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***Supplement 5/72:** A Community programme for the environment.

* To be published.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE FUTURE

Speech before the European Parliament by Mr. Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission (19 April 1972)

I am especially glad to be here with you today, even though I arrived at the last minute. This is because I have only just come back from the third UNCTAD Conference in Santiago, Chile, which has also played a major role in this assembly, and I hope to review it later.

I want to pay a tribute to my predecessor Mr. Malfatti who presided over the Commission for two years. The achievements under Presidency are particularly significant. We were heavily engaged with the major problem of enlarging the Community and the difficulties of economic and monetary coöperation. As one of Mr. Malfatti's closest colleagues, I can affirm that he has accomplished a very great deal. He lost no time in getting into the job. Thanks to his great intellectual ability and his personal integrity, his management of the Commission made it a pleasure to work under his leadership, and I am speaking on behalf of the whole Commission.

I hope that the nine months before us will not be the least notable. Perhaps we can say they will be the most notable. Even if the decisions which must be made are not taken, it will be still notable even if negatively. Firstly, we must get down to the practical details of the Community of Ten. We must find the moulds to fit the extended compass of Community policy. This is vital. It could be called a recasting of our Community institutions. We have already suffered too long from the shortcomings of our institutions: shortcomings of the Parliament as regards its powers and those of other institutions when it comes to prompt action. I will also stress the inadequacy of our institutions as regards their authority. At the present time problems are proliferating. The clothing of the Rome Treaty is getting too tight for us. New problems are facing the Community. The Community institutions must learn how to tackle them.

These introductory words clearly show us to be in the transition stage between the Europe of Six and Europe of Ten, between customs union and economic union. This demands closer integration in the most diverse fields. We must strive to climb from economic union to political cooperation, or what I will call a political community. Of course, we must realize that it cannot all be done at one stroke. We must tackle it in stages, as a dynamic process, and see that we do not take on too much at once. We must also leave scope for growth and not pre-crystallize too many items into rigid programmes which commit our future.

This process of growth will not bear fruit unless the Community shows the political will power to forge ahead and expresses it as from now. The governments have already resolved which organizations will be responsible for doing so. The fact that a Summit Conference will take place this year reveals a political desire to take decisions offering fresh scope. The success of the Conference hinges on the political will of the ten Governments:

One can hardly imagine—and the Commission certainly does not—that such a conference should fail. Failure would leave our Community in a disastrous situation. We would come to a standstill and even move backwards for we could not then fashion our future development. The success of this Conference demands detailed preparation within a very short time. It is now high time. Preparation must be made through all the Community organisms working effectively together: the Parliament, the Council and the Commission. It involves not only the problems I have just mentioned but institutional troubles as well. The institutions must work very closely together so that the summit conference will let us embark on a bright future for the Community. I am not going to deal in detail with the problems on the agenda for I do not have enough time. I will first mention the economic and monetary cooperation, and our Community's social progress which hinges on them.

We must take care not to look upon economic and monetary cooperation as an end in itself. Economic and monetary cooperation is destined, and necessarily so, for mankind as well, in order to enhance and underwrite the status of the citizen in our Community.

Secondly, I will mention the relationship with the countries outside the Community. This could be called foreign policy. Against this background, I will share with you my experiences in Santiago.

Thirdly, I will mention the major institutional problems, namely: to strengthen democracy in our Community and to foster decision-making ability on the part of its organizations.

Let us first look at economic and monetary progress and the economic policy of our Community. Here we must refer to the previous Summit Conference at the Hague which surveyed the ground and offered some pointers for the future.

Since then, we have scored some successes but for the most part have been swimming against the current. I mean that mainly due to the devaluation of the dollar and the topsy-turvy monetary situation, the way that international relations have developed has made it very hard for our Community to register any progress in this field.

Nevertheless, I think we can claim with satisfaction that the Finance Ministers have managed to steer the floating exchange rates into a narrower margin of fluctuation. The achievement within six to nine months of bringing these floating rates into acceptable margins without provoking too serious snags for

agricultural policy is a sound starting basis on which we can carry on the job of construction.

As regards this construction, one thing is certain, namely, that today monetary union is not feasible without more strenuous economic cooperation. Let there be no question of giving priority to one or another. Together we must turn the monetary union into the basis of an economic Community.

As the Commission sees it, the 10 governments attending the coming Summit Conference will have to draw up the blueprint which they want our development to follow. We must point out the items which our Community are a must.

The Commission, now engaged preparing its views for the 10 governments next week, considers it necessary to consolidate the progress made. The Commission thinks that for sound consolidation a monetary fund must be set up in our Community, able to absorb the monetary buffeting to which our Community will still be exposed.

The economic union will become a reality, an essential factor of our common policy. This will require a high degree of financial solidarity within the Community.

We must decide which institutions and new organizations will be needed to turn this economic union into a reality.

Many conditions must be fulfilled to realize it. It has been repeatedly stressed in Parliament, with resolutions already adopted, and the Commission itself also feels that we must boost the development of regional policy. A commitment here must be forthcoming from the next Summit Conference.

We should expect a clear-cut political statement on the need to formulate a regional policy and that the directives be laid down.

Indeed, these directives are indispensable.

Furthermore, we must break new ground in the social sphere.

We must outline the blueprint for progress which will lead our Community towards improved living standards and working conditions.

Lastly, we feel that the citizens of our Community are entitled to a clear view of the meaning of the European Communities. An economic community with frontiers where citizens must show their passports and submit to checks is not an economic community. An economic community is not confined to the matching or dovetailing of financial fiscal or budget policies. It truly exists only when the man in the street, while crossing the community, has not only the impression but the positive physical feeling that something fundamental has been accomplished.

We therefore require from the Summit Conference—and we will say so in our proposals—that a right of citizenship be created, a European right authorizing free movement throughout the Community without let or hindrance.

The Commission wishes to go further. Considering the size of populations migrating within the Community, the Commission considers that migrants are no longer citizens from an outside area. This means that foreign workers and employees, now numbering millions, must be able to feel that they are Community citizens and enjoy their normal rights of citizenship. For instance, they must be able to take part as foreign workers in local elections where they are living. This will also help the citizen to feel that something has truly been accomplished.

As the Commission is still preparing its views, I can only give you this brief outline at the moment. Naturally, some time will still be needed for these matters to be discussed with parliament and they must be treated item by item on the basis of practical proposals from the Commission.

No one will be surprised that at the same time the Commission is paying special attention to the dilemma of the environment. I think too that the Summit Conference must express some conclusions about it. Perhaps the Conference should table questions or invite proposals from the Commission. Everybody eventually heard that as Vice-President of the Commission I sent a letter to my colleague Mr. Malfatti during his term of office. This letter will assuredly drop onto the Commission's desk. We must take great care over this matter. The problems, which will be a major feature at Santiago, are the dangers inherent in today's world population explosion and the escalating consumption of power and raw materials. The American delegate has already said that the world is so small that we must try together to solve these problems.

We must prepare to deal with the dangers threatening the ecosphere and even industrial production if it should happen that in 20-30 years we run short of raw materials. We must consider whether this is a world problem or national one, whether Europe has something to say and whether something can be done.

We know today how hard it is to do something at national level without problems arising between countries who operate on the same market.

At world level, no institution is armed with powers of decision, so I am hoping that Europe can do a valuable job here.

The second set of problems concerns relations with countries lying outside the Community. This past year, especially, it has become abundantly clear that our Community is turning into a world political reality and reaction can be seen everywhere. Russia and China are reacting and the UNCTAD meeting also

testified that the Community is beginning to be a political reality. This means that it must strive to organize itself more effectively.

As a Community, it must be able to respond and if necessary in some ways play a leading role. As for the creation of new Community institutions or the delegation of new authority to its original institutions, we must take some decisions.

The Commission considers that these questions must be dealt with practically at the Summit Conference.

The first sign of recognition of the Community as a new reality is the statement by the General Secretary of the Russian Communist Party; Mr. Brezhnev, who indicated inter alia that Russia was closely following the Common Market's activities and development. He also said that relations between Russia and members of the Common Market will hinge on how far the Community in turn will recognize the reality of the European Socialist Party and on the interest taken by Member States in COMECON.

The Community has taken note with interest of Mr. Brezhnev's statement. The Community in turn has always been ready to recognize the realities in other parts of the world.

The Community has always been prepared for direct economic cooperation with all countries, particularly with Eastern European countries and other State-run economies, and is ready to recognize their interests equally and without discrimination.

Within the compass of the Treaty of Rome, Community policy offers wide scope for cooperation between the Community and the countries of Eastern Europe. The Community will closely follow developing relations with these countries and will continue to put its policy at the service of the joint interests of all Europe.

Our relations with the non-Member countries is a second feature of our foreign policy. For the moment, I will simply mention our relations with the developing countries and reiterate the view which we adopted during the UNCTAD meeting in Santiago.

It is still early to say how this conference will develop. It opened significantly. Several delegates expressed themselves very clearly on some basic points. This explicit approach was a positive factor indicating a keen sense of responsibility. If this trend flows through the Conference and the views of some delegations, from wealthy, industrialized countries, are welcomed by all, and if the delegations do not get bogged down in the host of detailed items on the agenda, then there is hope that progress will be made in the fields of aid for development.

The President of the Council, Mr. Thorn, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Luxembourg, spoke on behalf of the Community at Santiago. As usual, he

was in rather a difficult position to take a stand on certain important matters since the Council had not been able to reach unanimity on some important points. Perhaps this is partially due to inadequate preparation because of lack of time. The danger is that a situation like this may be construed as a lack of will on the part of the Community to cooperate towards the development of these countries and as a refusal to face up to its responsibilities in the world. The Commission considers that this is certainly not the case. It was also a surprise, noted by the press, when the Community Finance Ministers who spoke at the Conference; namely: Mr. Schiller and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, went much further on monetary matters than the President of the Council could do. He could only speak where unanimity had been reached. He had to strike out of his speech the important points which were not backed by unanimous agreement.

I think I should give you some idea of what I said during the conference. First, I felt that I should outline the Community's political development and its possible future importance. I particularly stressed the fact that this Community is in a dynamic stage of development which must continue for the Community to stride in the near future from customs union to economic union and through economic union to a political community. At the same time, it must also cope with the problems involved in its expansion from six to ten. These problems are not yet solved. The same applies to the problems concerning the associated countries, the Commonwealth countries and the position of the Ten in relation to the rest of the world. This means that the UNCTAD meeting was really untimely for us. The Ten still do not have a really clear idea of what the needs are. So, during an event as important as UNCTAD III, our Community cannot yet maintain or announce a clear cut and perfected policy.

I also stressed the importance of the coming Summit Conference and said that the Conference cannot evade the basic problems of the developing countries. I especially emphasized the trends in attitudes and the gathering of political will within the Community, and that these trends show the keen interest taken by the youngsters of our Community in development problems as well as the great concern of almost all the political parties over aid for development, as shown by the resolution of this Parliament based on the well known report by Mr. Cousté.

On behalf of the Commission, I stated that we endorse the proposals of the Cousté report, and that we can adopt the resolution as it stands.

I asked the President of the Conference to transmit this paper, both the resolution and the supporting material, to those attending UNCTAD, as a working document to give them an idea of the political development in our Community. It is indeed of vital importance that this resolution has been all but unanimously adopted by this Parliament. This gives you some idea of future political developments in this field.

I would like to recall briefly some very important points. The present monetary dilemma is the core of interest at the UNCTAD meeting. This is no surprise, if one reflects that devaluations have their greatest effect on the developing countries.

Devaluation of the dollar diminished the aid expressed in dollars, and also provoked in many areas a fall in prices quoted in dollars. Lastly and most important, the devaluation also means a sharp decline in the buying power of reserves held by the developing countries where almost three-quarters of these reserves are in dollars.

Now, we are asked how to remedy this situation. The Commission considers—and I undertook to be its spokesman on this matter at the Conference—that, in the future system to be set up for the IMF, the terms for special drawing rights must offer compensation against losses sustained by the developing countries following devaluation of the dollar. This would be an isolated transaction which would indemnify those countries with the help of SDRs.

Secondly, we should seek a better spread of international liquidity to prop development initiative, mainly by stabilizing prices on the raw material markets.

Thirdly, we must solve the special problem of the connection between these special drawing rights and the policy on aid to development.

There has already been talk in the corridors here on the problem of the "link"; namely, the connection between these two items. The Community countries have not yet reached agreement on the point and Mr. Thorn cannot tell us anything positive about it.

I was very pleased to see that the French and German Finance Ministers, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schiller, have already taken some steps in this direction—not, however, without expressing multi-shaded opinions.

The Commission considers—and I said so at the Conference—that in future applications of the system for special drawing rights, we should consider the interests of developing countries so that they can make sound progress. But we must avoid that recourse to special drawing rights does not obstruct the smooth running of the international monetary system. This means that scope exists for granting aid or anticipating special action in favour of the Third World development but that before long one collides with the demands of an adequate monetary system.

This is closely tied to the problem of creating liquidity which could have an inflationary effect if allowed to go too far. This is why I said we should refrain from overoptimism and not imagine that these special drawing rights might replace financial and technical aid. Moreover, they cannot serve as compensation for unfavourable trade terms, i.e. an unfavourable price

ratio between raw materials exported and the finished products to be imported. Special drawing rights may certainly not be substituted for adaptation of production; namely, the development of the exports of the Third World countries.

I will not hide from you that I sometimes got the impression that for the developing countries, the only thing that mattered was to hear us say, "The financial aid is fixed at 0.7% of the gross national product, and this figure can hardly be changed at the moment. So let us look for the answer in a broad use of the special drawing rights."

It is imperative that we guard against the danger of this attitude. Indeed, the basic problems involved in the relationship between product prices and the biggest export capacities, remain indisputably untouched.

As regards financial aid, we must note that many countries have not yet reached the fixed goal which our Community has not yet completely achieved either, even though we are making a good showing. Norway is leading in aid rendered and she has now passed the objective of 0.7%. It is the United States who are far out of account and I said on behalf of the Commission how much I deplored it. Furthermore, I consider it extremely serious that the representative of the United States, Mr. Erwin, Under Secretary of State for Commerce, was unable to make any commitment in view of the position taken up by the Senate and Congress.

We should bear in mind that 25% of the world population lives in wealthy countries and has an average annual income of \$2,400 whilst 65% of the world population lives in poor countries and has an average annual income of \$180. If all the objectives of the development programmes were attained over the next ten years thanks to financial aid and improvements in trade terms, the World Bank estimates these average incomes would progress from \$2,400 to \$2,600 and \$180 to \$280, respectively. (Mr. MacNamara, President of the World Bank, has stated this quite clearly).

It is only a matter of simple addition to see that the gap is going to get bigger still. In fact, the difference rises from \$2,200 to \$3,320 meaning that the gulf separating the wealthy countries from the needy will go on widening despite all the fine words and splendid plans.

The average financial aid, which now amounts to 0.35% of the gross national product of the wealthy countries, should rise to 0.7% in 1975. Our Community should also realize this objective. This percentage corresponds to only 1.5% of the amount of wealth which the rich countries will acquire during this period. That is all that is asked of us! There is great anxiety in the developing countries where they fear that the secure nations are showing themselves to be too slow in attaining the objectives of development policy.

On behalf of the Commission, I pleaded in favour of world product agreements. I will not go now into details of this problem, known to everyone here, especially since it was discussed thoroughly during the

negotiations with the United States which concluded with the resolution on the 1973 negotiations. As regards manufactured products attention has been drawn to implementing the system of generalized preferences. Exports of the products in question will have to be increased by 15%.

