lardinois, Mr Gundelach, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Van Elslande, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Belgium); Mr Nørgaard, Minister of External Economic Affairs, Mr Christensen, Secretary of State for External Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Apel, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr Jobert, Minister for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs (Ireland); Mr Moro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Pedini, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg); Mr Brinkhorst, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

The Chairman-in-Office presented a memorandum on the Council's working programme for the second half of 1973. In this note he listed the Council's priority tasks deriving basically from the decisions taken by the Heads of State and Government at the Paris Summit Conference of 19 and 20 October 1972, namely: transition to the second stage of the

Economic and Monetary Union; formation of a Regional Development Fund; adoption of action programmes for social policy and for industrial, scientific, technological and environmental policy. The Chairman also made special reference to the following questions:

overhaul of the agricultural policy; preparations for the multilateral GATT negotiations; negotiations with the Associated and 'Associate' African, Pacific and Caribbean countries; energy policy; transport and fishery policy.

The Chairman advised the Council of the unofficial move made in Copenhagen last August by Mr Fadeev, the General Secretary of Comecon. The Council acknowledged it and asked the Chairman to reply to Mr Fadeev through the Danish Ambassador in Moscow.

The Council took stock of the status of the proceedings concerning the scrutiny of the Commission Proposals on renegotiations under Art. XXIV, para 6 of GATT. It was agreed to take up this matter again during the next session.

The Council heard two reports by Mr Spinelli and Mr Gundelach who presented and commented on the Commission's Communications concerning respectively the programme of industrial and technological policy and the streamlining of customs procedures and formalities. The Council had a general discussion on these subjects, stressing their importance and urgency. The Commission was asked to submit as swiftly as possible suitable proposals for streamlining excise procedures and formalities and to transmit by 1 November 1973 an official Proposal on an action programme for industrial and technological policy so that the Council could adopt it by 1 January 1974, as prescribed by the Summit Conference.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8 - 1973, point 2404

The Council made a detailed review of questions arising over determination of the Community's position with regard to the United Nations Conference on Sugar in Geneva. At the close of the debate the Council, confirming positions taken and commitments made earlier, declared the Community's interest in a new International Sugar Agreement, if possible, of universal nature. To this end the Council expressed its intention to follow up its efforts to clarify the Community position and hoped that the Commission, bearing in mind the content of the debate would submit complementary proposals as soon as possible. Meanwhile the Commission was to watch the development of the Geneva negotiations.

255th Session — Budget Questions (Brussels, 21 September 1973)

2449. *President* : Mr Nørgaard, Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs.

From the Commission : Mr Ortoli, President, Mr Haferkamp, Dr Hillery, Vice-Presidents, Mr Cheysson, Mr Thomson, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by : Mr Van der Meulen, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr Nørgaard, Minister for External Economic Affairs, Mr Christensen, Secretary of State for External Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr Schüler, Secretary of State for Finance (Germany); Mr Lecat, Secretary of State for Economy and Finance (France); Mr Fitzgerald, Minister of External Affairs (Ireland); Mr Picardi, Under Secretary of State to the Treasury (Italy); Mr Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg); Mr Brinkhorst, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr Jenkin, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (United Kingdom).

The session was preceded by a meeting between a delegation from the European Parliament and the Chairman and members of the Council to allow the Parliament to communicate its initial overall guidelines concerning the preliminary draft of the 1974 budget.

The Council drew up the draft of the overall Community Budget for the financial year 1974 which amounts in total to about 5 050 million u.a.

The Chairman-in-Office recorded that the Additional Budgets of the EEC for the financial year 1974 were definitively adopted, since during its session of 20 September Parliament had approved without amendment the drafts submitted to it by the Council.

After considering the draft Additional Budget No 4 for the financial year 1973 referred to it by Parliament, the Council adopted this Additional Budget. It involves 864 million u.a. of additional expenditure incurred through the administration of the common agricultural policy and 45 million u.a. of additional endowment for the Social Fund for action under Art. 5 of the Regulation setting up the renewed Social Fund.

Regarding the financing of the Community's future regional policy, the Council, respecting the commitments made by the Paris Summit, agreed the budgetary inferences of decisions taken on regional policy by drawing up, according to cases, a corrective letter or an additional draft budget.

256th Session — Agriculture (Brussels, 24 and 25 September 1973)

2450. *President* : Mr Frederiksen, Danish Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission : Mr Lardinois, Member. *Member States' Governments* were represented

by: Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Frederiksen*, Minister of Agriculture (Denmark); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Rohr*, Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Chirac*, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Ferrari-Agradi*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Cifarelli*, Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Ney*, Minister of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Brouwer*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands); Mr *Godber*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

The Council got down to a broad discussion of the Commission Memorandum on sugar, with special reference to the elements which are to form the basis of the Community's future internal sugar policy. It acknowledged that the Commission was prepared to study the possibility of complementing its proposals, bearing in mind the outlook on the world market and the likelihood of an increased consumption of sugar. At the close of the debate the Council agreed to resume the discussion of this matter during a forthcoming session.

The proposed Directive on hill farming and on certain other underfavoured areas was also discussed. The Council stressing the urgency to reach a solution in this field as moved in its Resolution of 15 May 1973, made the necessary arrangements to adopt the Directive in question during the October session.

The Council also debated the communication from the French delegation concerning certain amendments to the rules in the wine sector, in particular those covering distillation. The Council also received a Commission report on the forecastable development of vineyards and new vineyards in the Community as well as on the current relationship between production and usage in the wine sector. It was

agreed to take up these proceedings again during the November session. Regarding oenological provisions the Council formally adopted a Regulation complementing the basic Regulation laying down the maximum total strengths of sulphurous anhydride for wines, other than sparkling and dessert wines, for direct human consumption.

The Council heard a statement from the British delegation on the conditions under which certain varieties of butchery animals were transported and slaughtered. Following a brief discussion the Council unanimously recommended all Member States to observe the European Convention on the protection of animals in international transport and to see that these problems were carefully renewed within the Community Institutions.

The Council examined certain questions arising from Irish exports of beef and veal. It was agreed that, bearing in mind the guidelines brought out by the discussion, the Commission would try to find a solution.

The Council also heard a communication from the Dutch delegation concerning the recent revaluation of the florin. There was a short debate on the repercussions of this move with special reference to the common agricultural policy. It was agreed to consult Parliament on the proposed Regulation prescribing a contribution from the EAGGF of 5 million u.a. (15 %) to the total outlay of compensations granted by the Dutch Government to its farmers.

Commission

President Ortoli's Visit to the United Kingdom

2451. On 12 and 13 September, Mr François-Xavier *Ortoli*, President of the Commission

went to Britain, where he met the Prime Minister, Mr Edward *Heath*. The talks, attended by several members of the British Government bore mainly on the Economic and Monetary Union, the common agricultural policy, regional policy and social policy. This meeting was part of a series of consultations with Member States' Governments in anticipation of the decisions which the Council is to take before the end of the year in order to observe the deadlines set by the Paris Summit Conference.

Appointment of Mr Dahrendorf as Director of the London School of Economics

2452. The Board of Governors of the London School of Economics on 18 September appointed Mr Ralf *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission as Director of the School for a period of ten years from the end of 1974.

Mr Dahrendorf has informed the Commission that after careful consideration he has decided to accept the appointment. Mr Dahrendorf stressed that his decision expressed no reservations on his part with regard to the Commission or the European enterprise. It was as a European that he intended to accept this post. He indicated that he would continue to carry out his mandate as Member of the Commission for the year ahead and that he hoped to achieve substantial progress in the areas of responsibility assigned to him in the Commission.

President Ortolini expressed to Mr Dahrendorf the regret of his colleagues but was glad that Mr Dahrendorf would be able to carry out all his functions for a further year as Member of the Commission. He highlighted the European character of the offer made to Mr Dahrendorf and expressed his conviction that in his new post he would be fully available to further the European project.

Appointment of Mr Krag as Head of the Commission Delegation to the United States

2453. The Commission decided to appoint Mr Jens Otto *Krag* as new Head of its Delegation to the United States. In this post Mr Krag succeeds Ambassador Aldo Maria Mazio who is leaving the Commission services at the end of the year.

Mr Jens Otto Krag was Prime Minister of Denmark for many years. He gave up his post on 3 October 1972 when Denmark's entry into the Community had been secured. During his political career Mr Krag has occupied many government posts in Denmark. Before becoming Prime Minister in 1962, he had been Minister of Labour and the Economy from 1953 to 1957 and Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1958 to 1962.

His devotion to the European cause has won him the Charlemagne Prize in 1966 and the Schuman Prize in 1973.

The United States Government was glad to hear of Mr Krag's appointment.

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 162/73—Birra Dreher, S.p.A., Venice vs Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato

2454. During a lawsuit over the disbursement of the production refund for broken rice to be used in brewing, the Rome Pretura asked the Court of Justice on 4 September 1973 for a preliminary ruling on the purpose of Community provisions prescribing the said refund, on the beer brewer's entitlement to the refund

when he pays for the brokens at the market price and on the possibility for Member States, if need be, to make the exercise of said entitlement subject to the written consent of the producer of the brokens.