During the UNCTAD conference, it was also absolutely necessary to stress the latent perils of the population explosion. I expressed my great anxiety as to what might happen if a fitting policy is not adopted on population, environmental hygiene, protection for the balance of the ecosphere and scope for increasing agricultural production. Current agricultural production per head of population is declining despite the adopted 10 year programme. This is due to the rapid growth in population. It must be remembered that 45% of the world population is now under age 15. In five years those who are now aged 15 will reach the stage of production as far as population policy is concerned. The growth in the number of households will mean a heavy drain on the production capacity of foodstuffs. We can see already that available foodstuffs per head of population are declining. This poses very serious problems.

The Commission considers that UNCTAD must look upon this as one of the chief problems to be solved. We must try to steer a policy which will bring solutions. The institutions who will be called upon to tackle these problems (the FAO, WHO or specialized organizations of the United Nations) will certainly need support.

Lastly, the institutional problems should be mentioned which must be written into the agenda of the Summit Conference. I will not dwell on this question which is still to be examined by the Parliament. The problems divide into two groups. Questions on the democratization and jurisdiction of Parliament and relations between Parliament and the other institutions form one, and the strengthening of institutions and enlargement of powers of decision represent the other. The Commission has set up a working party, the Vedel Committee, responsible for issuing an opinion. I hope that meanwhile the Committee's report has been received. It will be a valuable contribution. In the Commission we have had a preliminary discussion on this report and we shall follow it up with the aim of consulting on 28 April the Political Committee and the Financial and Budget Committee of this Parliament, and of preparing the negotiations which we will start on 9 May with the enlarged Office of the European Parliament. I apologize for not raising some of the points in the report and throwing them open for discussion but the Commission has not yet been able to take a decision on these questions. We would like to reserve our conclusions until we have consulted the Parliamentary institutions.

Finally, I will recall the Political Union. It poses first of all procedural problems; namely: the assignment of responsibilities and participation in this Union. The Commission has expressly made it known that it wishes to take part in the negotiations. The Commission considers that whatever the future

organization, institutions, and organs are to be, they will be of importance to the present Community and to the relationship existing within it. These various factors are inseparable. It follows that the Commission must take part to see that the Treaties of Rome and the development of the Community are respected.

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. THE COMMUNITY'S COMPETITION POLICY

Introduction to the first report on competition policy

In its "Resolution on the rules for competition and the position of European companies within the Common Market and the world economy" of 7 June 1971, the European Parliament asked the Commission to make a report every year on developments in competition policy. Since the current report is the first of its kind to be submitted by the Commission after the resolution, it outlines the overall development of this policy since its inception.

The Commission is pleased by the interest shown by Parliament in the problems arising from competition policy, a valuable means of achieving the goals of the Treaties. Following on the Treaties establishing the European Communities, the role of the Community institutions is to see that normal competition conditions are set up, preserved and respected on the coal and steel market and to initiate for the other sectors of economic activity a system ensuring that competition in the Common Market is not distorted.

Competition is indeed the best tonic for economic activity in securing for those involved the widest possible freedom of action. An active competition policy, which observes the provisions of the original Community Treaties, eases continuous adjustment of supply and demand structures to technical progress. Through decentralized decision mechanisms, such a policy allows companies to be always improving their efficiency which is essential for constant betterment of living standards and employment scope in the Community countries. In these terms, competition policy is a vital tool for ensuring a high degree of satisfaction for the private and collective needs of our societies.

At Community as at national level, competition policy is striving to maintain or initiate healthy conditions of competition by activating rules applicable to companies and public authorities. This policy helps to ensure the best possible use of production factors for the maximum profit of the entire economy and particularly in the interests of the consumer. In this respect, the Commission is anxious not only to swell the mass of disposable consumer goods by applying the right to compete. The action taken by the Commission towards sounder consumer advice and to stress the alignment of legislation and the elimination of technical obstacles to trade, is inspired directly by its concern to maximize the opportunities offered by a genuine common market.

The Commission is also eager to stress the importance it attaches to Competition Policy as a weapon against inflationary factors, especially in the current phase, to the extent that inflation in many ways betrays structural rigidity in adaptation. Competition policy also makes a valuable contribution

towards achieving better employment: the maintenance of maladjusted structures encouraged by inflation emerges as real underutilization of labour potential and as underpayment of skilled workers.

More generally, Community and Member State action in the field of competition policy should embark on converging lines. Certainly Community competition policy must pursue goals specifically involved in the setting up and running of the Common Market, but it would be much more effective if its implementation was dovetailed, at national level, with more lively competition policies and with the elimination of certain obstacles blocking free play of the market in certain areas; in, for example, determining the prices and award of public orders as the Commission has stressed in its Memorandum on industrial policy.

Lastly, the competition policy steered by the Commission cannot develop as an enclosed entity independently of initiative taken in other areas. Moreover, the first programme of medium term economic policy drafted the links which should be forged between competition policy and certain structural policies. Thus competition policy and regional policy must support each other to initiate, where there are gaps between them, competition conditions which will let activity throughout the Community develop harmoniously.

The duty of Community institutions as regards competition devolving from the original EEC Treaties is primarily to specify and activate competition rules covering companies, to apply the provisions of state aid and to transmute State trading monopolies.

As regards competition rules applying to companies, the Community policy must avoid that restraints and obstacles to trade by the state, which have been cut out, are not replaced by private measures with similar effects. Quota agreements and agreements which aim to carve the common market into regions, apportion its clientele or splinter the market by any other standards blatantly contravene the provisions of the Treaties. Economic integration is doomed to remain only partial unless this type of agreement or joint practice is not fiercely resisted. Such integration as has been already achieved could even be undone. Competition policy must also guarantee fair competition, meaning that companies operating in the common market enjoy in principle the same competition conditions. Without a successful policy for transmuting State trading monopolies and State aids, the very function of the Community could be jeopardized in the long run, since the economy and political powers of the Community will allow internal frontiers to be opened only if competition conditions are not distorted.

State aids, which allow for the importance of the Community and which are needed from the structural policy angle, conform with the principles of fair

competition. They are indeed a pre-requisite for harmonious development within the Community.

Companies today have free access to the common market in nearly all fields where technical obstacles to trade have waned in importance and where the nature of their products or service allows them to be disposed of throughout the market. But the process of integration is far from complete. Some companies are still bending their sales efforts exclusively towards their national markets. This is why the Commission is especially encouraging combined efforts between small and medium companies to penetrate markets other than their own.

Most companies, however, make use of the greater potential offered by the common market to dispose of their production. Statistics on the increase of inter-Community trade bear this out strikingly. The number of trans-frontier subsidiaries and examples of cooperation between companies from several Member States has also grown in recent years.

This trend has led to an extended range of supply and hence a more satisfying shopping basket for the consumer. The keenness of competition, gauged in relation to the current level of integration, may be regarded as largely adequate to ensure that the consumer enjoys the advantages of the common market. But some prices affecting the end consumer vary sharply. The variations may be partly explained by the different rates of VAT, and partly by structural discrepancies in commerce and by price interventions on the part of Member States. Variations in consumer habits and incomes from one country to another also have an impact.

Despite the indisputable successes achieved by integration, it must be acknowledged that some economic sectors are still vulnerable to the tendency of keeping national markets separate by export prohibitions imposed on trade and by appeals to the laws on industrial and commercial patent rights. Since the companies involved have not in any specific case been able to justify such serious restraints on competition, the Commission has always opposed efforts in this direction. The chances of successful appeal to the laws on industrial and commercial patent rights in order to partition markets has according to the Commission been much reduced by the legislation of the European Court of Justice.

Investigations into a number of cases were successfully concluded by the Commission with the aim of taking decisions on typical cases.

In 1971, 19 decisions, including those on procedural matters, were taken under Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty and 20 decisions under Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty. Several decisions were on questions which had come up for the first time. This was especially so concerning the first cases

involving application of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty as well as the first decisions involving the compatibility, with Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, of certain clauses often written into contracts on patent licenses and the passing on of technical "know how".

The Commission considers that the current report with its general treatment of the subject will help to enlighten economic circles on competition restraints and conduct which lies within the area of suspension of competition rules, on the circumstances for timely notification to the Commission of competition restraints, and on conditions which might allow the suspension itself to be honoured.

From decisions by the Commission, Decrees of the Court of Justice, as well as memoranda and regulations adopted in applying competition rules governing companies, certain highlights of competition policy emerge which deserve special mention:

1. Competition restraints and conduct which jeopardize the unity of the common market are attacked with special priority. Such cases include partitioning of the market into sales regions, apportioning of the clientele and exclusive collective agreements. Also prohibited are the agreements, which indirectly channel the demand onto particular producers. As for agreements on exclusive distribution, they cannot prevent traders and consumers from obtaining the products in any Member State under the normal conditions there.

2. Companies who practice prohibited restrictions on competition and thereby seriously injure consumer interests must expect to incur heavy fines.

3. The Commission is determined to fight abusive exploitation of dominant positions in the Common Market. Subject to another interpretation of the provision by the Court of Justice, the Commission also applies Article 86 of the EEC Treaty to concentration operations made by companies in a dominating position to the prejudice of the consumer.

4. The Commission is resolved to strengthen the competitive position of companies and, with individual regulations or decisions, will exempt from the prohibition on restrictive agreements cooperative actions between companies which can be positively appraised. This is especially so in the cooperation of small or medium companies who can often only compete with the big companies by this means.

5. The Commission will not apply the prohibition of Article 85 to competition restraints which, according to its published criteria, do not have an appreciable effect on the common market.

Competition policy is not confined to ensuring respect of certain competition rules by companies. It must also win acceptance of Community interests in the sphere of State aid and State trading monopolies.

Developments over the last decade show that Member States are more intensively resorting to aid as a tool of economic policy. The growing freedom of international commerce together with Community integration mean that the classic techniques of commercial protection offer less scope for action than in the past. Moreover, stiffer competition and swifter changes in technology are showing up structural flaws in a number of sectors and regions in the Community. Concerning these flaws, the national public authorities, just as the Community authorities, cannot remain aloof, as much for economic reasons as social.

Although other lines of action sometimes yield more suitable answers to the problems involved, (whether they concern either infrastructure or social policy measures to promote vocational training or mobility) aids must be regarded as a necessary political tool.

If the play of the market is an indispensable factor for progress and the most suitable tool to ensure optimum deployment of production factors, there are still some situations where certain desirable development targets cannot be obtained within an acceptable time or without intolerable social tension. When spontaneous decisions by companies do not allow the necessary adaptations to be made and at an acceptable social cost, it is necessary to bring in interventions limited in range and time to guide these decisions in the direction of the economic and social optimum. The aim of these interventions must be to re-integrate the sectors or regions involved into a practicable and effective system by reducing the social cost of changes, without lengthy tying up of resources which might be more effectively used elsewhere.

The economy of the Treaty's provisions for aid mirrors this reality by opting for a system where competition is not distorted by aids which curtail the range of free circulation or compromise the best deployment of production factors and by allowing, with the Commission's assent, certain broadly defined categories of aid to be applied by the Member States.

In the positions which it is thus led to take up concerning national aids, the Commission is mainly guided by a threefold concern.

National aid, as a unilateral concept, must be integrated into a Community outlook on the problems it aims to solve, otherwise it will only lead by leapfrog bidding to wastage of means, mutually dampen national policies, simply shift problems from one Member State to another, and even breed new difficulties at the Community level. In this respect, it is essential that the volume of aid must match the weight of the problems to be solved, this weight

being appraised not only nationally but at Community level. Thus the Commission sees the function of aid as a logical and effective catalyst without which unbearable tension would develop in the Common Market.

It is also necessary that aid effectively helps to improve the Community regional and sectorial structures, which is its vindication, with minimum ill effects on competition. Whether applied to regions or sectors it should in time enable the companies receiving it to face the market on the basis of their own talents alone. This implies that aid must be of a certain character. It must be sufficiently temporary in nature, even non-progressive, to act as a strong inducement to adaptations required and not continually hinder the best deployment of production factors. Aid for preservation or in the form of running assistance is thus in principle ruled out. It must not reach such a volume that it exonerates companies from most of the risks of their venture. It must be granted to companies or for manufacturers whose development or restructure, bearing in mind trends in the sector in question, augurs that they could afterwards successfully face competition. It must be as straightforward as possible, not only to allow the Community authorities to appraise its impact and the public and local authorities to gauge its weight, but also to allow the companies to fully assess their real competition situation.

Finally, the Commission, carefully watching national efforts, never loses sight of the social and human demands which over and above strict economic rationality, may justify them. This consideration can bring the Commission to admit aid whose only result is to soften the impact of changes which had to be made anyway. But in such cases, aid must fit in with overall efforts towards finding other measures which might in time bring in deeper solutions to the social problems. One may resort to other means than aid if it is for completion of certain infrastructures or measures to activate the trade training and re-education of workers.

The Commission is striving to win acceptance for these guidelines relative to both regional and sectorial aids.

Regional aids, when adequate, are one of the indispensable tools of balanced regional development which is one of the aims of the Rome Treaty. But they have caused leapfrogging between Member States, thus impairing the desired balance by making the initiative undertaken more costly and preventing the most underdeveloped regions from enjoying the necessary priorities. Through the coordination of regionally targeted aid granted in the central regions, considerable success was registered in 1971 by setting up the necessary rules to cut out these adverse effects of regional aids.

Concerning sectorial aid, the principles for coordination or harmonization of national aid should be laid down to ensure not only healthy competition but

also a better regulated structural development in the Community. It has already been emphasized how national initiative often considers conditions and objectives exclusively national, whilst—due to jointly experienced trends—kindred problems are found throughout the Community and aids granted in one Member State may threaten negative consequences for the partner countries. Initiative taken by the Commission in the textile and shipbuilding sector shows the way to go in such cases.

Modifications to State trading monopolies, anticipated by Article 37 of the EEC Treaty are not yet completed. The Commission considers that the best solution would be to discontinue the sole rights of monopolies to avoid any chance of discrimination. Insofar as this goal has not yet been reached, the Member States intend, save for a few exceptional cases, to discontinue them very shortly. As regards the State trading monopolies still functioning for the time being due to their connection with embryo common policies, the Commission has managed to get the most serious discriminations cut out.

The trend towards concentration in the Common Market can only be summarily reviewed owing to the lack of comparable statistical data. The trend towards concentration has strengthened since 1966. International interpenetration is also growing in importance. To obtain precise documentation on concentration movements, the Commission has launched a major programme of studies bearing on the development, causes and effects of concentration. The programme should be concluded towards the end of 1973.

II. INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN THE COMMUNITY

The Venice conference

The Conference on "Industry and Society in the Community" held in Venice from 20 to 22 April 1972, was the opportunity for a major exchange of views between management and labour with the participation of independent experts and in the presence of representatives of national authorities and the Community's institutions.

The Conference, which gathered over 350 participants, was opened by Mr Altiero Spinelli, Member of the Commission; his opening speech is published as an Appendix. Mr R. Toulemon, Director-General for Industrial, Technological and Scientific Matters, followed with a survey on progress made in studies on industrial policy by the Community.

Works at the Conference were based on three main topics which were debated in three groups presided over by a representative of the Community's institutions.