Cases 163 and 165/73—Commission Officials vs. the Commission

2455. These cases concern appeals by officials for the payment of arrears of living abroad allowance.

Case 164/73—Firma Arthur Volz, Oldenburg vs. Hauptzollamt, Oldenburg

2456. During litigation over the terms for computing the import levy on clementines entering West Germany from Spain, the Hamburg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice on 6 September 1973 for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of the term 'entry' in Article 11(2) of Regulation 23 on the gradual formation of a joint organization of the market in the fruit and vegetable sector.

Case 166/73—Firma Rheinmühlen Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf-Holthausen, vs Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

2457. On 4 September 1973 the Bundesfinanzhof applied to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling whether Article 177(2) of the EEC Treaty affords to legal authorities, who do not rule on final appeals, entirely unlimited entitlement to apply to the Court, or whether it must be considered that this Article does not affect the rules of internal law which, binding the said authorities to the verdict of the higher tribunal, block such unlimited entitlement.

Case 167/73—The Commission vs. the French Republic

2458. On 15 September 1973, the Commission lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice against the French Republic, on the basis of Article 169 of the EEC Treaty and concerning that country's failure to honour her obligations under the Treaty provisions on the free movement of workers, and with specific reference to Articles 1, 4 and 7 of Regulation 1612/68 on the free movement of workers within the EEC in the ocean transport sector.

Case 168/73—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2459. This appeal is for the annulment of jury reports in internal competitions. It also carries a request for damages against the inadequate enforcement and persistent flouting of previous Decrees issued by the Court of Justice.

Economic and Social Committee

2460. The General Secretaries of the *Economic and Social Councils in the Member States of the EEC*, of the EEC Economic and Social Committee and of certain States associated with the EEC all met in Brussels on 18-21 September 1973. They compared experience gained in the various States regarding the activities of the Economic and Social Councils and considered the scope for exchanging information on matters of common interest. It was agreed to follow up and amplify this discussion at a later date.

2461. On the initiative of the Social Affairs section of the Economic and Social Committee

a meeting was held on 13 September in Brussels between the Committee Counsellors and representatives of the *European youth organizations*. The meeting was chaired by Mr Lappas, Chairman of the Committee. Its aim was to find ways of bringing the European youth organizations into the work of European integration, since these bodies had reservations over the Commission Proposals to set up a Committee on youth matters and an 'Advisory Youth Committee.' The representatives of the youth organizations found particular fault with the Proposals in that they left it to the governments to appoint the members of the prospective Advisory Committee, did not allow the Committee any right of initiative and would create a cumbersome structure ill suited to reach the basic objectives. They put forward counter proposals.

113th Session

2462. The 113th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 26 and 17 September 1973 with Mr Lappas the Chairman, in the Chair. During the session the Committee prepared ten Opinions and reviewed an informatory report by the industrial, trade and handicraft sections and by the department monitoring concentrations.

Opinions Issued by the Committee

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Directive on alignment of Member States legislation concerning bread*'

2463. With this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Bourel (France, Employers group) and adopted by 134 votes to 10, the Committee approved the Commission's Proposal aimed at optional and not total harmonization. It

rejected the denomination of '*EUR Bread*' so as to avoid the impression that it was intended to create a particular type of bread in the Community by allowing the optional mark 'EUR'.

Opinion on the '*draft Council Decision on the opening of negotiations for an Agreement between the EEC and non-Member countries concerning the system applicable to international road passenger transport made by buses and coaches*'

2464. This Opinion unanimously adopted on the basis of the report by Mr Bodart (Belgium, General Interests group) approves the draft Decision submitted by the Commission.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' law concerning electricity meters*'

2465. In its Opinion, unanimously adopted on the basis of the report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interests group), the Committee proposed that a team of experts examine the technical problems involved in the checking of meters in use. It also indicated that considering the structure of the Community electricity meter industry the solution of total harmonization should be applied compulsorily as soon as possible.

Opinion on the '*proposed Council Regulation completing Regulation 816/70 by the addition of new provisions in oenological practices*'

2466. This Opinion was prepared from the report by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers group). It was adopted by 50 votes to 3 with 3 abstentions. The Committee entirely endorses the justifications in the Commission's sup-

porting document and holds that Community provisions should also be brought in as swiftly as possible to settle certain related problems.

The Committee particularly hopes for swift adoption of the regulation on the appellation and presentation of wines and musts. Lastly, it asks the Commission to clarify its Proposal with regard to the application of certain oenological practices and treatment.

Opinion on the *'proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' law concerning common provisions applying to compressors and the inspection of this apparatus* and on the *'proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' law concerning non-welded steel gas bottles'*

2467. In its Opinion unanimously adopted on the basis of the report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interest group), the Committee after pondering on the application range of the first Proposal considered that it applied solely to mass-produced equipment. The proposed Directive should be split to cover two classes, class 1 covering EEC-type mass-produced apparatus which are or will be the subject of individual directives and class 2 applying to custom built apparatus not of EEC-type and which will not be subject to a particular directive.

Opinion on the *'proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' law concerning aerosols'*

2468. This Opinion, unanimously adopted on the basis of the report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interests group) drew attention to the increasing number of different marks stamped on products meeting the norms imposed by the various relevant directives; a single mark should be laid down for all

products meeting EEC specifications. The Committee hoped that the concept of 'de luxe mix' would be taken out of the text of the Proposal since it could provoke serious fiscal consequences.

Opinion on the *'proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' law concerning radio-electric atmospheric generated by sound and visual radio receivers'*

2469. In this Opinion also prepared from the report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interests group) and adopted unanimously, the Committee approved the Commission Proposal.

Additional Opinion on the *'proposed Council Regulation on the monitoring of road freight haulage between Member States'*

2470. This report was prepared from the report by Mr Renaud (France, Employers group) and adopted by 55 votes to 16 with 11 abstentions. The Committee held that the means for monitoring capacity were a vital factor in the rational organization of the market and the common transport policy and that the phase-out of bilateral quotas should be hedged with precautions so as to allow for progress in the common transport policy and not to curtail the scope for inter-Member State road haulage currently assured by bilateral authorizations.

Opinion on the *'draft Decision on the initial moves of joint action concerning air transport'*

2471. On the basis of the report by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers group) the Committee approved its Opinion, with 20 votes against and 14 abstentions, agreeing in principle the Commission's Proposal subject to a certain number of comments.

The Committee held that the Commission, in agreement with the Council, should develop an overall and consistent concept of air policy as part of the common transport policy. Such an overall concept would allow a coherent intra-Community air network to be built up, would help to develop underfavoured regions and integrate them into the Community's economic and social life and would improve the profitability of the regular airlines and foster cooperation between the airline companies. Such cooperation should apply mainly to the technical and social side without necessarily implying that the actual number of airline companies would never change.

To ease the attainment of these goals the design of air policy should be motivated by the following principles: regulation at Community level of access to the airline business on the common air transport market, harmonization of provisions in effect in Member States concerning technical inspection, overhaul and general maintenance work on aeronautic equipment, free choice for users, Member States' neutrality in competition on the market.

Opinion on the 'proposed Council (EEC) Regulation amending EEC Regulation 827/68 as well as EEC Regulations 1009/67, 950/68 and 2358/71'

2472. This Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Wick (Germany, Employers group) and adopted unanimously focussed on products in Appendix II of the Treaty for which it had not been deemed necessary to set up a joint organization of the markets. The Committee asked that honey be excluded from the application range of this Regulation and suggested that a joint organization of the market be set up for this particular product. The Committee also proposed the exclusion of thoroughbred stud animals with the provision of ad hoc regulations as required. It hoped that, with

regard to the Appendix, all proposed adjustments to the customs tariff would be reexamined.

The ECSC Consultative Committee

2473. The 158th session of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held in London on 28 September 1973 with Sir David Davies in the Chair. Mr Ortoli, President of the Commission, and Mr Simonet, Vice-President, attended the meeting. The agenda included a statement by Mr Ortoli on the general situation of the Community, the Community's current energy position and policy and consultation of the Committee over the allocation of financial aid.

2474. There follows a summary of Mr Ortoli's statement on the Community's general situation:

When the unification of Europe was undertaken the international situation was relatively calm. Since then the world has developed swiftly and Europe has helped towards this by the fact of her existence and her enlargement. The Community's enlargement is felt even more outside the Community than within it. The EEC is actually the second economic power, the leading steel maker and the biggest commercial entity in the world. Nearly forty countries in Europe, Africa and the Mediterranean are associated with the Community. We Europeans are like aeroplane passengers who do not feel they are moving while those on the ground can see that we are making rapid headway.

This development is unfolding in a climate of economic and commercial uncertainty, especially in the monetary sphere since 15 August 1971 when the dollar was devalued and went out of convertibility. It is vital that monetary order be restored for it is the only stable foundation for economic and commercial

progress. The Community must work determinedly to restore this order. As the IMF has emphasized, today's monetary turmoil is an important pivot of world inflation. Without monetary stability, the world economy and the Community itself are in peril. The Community must be one of the architects of this restoration.

The Community has inevitably encountered problems and sometimes suffered disappointments. The first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union has not always come up to expectations. But we must stick to the facts. We must study what should be done. The Commission has already made proposals which should allow us to move forward.