1. *The first group*, chaired by Mr Albert Coppé, Member of the Commission, examined problems which arise through industrial development and the contraction in social and regional disparities. Three series of reports were presented on:

(a) The Community's industrial development—problems and outlooks; the authors were:

- (i) Mr R. Lombardi, President of "Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana", Rome, Italy,
- (ii) Mr G. Ventejol, Confederation Secretary of "Confédération Générale du Travail—Force Ouvrière", Paris, France,
- (iii) Mr J. Boissonat, Editor of "Expansion", Paris, France.

(b) Man's role and status in the enterprise. Authors:

- (i) Mr O.A. Friedrich, President of "Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände", Cologne, Germany,
- (ii) Mr J. Houthuys, President of "Confédération des syndicats chrétiens de Belgique", Brussels, Belgium,
- (iii) Mr M. P. Fogarty, Professor at the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, Ireland.

(c) The conditions necessary so that investments by enterprises of the different Member States flow more towards the less developed regions of the Community. The role of industry and public authorities. Reports on this subject were presented by:

- (i) Mr D. J. Erza, Chairman of the National Coal Board, London, Great Britain,
- (ii) Mr M. Dido, Confederation Secretary of "Confederazione Generale Italiana del lavoro", Rome Italy,
- (iii) Mr G. Kienbaum, Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Bundestag, ex Minister of State, Company Adviser, Düsseldorf, Germany.

2. *The second group* chaired by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, debated problems of "industrial development, collective requirements and standard of living". The three series of reports dealt with the following items:

(a) Development in collective and private requirements of the European Society—the choices in the future and their outlook for industry. These reports were presented by:

- (i) Mr P. Huvelin, President of the "Conseil National du Patronat Français", Paris, France,
- (ii) Mr C. Delacourt-Smith, former Minister of State, Ministry of Technology, London, Great Britain,
- (iii) Mr G. Ruffolo, Secretary for Programmes, Ministry of Finance and Economic Programmes, Rome, Italy.

(b) Consequences of the measures for better environment on industrial development and localisation of enterprises. Authors:

- (i) Mr G. Petrilli, President of the "Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale", Rome, Italy,
- (ii) Mrs J. Laot, Member of the Executive Commission of the "Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail", responsible for social action and living conditions, Paris, France,
- (iii) Professor H. Jürgensen, Director of the "Institut für Europäische Wirtschaftspolitik" of Hamburg University, Hamburg, Germany.

(c) The rising costs of infrastructures and collective equipment and problems of financing these for an aligned development of the Community. Authors:

- (i) Mr H. Neuman, President of "Société Nationale d'Investissement", Brussels, Belgium,
- (ii) Mr G. Reggio, Confederation Secretary of the "Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori", Rome, Italy,
- (iii) Mr M. Albert, Auditor-General, Paris, France.

3. *The third group*, chaired by Mr Yves Le Portz, President of the European Investment Bank dealt with "The place of the Community in the World". This topic was also the subject of three series of reports:

(a) Aims and means of a European policy on technological development. Reporters:

- (i) Mr F. Forster Steinberg, Director of "Zentralbereich Internationale Beziehungen", "Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH", Ottobrunn Munich, Germany, presenting Mr L. Bölkow's report,
- (ii) Mr H. Markmann, Directeur of "Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Instituts der Gewerkschaften", Düsseldorf, Germany,
- (iii) Mr R. Clarke, former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Technology, London, Great Britain.

(b) Development of multinational companies—positive and negative aspects; economic, social and political measures and adaptations required by this development. Authors:

- (i) Mr G. Kraijenhoff, Chairman of the Board of Directors of "Akzo NV" Arnhem, Netherland,
- (ii) Mr F. Simoncini, Confederation Secretary of "Unione Italiana del Lavoro", Rome, Italy,
- (iii) Mr L. Duquesne de la Vinelle, Rector, Mons Catholic University, Professor at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium.

(c) Promotion of industrialisation in underdeveloped countries, consequences for the Community's industries. Reports by:

- (i) Mr P. Moussa, Managing Director of "Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas", Paris, France,
- (ii) Mr H.O. Vetter, President of "Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund", Düsseldorf, Germany,

- (iii) Mr A.L.B.M. Mennes, Division Head of "Nederlandse Economisch Instituut", Rotterdam, Netherlands, presenting the report by Mr J. Tinbergen.

It was not expected that the debates would lead to the adoption of general conclusions or resolutions. Group chairmen in presenting the works of their respective groups at the full meeting particularly stressed the following points:

- (a) *Finalities of growth*—growth is not put in question; continuous growth is acknowledged as essential to meet individual aspirations or collective needs, to reduce inequalities and afford the opportunity for less favoured nations to catch up on their backwardness. Growth must be considered, however, as a means and not an end in itself. Certain political factors liable to influence rate of growth in coming years were brought to light.
- (b) *A better regional balance* in the Community has been advocated but the means for ensuring a smooth development were seen in different ways (intervention by public authorities and by the Community, better information on the various regions for developers, increased participation by public enterprises).
- (c) *Environment*—responsibilities in this field do not rest only with industry; environment must be included in the safeguard of the way of life and not be limited to the fight against pollution. Environment policy must, therefore, be a collective concern which implies efforts in training, information and research. National measures taken on the subject must form part of the Community fabric or even of a wider one in which the Community, as such, could participate.
- (d) *Financing infrastructures*, from an economic aspect, must take into account the relation between the use of available resources and the size of resources required for infrastructure development. Due to the continuous rise in collective needs, ever larger resources must be made available to satisfy these. A choice must, therefore, be made between collective and private needs by accepting a slower rate of growth in meeting individual needs to the benefit of a better satisfaction of collective ones jeopardised in recent years by the necessity to fight inflation.
- (e) *Technological development policy*: an instrument serving economic and social policies for some, a specific service for others, technological development policy should be based, in the first place, on the concrete realisation of the Common Market in all sectors and the alignment of development activities by enterprises. It must not be restrictive but must be available to all. The necessity for action by the Commission

on this subject is acknowledged but there are differences of opinion as to the measures to be taken.

- (f) *Multinational activities by enterprises* call for the adaptation of the legal and fiscal framework in which they operate and setting up full power of negotiation at european level with Governments of non-Member countries under whose control companies' head offices operate in Europe. Another balancing factor must be sought by setting up a larger number of transnational companies with european capital and management. This evolution calls for a parallel strengthening of european and international trade-union structures.
- (g) *Industrialisation of the Third World* is at a decision stage today. The setting up of export industries benefitting from low labour costs could take over from industries developing land and sub-oil resources. Guarantees should be given in this connection for private investments, not on a national, but on a Community basis. If the Community accepts an international division of work in favour of under-developed countries, it must facilitate internal structural changes which will derive therefrom.

In short, our society is seeking a new kind of well ordered economic, social and human development. This kind of development presupposes a rationalisation of economic and social choices, also a more democratic process of decision and management. The Community must avoid excesses of bureaucracy and centralisation and encourage a development which gives initiative and responsibility to social groups.

In opening the full meeting, Mr Spinelli stressed the importance of the Venice gathering. Ideas and suggestions put forward during the Conference on "Industry and Society" are a starting point and will help the Commission in its industrial policy.

Mr. Sicco Mansholt, in closing the debates of the Conference, restated his anxiety concerning the present evolution in the World. The pursuit of growth, an objective acknowledged by all, calls for a major revision of policies. The Community must show the path in its search for solutions to new problems confronting humanity.

Opening Speech by Mr. Spinelli

In the first place, I wish to thank you very sincerely on behalf of the Commission for answering its call and for coming here to exchange views on "Industry and Society in the European Community". This Conference is held

under the Commission's auspices so that you may help it in drafting and achieving the industrial objectives of the enlarged Community in the light of new social needs.

In planning this Conference, we have elected to invite a number of eminent personalities amongst trade union officials, industrialists and experts to report on the main topics which European society will have to deal with concerning industrial policy. We hope, thus, to draw a general outline of the strength and needs of European society today. Speakers have provided much substance for our debates. I hope that these discussions will lead to new ideas and that some measure of agreement will be reached concerning these so as to enlighten and reinforce the activities which the Community will have to perform during the course of the next crucial stage in its development to put together a genuine policy of society, that is to say, an overall policy imparting a purpose and coherence to the various choices in particular fields.

If the traditional European humanism from which springs the whole construction of the Community means something to us today, it is because economic and industrial progress must be at the service of development in human needs and not the other way around. Before mentioning the main topics which are dealt with here, it is essential, in order to avoid any misunderstandings and misinterpretations, to consider this point for a moment. Faced with the real and considerable dangers which development presents for mankind's future, it is frequently said that one should stop before it is too late, that development per se must not be allowed to continue, that our society must be reorganized so as to impose upon it and upon each of us what is called in modern terms a "zero development rate", a stable and permanent balance between all internal and external factors and between all the constituent parts of society. This emotional appeal is somewhat paradoxical. Each of its criticisms against a society whose foundation is based on development is, in this sense, generally fair in that if one starts from a given point of development and extends it to its extreme limit, the result is a catastrophic denial of development itself and of the reasons which encouraged it in the first place. But the overall solution suggested is not possible for mankind. It does not, indeed, imply that consumption occurs only within certain limits and at such a rate which enables a stable and aligned cycle to be established between consumption and natural resources, between the different parties, structures and classes of society, that old traditions should be re-established, that new ones should be set up nor that they should necessarily be accepted by all. It implies mainly a brake on the desire for scientific knowledge, on changes to improve that which may seem to be wrong or unfair, on the spirit of adventure in concrete and intellectual fields which, each time it comes up against an obstacle, stops to ask if it must be overcome and how to overcome it. The fulfilment of such objective may be possible for

some: sybarites, monks or hippies, but not for humanity as a whole. Some have known such conditions when they were subjected to the totalitarian power of an elite and forced to shut in on themselves, to conform to laws of a harsh conservatism and not look beyond. But the solution is not applicable to humanity as a whole nor to European civilisation in particular which was born and grew because it always chose Ulysses, not Hesiod; the science of Galileo, not that of Aristotle; industrial society, not corporationism; freedom, not totalitarianism; betterment to resignation. This is not the first time a choice has to be made, and each time in the past it was motivated far more by practical reality than by dogma. Our Community can only be established on the hypothesis of a society characterised by growth and development; the Community itself, indeed, is a project of new ideas and is possible only in a growing society.

To act on the hypothesis of growth does not imply that it must be totally accepted as an easy and cheerful solution in the belief that all growth is in itself an advantage. It is just the opposite, in fact. Even the most beneficial growth automatically tends to become harmful and destructive in the long run. Spontaneous growth unchecked in its early stage produces a feed-back which attempts to control it in such way as to favour positive results and to eliminate negative aspects or at least to reduce these to acceptable levels.

It is in this way and not by calling a halt to development that the Community faces the challenge as do also of course all other countries with sophisticated industries. It is true that development of an industrial society gradually reaches a level such as to threaten at World and regional levels the environment in which we live, of society as a whole, and to harm through deteriorations of such magnitude that spontaneous energies of nature and of society are unable to restore what is destroyed. It is conceivable that we may no longer have the quantities of water, air and soil we require in order to survive. It is possible that we may no longer have cities fit to live in as human beings.

The Community must adopt a policy for a deliberate and efficient society. This policy must check and guide the reciprocal influences between the different sections of society and between society and nature, not with a view of attaining an impossible static equilibrium between society and its environment but with the aim of guiding the evolution of both in such way that human adventure can move forward.

Such challenge cannot be successfully accepted during the next few years; during these, however, we shall have to face a number of major problems, and it is in finding adequate solutions that we shall facilitate subsequent developments of an increasingly complex policy for our society and that we

shall be better prepared to cooperate in a development policy of World society.

Which are these major problems on industrial policy?

When industrial policy was first considered in the Community, it was understood, rightly, as a means of increasing productivity and wealth, because efficient production of wealth through industry remains the condition for the improvement of society and for the influence of Europe in the World.

The Rome Treaty did not mention industrial policy. It dealt mainly with removal of obstacles to the development of a common market or, to be more exact, of a customs union. The need for an industrial policy became apparent when it was clear that a simple removal of obstacles was not enough and that—if only for economic considerations—a more positive joint action was needed in the Community for the total integration of European industry and for obtaining full advantages of the new continental dimension. The establishment of European companies, the opening of common markets and their participation, the integration of technological means are all tasks which remain an essential part of industrial policy and are all of crucial importance if the potential of the enlarged Community is to be secured.

This Conference must throw light on the wider and more important tasks, on responsibilities at Community level, on those of industrial policy, on new responsibilities of technological policy and on the limits of controls which facts and foresight impose on economic development.

It is acknowledged by all, for instance, that ecology calls for a considerable restraint in the first place. Long suffering nature—or biosphere as it is called by scientists—cannot absorb unlimited quantities of waste and contamination. Under these conditions how can European scientific and technological resources be employed in a joint effort to develop non polluting technologies? How can Europe assume an advanced role in facing up to ecological problems which have reached a critical point at world level as for example oil pollution of oceans? The Commission has already taken a first step by drawing up immediate proposals. But we would like you to look much further to help in bringing to the fore ecological policy problems and to give them a political impulse. We must not forget since we are in Venice, that this city after all is the symbol of the massive action to be taken up immediately if what European civilization holds as most precious is to be preserved from the worst effects of industrialization. The problem of Venice is here to remind us that action must be supported by financial resources, administrative skill and political power.

Likewise, no discussion on future development and technology can overlook the necessity of knowing, exploring and preserving Europe's potential resources

and of perfecting materials and recycling technologies. In what way must industry continue to develop without destroying the foundations of its subsequent growth? In order to sow, it is necessary to know how to preserve the seed. If growth and its limits are still the main problems, we also require wisdom, guidance and a fundamental knowledge of the priorities to be respected in spending the wealth produced by the Community. Where and how can we find the resources to meet the needs of education, of health, of housing, of new means of public transport, of ensuring the protection of environment? This is how the whole problem arises in the choice of priorities between public and private consumption, between industrial and public investments; the solution can only be found in the search for a better standard of living.

Standard of living does not imply that only the stones of Venice shall be saved, that the Rhine shall be prevented from becoming a poisonous sewer, that forests shall be saved or replanted, that urban transport becomes again rational, etc. The standard of living of European citizens must be sought at their daily place of work. The occasional noise of a supersonic airliner is comparatively unimportant compared with the shrill of heavy machinery cutting through metal. In most of Western Europe, accidents at work cause more working days to be lost than strikes. The frustration of the commuter caught in daily traffic jams in London, Paris or Milan does not bear comparison with the feeling of imprisonment through certain operations of conveyor belt production. During the next few years, industrial policy and technological research policy will have as its main task the improvement in working conditions; this inevitably implies not only the reorganization of production systems to make work more attractive but also a larger participation in a democratized industry in spite of all the difficulties and differences involved.

Participation, control by workers, joint management rights, concurrence, whatever the differences and interests in the terms and expression used, they meet fundamental human needs which are, firstly, an increased democracy at the place of work since it is here that workers of all kinds contribute their major share and, secondly, the necessity for some form of democratic participation in strategic decisions taken at policy making level of our large industrial concerns. There is more to it than this, however; as industry becomes gradually international and European, neither the problem of improving working conditions nor the problem which I have called the democratization of industry can be solved at national level only. We shall have to examine how public interest and wage earners can benefit from a better representation in the large multi-national companies which Europe needs if it is to reach its economic and political goals.

A Community which is moving towards economic union will also soon have to face new questions concerning distribution of wealth between different

geographical groups of our society, i.e. between privileged and poor regions. This is one of the many reasons why the Community cannot remain politically self-centred.