A second difficulty stems from the intricacy and slowness of the Community system itself. It is absolutely necessary to concentrate on essential matters so as to be able to take decisions swiftly. We must pick out the basics from the trimmings or otherwise we shall get bogged down in a systematic harmonization which does not meet our needs. There are three reasons for this. Firstly, Europe's wealth stems from her diversity. Secondly, we must save our resources, and thirdly, by trying to achieve the inessential we risk being called technocrats. Of course, we need technocrats, but not too many. We do not want European uniformity but European unity.

Another major dilemma stems from the up to now scarcely satisfactory results of the anti-inflation campaign. These untidy measures must be replaced by combined action. Europe is no panacea either. There is a growing misproportion between the size of the problem and the chances for purely national action.

We are more aware of the importance of structural disparities within the Community and this awareness is itself a big step forward, for disparities impede the Economic and Monetary Union.

Two things are particularly heartening: the agreement in Tokyo on the need to undertake joint action in the commercial and monetary field, meaning that the member countries of GATT confirmed their resolve whatever the problems to go on basing their policies on the principle of liberation and development of trade. For Europe, this principle not only expresses liberalism but meets a vital need, for Europe lives by trade.

The other encouraging thing is the reaffirmation in Nairobi of the resolve to restore sound monetary order. A third positive sign is the agreement made by the Nine in Copenhagen on the Community's image vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

We have to cope with serious problems, but there are already signs of progress and the situation is better than it was last July. It is normal and healthy for frank and heated discussions to take place within the Community.

You sometimes hear it said that little has been done over the last nine months to carry out the programme adopted at the Summit. But progress has been made in various sectors both in foreign policy, as has already been pointed out, and within the Community. The thirteen Members of the Commission are now a homogeneous team and progress will doubtless be made between now and the end of the year. What matters particularly is to advance in the sphere of monetary policy and wind up the discussions on regional policy not to uniformize Europe, but to reduce the disparities. Social policy is the aim of any policy and in this field the Commission is engaged in crystallizing a number of practical issues on which agreement could be reached by the end of the year.

In industrial policy the Community is moving towards the achievement of a real international market; VAT, promotion of European companies and greater attention to crisis sectors.

The Council has adopted a programme for protection of the environment. On the institutional side the Commission has submitted proposals for amplifying the authority of the European Parliament. The value of European cooperation on energy policy is obvious. That which is obvious must be done. This is why the Commission will do its utmost for decisions to be taken. Lastly, with regard to the common agricultural policy, the Commission will submit proposals for improving it.

What counts today is that a feeling of belonging to Europe is developing in spite of the problems. Europe must reject any academics and concentrate on a few practical tasks to be completed between now and the end of the year. Europe is not just handshaking, showing off and sentimentality; Europe is faith and action.

2475. Concerning the Community's short-term energy position and energy policy, Mr Henri Simonet, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke of the diverging views preventing the member countries from adopting the joint elements required from a Community energy policy. These diverging views concern firstly the amount that all countries, according to whether they are coal producers or not, wish to give towards the subsidies for maintaining a set level of coal output which is to ensure a secure energy supply and, secondly, the presence or absence in the territory of these countries of multinational oil companies who are inclined to prefer bilateral relations with the producer countries rather than organization of the oil market.

Another obstacle more difficult to overcome concerns the differing aspects of member countries' foreign policies which can be seen in the example of the discussions on the time-liness of building a Community uranium enrichment capacity.

The future role of Community coal will be defined after a study now underway, for each mining district, on the options to be taken by carefully weighing the pros of security and the cons of financial burdens and social problems. Governments should not go on taking unilateral measures which would thwart the Community policy and it was up to Committee members to convince the governments of the need to act swiftly and together.

2476. The Consultative Committee also gave a favourable Opinion on allocating part of a financial aid measure of 10 million units of account for the 3rd skeleton programme of the 'technical campaign against pollution from steelworks' and in allocating financial aid of a sum of 5 578 756 u.a. for 45 'Steel' research projects.

European Investment Bank

2477. The European Investment Bank has signed on 20 September 1973 in Luxembourg a contract for the issue of a bond loan for 30 million 'Eurco.'

The Eurco (European Composite Unit) consists of the sum of fixed amounts of each currency of the Member countries of the European Economic Community, as follows:

	0.9	Deutsch Marks
+	1.2	French francs
+	0.075	Pounds sterling
+	80	Lire
+	0.35	Florins
+	4.5	Belgian francs
+	0.2	Danish crowns
+	0.005	Irish pounds
+	0.5	Luxembourg francs

The amount of each currency will remain unchanged throughout the term of the loan. The value of the Eurco in any particular currency is the sum of the values in that currency and on the basis of effective exchange rates, of the amounts of European currencies making up the Eurco.

The new unit—Eurco—was created in close cooperation with the EIB and was successfully launched by an international syndicate of banks.

The bonds will have a maximum term of 15 years, will bear interest at 8 3/8% a year payable annually and are offered to the public at an issue price of 99 1/2%. Over the total period of the loan the bonds give a yield of 8.44%. At the issue price indicated, the subscription price is 1 288.17 US dollars per unit. The bonds are quoted on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at a percentage of their nominal value. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange will each day calculate and publish the value of the Eurco in the component currencies and in the US dollar. The loan will be redeemable in 15 annual installments by the repurchase of bonds on the market when rates do not exceed par. Unpurchased bonds will be redeemable at par at term. Moreover, from 1978, the EIB will be able to redeem all bonds in circulation before term.

The EIB will use the proceeds of the loan to finance its ordinary lending operations.

2478. The European Investment Bank has concluded a contract in Luxembourg for a bond issue of 50 million Lebanese pounds.

The loan has been underwritten by an international syndicate of banks. The bonds will have a maximum term of 12 years and will bear interest at nominal rate of 7 1/8% payable annually. They will be issued at par.

Redemption will be in 12 increasing annual installments either by drawings or by repurchase

on the market. The Bank reserves the right to undertake early redemption at a progressively decreasing premium, as from 1977. Application has been made to quote the bonds on the Luxembourg and Beirut stock exchanges.

This is the Bank's first public bond issue in Lebanese pounds. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the EIB for its standard lending operations.

2479. The European Investment Bank has just signed a contract for the issue of a bond loan for 100 million Swiss francs on the Swiss capital market.

The loan has been underwritten by a syndicate of Swiss Banks. The bonds will have a maximum duration of 15 years, will bear interest at 6.5% payable annually, and will be offered to the public at 100.5%. Swiss stamp duty on securities will be paid by the EIB. The bonds offer a yield of 6.45% over the total period of the loan. Application has been made for admission and listing quotation of the bonds on the Zurich, Basle, Geneva, Berne and Lausanne stock exchanges.

The loan is redeemable in 5 annual installments by repurchase on the market at prices not exceeding par. Bonds not repurchased will be redeemed at par on 15 October 1988. The EIB reserves the right to redeem in advance all bonds in circulation from 15 October 1983 onwards.

The EIB will use the proceeds of the issue to finance its standing lending transactions.

Loans Granted

Germany

2480. The EIB has granted a loan of the equivalent of DM 90 million (26 million u.a.)

for 15 years at 7 3/4 % interest, to Hochtemperatur-Kernkraftwerk GmbH.

The loan is to finance a nuclear power station rated at 300 MW, equipped with a high-temperature thorium reactor, which is under construction at Uentrop (North Rhine-Westphalia). The station which will cost DM 885 million (260 million u.a.) should be completed by the end of 1976 and is the prototype of a new model with a number of major advantages.

It will for the first time enable nuclear energy to be employed economically at high temperatures, which means that conventional superheated steam turbines can be used to generate electricity, and opens up new applications for nuclear energy in high-temperature processes with chemicals (production of hydrogen) and in steel manufacturing. It is also particularly suitable for environmental protection because its efficiency, higher than that of first-generation nuclear power stations, enables the heating of river water to be closely controlled by reducing thermic effluents.

France

2481. The European Investment Bank has signed a contract with the Caisse Centrale de Crédit Hotelier, Commercial et Industriel (CCCHCI) of Paris for a loan of the equivalent of 100 million French francs (18 million units of account). This is a global loan which the CCCHCI will relend with the EIB's approval, to finance small and medium-sized ventures, particularly in less-developed regions or areas suffering under conditions requiring a change over from their traditional activities.

The CCCHCI finances small and medium-sized firms, not only in the hotel sector but also in industry and commerce, which account for about two-thirds of the loans it grants.

Italy

2482. The EIB granted a loan of the equivalent of 19 000 million lire to IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano). The money will be used by FIAT s.p.A. to build a factory producing engines for small cars at Termoli (Campobasso).

Most of the engines produced will be sent to the new complex at Cassino (Frosinone) for installation in the recent Fiat 126 model. The EIB helped to finance construction of the complex by granting a loan of 15 600 million lire in 1971.

The cost of fixed investment in this new project, which is part of a larger programme undertaken by the Fiat group in the Mezzogiorno, is estimated at 40 000 million lire. The new factory at Termoli will ultimately lead to the creation of about 3 300 jobs.

Turkey

2483. The European Investment Bank has signed a loan contract with the Republic of Turkey for an amount equivalent to 8.65 million u.a. which is earmarked for Turk Hava Yollari (THY), the Turkish Airlines Company.

The loan will help to finance the purchase of 5 twin-jet 65-seater Fokker F. 28 Fellowship aircraft which will replace the twin-turboprop Fokker F.27's on domestic routes, these aeroplanes having been withdrawn from service. The use of this particular aircraft will enable the company to cope with growing demand and lower the cost price per passenger/km. and furthermore offer a better service on certain routes linking remote centres where the infrastructure is inadequate to accommodate heavier aircraft. The characteristics of the F.28 are such that it can adapt to aerodromes as they stand.

The European Bank has granted its loan to the Turkish Government for a term of 30 years, including an 8 year deferred repayment period, at a rate of 2.5 %. The Turkish Government will relend the funds to THY on terms tailored to the economic and financial nature of the project.

With this loan the total of the Bank's financing operations in Turkey since 1 January 1973 under the second Financial Protocol (which took effect from 1 January 1973) amounts to 52.90 million u.a. These loans are granted by the EIB on the mandate of the Member States of the Community from resources made available to the EIB by these States. As the provisions regarding the participation by the new Member States in the Community's financial aid to Turkey have not yet come into effect, the mandate in question is that conferred by the six founder Member States.

2484. Under the skeleton contract signed with Turkey on 12 February 1973 pledging a sum of 15 million units of account for the current year to finance industrial projects in the private sector through the *Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası—TSKB* (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey), the European Investment Bank has made an appropriation of 3.5 million u.a. for the purpose of extending a synthetic fibre factory at Bursa in Western Anatolia, geared mainly to the production of polyamide (nylon) fibres and chips.

The aim of the project, the cost of which is put at 10 million u.a., is to increase the factory's present capacity and to add polyester production to current output. After extension, the factory will be capable of producing 14 900 tonnes of chips a year (including 5 400 tonnes of polyester chips). It will also be able to spin these chips texturizing some of the fibres.

The project is in line with the targets set by Turkey's Third Five-Year Plan (1973-1977),

one of the aims of which is to establish industries applying modern technology. It also meets the rapid developments in the Turkish consumption of synthetic fibres and will mean the creation of 480 jobs. It will also have a favourable effect on the balance of payments both from the point of view of import substitution and its impact on exports.

The European Investment Bank has financed the man-made fibre industry in Turkey on five previous occasions with loans totalling approximately 10 million u.a.

The Cameroons

2485. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan of 1.8 million units of account (about 500 millions CFA francs) to the *Société Sucrière du Cameroun (SOSUCAM)* for the extension of its sugar mill, refinery and cane plantations at Mbandjock, in the United Republic of Cameroon. Acting as the agent of the European Economic Community, it has also concluded a contract with SOSUCAM shareholders relating to a participation of 150 million CFA francs (0.54 million u.a.) in SOSUCAM's capital, which is to be increased to 1 800 million CFA francs.

SOSUCAM is a limited company (*société anonyme*) under Cameroon law. Its main shareholders are the Cameroon Government, the *Société Nationale d'Investissement* and *SOMDIAA* (*Société Multinationale de Développement pour les Industries Agricoles Alimentaires*).

The expansion of SOSUCAM will involve the creation of 370 new jobs and will help to diversify the Cameroon economy. It is an integrated industrial and agricultural scheme designed to satisfy the domestic market and boost the spread of economic activity in the country.

The aim of the project is to increase the company's annual sugar production capacity from 15 000 to 30 000 tonnes, intended solely for the Cameroon market. It is estimated that the project will cost 1 900 million CFA francs (about 6.54 million u.a.).

The EIB loan, guaranteed by the United Republic of Cameroon, is for 9 years at 4 3/8%, allowing for an interest rebate of 3%. The rebate and the participation are financed from the European Development Fund and have already been approved by the EEC Commission. The Banque Camerounaise de Développement is taking an equal share in the financing using the resources of the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (Paris).

The Ivory Coast

2486. The EIB has granted a loan of 7 920 000 units of account (2 200 million CFA francs) to the Ivory Coast for the improvement and asphaltting of the road linking the port of San Pedro with Issia.

This is an unmade road 215 km long and the main road link in the south-west and was built in 1968. Since the opening of the port of San Pedro in 1971, it has provided access to the sea for most of the west of the Ivory Coast. The work planned is needed because of the heavy traffic, particularly rough timber, at present carried by the road. This will increase rapidly as the south-west region develops and promotes its trade with neighbouring regions. It also complements and enhances the major road projects undertaken or planned in the west of the Ivory Coast particularly the metalling of the road extensions from Issia and Yabao.

It is estimated that the project will cost 4 700 million CFA francs (about 16.92 million u.a.). The Bank's loan is for 15 years at 7.75%. It has been granted in conjunction

with a special loan of 6 842 000 u.a. (1 900 million CFA francs) from the European Development Fund on special terms: this loan will bear interest at 1% p.a. over a period of 30 years.

The Republic of the Ivory Coast is providing 600 million CFA francs towards the financing of the project.

2487. The EEC Commission and the EIB concluded a contract with the Ivory Coast Rubber Company (SOCATCI) on 21 September 1973 for a loan on special conditions equivalent to 6 928 000 units of account (about 1 924 million CFA francs). The EIB and the Commission entrusted with managing the loan are acting as agents of the European Community.

The loan will help to finance the first stage of the creation of a rubber plantation of 13 500 hectares, 60 kilometres from the port of San Pedro, which will produce 27 000 tonnes of latex a year when in full operation. The project is an important contribution to the development of the south-west of the Ivory Coast and will double the area of rubber cultivated in the country. It will also lead to the creation of 4 000 jobs. The estimated cost of the project is 7 700 million CFA francs. It will be carried out by SOCATCI, a State company, with technical assistance from the Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin.

This special loan on special terms and guaranteed by the Republic of the Ivory Coast is granted to SOCATCI out of the Third European Development Fund for a term of 30 years with a 10-year grace period. Interest will be charged at 0.5% a year for the first 14 years and 3% from the fifteenth to the thirtieth year.

Also providing long-term finance for the project are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, from funds made

available by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique of Paris, the Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole.

Senegal

2488. The European Investment Bank, acting as the agent of the European Economic Community, has concluded a contract with the Republic of Senegal and DAKARMARINE (Société pour le Développement de l'Infrastructure des Chantiers Maritimes du Port de Dakar) in respect of a contribution of 270 million CFA francs (972 000 units of account) to the company's risk capital. The contribution is financed out of the European Development Fund and will take the form of an equity participation of 30 million CFA francs in the nominal capital and a quasi-capital participation of 240 million CFA francs.

DAKARMARINE is a company under Senegalese law. Its nominal capital, recently increased to 210 million CFA francs, is held by the Senegalese Government (the majority shareholder) and a number of companies belonging to European ship repair groups.

The European Community's contribution will finance an extra study programme and preparatory investment which has to be made to assess the viability and the construction, operating and financing conditions of a ship repair centre at Dakar for large vessels, particularly tankers. Preliminary studies have shown that the centre could include two dry docks for vessels of 250 000 to 500 000 tonnes, floating repair docks and a de-ballasting station.

It is estimated that the programme of preparatory studies and investments will cost 700 million CFA francs (about 2.52 million u.a.). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and France, through bilateral aid, are also taking part in financing the programme.

Financing Community Activities

Budgets

2489. September 1973 saw particularly intense budget activity due to the functioning of the procedure for preparing the 1973 Budget and to the adoption of the Additional Budgets for 1973.

Additional 1973 Budgets

2490. Following Opinions issued by the European Parliament during its session of 18-20 September 1973, the Council on 21 September officially adopted:

- (i) the Additional and Corrective Budget No 2, which reflects the consequences of Norway's non-Membership and certain minor corrections in the credits which have proved necessary since the 1973 Budget was adopted;
- (ii) the Additional and Corrective Budget No 3 which interprets at budgetary level the programme decisions taken by the Council in the spring of 1973 in the field of research and investment;
- (iii) the Additional and Corrective Budget No 4 which carries considerable credit increases appertaining to the EAGGF, Guarantee Section (+ 865 million u.a.) and the European Social Fund (+ 45 million u.a.).

Overall Budget 1974

2491. The review of the preliminary draft of the 1974 Budget was also made by the Council authorities in September. The Council adopted the draft Budget on 21 September.

The preliminary draft of the Budget drawn up by the Commission and the draft Budget

	Credits set in 1974 preliminary Draft Budget ¹	Credits Written into the 1974 Draft Budget
1. Credit for administrative and operational expenditure (Headings 1-4 and Chaps. 98 + 99) ²	386 765 292	358 878 803
2. Payment authorizations relative to EAEC research and investment (Chap. 33) (Chap. 98)	87 552 126 —	84 107 919 1 715 900
3. (a) European Social Fund (Chaps. 50-54) (b) European Regional Development Fund (Chaps. 55 and 56)	470 770 000 500 000 000	327 800 000 Pending
4. EAGGF — Guarantee Section (Headings 6 and 7) — Guidance Section (Heading 8) — Guidance Section (repostings)	3 504 600 000 325 000 000 75 000 000	3 504 600 000 325 000 000 Pending
5. Credits for food aid (Chap. 90)	130 000 000	130 000 000
6. Reimbursement to Member States of 10 % of sums remitted as own resources (Chap. 29)	302 399 161	293 794 408
Total Expenditure	5 782 087 179	5 025 879 030

¹ Takes into account the corrective letter of 14 September 1973 from the Commission to the Council of 14 September 1973.

² For the four Institutions.

adopted by the Council can be compared item by item in the above table.