I say without hesitation that the Community is becoming wealthy; the more success it has on its way towards economic union, the more daring we should be concerning transfers of Community resources to the most unfavoured regions. We shall not be able to avoid this question in a Community which will shortly include the major part of the peripheral regions of Western Europe where, surrounding an inner circle of regions over-developed to the point of being so congested that the already low standard of living is falling behind at a faster rate than the abundance of wealth, regions are to be found which are greatly disinherited by nature, regions which have not so far progressed beyond the stage of obsolete agricultural methods to reach a balance between modern industry and up to date agriculture and regions hit by industrial changes which eliminate old deficient enterprises whilst not providing new sources of employment for the future.

Both from a moral and a social point of view, the question of a fairer distribution of wealth and of the means of providing it arises with some urgency when relations between Europe and under-developed countries are considered. Far more important transfers of wealth than has been the case hitherto will have to be directed to the under-developed countries as aid, investments and technological know-how, if the gulf separating us from these countries is not to be tragically widened. However, for such a policy to succeed and, more important, to what extent it succeeds, requires that the increased industrial capacities of these countries find our markets open to their products. The Community is already engaged on this path through the unilateral adoption of overall customs preferential rates. But our industrial policy thus finds itself faced with a new challenge since division of work at world level will necessarily be different from what it is at present; structural changes will have to be encouraged in several of our industries so that our society does not suffer from it. I wish to mention in particular workers in certain branches of textiles, shipbuilding and electronics and probably other industries in the future. The Community's responsibility is to help these workers to pursue their job in modernized and reformed industries or to train them for new remunerated jobs.

I trust that this Conference will show not only what the tasks and objectives are but that it will also describe measures to attain these. I would like to be allowed to submit a few ideas for your consideration.

An effective regional policy requires important Community resources by way of regional funds and a strengthened European Investment Bank. These funds should be used with the active cooperation of regional and national

institutions for the development of infrastructures, also in association with private or public industrial enterprises so as to encourage a flow of productive investments to regions which need them most.

The Community requires resources beyond those of the present Social Fund to fulfil what I have termed the structural industrial policy, particularly to carry out readaptations of traditional industries. I would like to draw your attention in this connection to the measures which are laid down in the ECSC Treaty. For these industries, the Commission has the right to be advised of investment decisions and has access to joint funds to assist in the necessary conversions. We can say that if a conversion as huge as the one required by the coal industry—not anticipated when the ECSC was established—was successfully completed without undue social, industrial and political tensions, we owe it to the fact that the Community had the means of encouraging the conversions and to make them less distressing. Could we not and should we not apply the same principles to industries facing difficulties and requiring considerable restructurization or conversion?

New industries, particularly those created through advanced technology, also require Community resources of various kinds, more especially development contracts for which the Commission is drafting proposals. Europe requires also capital for schemes presenting a greater degree of risk, i.e. to assist new enterprises which offer prospects of international development. Private institutions exist already in this field and they should be able to benefit from judicious aid from the joint public funds.

In all these fields, the European Investment Bank can be a central body for development. It will have to work closely with national institutions operating in these sectors. As regards risk bearing capital I would ask you to consider the possibility for the European Investment Bank and the national institutions operating in this sector to set up a joint European enterprise which would be their adjunct and would have as its specific task the supply of risk bearing capital for enterprises offering development potential.

The problems to be examined by you and the technical measures to solve them presuppose that the Community has the ability to draw up plans, to decide upon and carry out these important measures which are but a prelude to a complete policy for society. Since Europe is a pluralistic society and wants to remain so, the fulfilment of this policy, as of all others, requires the cooperation of the different nations which constitute her and of the States and their central and local administrations. Cooperation alone, however, is not enough. There is a need for efficient and representative joint decision centres. One must therefore ask oneself if the present policy institutions of the Community are able to go along with this policy. The answer is that they are not.

As it stands today, the Community is a first step towards the union of its people. So important a step that none of the member countries has had any desire to retract from it and that other countries have come to join it, so decisive a step that all that has been achieved is now regarded but as a prelude to what remains to be done, so vital a step that all future enlargement must today be considered and carried out as an extension of the original Community and not as an adjunct which could develop outside it. The Community is but a first step.

Industrial policy, a fundamental feature of economic and monetary union, subordinated to the concept of a society policy, requires that Community institutions be capable of taking far more important decisions and of seeing them carried out. Member States must give the Community authority to bring to fruition regional, industrial, technological and ecological policies. They must accept that its financial resources which stem increasingly and, since a few years exclusively, from taxes levied on the citizens, be increased and used differently today. They must accept that in these fields, the initiative and the responsibility to carry out the joint policies to be gradually drawn up rest clearly with the Commission. They must accept that legal and financial decisions—without which nothing could be achieved—shall be taken not only by representatives of the various governments, i.e. by the Council, but jointly with the full authority of the European Parliament which reflects the majority vote of the people and is therefore the official European democratic recognition of all that is to be achieved. They must acknowledge that, because of this, the time has finally come to have the Parliament elected directly by the peoples of Europe.

Over the years the Community kept the character it had taken when it was first established. It was thus able to carry out successfully the major part of the programmes laid down in the Treaties which created it but without going further. It lost many opportunities and much time. Because of its constitutional rigidity it has also had a smaller measure of success in certain fields. Its nuclear policy is almost a complete failure through want of overall research, scientific development and technological policies. The opening up of public markets failed through lack of a joint industrial policy. Agricultural policy has developed haphazardly through want of an overall economic policy. Customs union and the European organization of agricultural markets almost ceased to exist for need of a common monetary policy.

However, this long winter is almost over and the desire to move ahead is gaining ground. Treaties for the enlargement have been signed and will be ratified during the next few months. Heads of States and Heads of Governments meet next October in order to undertake on behalf of their countries to pursue the Economic and Monetary Union and to reform the

Community's institutional systems. During the next few months, the Commission will present officially a draft revision on the institutions intended to give Parliament concrete powers of legislative, financial and policy control. After an initial moment of fear, the Community responded to the monetary crises of last August by obtaining a minimum of monetary solidarity; this it proposes to strengthen considerably. Early next year, a new Commission will have to present to a new Council and a new Parliament the programme of activities of the new Community.

It is in this context that your Conference must be considered and acquire its full meaning since everything leads one to believe that the ideas which we express here will be the seeds of positive actions.

III. THE ENVIRONMENT: A COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMME

The main aim of the European Economic Community is not solely to unify the economy of the Member States. It is also a means of raising the standard of life and living conditions of its people. The Community is directly affected by the problem of environmental protection, for it impinges not only on Community aims but also on its function (respect of open competition and freedom of trade) and on the definition and execution of common policies. To protect the environment, the EEC has to promote and coordinate action which grows more urgent every day.

The Commission had already stressed this part it had to play in an initial communication on Community policy for the environment¹ issued in July 1971. Considering the opinions gathered during its discussions on this early communication, the Commission addressed a communication to the Council on an action programme for the environment.² The programme should embrace all the efforts to be made by the EEC to resist pollution and enhance living conditions. In addition to this communication, the Commission has now transmitted the following documents² on which it requests the Council to speak:

- (i) A draft resolution of the Council on a programme for reducing pollution and nuisance and safeguarding the environment.
- (ii) A draft agreement by the government representatives of Member States within the Council to keep the Commission informed in view of possible standardization throughout the Community of priority action concerning the environment.
- (iii) A draft recommendation of the Council to the Member States signatories to the Bern Convention which set up the international Commission to protect the Rhine from pollution.

I

The communication concerning a European community programme for environment

The programme involves five main lines of action and primarily plans for reducing pollution, nuisance, and protecting the natural environment.

The mass of proposals concerning *pollution and nuisance* include a scale of evaluation, action plans and, where necessary, regulations as a guide to

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

² See Supplement 5/72—Bulletin of the European Communities.

decisions for Member States and local administrations. The proposals are as follows:

- (a) Establish an objective basis for evaluating pollution risks to human health and the environment by evolving criteria of ill effects for the chief air and water pollutants, setting up gauges for pollution and standardizing sampling, analysis and measurement techniques.
- (b) Establish joint health norms and standardize quality targets for the environment. In a preliminary phase, the Commission will initiate a work programme for defining water quality levels according to its various uses and will also try to standardize the definition of quality targets for the air in urban built-up areas, industrial complexes and leisure zones.
- (c) Evaluate the results of applying norms and targets on pollution sources (economic products and occupations) and take special measures in certain areas of joint interest and against certain pollutants. As regards the products, the Commission when activating the "general programme of removing technical obstacles to trade" will allow not only for the objective of free movement of products but also for the desirable improvement of the environment. The Commission also sent the Council a proposal for extending the programme of removing technical obstacles to new products like motorcycles, airplanes, railway equipment, public works' equipment and apparatus, packaging and fuels.¹

For economic occupations, constraints on industry deriving from obligatory observance of quality norms for the environment will have to be standardized. Together with national administrations and both sides of industry, the Commission will study ways to introduce technical processes and equipment which minimize pollution. In the power sector, the Commission proposes to undertake priority research on make-up of fuels and the opportunities to reduce their polluting elements, on regulations governing the set-up and running of refineries, oil pipelines and distribution centres, as well as on techniques which might reduce thermic pollution of cooling water used in electrical power stations. Reducing consumption of fuel through various rationalization measures could also be considered.

As for zones of joint interest, immediate action is suggested in two regions of interest to several Member States which have already reached a disturbing level of pollution. They are the *Rhine basin* and the Community seashores. The Commission considers that a programme for cleaning up the Rhine's water must get priority preparation by the International Commission for protection of the Rhine. The Commission therefore proposes to the Council

¹ See Part Two, sec. 7.

to adopt a recommendation to the Member States of the Bern Convention setting up the International Commission (see later).

On *Community seaboard* pollution, the Commission wants Member States to make a joint move by suggesting the creation of an international organization of experts on marine protection, armed with adequate means especially for policing the seas. Moreover, the Commission thinks that efforts to control coastal discharges of effluents will have to be coordinated at Community level.

Lastly, the Commission is considering making certain studies to discover ways to reduce the effects of certain special types of pollution (*radio activity and excessive noise level*).

(d) Jointly define principles, methods and terms of evaluation and charging of costs in the anti-pollution campaign.

The tenet of "he who pollutes, pays", advocated by the OECD Committee for the Environment, must be applied. In a market economy, all costs including social costs must be charged to the products or work which incurred them. This principle favours the rational use of the environment's limited resources without distorting trade and international investment. Grants of aid should not be brought in except to let the companies or even the regional economies concerned adapt themselves to the new competition conditions deriving from the constraints of the war against pollution. The Commission, helped by national experts and the work done by the OECD, has undertaken to study terms of application of "he who pollutes, pays" as well as evaluation of the price of pollution and the war against it.

(e) Ensure that regulations and limitations are applied and genuinely respected. Standardization of checking techniques, installation of a data collating network, and a mutual information system would be a must. National provisions for checking the application of anti-pollution regulations must be clarified and standardized. The same applies to penalties against infringement, which must be heavy. The Commission will be very vigilant here and is requesting all Member States to submit an annual report to both Commission and Council on their efforts to see that anti-pollution regulations are respected.

The anti-pollution and nuisance programme is rounded off with proposals for *preserving natural space* to be woven into agricultural policy.

The preservation of natural space has become a priority job for the public authorities. Policies and especially agricultural policy whose effects determine the use of rural space need to be re-appraised. Agriculture, covering most of our territory and an integral part of the natural landscape may, if it proves

adaptable, make a major contribution to satisfying today's sorely felt needs of industrial society for relaxation and rest in natural surroundings.

The Commission will step up its action in this area by suggesting to the Council before July 1972 two directives for granting aid to avoid the depopulation of mountain regions and for aid towards afforestation.

Lastly, the Commission will ask the Council to give a decision as soon as possible on proposed regulations already submitted to *improve food standards* for both human and animal consumption and for controlling the use of certain substances used in agriculture.

Besides the anti-pollution and nuisance campaign and preserving the natural environment, the Commission's communication to the Council proposes four other lines of action:

1. To align national enterprise with the sound progress of work undertaken at Community level, the Commission suggests setting up an *information procedure* which could possibly standardize throughout the Community priority measures for the environment already contemplated by any of the Member States. A draft agreement by the government representatives of Member States within the Council is treated in a separate paper.
2. To let the Community actively share in the work of international organizations and thus see that its own special characteristics are considered, the Commission thinks that unless there are existing Community provisions implying a common outlook among Member States, they should get together and take joint action on environment with the international organizations by applying the provisions of the EEC Treaty. The Commission has already sent the Council a proposal on procedures for advising and consulting the OECD plus a working document on preparation for the Stockholm environment conference, and will, when the time comes, make suitable proposals.
3. Independently of developments contained in the preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy programme, put forward in March 1971, the Commission intends as from now to take stock of the *legislation, regulations and contractual agreements on hygiene, safety and health for industrial workers, starting with the metallurgy, chemical, paper and textile industries* and to examine the scope for standardization there. The Commission also proposes to initiate a regular exchange of information on experiments made in the Community to reduce the monotony and repetition of industrial work.
4. Lastly, to enlarge and relay knowledge and information on the environment, to give deeper thought to the changes imposed on political and economic systems by the rise in living standards of swollen populations, the Commission is contemplating action to support and extend the anti-pollution

and nuisance programme and the plans for preserving natural environment. These efforts should allow scientific and technical knowledge to be completed on the spread and nature of certain pollutants and improve the use and relay of such information. The Commission also thinks that public opinion in the Member States should be informed of measures taken or under consideration at national or Community level to protect and improve the environment, including the gaps still to be filled and efforts that have been made. This information would be issued in a periodical report on environment within the Community. The crusade for a high-quality environment is simply the demand for a greater blossoming of mankind. The decision to consider the social and cultural aspects of the environment should underline the need to look at economic development from a broader angle bringing in cultural and ethical options. These aspects and options could be investigated in depth at the European level in post-graduate education and by creation of a European institute for the environment, which the Commission is studying now.

II

Draft resolution of the council on a programme for reducing pollution and preserving the natural environment

Large, complex and setting serious and urgent problems, the action proposals by the Commission for environmental protection can only be tackled one after the other and by stages. This is why the Commission insisted on specifying the stages in carrying through its intended programme. The Commission indicated to the Council that it would transmit, as its work progresses and before 31 December 1973, appropriate proposals on the lines of action quoted in the programme's first phase and requested the Council to commit itself to taking decisions on them before 30 June 1974. The Commission is also asking the Council to pass judgement on two proposals for directives on mountain agriculture and afforestation and on the proposals concerning vegetable and food products as well as on veterinary and zootechnic affairs.

III

Draft agreement by Government representatives of Member States within the Council for informing the Commission with a view to possible standardization throughout the Community of priority measures on environment

In this paper, the Commission requests Member States for information on any draft legislation or administrative regulations concerning protection and

improvement of the environment which might affect the running of the Common Market and more generally the aims of the European Communities. The Member States should not adopt such provisions unless the Commission indicates to the government in question within two months of receipt of the advice its intentions to put a proposal to the Council which would extend the prospective provisions to other Member States or by other means attain the same objective.

But, if within five months after notification of the relevant information the Commission had not put proposals before the Council, the government in question could immediately adopt the intended provisions.

The same thing would apply if the Council had received a suggestion from the Commission and had not pronounced on it within five months after its receipt. As a waiver and in exceptional circumstances, a Member State can still—under the terms of the draft agreement—take legislative or administrative steps if they are of a priority nature for serious health or safety reasons.