It should be emphasized that regarding the European Regional Development Fund the Council has undertaken to take the necessary steps to write into the Budget the credits which will prove necessary for 1974. This will be done as soon as the official decision to set up the Fund has been taken.

Multiannual Forecasts

2492. In compliance with the Decision of 21 April 1970, the paper on the multiannual forecasts (1974-1976) was referred to the Budgetary Policy Committee for an Opinion during its meeting of 19 September 1973.¹

Own Resources

2493. To round off the contacts made with the administrations of the new Member States as part of the monitoring of own resources, a delegation from Commission financial departments went over to Britain. Pending approval by the Council of the 'Regulation on fixing the authority and responsibilities of staff mandated by the Commission according to Article 14(5), of Regulation 2/71', this contact will help in finalizing the running of the collection scheme applied by the U.K. and provide an initial check on the recording and disposal of own resources earmarked for the Community.

¹ Point 2206.



3RD PART

**INFORMATION
AND SOURCES**

For technical reasons, the notes under this heading relating to the month of September will appear in the next number of the Bulletin.

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during September 1973

The European Parliament

1973-1974 Session

Report of proceedings from 3-6 July 1973
Annex 164, July 1973

Written questions with replies

Written Question No 312/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Dairy industry's view of prices (Supplementary Answer)
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 339/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Activities of Management Committees
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 352/72 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Award of study grants by the Community and failure to recognize diplomas obtained with their assistance (Supplementary Answer)
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 400/72 by Mr Bos, Mr Vandewiele, Mr Broeks, Mr Vermeulen and Mr Baas to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Restriction of use of official languages in the European Community
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 429/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: French agricultural budget for 1973
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 430/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Imports of fruit and vegetables from the Associated African States into the Community
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 436/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Memorandum on a convention concerning the position of officials of the European Communities under criminal law
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 448/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Direct investments by the Federal Republic of Germany in France and *vice versa*
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 449/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Share of Dutch industry in the composition of trains
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 450/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: International treaties and agreements
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 451/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Veterinary inspection of fresh meat imported from third countries
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 453/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: German contract placed with the Dutch construction company 'Verenigde Bedrijven Bredero'
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 459/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Fabric made of synthetic textile fibres
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 460/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Invitations to tender for supplies of common wheat flour to be made available as food aid to the International Committee of the Red Cross
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 462/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Income tax in the enlarged Community
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 468/72 by Mr de Koning and Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Application of the reference price system for fruit and vegetables
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 471/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Irradiation of foodstuffs to enhance their durability
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 474/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Slaughtering capacity in the Netherlands and its expansion
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 477/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Suit brought before the Court of Justice by the European Communities on the grounds of discrimination in the case of investments by nationals of other Member States
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 479/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Basic Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 585/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Application of the rules of the common agricultural policy to trade between the Community and its Member States and the GDR
C 73, 13.9.1973

(Supplementary Answer to Written Question No 479/72 and Answer to Written Question No 585/72)
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 481/72 by Miss Lulling and Mr Oele to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Indication of harmful components in cigarettes in the interest of smokers
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 483/72 by Mr Vredeling, Mr Bos and Mr van der Gun to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Overcapacity in the man-made fibre industry
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 487/72 by Mr Triboulet to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Objectivity of information
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 490/72 by Mr Girardin to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Situation regarding beef and desirability of a fattening premium
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 497/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Relations between Romania and the Community
C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 506/72 by Mr Aigner to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Participation of a representative of the Audit Board of the Communities at the meeting of the Presidents of the national Audit Offices
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 515/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Trade between French Polynesia and the Community
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 516/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Spot tests on field-produced sowing seed in the GDR
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 520/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Procedure pursuant to Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 521/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Subsidies granted in connection with the purchase of approved seed potatoes in the Federal Republic of Germany
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 522/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Participation by the Netherlands in the business survey carried out among heads of enterprises in the Community
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 530/72 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Stamps on foodstuffs
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 650/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Imports of ice cream into Member States
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 655/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Submission of proposals by the Member States for modernizing structures
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 680/72 by Mr Artzinger to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Double imposition of import levies in intra-Community trade
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 120/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Complaints about compensatory levies in the Federal Republic of Germany
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 122/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Prices of pharmaceutical products in the United Kingdom
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 130/73 by Mr Jahn to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: Delayed consultation of the European Parliament on the Communities' programme of action for protection of the environment
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 131/73 by Mr Jahn to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: Double taxation of imported goods sent in small parcels to private individuals
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 153/73 by Sir Tufton Beamish to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: The Arab-Israeli dispute
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Written Question No 524/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: Corrections to Council Regulations in the Official Journal
 C 74, 18.9.1973

Written Question No 96/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: Action of a Member State's government in putting forward a candidate for appointment to the Commission
 C 74, 18.9.1973

Written Question No 103/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Council of the European Communities
 Subject: Elaboration of a common development policy
 C 74, 18.9.1973

Written Question No 160/73 by Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Disposal of waste at sea
C 74, 18.9.1973

Written Question No 195/73 by Messrs Vals, Ballardini, Broeksz, Christensen, Delmotte, Lange, Mrs Nielsen, Messrs Thornley, Walkhoff and Wohlfart to the Council of the European Communities
Subject: Manoeuvres of Francoist troops in France
C 74, 18.9.1973

Written Question No 465/71 by Mr Califice to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Fruit and vegetable supplies in frontier areas (Supplementary Answer)
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 271/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Official relations between the Community and Czechoslovakia, a member of COMECON
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 434/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Minimum consumer price for sugar in the Netherlands
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 470/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Tax measure concerning foreign caravans left in the Netherlands for more than 12 months (Supplementary Answer)
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 484/72 by Mr Rossi to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Disparities in the prices paid in 1970/71 to agricultural producers in the EEC Member States (Supplementary Answer)
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 494/72 by Mr Vandewiele to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Community legislation and consumer policy
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 507/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Environmental programme of the European Communities
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 517/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Health inspection of animals and fresh meat imported into the Community
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 568/72 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Exports of natural gas from the Netherlands to the Federal Republic of Germany
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 572/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Provisional contract between the American oil company Placid and a group of West German undertakings
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 671/72 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Questions addressed to the EEC Commission
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 672/72 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Natural gas supplies from the Netherlands to the Federal Republic of Germany
C 78, 29.9.1973

Answer to Written Questions: No 568/72, No 572/72, No 671/72 and No 672/72
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 683/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Bilateral negotiations with Japan on minimum prices for the supply of black-and-white and colour television sets and cassette tape recorders
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 685/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Hormone injections
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 689/72 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: International product agreements involving prices expressed in US dollars or pounds sterling
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 699/72 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Levying of tax on edible oil in intra-Community trade
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 15/73 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Environmental protection programme of the European Communities
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 57/73 by Mr Girardin to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Survey on the living and working conditions of foreign workers in the Community
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 65/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Difficulties caused to French road hauliers by the hold-up in approximating national regulations on the weights and sizes of commercial vehicles
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 69/73 by Mr Girardin to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Use of 'Baycovin' as preservative in wine
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 71/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Subsidies in the Federal Republic of Germany for cattle exports
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 100/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Development of statistics at Community level
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 101/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Situation in the oil sector
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 104/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: International arrangement for butter oil
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 105/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Sixth General Report
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 111/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: International dairy produce agreement
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 114/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Sales guarantee for butter from New Zealand
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 117/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Adjustment of budgetary timetables
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 118/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Memorandum of a convention concerning the position in criminal law of officials of the European Communities
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 128/73 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Sub-standard tyres for agricultural vehicles
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 132/73 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Commission's activities in the sphere of information policy
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 140/73 by Mr Della Briotta to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Enforcement by the Commission of judgments of the Court
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 148/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Pricing policies of multinational companies
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 154/73 by Mr Ballardini to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Transfer to permanent staff of workers employed by contractors at JRC establishments
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 171/73 by Mr Broeksz and Mr Vermeylen to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Discrimination in regard to certain Community languages
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 212/73 by Sir Tufton Beamish to the Commission of the European Communities
 Subject: Delay in answering Written Questions
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 235/73 by Mr Taverne to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: Generalized System of Preferences
C 78, 29.9.1973

Written Question No 240/73 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the European Communities
Subject: International Conference on the law of the sea at Santiago
C 78, 29.9.1973

Informations

Notice

(i) Notice of Open Competition PE/18/LA (French language assistant translators)
C 72, 12.9.1973

(ii) Notice of Open Competition PE/19/LA (German language assistant translators)
C 72, 12.9.1973

(iii) Notice of Open Competition PE/20/LA (Danish language assistant translators)
C 72, 12.9.1973

(iv) Notice of Open Competition PE/21/LA (English language assistant translators)
C 72, 12.9.1973

(v) Notice of Open Competition PE/22/LA (Italian language assistant translators)
C 72, 12.9.1973

(vi) Notice of Open Competition PE/23/LA (Dutch language assistant translators)
C 72, 12.9.1973

(vii) Notice of Open Competition PE/57/C (German language secretaries/shorthand typists and typists)
C 72, 12.9.1973

(viii) Notice of Open Competition PE/58/C (French language secretaries/shorthand typists)
C 72, 12.9.1973

Council and Commission

Regulations

Regulation (EEC) No 2362/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2363/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2364/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2365/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2366/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2367/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2368/73 of the Commission of 28 August 1973 fixing the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2369/73 of the Commission of 28 August 1973 fixing the import levies on compound feedingstuffs
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2370/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2371/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2372/73 of the Commission of August 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2373/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 altering the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2374/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2375/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export refunds on molasses, syrups and certain other sugar products exported in the natural state.

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2376/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2377/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export refund on olive oil

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2378/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export refund on oil seeds

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2379/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2380/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2381/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2382/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2383/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2384/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2385/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the compensatory amounts for eggs

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2386/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the compensatory amounts for poultrymeat

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2387/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for pigmeat in September 1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2388/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 concerning the issue of an invitation to tender for the supply as food aid to certain third countries of skimmed-milk powder to be purchased on the Community market

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2389/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 1896/73 as regards the application in Germany of intervention measures on the market in beef and veal

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2390/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 2096/73 as regards the fixing of the buying-in prices for permanent intervention on the market in beef and veal in Germany

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2391/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 repealing the system suspending the import charges and compensatory amounts for beef and veal

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2392/73 of the Commission of 30 August 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2331/73 fixing the export refunds on beef and veal for the period beginning 1 September 1973

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2393/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 on the application of 'monetary' compensatory amounts upon the reintroduction of import charges and compensatory amounts for beef and veal

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2394/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the import levies on frozen beef and veal

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2395/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2396/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2397/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the special import levy on olive oil

L 245, 1.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2361/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 altering the monetary compensatory amounts
L 246, 3.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2398/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2399/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2400/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2401/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2402/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2403/73 of the Commission of 23 August 1973 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1973 to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2404/73 of the Commission of 30 August 1973 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1973 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2405/73 of the Commission of 30 August 1973 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1973 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2406/73 of the Commission of 31 August 1973 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1973 to certain cereal and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2407/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1519/72 concerning the sale by tender of butter at reduced prices for the exportation of certain fat compounds
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2408/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 247, 4.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2413/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2414/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2415/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2416/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2417/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2418/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2419/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on building board falling within heading No 48.09, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2420/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 postponing the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2331/73 fixing the export refunds on beef and veal for the period beginning 1 September 1973
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2421/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 248, 5.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2422/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2423/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2424/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2425/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2426/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2427/73 of the Commission of 4 September 1973 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2428/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (CEE) No 2429/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2430/73 of the Commission of 5 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 249, 6.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2431/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2432/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2433/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2434/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2435/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2436/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2437/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2438/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2439/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 250, 7.9.1973]

Regulation (EEC) No 2440/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2441/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2442/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy or oil seeds
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2443/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2444/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the refunds on milk product exported in the natural state
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2445/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2446/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 250, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2409/73 of the Council of 24 July 1973 concluding the Protocol laying down certain provisions relating to the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt consequent on the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community, and the Agreement, in the form of an exchange of letters, concerning Article 6 of Annex I to that Agreement
L 251, 7.9.1973

Protocol laying down certain provisions relating to the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt consequent on the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community
L 251, 7.9.1973

Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt
L 251, 7.9.1973

Exchange of letters between the heads of the two delegations on the occasion of the signing of the Agreement
L 251, 7.9.1973

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning Article 6 of Annex I to the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt
L 251, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2410/73 of the Council of 24 July 1973 on the protective measures provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt
L 251, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2411/73 of the Council of 24 July 1973 on imports of citrus fruits originating in the Arab Republic of Egypt
L 251, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2412/73 of the Council of 24 July 1973 concerning imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt
L 251, 7.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2447/73 of the Commission of 6 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2448/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2449/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2450/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2451/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2452/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2453/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2454/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 on the prohibition of the export from Italy to third countries of certain goods falling within Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2455/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on standard lamps, table lamps and other lighting fittings, of wood, articles of wood for personal use or adornment, etc, falling within heading No 44.27 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2456/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 252, 8.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2457/73 of the Commission of 7 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

Regulation (EEC) No 2458/73 of the Commission of 10 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 254, 11.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2459/73 of the Commission of 10 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 254, 11.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2460/73 of the Commission of 10 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 254, 11.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2461/73 of the Commission of 10 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 254, 11.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2462/73 of the Commission of 10 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 254, 11.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2463/73 of the Commission of 10 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 254, 11.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2464/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2465/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2466/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2467/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2468/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2469/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2470/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2223/70 waiving the countervailing charge on imports of certain wines originating in and coming from certain third countries
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2471/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2472/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 determining the world price for colza and rape seed
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2473/73 of the Commission of 11 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 255, 12.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2474/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2475/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2476/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2477/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2478/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2479/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2480/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2481/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 altering the import levies on frozen beef and veal
L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2482/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 definitively fixing the subsidies on colza and rape seed provisionally fixed since 1 February 1973

L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2483/73 of the Commission of 12 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice

L 256, 13.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2484/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2485/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2486/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (CEE) No 2487/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2488/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2489/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2490/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2491/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2492/73 of the Commission of 3 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2493/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2494/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2495/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 authorizing Denmark to abolish the component for the protection of the processing industry as regards certain products

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2496/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2049/73 laying down general rules concerning the components designed to ensure, within the cereals and rice sectors, the protection of the processing industry as regards trade within the Community for the 1973/74 marketing year

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2497/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice

L 257, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2500/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 on the advance fixing of refunds and the period of validity of export certificates for milk and milk products

L 258, 14.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2501/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2502/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt

L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2503/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2504/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2505/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2506/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2507/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 amending the closing date for the submission of the declaration of areas of cotton seeds sown for the marketing year 1973/1974
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2508/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 amending the closing date for the submission of the declaration of areas of flax or hemp sown for the marketing year 1973/1974
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2509/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 opening an invitation to tender for the mobilization of common wheat as aid for the Republic of Lebanon
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2510/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 altering components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2511/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2512/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2513/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2514/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2515/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2516/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 259, 15.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2498/73 of the Commission of 13 September 1973 altering the monetary compensatory amounts
L 260, 17.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2499/73 of the Commission of 14 September 1973 altering the monetary compensatory amounts in the beef meat sector
L 260, 17.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2517/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and or wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2518/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2519/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2520/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2521/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2522/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 completing Regulation (EEC) No 182/73 as regards the reference dates determined by Member States for the purpose of granting premiums in the beef and veal sector
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2523/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 on a standing invitation to tender for the mobilization of white sugar as food aid for UNRW
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2524/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2525/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2526/73 of the Commission of 17 September 1973 altering Regulation (EEC) No 2515/73 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 261, 18.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2527/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2528/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2529/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2530/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2531/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2532/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2533/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing additional amounts for egg products
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2534/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing additional amounts for poultry-meat products
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2535/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on beef and veal for the period beginning 1 October 1973
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2536/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 amending Annex IV to Regulation

(EEC) No 1579/70 laying down special conditions for the export of certain cheeses to Spain
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2537/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles, falling within heading No 70.05 originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2538/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 repealing the additional amounts for eggs in shell
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2539/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2540/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2541/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2542/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 262, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73 of the Council of 19 September 1973 amending Regulation No 129 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy
L 263, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2544/73 of the Council of 19 September 1973 on the exchange rate to be applied in agriculture for the Dutch guilder
L 263, 19.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2545/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2546/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2547/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2548/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2549/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2550/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2551/73 of the Commission of 18 September 1973 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2552/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2048/73 establishing, for the 1973/74 marketing season, certain marketing centres and the derived intervention prices applicable therein
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2553/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2554/73 of the Commission of 19 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 264, 20.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2555/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2556/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2557/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2558/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2559/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2560/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2561/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2562/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2563/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2564/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2565/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 265, 21.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2567/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2568/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2569/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2570/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2571/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2572/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2573/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 adjusting export refunds on olive oil
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2574/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 temporarily varying the period of validity of the advance fixing of the export refund on olive oil
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2575/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1463/73 as regards the monetary compensatory amounts applied by Ireland and the United Kingdom to beef and veal
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2576/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2577/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2578/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2579/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2580/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2581/73 of the Commission of 21 September 1973 fixing compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector
L 266, 22.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2582/73 of the Commission of 20 September 1973 altering the monetary compensatory amounts for the Netherlands
L 267, 24.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2583/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2584/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2585/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2586/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2587/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2588/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 as regards certain detailed rules for calculating the differential amounts for colza and rape seed
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2589/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on knives, falling within heading No 82.09, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2590/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 re-establishing Common Customs Tariff duties on spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles, and similar kitchen or tableware, of stainless steel, falling within heading No 82.14 A, originating in South Korea to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2762/72 of 19 December 1972 apply
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2591/73 of the Commission of 24 September 1973 fixing the import levies on frozen beef and veal
L 268, 25.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2592/73 of the Council of 24 September 1973 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 as regards the total maximum content of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) in wines other than sparkling wines and liqueur wines intended for direct human consumption in the Community
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2593/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2594/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2595/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2596/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2597/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2598/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 fixing the average producer prices for wine
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2599/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 opening an invitation to tender for the costs of delivery of skimmed-milk powder to Bangladesh as food aid
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2600/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 opening an invitation to tender for the mobilization of milled rice as food aid for the Republic of Dahomey
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2601/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2602/73 of the Commission of 25 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 269, 26.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2603/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2604/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2605/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2606/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2607/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2608/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the import levy on molasses
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2609/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2610/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the difference in the prices of white sugar to be used for calculating the levy for products processed from fruit and vegetables
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2611/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2612/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2613/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 270, 27.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2614/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2615/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2616/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2617/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2618/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2619/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2620/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2621/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2622/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2623/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2624/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2625/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2588/69 establishing the list of airline companies to which the Community transit guarantee waiver applies
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2626/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 fixing the maximum price of white