IV

Draft recommendation of the Council to Member States of the Bern convention setting up the international Commission for protecting the Rhine against pollution

The Commission thinks that a European Agency for the Rhine Basin should be set up in which Member States involved and Switzerland would share. This publicly administered organization would be responsible for putting in hand a programme for depollution of the Rhine formulated by the International Commission. The Agency would be authorized to raise levies from local administration and companies who use water from the river or its tributaries or contribute to their pollution. The Commission will propose a statute of joint enterprise for the Agency as soon as the Council has decided to extend this statute to other than nuclear sectors. Meanwhile, the Council is asked to adopt a recommendation to the Member States signatories of the Bern Convention delegating the International Commission to work out with minimum delay a priority programme for the Rhine.

PART TWO

Community activities in March 1972

I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Classification of goods

1. On 29 March 1972¹ the Commission adopted, after a favourable opinion from the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature Committee, a regulation concerning classification of goods in headings and subheadings 69.09 A, 69.11, 69.13 B or 69.14 A. Decreed under the provisions of the Council regulation of 16 January 1961, it stipulates that *ceramic products* of "vitreous china" and "semi-vitreous china" types are classified under porcelain ware of headings and subheadings 69.09 A, 69.11, 69.13 B or 69.14 A of the Common Customs Tariff when they meet certain characteristics of density, porosity and transparency.

Suspension of independent rights of the CCT

2. On 13 March the Commission conveyed a proposal to the Council concerning certain suspension of tariffs mentioned in the Agreement of 11 February 1972² between the Community and the USA. It concerns two items and the proposals are that:

- (i) Customs duty on *sweet oranges* (ex 08.02 A I a) from the USA and other countries of origin enjoying most favoured nation status be reduced from 15 to 5% ad valorem during the periods 1 June to 30 September 1972 and 1 June to 30 September 1973.
- (ii) Customs duty on *grape-fruit and pomelos* (08.02 D), from the USA and other countries of origin enjoying most favoured nation status be reduced from 6 to 4% ad valorem during the period 1 April 1972 to 31 December 1973.

Customs value

3. On 24 March 1972 the Commission passed a regulation³ for the application of Article 3(5c and 6) of Council regulation of 27 June 1968 concerning dutiable value of goods. The new regulation stipulates certain

¹ *Journal officiel* L 81, 5 April 1972.

² See Bulletin 3-1972, Part One, Ch. IV.

³ *Journal officiel* L 72, 25 March 1972.

provisions for imported goods to be subsequently processed or transformed for sale or disposal under a *foreign trade mark or brand* or for their utilisation under such trade mark or name. These provisions stipulate the criteria to be applied to establish that the value of the imported goods is relatively low compared with the finished products and to decide thereby that the value of the right to use the brand name is to be entirely excluded from the dutiable value of the imported goods. This regulation also lays down the method of application of the so called rule of "apportionment" under which part of the value of the right to use a trade mark or brand is to be incorporated in the dutiable value of the goods imported.

4. On the same day the Commission also passed a regulation¹ regarding the *buyer to be taken into account* for establishing the dutiable value. It stipulates conditions under which the price paid or to be paid can be accepted as dutiable value in relation to the buyer for whom the price has been established; it is a price established for a buyer in the Community custom territory.

5. Concerning the declaration of the elements relating to the dutiable value of the goods, an amended regulation² seeks to ease the formalities set out in Commission regulation of 27 February 1969 for persons making customs declaration without, however, jeopardising the objectives pursued. Thus, the value of goods imported below which Member States can forego the requirements of a written or verbal declaration of all or part of the elements relating to the dutiable value has been increased from 200 to 500 u.a.

Customs Regulations

Rules on origin and Methods of Administrative Cooperation

6. The Certificate of Origin for goods laid down in Commission Regulation of 26 March 1969³ is amended by Regulation of 8 March 1972.⁴ This amendment brings more into line the *certificate of origin* form with the type form of the Economic Commission of the United Nations of Europe (ECE) and simplifies thus the preparation of international trade documentation. The use of the old and new forms will be allowed up to 31 March 1973.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 72, 25 March 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 70, 23 March 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 79, 31 March 1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 67, 20 March 1972.

Removal of Technical Obstacles to Trade

Adjunct to the General Programme

7. On 27 March 1972 the Commission conveyed to the Council an adjunct to the General Programme.¹ Due to a growing awareness of the problems of environment, the increase in trade and industrial development in certain sectors in recent years, the Commission proposed to the Council an adjunct to the "General Programme for the Removal of Technical Obstacles to Trade" adopted in May 1969. This adjunct should ensure the pursuit of the harmonisation whilst taking into account the needs of the new sectors.

The removal of technical obstacles to intracommunity trade should be seen as a general policy to *enable companies to benefit fully from the size of a real common market* by standardizing series of production which varying regulations by Member States compelled to diversify unnecessarily; to *protect the consumer* by requesting producers to follow well defined methods of manufacture and to give clear indications on the nature of products; to *safeguard health and natural environment* by imposing certain elementary rules concerning nuisance.

Since the General Programme has been adopted, some 47 guiding projects on industrial products have been submitted to the Council; 20 were accepted.² In previous years only one such project was adopted.

The adjunct provides for the Commission to present to the Council before 1 January 1974 for decision prior to 1 July 1974 a series of guiding proposals in the following sectors:

Motorcycles: acceptance tests, atmospheric pollution, noise level, brakes, lighting system, etc.

Railway Equipment: locomotives (atmospheric pollution, other technical aspects, etc.); other rolling-stock; track.

Aircraft: certification; atmospheric pollution, noise level, equipment.

Wrappings: materials used, contents, other technical aspects.

Toys: safety, materials used, other aspects.

School equipment: furniture, school articles.

Hunting guns and ammunition: technical aspects.

Equipment using ionising rays: safety, technical aspects.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 50, 19 May 1972.

² See Bulletin 4-1972, sec. 4.

Telecommunication equipment: telephones and other terminal equipment; switch gears, transmission equipment.

Public works equipment and appliances: acceptance tests, noise level, safety devices, etc.

Firefighting and fire protection equipment: couplings, valve gear; other technical aspects.

Individual protective clothing and equipment: helmets, goggles, footwear, gas masks, etc.

Liquid fuels: contents; other technical aspects.

COMPETITION POLICY

Concentrations, restrictive agreements, dominant positions :
specific cases

Voluntary suspension of two restrictive agreements following the Commission's intervention

8. Restrictive agreements contravening Article 85 of the Rome Treaty on rules applicable to companies, were cancelled by the contracting parties in two cases following the Commission's intervention.

The first agreement concerned "*Vereniging van Handelaren in Bouwmaterialen in Nederland (HIBIN)*" which had exclusive and reciprocal commercial relations with a number of manufacturers and importers of a building material possessing good insulating qualities and used mainly for roofing, lining outside walls and for ducts. Only merchants approved by the Association according to certain rules could benefit from the exclusivity, for instance they had to comply with resale prices determined by the Association for all deliveries up to a minimum stipulated figure; these deliveries represented about two-thirds of total sales. For the remaining third, they were linked in the make up of their prices to the extent that they were required by the Association to make an equitable profit. There were about 435 member merchants in the Association and some 150 non-members; the latter were left with only a very small share of the overall Dutch sales.

The Association had advised the Commission concerning the restrictive agreements with manufacturers and importers on relations of reciprocal and collective exclusivity. The Commission advised the Association of certain grievances; the object and the effect of the agreement was to reduce

competition substantially and affected trade between Member States, whereas the reasons given for an exemption under Article 85(3) (guarantee of a regular turnover, consistent supply to the market, obstacle to a ruinous competition, improvement of quality of products and profitability in marketing, guarantee of trade qualifications of merchants) were not confirmed by the facts. Following these observations, the interested parties voluntarily ended the agreement.

9. As to the second case, it concerned an agreement on technical cooperation, quality control, joint research and publicity, accumulation of rebates agreed by 10 *Dutch manufacturers of liquorice* about which the Commission had been advised.

In 1971 a German manufacturer of liquorice had lodged a complaint against these with the Commission for breach of Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome. According to him, in view of the share of the market held by the members of the agreement, the system of collective rebates applied by these impeded the entry of his products in the Netherlands since the Dutch wholesalers and wholesalers associations chose to order exclusively through members of the Dutch association so as to benefit from its higher rates of rebates.

After having duly examined the characteristics of the market in question the Commission came to the conclusion, as it had already done in a similar case—the one concerning German manufacturers of ceramic tiles—that the system of accumulation of rebates was incompatible with Article 85. The manufacturers in question then decided to abandon any system of collective rebates.

Agreement on joint purchase and concentration in the iron and steel industry

10. By its decision of 14 June 1967¹ and in compliance with Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty, the High Authority approved the agreements concluded between 16 German Wholesale steel companies for joint purchases of certain laminated steel products through the *Stahlring Company*. These are small or average concerns which, through joint purchases, endeavour to reduce their costs of purchase, transport, stock holding and try to improve in this way their ability to compete with the large trading concerns.

The companies interested wished to pursue their joint purchases after 31 December 1971—the expiry date of the 1967 decision—and had applied accordingly. The number of the companies participating in the scheme and established in the various regions of the German Federal Republic has

¹ *Journal officiel* 127, 27 June 1967.

increased from 16 to 41. However, the position held in the market by these companies as a whole, compared with the other trading enterprises, presented no objections.

The grounds which had at first justified the authorization granted under Article 65(2) having remained unchanged the Commission has extended for a period of four years the authorization of joint purchases through Stahlring.¹

11. The Commission has authorized, in accordance with Article 66(2) of the ECSC, the take over of the steel firm *Koninklijke Handelsmaatschappij Bernek N.V.*, Amsterdam, by *Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken N.V.*, IJmuiden. It also approved a concentration between *Klöckner Rohstoffhandel GmbH*, Cologne, and the scrap iron firm *Ursula Tropp KG*, Dillingen.

Extension of authorization of joint sales by collieries

12. On 8 March 1972² the Commission decided to extend for a period of two years, i.e. till 31 December 1973, its decision of 4 November 1959 (already extended in 1961, 1966 and 1968) authorizing the joint sales of fuels from Houillères du Bassin de Lorraine and Saarbergwerke AG through "Saarlör", a Franco-German joint-stock company. The Commission considered that the grounds which prompted the ECSC High Authority to grant this joint sales agreement since 1959 remained valid today and that such agreement did not infringe the provisions of Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty on agreements between enterprises and concerted practices which might distort normal competition. Sales by "Saarlör" in 1970 represent 25.5% of Saarbergwerke AG's production and 5.1% of that of the Lorraine Bassin.

FISCAL POLICY

Italian request to postpone the introduction of VAT

13. Having decided on 11 April 1967,³ that Member States shall replace as from 1 January 1970 the turnover tax by a common VAT system the Council, at its meeting of 9 December 1969⁴ postponed the date till 1 January 1972; on 20 December 1971 it was further delayed by six months for Italy so as to be applied on 1 July 1972.⁵ In March 1972, the Italian Government advised

Journal officiel L 85, 11 April 1972.

Ibid. L 76, 29 March 1972.

³ *Ibid.* 71, 14 April 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 320, 20 December 1969.

Ibid. L 283, 24 December 1971.

the Commission that due to the early dissolution of Parliament and the consequent difficulties in legislative procedure it was not possible to introduce the VAT on 1 July 1972 as had been anticipated and requested that the date of application be again postponed by six months and be fixed to 1 January 1973.

The Commission much regrets that Italy had to request this new postponement but in view of the country's exceptional political situation it considers that a favourable reply should be given. In order to eliminate unfavourable repercussions of this further delay—particularly competition neutrality in intercommunitary trade (this neutrality can be assured only through application of the VAT by all Member States)—it is necessary for Italy to reduce substantially the average rates of export allowances and of compensation taxes on imports. The Commission is of the opinion that all average rates between 101 and 150% of the normal rate on turnover tax must be reduced by 10%, higher rates by 15%.

This is the reason why the Commission, subject to the reductions mentioned above being applied, decided to forward to the Council a proposition to postpone until 1 January 1973 the date of introduction of the VAT in Italy.¹

Duty-free entry for travellers

14. On 30 July 1971, the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a second directive on alignment of laws and regulations concerning turnover taxes and excise duties levied on passengers during international travels.²

Following the European Parliament's opinion of 7 February 1972, the Commission, in accordance with Article 149(2) of the EEC Treaty, decided to modify its proposal for a second directive; the modifications aim at reducing certain risks of competition distortion in intercommunitary frontiers zones. Thus, the duty-free entry to be granted to persons living near borders, to frontier workers and to persons employed by international means of transport can be reduced to one-quarter of the normal duty-free entry and to one-tenth for goods containing tobacco and for alcoholic beverages; at present these restrictions apply to all frontiers workers even if they do not reside in the frontier zone.

The new text in the form of a modified proposal as sent to the Council on 9 March 1972; it also contains certain modifications to bring it in line (as concerns relations with non-Member States) with a new draft regulation presented to the Council by the Commission.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 44, 4 May 1972.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, Ch. I, par. 22 and *Journal officiel* C 106, 23 October 1971.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT, FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES AND COMPANY LAW

Banks and insurance companies

15. After studying the opinions of the European Parliament expressed on 5 July and of the Economic and Social Committee on 29 September 1971, the Commission modified a few points of the original proposals for directives (presented to the Council on 4 December 1970) on applying the freedom of establishment by self-employed insurance agents and brokers. These minor amendments were conveyed to the Council on 20 March 1972.

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16. In the course of its sitting from 13 to 17 March 1972,¹ the European Parliament adopted two resolutions which approved, on the whole, certain Commission proposals on freedom of establishment and requested a few modifications to the texts. Thus, on the proposals for directive drawn up by the Commission for certain non-salaried activities dealing with fiscal matters, the Parliament wishes that temporary measures be replaced as soon as possible by final regulations; it particularly invites the Commission "to pursue actively and at an accelerated rate its work in this field, since the movement of fiscal experts can only be entirely free, according to the terms of Article 57 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, through the coordination of the laws and regulations of the Member States, the access to and practice of these activities and the mutual acceptance by Member States of the diplomas, certificates and other official documents".

In a resolution concerning *cinematography and self-employed activities as film distributors*, the European Parliament considered that the proposals for directives were an important step; it invited the Commission "to present as soon as possible proposals concerning freedom of the remaining activities in the sector, particularly as regards cinematographic laboratories and studios", and "to undertake already now the preparatory work for an European public register of cinematography since multinational activities in film production and distribution will undoubtedly be intensified in days ahead", it also urged the Commission to prepare its policy on aids to cinematography.

¹ See sec. 122 and 123.

II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Development in wage costs in 1971

17. According to a first estimate by the Commission services whose methods and detailed results are given in the Quarterly Report 2/1972 on "The Economic Situation in the Community", wage costs per unit of gross added value at constant price continued to increase at a fast rate in 1971 in the industrial sector of all Member Countries. Italy recorded the sharpest increase with about 14.5% in national currency, about the same as in 1970 (14.3%). In Belgium the Netherlands and France, it increased sharply compared with the previous year, and amounted, in national currency, to 9% in Belgium (7.3% in 1970), 7.5% in the Netherlands (5.6% in 1970) and 6% in France (4.8% in 1970). In the German Federal Republic the rise expressed in national currency slowed down but still reached 8% (12.4% in 1970). The increase in wage costs was therefore more important in the Member States than in the USA where it rose by only 2.5% (5.2% in 1970). On the other hand, France is the only country in the Community where it was below the 6.5% registered in the United Kingdom (9.1% in 1970).