sugar to be supplied to UNRWA for the first partial invitation to tender issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2523/73
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2627/73 of the Commission of 27 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 271, 28.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2628/73 of the Council of 26 September 1973 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries
L 272, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2629/73 of the Council of 26 September 1973 establishing preferential tariffs in respect of certain textile products originating in developing countries
L 272, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2630/73 of the Council of 27 September 1973 establishing a system of permits covering the import of yarn of jute from non-member countries into the United Kingdom
L 272, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2631/73 of the Council of 27 September 1973 providing for licences for the import of cotton yarn into the United Kingdom from non-member countries
L 272, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2632/73 of the Council of 28 September 1973 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1968/73 laying down general rules to be applied in the event of the cereals market being disturbed
L 272, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2634/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2635/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, flour and malt
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2636/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2637/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2638/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2639/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2640/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2641/73 of the Commission of 26 September 1973 fixing the import levies on compound feedingstuffs
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2642/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2643/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2644/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2645/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 altering the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2646/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2647/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export refunds on molasses, syrups and certain other sugar products exported in the natural state
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2648/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2649/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export levies on starch products
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2650/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2651/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the refunds on milk and milk products exported in the natural state
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2652/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2653/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2654/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export refund on oil seeds
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2655/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 altering components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2656/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the special import levy on olive oil
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2657/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export levies on olive oil
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2658/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export refund on olive oil
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2659/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2660/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2661/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals, four and malt
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2662/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2663/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the export levies on cereals
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2664/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the compensatory amounts for eggs
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2665/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the compensatory amounts for poultrymeat
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2666/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for pigmeat in October 1973
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2667/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing the compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2668/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 fixing production refunds on white sugar used in the chemical industry
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2669/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Regulation (EEC) No 2670/73 of the Commission of 28 September 1973 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice
L 273, 29.9.1973

Council

Resolutions

Council Resolution of 14 September 1973 on further measures to be taken against inflation
C 75, 19.9.1973

Communications

Replacement of a member of the Consultative Committee of the ECSC
C 78, 29.9.1973

Informations

Notice

Notification of Open Competition Council/C/773 (clerical officers and clerical assistants)
C 70, 4.9.1973

Notice

Notification of Open Competition Council/C/82 (Technical Staff — qualified security guards)
C 77, 26.9.1973

Commission

Directives and decisions

73/260/EEC:

Commission Decision of 18 July 1973 amending the Decision of 23 May 1973 authorizing the Member States to approve for marketing reproductive material of certain forestry species which satisfies less stringent requirements
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/261/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 July 1973 fixing the amount by which the monetary compensatory amounts for beef and veal are to be reduced
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/262/EEC:

Commission Decision of 24 July 1973 establishing provisions for statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States on bovine livestock, forecasts on the availability of bovine animals for slaughter and statistics on slaughtered bovine animals
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/263/EEC:

Commission Decision of 25 July 1973 on the tax concessions granted, pursuant to Article 34 of French law

No 65-566 of 12 July 1965 and to the Circular of 24 March 1967, to French undertakings setting up businesses abroad
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/264/EEC:

First Commission Directive of 27 July 1973 modifying the Annexes to the Council Directive of 23 November 1970 on additives in feedstuffs
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/265/EEC:

Commission Decision of 27 July 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the 26th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1259/72
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/266/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 July 1973 amending Commission Decision of 13 June 1973 authorizing the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to apply special intervention measures for rye
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/267/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 July 1973 amending Commission Decision of 20 June 1973 authorizing the Republic of France to apply special intervention measures for rye
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/268/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 July 1973 fixing the amount by which the monetary compensatory amounts for beef and veal are to be reduced
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/269/EEC:

Commission Decision of 1 August 1973 autonomously increasing imports into the Community of cotton textiles forming the subject of the trade agreement between the EEC and India on cotton textiles
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/270/EEC:

Commission Decision of 1 August 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the first partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1977/73
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/271/EEC:

Commission Decision of 2 August 1973 autonomously increasing imports into the Community of cotton textiles forming the subject of agreements concluded between the EEC and certain non-member countries on trade in cotton textiles
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/272/EEC:

Commission Decision of 3 August 1973 fixing the amount by which the monetary compensatory amounts for beef and veal are to be reduced
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/273/EEC:

Commission Decision of 10 August 1973 fixing the amount by which the monetary compensatory amounts for beef and veal are to be reduced
L 253, 10.9.1973

73/274/EEC:

Commission Decision of 25 July 1973 on Article 20 of Italian Law No 1101 of 1 December 1971 on the restructuring, reorganization and conversion of the textile industry
L 254, 11.9.1973

73/275/EEC:

Second Commission Directive of 27 July 1973 modifying the Annexes to the Council Directive of 23 November 1970 on additives in feedstuffs
L 254, 11.9.1973

73/276/EEC:

Commission Decision of 30 July 1973 amending the Commission Decision of 30 May 1973 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to apply special intervention measures for rye
L 254, 11.9.1973

73/277/EEC:

Commission Decision of 6 August 1973 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to the Republic of Chad as emergency food aid
L 254, 11.9.1973

73/278/EEC:

Commission Decision of 17 August 1973 fixing the amount by which the monetary compensatory amounts for beef and veal are to be reduced
L 254, 11.9.1973

73/279/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 August 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the twenty-third individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1519/72
L 254, 11.9.1973

73/280/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 August 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the twenty-seventh individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1259/72
L 254, 11.9.1973

73/281/EEC:

Commission Decision of 29 June 1973 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands to postpone raising their customs tariff duties to the level of those of the Common Customs Tariff as regards manufactured tobacco falling within tariff subheadings Nos 24.02 A, B, C and D
L 256, 13.9.1973

73/282/EEC:

Commission Decision of 22 August 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the first partial invitation to tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) No 2141/73
L 256, 13.9.1973

73/283/EEC:

Commission Decision of 24 August 1973 fixing the amount by which the monetary compensatory amounts for beef and veal are to be reduced
L 256, 13.9.1973

73/284/EEC:

Commission Decision of 29 August 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the second partial invitation to tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) No 2141/73
L 256, 13.9.1973

73/285/EEC:

Commission Decision of 31 August 1973 fixing the minimum sale price for butter for the 24th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1519/72
L 256, 13.9.1973

73/286/EEC:

Commission Decision of 31 August 1973 fixing the minimum selling price for butter for the 28th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1259/72
L 256, 13.9.1973

73/287/ECSC:

Commission Decision of 25 July 1973 concerning coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community
L 259, 15.9.1973

73/292/EEC:

Commission Decision of 20 September 1973 laying down safeguard measures applicable to cereal products of Italian origin exported outside the Community
L 266, 24.9.1973

73/288/EEC:

Commission Decision of 17 August 1973 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to men's cotton shirts falling within heading No ex 61.03 of the Common Customs Tariff which originate in Hungary and are put into free circulation in the Federal Republic of Germany
L 268, 25.9.1973

73/289/EEC:

Commission Decision of 31 August 1973 fixing the amount by which the monetary compensatory amounts for beef and veal are to be reduced
L 268, 25.9.1973

73/290/EEC:

Commission Decision of 6 September 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the third partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2141/73
L 268, 25.9.1973

73/291/EEC:

Commission Decision of 7 September 1973 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg not to apply Community treatment to table grapes falling within heading No 08.04 A I of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Albania and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 268, 25.9.1973

73/293/EEC:

Commission Decision of 11 September 1973 on aid which the Belgian Government intends to grant for extending an oil refinery at Antwerp (province of Antwerp) and for setting up a new refinery at Kallo (province of East Flanders)
L 270, 27.9.1973

73/294/EEC:

Commission Decision of 12 September 1973 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fourth partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2141/73
L 270, 27.9.1973

73/295/EEC:

Commission Decision of 17 September 1973 fixing the minimum selling price for butter for the 29th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1259/73
L 270, 27.9.1973

73/296/EEC:

Estimate of supply of and demand for beef and veal in the processing industry for the period from 1 October to 31 December 1973
L 273, 29.9.1973

Administrative Commission of the European Communities on social security for migrant workers

Decision No 74 of 22 February 1973 concerning the provision of medical care in cases of temporary stay under Article 22 (1) (a) (i) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and Article 21 of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 75 of 22 February 1973 concerning the investigation of applications for review made under Article 94 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 by invalidity pensioners
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 76 of 22 February 1973 concerning the conditions for the use of Forms E 402, E 403 and E 404
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 77 of 22 February 1973 concerning the calculation of family allowances pursuant to Article 73 (2) and Article 74 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 78 of 22 February 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 7 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 relating to the procedures for implementing the reduction or suspension clauses
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 79 of 22 February 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 48 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 relating to the aggregation of insurance periods and periods treated as such for the purposes of invalidity, old age and death
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 80 of 22 February 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 45 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 relating to aggregation of insurance periods completed in an occupation subject to a special scheme in one or more Member States
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 81 of 22 February 1973 concerning aggregation of insurance periods completed in a given occupation in application of Article 45 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 82 of 22 February 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 17 (7) of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 relating to the granting of prostheses, major appliances and other substantial benefits in kind
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 83 of 22 February 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 68 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and of Article 82 of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 relating to increases in unemployment benefit for dependent members of the family
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 84 of 22 February 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 76 and Article 79 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 relating to the overlapping of family allowances
C 75, 19.9.1973