If changes in exchange rates are taken into account, the situation in Member States, with the exception of France, seems even less favourable. Calculated in dollars, the increase is of 16.3% in Italy, 13.2% in the German Federal Republic, 12% in Belgium, 10.4% in the Netherlands and 1.6% in France.

This rise in wage costs per unit of gross added value at constant price in the Community is due essentially to increased incomes for work paid by wages and also, in most of the Member States, to the slowing down in industrial production.¹

Monetary Committee

18. The 160th session of the Monetary Committee was held in Brussels on 24 March 1972; Mr Clappier was in the chair. There was an exchange of views on the application of the resolution adopted by the Council during the sitting of 6 and 7 March 1972, particularly as regards the preparation of a Report on an European Fund for Monetary Cooperation—to be submitted to the Council and to the Governors Committee—also regarding movements of capital. The Committee had also an exchange of views on international monetary problems.

¹ Source: "Graphs and Rapid Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community"—3/1972.

Economic Policy Committee

19. The Committee held its 59th session in Brussels on 17 March 1972 under the chairmanship of Mr Brouwers. In anticipation of the Council meeting of 21 March, the Committee had an exchange of views on the Commission's communication to the Council on the "adaptation of orientation for the Economic Policy in 1972". It also had an exchange of views on the Belgian programme for an economic boost.

Budgetary Policy Committee

20. On 22 March 1972 the Committee which held its 43rd session in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Stammati examined the structural aspects of the 1972 budgets of Germany and the Netherlands.

Medium term Economic Policy Committee

21. Alternate members of the Committee held a meeting in Brussels on 16 March to discuss further action to be taken on the survey by an information team concerning primary incomes of non salaried persons. They suggested that the Committee should give an opinion on the major studies which can be undertaken outside the Committee with a view to improve certain statistics and to make a definite choice in further statistical research by the Committee.

Committee of Experts on Short term Economic Policy

22. This Committee met on 16 March 1972 for the periodic examination of the economic situation in the Community and its outlook over the next few months. It seems that, on the whole, national experts' opinions coincided broadly with the analyses and forecasts of the draft report of the Commission's sections. It does not anticipate any fundamental change in the Community's short term economic situation before the second half of the year when a noticeable recovery should occur.

Team of Experts on "Economic Budgets"

23. This team met on 22 March 1972 to study the economic outlook for 1973. It examined the initial forecasts on the World economic evolution in 1973 and the main economic policy problems in the different Member States.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing new activities

24. In March the Commission took three formal decisions under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty, to grant three conversion loans to *Germany* for the following companies:

- (i) Fr. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG Bochum, in Rheinhausen (Northern Rhineland/Westphalia) for 3.27 million u.a. to build a continuous casting plant downstream from the Rheinhausen steel works. This investment will give employment to about 500 workers in the coal and steel industries.
- (ii) S.A. Forges et Aciéries de Dilling, in Dilling (Sarre) for 2.73 million u.a. to build a rolling mill for heavy gauge sheet metal; about 225 workers of the ECSC industries will be recruited,
- (iii) Stahlwerke Bochum AG, in Bochum (Northern Rhineland/Westphalia) for 1.9 million u.a. to finance production of electrical equipment; the realisation of this project will give new jobs to 240 workers of whom 150 from the coal and steel industries.

Also under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has taken a decision of principle on granting a loan to finance an industrial project in *Germany*.

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25. During its sitting from 13 to 17 March 1972,¹ the European Parliament gave its opinion on the communication and the proposals made by the Commission to the Council on 18 May 1971 concerning "Community actions relating to regional policy in the Community's priority agricultural regions".²

SOCIAL POLICY

Guidance and Vocational training

26. The Commission called a meeting for 7 March of persons entrusted with vocational training in the *commercial sector* for the preparation of a seminar to be held at the International Trade and Technical Centre of Turin from

¹ See sec. 116.

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

10 to 14 April. The object of this seminar is training and advanced training of staff confronted with the evolution in the commercial sector.¹

27. The *Advisory Committee for vocational training* met on 23 and 24 March. After hearing a report on the progress in the Commission's preparatory work which is being carried out in accordance with the general guidance of 26 July 1971 by the Council, its members offered various suggestions as to the priorities to be considered in this programme.

The Committee was also advised concerning the work by the team of experts about "research on trade evolution and vocational training" which, at present, is seeking to ascertain to what extent and in which fields cooperation in research could be useful at Community level.

As to methods of training, the Committee had an exchange of views on the results of seminars held in 1971 for training organisers; it noted the works scheduled for 1972 which deal with training of migrant workers, of handicapped persons, of instructors and commercial staff. It also discussed a report on "the methods and means of teaching used for vocational training in the Community's countries.

Among other points considered are:

- (i) the alignment of levels of training,
- (ii) problems arising from readaptation of workers leaving agriculture,
- (iii) regulations on vocational training in the Community.

Free movement and social security of migrant workers

Improvement in employment prospects for Community workers

28. In accordance with provisions of Council regulation of 15 October 1968² on free movement of workers in the Community, representatives of Member States met under the chairmanship of Mr Coppé, Member of the Commission responsible for social affairs, to examine ways for improving employment prospects of Community workers (in particular Italians) in the context of free movement of workers.

The Italian delegation raised a number of points which will be examined later. Representatives of the Member States restated their intention of applying in

¹ See Bulletin 4-1972, Part Two, Par. 24.

² *Journal officiel* L 257, 19 October 1968.

practice the "Community priority" rule based on Treaty provisions, regulations and Community solidarity.

Without prejudice to broader and better measures they regard favourably the development—with Commission's participation—of aided migration between Member States, assisted by basic vocational and linguistic training in regions of origin and further training in host countries. The need was also stressed of increasing the chances of workers' promotion whilst ensuring that employers in countries of immigration receive the necessary guarantees that they will have manpower suited to their needs.

For most of the Community's migrant workers taking a spontaneous decision to emigrate, information on employment situations in countries of immigration and their manpower resources will have to be provided through specialised officials responsible for fully advising interested parties.

The Commission restated its hope that the final system proposed for reconciling offers and demands of employment in the Community may be applied before the end of the year.

Social security of migrant workers

29. The Council formally adopted on 21 March 1972 the rule¹ laying down application clauses of the Regulation of 14 June 1971 on *entry into effect of social security systems* to wage earning workers and their families moving inside the Community. The main features of the new Regulation have already been examined;² revised regulations on social security for migrant workers come into effect on 1 October 1972.

30. At its 123rd sitting on 14 March 1972 the *Administrative Commission for social security of migrant workers* had a first exchange of views on a Note from the United Kingdom concerning technical adaptations to be made to the application of Council's regulation of 14 June 1971. In accordance with the Commission's mandate, the technical adaptations to be made to this application regulation will subsequently be discussed by experts of the Six Member States and the four applicant countries under the chairmanship of a Commission representative.

31. Work on the preparation of the new forms stipulated in the revised regulation, initiated on October 1971 in the ambit of the audit of accounts, and which have already required meetings extending over more than 20 days

¹ *Journal officiel* L 74, 27 March 1972.

² See Bulletin 1-1970, Part One, Ch. IV.

were pursued on 20 March with the examination of the draft printed forms required for applying regulations concerning unemployment. Much remains to be done to complete the task within the stipulated time for printing the new forms required under the amended regulations on social security of migrant workers and for their publication in due course in the Community's Official Journal.

Living and working conditions. Industrial relations

32. The problem of *readaptation of workers leaving agriculture* was the object of a second exchange of views on 13 March between representatives of the ministerial departments concerned i.e. agriculture, labour, economy, finance; and branches of the Commission. This exchange of view dealt essentially with the best use of the European Social Fund to meet quantitative and qualitative needs for readaptation and resettlement of these workers. Three topics which received particular attention were: the necessity of having recourse to Article 4 of the Council's decision on reform of the Fund (since the employment situation may be affected by the Council's decisions on new guidelines for a common agricultural policy), the kind of actions to be taken and clauses concerning the presentation of requests for interventions from the Fund.

33. The working party for the "alignment of living and working conditions" of the round table *Committee on social problems in the sea fishing sector* met in Brussels on 3 March. It studied proposals made by the working party for the alignment of programmes in this field.

Industrial safety, hygiene, medicine and health protection

34. The working party on "hygiene in iron ore mines" met for the first time in Luxembourg on 3 March. This party was constituted to deal with problems deriving from the third research programme on "hygiene in mines". Community experts—joined by two Swedish engineers as observers—noted the results of research carried out to this day and which deal more particularly with protection against emission of nitrous vapours through the use of Diesel plant and explosives, dust from drilling and the use of tensioactive products. The party examined also various projects to be presented in the research programme.

35. The Commission has just published an account on courses available at present in the Community countries on *radiation protection*. This publication shows in diagrammatic form the courses which are organised by the different institutions on radiation protection with details of the subjects, practical exercises, their duration, end of course examinations (if any) and the conditions for joining.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Structures and Prices

36. During the sittings from 20 to 24 March 1972 the Council, on proposals made by the Commission,¹ and after receiving the views of the European Parliament² and of the Economic and Social Committee,³ adopted⁴ three directives relating to joint action on social-structural measures⁵ concerning:

- (i) Modernisation of land cultivation,
- (ii) Inducements for terminating agricultural activities and for a better structural use of agricultural land,
- (iii) Social-economic information and trade qualification of persons employed in the sector.

The Council also fixed the prices or aids per hectare of certain produce or agricultural products for the crop year 1972/73.

The outcome of this session was confirmed after consultation on 28 March 1972 by the four applicant countries; this was followed by formal acceptance by the Council. Concerning prices for milk, dairy produce, beef and veal, formal acceptance was given on 30 March 1972.⁶

Measures taken following monetary decisions

Compensatory amounts

37. Having noticed that the exchange rate for spot French Franc and, later, for the Italian Lira had increased sharply from 2 to 8 March and 9 to

¹ See Bulletin 4-1972, Part Two, Ch. IV.

² *Journal officiel* C 124, 17 December 1971 and *Journal officiel* C 36, 12 April 1972.

³ *Ibid.* C 60, 14 June 1971; see Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, Par. 164.

⁴ See Bulletin 4-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

⁵ *Journal officiel* L 96, 23 April 1972.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 79, 1 April 1972.

15 March 1972 (the "floating" rates used for fixing compensatory amounts and applicable respectively from 28 February and 13 March 1972 having risen from 8.2% to 9.2% in the case of France and from 5.9% to 7.2% for Italy), the Commission decided¹ on 9 and 16 March 1972 to raise proportionately the compensatory amounts in question from respectively 13 and 20 March 1972.

In order to take into consideration up to date prices till the end of the 1971/72 campaign for calculating compensatory amounts, the Commission decided on 29 March 1972² that as from the start of the 1972/73 campaign the compensatory amounts applicable from 1 April will be modified for milk, dairy produce and certain animal compound feedstuffs containing milk products and from 3 April 1971 for beef and veal.

Joint organisation of markets

Proposal of joint organisation of the ethyl alcohol market

38. On 7 March 1972 the Commission conveyed a proposal of regulation to the Council for a joint organisation on agricultural ethyl alcohol and additional provisions for non-agricultural ethyl alcohol and certain products containing alcohol.³

The characteristics of the market for this product, particularly the strong competition between agricultural alcohol, non-agricultural alcohol, and spirits, the concern to maintain a balanced development for non-agricultural alcohol induced the Commission to propose a highly structured joint organisation for the agricultural alcohol market and additional provisions for other products competing with it.

In this context the Commission's aims are to limit strictly at its current level production of agricultural alcohol (5 500 000 hl), to apportion part of this quantity between the different distilleries and to dispose of the balance by tenders.

Agricultural alcohol produced under these conditions is delivered to the intervention organisms; they purchase it at a price which takes into account costs of raw material and of processing. To speed up the development of production structures in this sector, the cost of processing for each group of enterprises of comparable size is assessed on an average size and well run enterprise.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 60, 11 March 1972 and L 66, 18 March 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 80, 1 April 1972.

³ *Ibid.* C 43, 29 April 1972.

Intervention organisms release the alcohol at a standard price for the whole Community but which varies according to its use. Agricultural alcohol is reserved for certain uses (human consumption, pharmaceuticals, vinegar production), non-agricultural alcohol to other uses (reactive products, fuels), priority in the use of agricultural alcohol is assured in sectors not already mentioned; this priority does not extend beyond 1978 for solvents.

In exchanges with non-Member countries, the Commission has adopted the same principles that apply to Community production; import of agricultural alcohol is possible only through the intervention organisms and by way of tenders. Unless otherwise approved, production of agricultural alcohol and spirits from imported raw materials is not allowed. Apart from customs duty, a levy may be imposed on alcohol contained in agricultural and industrial products. Likewise, restitutions may be granted on exports of agricultural alcohol in the natural state or if it is included in agricultural and industrial products. Regarding spirits, particularly low cost price ones which could endanger the functioning of this market organization, the Commission proposed levying a tax, also on imported spirits of a similar type.

Finally, the Commission anticipates abolishing existing monopolies if they are incompatible with the proposed market organization.

Milk and milk products

39. On 30 March 1972, the Council decreed¹ regulations on price fixation and aids in the milk and milk products sector for the 1972/73 campaign, i.e.:

- (i) Target price of milk and intervention prices for butter, skimmed milk powder, Grana-Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses,
- (ii) Threshold prices for certain milk products,
- (iii) Aids granted for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder for animal feed.

On the same date the Council amended¹ its regulation specifying groups of products and special provisions for calculating levies on milk and milk products, concerning the specification of certain products, particularly as a result of new price fixation.

The Council adopted, also on 30 March 1972, a regulation on limitation of exports of skimmed milk powder.² This measure proved necessary due to certain condition—possibility of an export tax when the franco border price of

¹ *Journal officiel* L 79, 1 April 1972 and Bulletin 4-1972 (Editorial).

² *Ibid.* L 79, 1 April 1972.

a product exceeds the threshold price by at least 3%—no longer applying. This regulation tends to limit if necessary up to 30 June 1972 exports of skimmed milk powder to quantities corresponding to genuine possibilities by means of an export tax or through partial or total stoppage of exports. These precautionary measures are dictated on the one hand by the scarcity of offers in the skimmed milk powder market and, on the other hand, by the Community's food aid commitments and by the necessity of rebuilding some national reserve stocks for safety reasons.

Because of this Council Regulation of 30 March 1972 and due to the increase from 1 April 1972 of the threshold price for skimmed milk powder, the Commission, in order to forestall a deficit in the Community market, adopted measures for levying an export tax aimed at limiting skimmed milk powder exports.¹

Following the increase in aid for the 1972/73 campaign for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder for animal feed and in the context of the general rules on granting these aids, the Commission cancelled on 29 March 1972¹ the maximum price for skimmed milk benefitting from aid and sold to farms for animal feed. Based on experience acquired and on the availability of other means for denaturing these products, the Commission also stopped the process of denaturing through the adjunction of certain dye-stuffs.

On 29 March 1972¹ the Commission laid down a special condition of export restitution payments for countries other than Great Britain (zone E). In order to prevent frauds, since restitutions applicable to countries other than Great Britain are higher, payments of these higher restitutions on butter are conditional to the presentation of evidence that the butter was discharged and marketed in these other countries. This Commission regulation cancelled this special condition which existed for exports to zone E, since it has become pointless.

The Commission adopted on 14 March 1972² a regulation on the fat content of partly skimmed and skimmed milks and on the differential payment according to quality of milk used in the preparation of milk for human consumption.

On the one hand, the requirement of a fat content of 1.50 to 1.80% for partly skimmed milk and of 0.30% maximum for skimmed milk—called for under these descriptions³ for direct consumption—could not be met as from 31 March 1972 in all Member States; thus, the Commission regulation

¹ *Journal officiel* L 79, 1 April 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 63, 15 March 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 148, 3 July 1971.

provides for a postponement authorizing Member States to keep national standards in the matter until 31 December 1972.

On the other hand, milk used for processing into milk for human consumption must have been subjected to a system of differential payment based on quality. In Italy, however, the introduction of such a system still requires a transitional period; differential payment in that country is suspended until 31 March 1973.

Beef and Veal

40. The Council adopted on 30 March 1972¹ the regulation fixing the guidance price for calves during the 1972/73 marketing year viz. 94.25 u.a. per 100 kg live weight. The guidance price for mature bovines during the 1972/73 marketing year had already been fixed in March 1971.²

Shortages of supply in the world market for frozen beef and veal have made it difficult for importers to invariably abide by their engagement to import during the validity of the import certificates and they run therefore the risk of no longer being able to take advantage of the special import arrangements. The Commission decided therefore on 28 March 1972¹ to waive the regulation in force which allows a maximum validity of 90 days from the date of delivery of the import certificate and to extend respectively till 31 May 1972 and 15 August 1972, both dates inclusive, the validity of import certificates with special import provisions and released during respectively the first and second quarters of 1972.

By its regulation of 28 March 1972³ the Commission amended the regulation on price fixing for calves and mature bovines established in the Community's representative markets. In order to ensure that France had a clearer aspect of the mature bovine market an amended list of suitable representative markets was required. On the other hand, some structural changes in the mature bovine market in Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands called for appropriate adaptations of the criteria of quality in these Member States and for coefficients of quality parities and coefficients of conversion to life weights adopted for the list of representative markets. Put into effect on 29 March 1972, this regulation is applicable to the calculation of levies from 3 April 1972.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 79, 1 April 1972.

² See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, Par. 47.

³ *Journal officiel* L 76, 29 March 1972.

Sugar

41. The Council adopted two regulations on 23 March 1972 concerning the sugar sector.¹ The first completes the basic set of regulations by making it possible to apply a special export levy to prevent, in case of a World market shortage, that too large a volume of exports should jeopardise the supply at normal prices to Community regions deficient in sugar. The second regulation lays down rules and procedures to be applied, in case of a sharp increase in World market prices, on the one hand for the special export levy instituted on 23 March 1972 and, on the other hand, for grants of import subsidies already provided for in the basic set of rules for this sector.

Oils and fats

42. Having fixed² to three months following the date of application the period for which grants for oil seeds can be fixed in advance the Commission³ limited this period to the 30 June 1972 in the case of rape seed in order to better adapt conditions of purchase of these Community seeds with those prevailing in the World market.

For the same reason, on 29 March 1972, the Commission again altered the validity⁴ for rape seed and the fixation in advance can now go up to the end of the fifth month following the date of application. For sunflower seed the three month period remains.

On 27 March 1972,⁵ the Commission adopted new clauses for implementing restitutions and levies on olive oil exports. Restitutions are no longer granted for oils with a high free fatty acid content; levies will be fixed for exports only when the difference between the CIF and the target prices in the unrefined olive oil market can lead to exports which might upset the Community market.

The Commission also fixed¹ the amounts to be deducted from import levies on olives to be used mainly for the extraction of oil; these outright amounts correspond to the customs duty.

Also on 27 March 1972, the Commission⁵ laid down the chemical characteristics of olive oils and certain products containing olive oil, particularly for the grant of export restitutions.

The three new regulations mentioned above come into effect on 1 April 1972.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 75, 28 March 1972.

² See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, Par. 60.

³ *Journal officiel* L 27, 1 February 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 77, 30 March 1972.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 78, 31 March 1972.

Fruit and vegetables

43. The Commission has noticed that a serious situation has arisen in the pear¹ and cauliflower² markets during the respective periods 7 to 14 March 1972 and 9 to 17 March 1972.

On 15 March 1972³ the Commission completed the list of grape varieties by adding to the quality standards of eating grapes a new French variety of small grapes the marketing of which is thus now approved.

The basic and purchase prices of the Passe Crassane variety of pears were fixed for the marketing campaign extending from 1 July 1971 to 31 March 1972. Due to the large stocks available at present in the Community and in order to prevent costly withdrawals from the market it was agreed to extend the marketing by one month; this is the object of Council's regulation of 23 March 1972⁴ extending until April 1972 the purchase and basic prices in force during March 1972 for pears.

Thus, on 29 March 1972,⁵ to work out the April 1972 purchase price of products withdrawn from the market and with different specifications from those to which the basic and purchase prices refer, the Commission fixed adaptation coefficients which, in the event, were the same as for March 1972.

Waiving the implementation clauses aimed at promoting the marketing of Community oranges and mandarines,⁶ a Commission regulation of 29 March 1972⁵ provides the possibility of extending until 25 April 1972 the time limit for the conclusion of contracts so as to despatch "Sanguinello" type oranges to other Community markets and increase the financial compensation for their despatch; the amount is thus raised from 4 to 5 u.a. per 100 kg. These measures proved necessary due to the heavy production of oranges during the current campaign and the heavy stocks available (particularly of the "Sanguinello" type).

Live plants and floriculture

44. On 28 March 1972⁷ the Commission amended certain clauses of the minimum price system relating to exports of flower bulbs and tubers to

¹ *Journal officiel* L 56, 7 March 1972 and L 62, 14 March 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 58, 9 March 1972 and L 65, 17 March 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 64, 16 March 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 75, 28 March 1972.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 77, 30 March 1972.

⁶ See Bulletin 2-1970, Part Two, Ch. II.

⁷ *Journal officiel* L 82, 6 April 1972.

non-Member countries. Experience shows that Member States are not in a position to supply by the dates stipulated the information on price movements in international markets nor on the minimum prices to be fixed for these items. This information must now be supplied by 1 March for begonias, sinningias, gladioli, dahlias and lilium and by 1 January for other plants; the date for fixing minimum export prices of the various flower bulbs is also extended till 31 March for begonias, sinningias, gladioli, dahlias and lilium and till 31 January for other plants.

The Commission fixed on 28 March 1972¹ the minimum export prices applicable to the export campaign running from 1 June 1972 to 31 May 1973. These prices are fixed for begonia, dahlia, gladioli, sinningia tubers and lilium bulbs and vary according to countries of destination, marketing conditions and size of products.

Wine

45. The entry into effect of Council's regulation laying down the additional conditions to which imported wines for direct human consumption must comply was fixed for 1 January 1972 but later deferred till 1 April 1972.² In view of difficulties encountered in drafting the application clauses, some of which required contacts with non-Member countries—so far without results—the Council decided on 23 March 1972³ to postpone the implementation of these clauses until 1 July 1972.

Fisheries products

46. On 7 March 1972 the Council amended⁴ the regulation in force concerning statutory provisions of producers' organisations in the fishery sector. Until then these provisions gave a participant the possibility of relinquishing his membership on the only condition that he gave one year's notice. It was decided to introduce a steadying factor in the operations of producers' organisations to prevent financial help being given to short lived organisations. Statutes now require members to keep separate accounts for recognized activities and provide the possibility of leaving the organization only after a minimum membership of three years and a notice of at least one

¹ *Journal officiel* L 82, 6 April 1972.

² See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, Ch. II.

³ *Journal officiel* L 75, 28 March 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 59, 10 March 1972.

year. National laws or regulations which are more restrictive than the Community's statutory provisions remain in force.

For producers' organisations accepted prior to 13 March 1972, the minimum period of participation starts on 1 July 1972 to give time to adapt the statutes to the new regulations.

The Commission laid down on 2 March 1972¹—in the context of aid granted and reimbursement of aid by Member States to producers' organisations in the fishery sector—the running costs to be taken into account in working out the maximum amount of aid. Producers' organizations are given the option of spreading the running expenses over the period of three years during which aid is granted.

European guarantee and guidance fund for agriculture

Guarantee section

47. The Commission sent to the Council on 23 March 1972 a draft regulation amending existing provisions on financing intervention expenses of agricultural produce in the internal market; this draft aims at a greater flexibility in the provisions relating to the lump sums applied to finance net losses of public intervention organisms.

48. During the sitting from 13 to 17 March 1972, the European Parliament² issued a series of opinions on proposals by the Commission to the Council on the following problems:

- (a) Modernisation of farms,
- (b) Price fixing of certain products and aid grants to incomes of certain categories of growers,
- (c) Milk sanitation,
- (d) Measures relating to the sugar sector,
- (e) Promotion of silk worm breeding.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 54, 3 March 1972.

² See sec. 111 to 115.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Environment

A Community programme on environment

49. The Commission—which had adopted in July 1971 the “first communication on environment policy”—sent to the Council on 22 March 1972 a communication based on opinions obtained in the meantime which includes a full programme for the European Communities¹ on this subject, including the work to be done to fight pollution and improve living conditions. Simultaneously the Commission submitted to the Council:

- (i) A draft resolution concerning a programme for reducing pollution and nuisances and for the safeguard of natural environment;
- (ii) A draft agreement by representatives of Member States' Governments convened together inside the Council to consider the Commission's information for an eventual extensive alignment by the whole Community of urgent measures on environment matters;
- (iii) A draft recommendation from the Council to Member States who are signatories to the Berne Convention setting up the International Committee for protection of the Rhine against pollution.

Industrial policy

“Steel” forecast programme for 1972

50. This year, for the first time, the Commission has prepared an annual forecast programme concerning the Community's steel market². Similar programmes will be prepared twice yearly, in January and June (forecast revision) and will henceforth replace the quarterly “Steel” forecast programmes which had been established on a regular basis since 1956.

This document summarises the development in the iron and steel market during 1971 and shows the forecast for 1972. A sharp decline in the Community's crude steel production occurred in 1971 due to falling demand (particularly for industrial goods) and running down of stocks; foreign trade, on the other hand, developed favourably.

¹ See Part One, Ch. III and Supplement 5/72—Bulletin of the European Communities.

² *Journal officiel* C 40, 24 April 1972.

It is estimated that in 1972 a slight improvement will occur mainly through the building up of normal stocks by users and traders. The actual consumption of steel should be about unchanged from the 1971 level; it will remain rather low and may even fall slightly in some countries.

Technical research in iron and steel

51. Seven technical research projects on iron and steel passed by the Commission were submitted to the ECSC Advisory Committee¹ on 10 March 1972 as per Article 55(2c) of the Treaty. Financial aids involved amount to 2 083 858 u.a. and stem from taxes as provided under Article 50 of the Treaty. These projects, approved by the Advisory Committee, must now be passed by the Council before the Commission can take a formal decision on financing research.

General research and technology

High temperature reactors

52. The Advisory Committee on administrative matters concerning the "High Temperature Reactors (HTR)" met in Ispra on 2 March 1972 under the chairmanship of Dr H. Krämer (KFA-Jülich), who was re-elected President for 1972, the outgoing secretaries (Mr Vivante and Mr Rinaldi) having been replaced by Mr Massimo and Mr Angelini. An eventual extension of the Committee's mandate was discussed by the Committee which heard a general statement on the development of HTR programmes. The Committee discussed these programmes of direct control in 1972; it regretted the sharp falling off in the efforts concerning fuel cycle strategy and physics; it wishes that a greater effort be made on graphite. Next meeting of the Committee has provisionally been fixed for 6 July 1972 in Brussels.

Joint Research Centre (JRC)

Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the JRC

53. The Scientific Committee of the JRC—set up under Article 5 of the Commission's decision reorganizing the JRC²—held its eighth meeting in Ispra on 8 March 1972.

¹ See sec. 143.

² *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971.

The Committee examined the state of preparation of draft programmes extending over several years; discussions were held on the 1973 programme and on guidelines for future programmes which may differ from previous ones through new concepts on the role and use of HFR and ESSOR reactors, by concentration of nuclear activities on problems of safety and diversification of nuclear energy and by the start and eventual strengthening of non-nuclear activities. These new aspects would be added to activities which have already the advantages of a large measure of agreement, i.e. Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (CBNM), Transuranians and Information Bank. Working parties will be entrusted by the JRC with the revision of certain important data.

Advisory Committee for administering the "Heavy water reactor" programme

54. At a meeting in Ispra on 16 March 1972, the Committee discussed the new situation which had arisen following cancellation of the "heavy water reactor" programme (Council decision of 20 December 1971). The question arises of knowing if the two objectives of the 1971 Programme, postponed till 1972 (ESSOR and ECO), justify the existence of this Committee. The delegations present—the German delegation was absent—were of the opinion that the work should continue until the Council gave a decision to the contrary.

On the basis of a JRC Ispra report, the Committee then examined the programme carried out in 1971. Concerning the 1972 programme, the discussion on ESSOR dealt mainly with the question of fuel supply; regarding the number of fuel elements to be ordered, two points arose:

- (i) The financial aspect as a result of the commitment already taken with the supplier,
- (ii) The fuel reserve required at the end of 1972.

The complexity of the problem and differences of opinion precluded a common position being taken. The operations scheduled for 1972 concerning the ECO reactor were examined and approved. Next meeting has been fixed for 8 June 1972 in Ispra.

General Advisory Committee of the JRC

55. During the eighth meeting of the General Advisory Committee of the JRC held in Brussels on 21 March 1972, the Director-General stated that in compliance with the Commission's first guidelines, soundings were taken both by his and the Commission's sections. Three months have elapsed but

decisions taken on 20 December 1971 have not so far been definitely adopted for the 1972 programme (including non-nuclear operations). Under these conditions the Commission will be advised about fundamental problems which arise, whilst the JRC will pursue its preparatory work on future programmes.

Owing to the discussions on the SORA report, prepared by a member of the Committee, the President invited members to express their views on the importance of SORA at European and Ispra levels.

Following this debate, the Director-General expressed the opinion that future programmes would be similar to the 1971 proposals based on the contacts he maintains with the national authorities interested. He is of the opinion that the question of the critical size of establishments must also be considered and the Commission should declare itself on this point.

For the next meeting scheduled to take place on 25 and 26 May, rapporteurs were appointed for problems concerning:

- (a) Plutonium and transplutoniums,
- (b) CBNM and informatic.

Dissemination of information

56. The Commission has been authorized to sign a provisional technical agreement to set up a system of metallurgical documentation and information (SMDI). The signing of this agreement—result of a resolution by the Council and by representatives of Member States' Governments—is a first experiment in coordination of action by Member States on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (STID).

ENERGY POLICY

Short-term energy policy in the Community

The situation in 1971 — The prospects for 1972

57. According to estimates in the report on the Community's short-term energy policy—prepared after consultation with national experts early in 1972—the 1971 *energy requirements* of the Community increased at a lower rate than in previous years due to a slow-down in general economic development shown by a rise of 3.4% in the GNP as against only 2.0% in industrial production. Climatic conditions, on the whole favourable during

1971, contributed also to the slower demand for energy, particularly in the domestic sector when development is moderate compared with the previous period (+5%). The total interior energy consumption of the Community is estimated at 871 million tce¹ for 1971, representing an increase of 3% over 1970.