Decision No 85 of 22 February 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 57 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and of Article 67 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 relating to the determination of the applicable legislation and the institution competent for the award of benefits in respect of occupational diseases
C 75, 19.9.1973

Commission Proposals to the Council

Proposals for Regulations (EEC) of the Council:

I. amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 859/72 of the Council of 25 April 1972 on the treatment to be accorded to certain fruit and vegetables originating in Associated African States and Madagascar or in the Overseas Countries and Territories
C 76, 22.9.1973

II. amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 860/72 of the Council of 25 April 1972 on the treatment to be accorded to certain fruit and vegetables originating in the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Uganda or the Republic of Kenya
C 76, 22.9.1973

Proposal for a Directive of the Council concerning the harmonization of the laws of the Member States with regard to coffee and tea extracts and their substitutes, including chicory and blends based on these extracts
C 76, 22.9.1973

Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council amending Regulation (EEC) No 2721/72 relating to the supply as food aid of skimmed-milk powder
C 76, 22.9.1973

Proposal for a Council Directive amending and supplementing certain Directives following the enlargement of the Community
C 76, 22.9.1973

Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council concerning the importation into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey
C 76, 22.9.1973

Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council temporarily and partially suspending the autonomous duty in the Common Customs Tariff on almonds of subheading 08.05 A II
C 76, 22.9.1973

The European Development Fund¹

Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du FED
C 70, 4.9.1973

Avis d'appel d'offres No 1111 de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire (Autorité pour l'aménagement de la vallée du Bandama — AVB) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED
C 75, 19.9.1973

Avis d'appel d'offres No 1112 de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED
C 75, 19.9.1973

Avis d'appel d'offres No 1113 de la république du Tchad (Office national de développement rural — ONDR) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED
C 75, 19.9.1973

Avis d'appel d'offres No 1114 de la république du Tchad (Office national de développement rural — ONDR) pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED
C 75, 19.9.1973

Avis d'appel à la concurrence No 1115 de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire et de la république de Haute-Volta
C 77, 26.9.1973

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres No 1100
C 78, 29.9.1973

Résultat d'une présélection (appel à la concurrence No 1091)
C 78, 29.9.1973

Public Works Contracts

Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

Open procedures

L 245 of 1.9.1973, L 247 of 4.9.1973, L 248 of 5.9.1973, L 249 of 6.9.1973, L 250 of 7.9.1973, L 252 of 8.9.1973, L 254 of 11.9.1973, L 255 of 12.9.1973, L 256 of 13.9.1973, L 257 of 14.9.1973, L 259 of 15.9.1973, L 261 of 18.9.1973, L 262 of 19.9.1973, L 264 of 20.9.1973, L 265 of 21.9.1973, L 266 of 22.9.1973, L 269 of 26.9.1973, L 270 of 27.9.1973, L 271 of 28.9.1973, L 273 of 29.9.1973

¹ This section concerns information on the execution of projects financed by the European Development Fund.

In the light of the technical difficulties in translation, during the present internal organization of the Community, and the transitional measures of the Act of Accession which, on the one hand, exempt the new Member States from the financial contribution to EDF and, on the other hand, do not confer on their nationals the right to participate in the execution of EDF projects, these texts are only being published in the German, French, Italian and Dutch editions. Nevertheless, for the information of our readers we include the texts of the French edition.

Restricted procedures

L 245 of 1.9.1973, L 247 of 4.9.1973, L 248 of 5.9.1973, L 249 of 6.9.1973, L 250 of 7.9.1973, L 252 of 8.9.1973, L 254 of 11.9.1973, L 255 of 12.9.1973, L 256 of 13.9.1973, L 257 of 14.9.1973, L 259 of 15.9.1973, L 261 of 18.9.1973, L 262 of 19.9.1973, L 264 of 20.9.1973, L 265 of 21.9.1973, L 266 of 22.9.1973, L 268 of 25.9.1973, L 269 of 26.9.1973, L 270 of 27.9.1973, L 271 of 28.9.1973, L 273 of 29.9.1970

Corrigenda

— in OJ L 175 of 29.6.1973: published in OJ L 248 of 5.9.1973
 — in OJ L 252 of 8.9.1973: published in OJ L 266 of 22.9.1973

Communications

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2761/72 of 19 December 1972
 C 73, 13.9.1973

Withdrawal of certain Proposals and Drafts from the Commission to the Council
 C 74, 18.9.1973

List of quality wines produced in specified regions of the Community
 C 74, 18.9.1973

Balance sheet of the European Coal and Steel Community at 31 December 1972
 C 74, 18.9.1973

European Coal and Steel Community revenue and expenditure from 1 January 1972 to 31 December 1972
 C 74, 18.9.1973

List of persons authorized to issue flat-rate guarantee vouchers in respect of Community transit matters (Article 32 of Regulation (EEC) No 542/69 of the Council of 18 March 1969 on Community transit) (As at 30 June 1973)
 C 76, 22.9.1973

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2765/72 of 19 December 1972
 C 76, 22.9.1973

Communication from the Commission of the European Communities to companies in the ECSC (Article 48 of the ECSC Treaty)
 C 77, 26.9.1973

Informations

Notice of invitation to tender for the unloading, transport and delivery fob of common wheat taken from stocks held by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2354/73 of 30 August 1973
 C 70, 4.9.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the supply of common wheat pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2356/73 of 30 August 1973
 C 70, 4.9.1973

Notice

Notice of Competition No COM/B/106 (Assistants)
 C 71, 8.9.1973

Notice of Competition No COM/B/107 (Administrative Assistants)
 C 71, 8.9.1973

Notice of Competition No COM/C/108 (Clerical Officers — punch operators/checkers)
 C 71, 8.9.1973

Notice of Competition No COM/C/109 (Clerical Officers — operators of third-generation computers)
 C 71, 8.9.1973

Common notice of an invitation to tender from intervention agencies for the supply as Community food aid to the World Food Programme (WFP) of 4 574 metric tons of skimmed-milk powder to be purchased on the Community market
 C 72, 12.9.1973

Corrigenda of several notices of invitation to tender for milk and milk products
 C 72, 12.9.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the delivery fob of common wheat pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2509/73 of 14 September 1973
 C 74, 18.9.1973

Notice of standing invitation to tender for the mobilization of sugar to be supplied to UNRWA under community food aid actions (No 8/1973)
 C 74, 18.9.1973

Notice from the Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés (FORMA) of invitation to tender for the costs of delivery of 2 000 metric tons of skimmed-milk powder to the Republic of Bangladesh as food aid
 C 78, 29.9.1973

Notice of invitation to tender for the supply of long-grained milled rice pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2600/73 of 25 September 1973
C 78, 29.9.1973

Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf de riz blanchi à grains longs en application du règlement (CEE) No 2600/73 de la Commission du 25 septembre 1973
C 78, 29.9.1973

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case No 152/73: Reference for a preliminary ruling referred under an order of the Bundesarbeitsgericht (Federal Labour Court) of 28 March 1973 in the action between Giovanni Maria Sotgiu, skilled postal worker, against the Deutsche Bundespost (German Federal Postal Administration), represented by the Oberpostdirektion Stuttgart
C 76, 22.9.1973

Case No 153/73: Action brought by the Firma Holtz & Willemsen GmbH against 1. The Council of the European Communities, 2. The Commission of the European Communities
C 76, 22.9.1973

Case No 154/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Finanzgericht Hamburg, of 10 July 1973 in the case of Firma Kurt A. Becher v. Hauptzollamt Emden
C 76, 22.9.1973

Case No 155/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal of Biella in the case of the Italian State v. Signor Giuseppe Sacchi
C 76, 22.9.1973

Case No 156/73: Action by the Commission of the European Communities against the Italian Republic, commenced on 30 July 1973
C 78, 29.9.1973

Case No 157/73: Request for a preliminary ruling under an order of the Hessisches Finanzgericht (Fiscal Court of Hesse) dated 23 May 1973 in the action between Rechtsanwalt Erich Freitag against the Hauptzollamt Fulda
C 78, 29.9.1973

Case No 158/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Verwaltungsgericht, Frankfurt-on-Main of 27 June 1973 in the matter of E. Kampffmeyer v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel
C 78, 29.9.1973

Case No 159/73: Request for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Finanzgericht Hamburg of 24 July 1973 in the matter of Firma Hannoversche Zucker AG Rethen-Weetzen v. Hauptzollamt Hannover
C 78, 29.9.1973

Case No 160/73: Action brought by Miles Druce & Co. Limited against the Commission of the European Communities
C 78, 29.9.1973

Case No 161/73: Action brought by Miles Druce & Co. Limited against the Commission of the European Communities
C 78, 29.9.1973

Removals

Removal of case 118/73
C 76, 22.9.1973

Economic and Social Committee

Informations

Communiqué
C 77, 26.9.1973