The levelling off in increase did not cause any fundamental structural changes in *covering the Community's requirements*. The only feature concerns natural gas which continued to develop to the detriment of all other forms of energy and which holds at present 11% of total requirements. Interior consumption of electric power at 632 TWh also reflects the deceleration noted for all primary energies; the reduced rate of expansion, which does not exceed 6%, is the consequence of the sharp slowing down in industrial consumption and to a slight falling off in domestic consumption. The overall trend affected all countries of the Community in the same way and their growth during 1971 is also lower than the forecasts by over one-third.

As regards *supplies*, the main feature of 1971 was the negotiations between producing countries and the international oil companies, and the agreements of Teheran and Tripoli. These led to important increases in royalties payable to oil producing countries and sharp rises in costs of crude oil. Sluggish conditions in the freight market and the fiscal differential between crudes from the Persian Gulf and those from North Africa led to the Community's petroleum requirements being secured from Middle East countries which in 1971 supplied 60% of imports by the Community.

The economic outlook for 1972 is uncertain; this may mean in the first place a reduction in investments by Community enterprises. The iron and steel and the metal processing industries would be affected by this slowing down. On the whole, growth in industrial production would only show a very moderate increase of the order of 1 to 2%; the growth of the GNP will also be relatively weak, inferior to 3%.

This forecast of the economic evolution will, of course, be conditioned by an improvement in the world monetary position and by a better climate prevailing in international exchanges. With these reservations in mind, the interior *consumption* of energy can reach in 1972 903 million tce which represents a modest increase of about 4%; 60% of requirements will be covered by imported energy, mainly petroleum. Coal now represents only half the sources of energy available in the Community and is continuously losing ground to natural gas.

Unlike the position in 1971, the evolution in the consumption of energy in 1972 will not be similar in the various countries of the Community; it will

¹ tce: Ton coal equivalent.

depend to a large extent on the short-term economic trend in each of these. Finally, the *total requirements* of energy for the whole Community is expected to develop more or less in line with interior consumption and may increase by more than 3% to exceed the one thousand million tce. Their needs would depend on imported energies by two thirds.

Coal

General situation of the coal market—1972 forecasts

58. The present and near term situation in the Community's coal market was the subject of a document on "The general situation of the coal market—1972 forecasts" which was submitted to the ECSC's Advisory Committee on 10 March 1972¹ prior to publication in the "Journal Officiel".²

1971 saw a reversal in the coal situation all the more rapid in that the period of high economic development had been very sharp and had led to some tension in the supply of solid fuels, not only in the Community, but the world over. A sharp reduction in interior *consumption* of coal, of the order of 12 million tce compared with the previous year, is generally due to a weak economic trend and in particular to a slowing down in the activity of the iron and steel industry. Moreover, the Community's 1971 statistical position reveals the building up of production stocks of 2.5 million tons of coal and 5.3 million tons of coke which, in coal equivalent, represent 9.4 million tons.

For 1972, owing to a situation which is still economically weak, the interior coal consumption would still be reduced by 9 million tce to reach only 172 million tce. The limited activity in iron and steel results in a new reduction of carbonization. In spite of continuous increase in production of electricity in countries producing coal, only Germany still foresees a slight rise in consumption of this fuel in this sector due to the coming into operation in 1972 of new power stations fed exclusively on coal. In other countries, coal is gradually replaced by oil and natural gas.

The level of *extraction* of coal seeks to adapt itself to the decreasing prospects for outlets. The regression affects all countries in varying degrees and for the whole of the Community coal production may drop by 9 million tons compared with the previous year. In spite of these efforts of adaption, the statistical position for 1972 still shows a surplus of supplies amounting to about 6 million tons in coal equivalent.

¹ See sec. 143.

² *Journal officiel* C 40, 24 April 1972.

As regards *imports*, for coking coals and industrial coals there is an increase in the sources of supply. After the main exporters (USA, Poland, USSR and the United Kingdom), supplies are starting to arrive or are on the increase from Australia, Canada and South Africa. The easing in the world coal market, due mainly to the weak economic position in steel and particularly low ocean freight rates, can only encourage such new sources. The new parities between European currencies and the Dollar add to the pressure of imported coals over Community ones and so leave unsolved problems of adaptation of European coals to market conditions which have been developing over a number of years.

Nuclear Energy

Euratom Supply Agency

59. In the ambit of the Euratom/USA agreement, the Euratom Supply Agency requested an increase of the *maximum quantities of enriched uranium* supplied to the Community by the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC), the ceiling fixed in 1968 and valid until 1973 not being sufficient to cover future needs.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Access to the Market

60. The Commission submitted to the Council on 23 March 1972 a draft proposal on returns of *international travels of passengers by motor buses and coaches on non-regular schedules*. This proposal provides that Member States shall forward to the Commission each year certain statistical data so that it may follow the development of the market and eventually take steps to adapt Community legislation to the needs of this sector.

Alignment in conditions of competition

61. On 17 March 1972¹ the Commission addressed to the French Government a note concerning a proposed amendment to the Highway Code in conjunction with certain provisions of Council's regulation of 20 July 1970

¹ *Journal officiel* L 91, 18 April 1972.

relating to the *introduction of a control instrument in the field of road transport*. In accordance with Article 20 of this regulation, the draft amendment proposes, as a transitory measure, for certain vehicles registered in France, the compulsory installation and use of a control instrument which complies with a model nationally approved. The Commission, in its note, is favourable to the French project but states that it seems necessary for the final text amending the Highway Code to state clearly the date from which the installation of an instrument meeting the Community's specifications will become compulsory; users must be advised of the new requirements with which they have to comply when certain provisions of the Council regulation of 20 July 1970 come into effect.

62. Governmental experts held a meeting on 29 February and 1 March 1972 on the application of Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the *alignment of certain provisions on social matters* concerning road transport. With a view to improve upon it, these experts studied the type model of report required under Article 17 of this regulation. Following suggestions for its simplification, the Commission will prepare a new type model.

Transport rates and conditions

63. On 24 March 1972, the Commission adopted a report on provisions made by Member States to put into effect Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on setting up a system of bracket rates to be applied to transport of goods by road between Member States. This document was later sent to Council.

64. The Committee specialized in "*international road tariffs*", set up under the same Regulation, met on 17 March 1972 to carry out preliminary work on the preparation of its first half-yearly report on developments in the transport market; this report is called for under Article 11 of the Regulation.

65. During a meeting held on 29 March 1972, sections of the Commission and Member States representatives examined the way in which *Council Regulation of 30 July 1968* and Commission regulation of 26 February 1969 are being applied with a view of obtaining throughout the Community an effective and uniform practice of both regulations.

Tariffs for use of infrastructures

66. During the sitting of 3 December 1971, the Council asked Member States to carry out surveys to show the effects on rail, road and inland waterway

transport of tariff measures to be applied gradually for use of infrastructures. The Commission is responsible for ensuring, in cooperation with a Committee of governmental experts appointed by the Member States, the coordination of these surveys. A first meeting was held by the Committee on 3 March 1972 in Brussels during which general questions concerning organization of the work were considered. Opinions were exchanged to *determine the various elements of costs, expenses and balancing toll charges*; it was decided that three working groups should be set up—one for each method of transport—to consider, in the first place, how to work out the usual marginal costs. As to methods of calculation, groups will base themselves on the results of the pilot survey but will also take into account the data supplied through studies undertaken in Germany (Report on infrastructure costs) and in France (Laval report).

67. At the invitation of the Netherlands Government and the Amsterdam municipality, members of the governmental group of “urban surveyors” paid an informative visit to Amsterdam on 23 and 24 March. They had the opportunity of seeing traffic counts and speed measurements carried out so as to establish relations between speed and flow in accordance with measures adopted earlier by the group.

Coordination of infrastructure investment

68. As part of the consultation procedure on infrastructure investments in transport laid down by the Council in its ruling of 28 February 1966, a meeting of governmental experts was held on 6 and 7 March 1972 in Brussels. The aims were (a) to pursue activities already initiated for the coordination of Member States programmes concerning *communications in the arc of the Alps* and (b) to have a broad exchange of views on prospects of *strengthening advisory procedure* so that it becomes an efficient vehicle for full coordination of infrastructure investments at Community level and takes into account technological development. Progress was made towards achieving the objectives sought and a good deal of information was obtained regarding national concepts in the matter; Commission's sections will take note of this data when preparing draft proposals on coordination of infrastructure investments which the Commission proposes to place before the Council.

Transport Advisory Committee

69. The working party on “*transport by barge-carrying ships*” of the Transport Advisory Committee met on 2 and 3 March 1972. Following the discussions

of the Committee's full meeting held on 13 and 14 January 1972, it decided to examine the interim report on transport by barge-carrying ships. It gave the general lines for the draft note to be prepared for the Committee meeting scheduled for 19 and 20 October 1972. The sub-working groups responsible for studying *structural policy* problems of waterway transports pursued their work on 3 March and examined a document prepared by their rapporteur.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Relations with Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom

GATT advised of the Treaty of Accession

70. After signing the Treaty of Accession, the Community and the four new member countries advised GATT on 6 March 1972¹, when the representative of the Commission made the following statement:

"Today the Community introduces to its GATT partners the Treaty wherein four new nations have joined the European Communities. The Commission undertakes this in the firm conviction and avowed intention of contributing to the international community a new factor for progress and development. The various juridical instruments in which the terms are laid down for the accession to the European Communities of four new Member States—Denmark, Ireland, Norway and United Kingdom—were addressed to the signatories on 6 March 1972. These instruments are to come into force from 1 January 1972, subject to the conclusion of the necessary ratification procedure.

Within the compass of GATT and under the provisions of the General Agreement applicable at this juncture, the Community is prepared to undertake scrutiny of the provisions in these instruments referring to rights and obligations under the General Agreement. This scrutiny is mainly concerned with the terms which will govern the expansion of an already formed customs union to include four new members. The object of the five year transition period is to accommodate the necessary adaptations. The main thing, however, is unreserved acceptance by the new members of the Treaties (EEC, EAEC and ECSC) to which they are affiliating and of the legislation passed relative to these Treaties since their application. Practically speaking, the signatories to GATT are to appraise, under the provisions governing the establishment of a customs union, the terms for enlarging the customs union based on the Rome and Paris Treaties. The Community will cooperate to the full in this exercise."

Publication of the relevant Acts for the Community Membership of the Four States

71. The various juridical instruments signed in Brussels on 22 January 1972 and which embody the acts covering membership of the EEC for the four

¹ See sec. 103.

applicant countries, were published in eight languages in a special edition¹ of the Official Journal of the EEC. This special issue of the Journal in the current Community languages (German, French, Italian, Dutch) is also available in English, Danish, Gaelic and Norwegian.

Relations with the Member and Associated EFTA States not applying for Membership

72. The second stage of the negotiations between the Community and the six Members and Associate of EFTA took place between senior delegates in Brussels from 16 to 28 March. The status of the negotiations was the subject of a communication from the Commission to the Council, during its session of 20-21 March 1972.

The statement to the press made at the end of the meeting declares:

“The Council has heard a statement on the status of current negotiations with the EFTA countries not applying for membership. The Council has officially noted that the Commission proposed to submit its report on the issue of this second stage of the negotiations as soon as possible after Easter. The Council has agreed to put everything in hand to take up pending problems and approve new directives for the final phase of negotiations at its 24-25 April sessions. The Council did on this occasion express its intention of respecting its self-designated political objective of concluding these negotiations without delay so that the various agreements may come into force simultaneously with the Membership Agreement. The Committee of Permanent Representatives was delegated to prepare a report thereon.”

73. The negotiations took place on March 16 and 17 (Switzerland), 20 and 21 (Sweden), 21 and 22 (Austria), 23-24 (Finland) and 27-28 (Portugal and Iceland).

Joint communiqués reported the outcome.

The communiqués state that during negotiations prepared by several working groups since early February, agreement was reached over many problems and consideration can be given to compiling texts on these points. As regards other matters where no acceptable solution could be found, the negotiations did afford an exhaustive exchange of views which helped very much towards a better understanding and a preliminary reconciliation of opinion.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 73, 27 March 1972.

The delegations were gratified by the cordial atmosphere and spirit of frank collaboration which ran through the negotiations. They agreed to make a progress report on their work to their respective authorities pending continuation of the negotiations in the near future.

RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Modification of existing Agreements following enlargement of the Community

74. Following the conclusion of the membership negotiations, the Council during its session of 20-21 March examined problems arising from amendments to existing preferential agreements. At the end of the meeting, the Council invited the Committee of Permanent Representatives "to follow up this investigation allowing for not only temporary measures and technical modifications but also economic adaptations which could prove necessary considering the proposals prepared by the Commission.

Since the substance and forms of existing agreements could not be questioned, the amendments as such were aimed at solving, on a selective and pragmatic basis, some problems which the enlargement of the EEC may throw up for countries with whom preferential ties have been secured.

Since the matter is urgent, the Council has enjoined the Committee of Permanent Representatives to report as swiftly as possible and without fail during the first half of 1972, and if possible by then to submit draft decisions on opening negotiations with the countries concerned."

Greece

75. A new round of negotiations took place on 22 March 1972 between the Community and Greece. The negotiations, under Article 64(3), of the Athens Agreement, are to work out further Protocols on this Agreement following enlargement of the Community. The negotiations bore especially on adapting, to the enlarged Community, Protocol 14 of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Greece covering exports of Greek wines to the Community.

Algeria

76. During its session of 20-21 March, the Council decided to suggest to Algeria that negotiations be opened for a blanket agreement covering, besides a preferential system for merchandise trade, other steps towards economic and financial cooperation. Directives have already been issued for immediately opening negotiations by examining the trade system. Directives for the other matters are to be issued as soon as possible and at latest by 1 August 1972.

Tunisia and Morocco

77. The Community will inform the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments that it is prepared to open negotiations for blanket agreements with these two countries in parallel with the intended negotiations with Algeria. The Community expressed the wish that the blanket agreements to be concluded with the three Magrab countries should come into force on the same date and if possible before expiry of the agreements with Morocco and Tunisia (31 August 1974).

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

Mr DENIAU IN SENEGAL AND MAURETANIA

78. Mr Jean-François Deniau, Member of the Commission responsible for aid to development, went to *Senegal* from 10 to 14 March 1972, at the invitation of President Léopold Sédar Senghor. During his visit he signed with Mr Abdou Diouf three financing agreements for a total amount of 8 556 000 u.a., or just over 2 000 million FCFA. The three financing agreements bear on cultivation improvements for the crop year 1972/1973 (in the form of non-repayable grants), an industrializing operation by the construction of a cotton-ginning mill and the addition of a second gin in an existing one (by loans with special terms), and lastly, the major hydro-agricultural modifications to the perimeter of the Nianga, which alone represent a transaction of 6 million u.a.

During Mr Deniau's visit, the Prime Minister officially opened a stretch of the Dieri road, along the River Senegal. Thanks to the EDF and the additional

resources of the Senegal Road Fund, this section of road now offers a metalled link about 450 km long from Saint-Louis to Matam. The completion of this road link will promote the agricultural districts along the river. Furthermore, important conversations took place with President Senghor, especially on the future of the AASM Association against the background of the coming enlargement of the Community.

On his return, Mr Deniau during a short trip through *Mauritania* had talks on the same subject with President Moktar Ould Daddah.

EEC/AASM ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

79. On 24 March 1972, the Committee held its 35th meeting in Brussels chaired by Ambassador Ely Ould Allaf, representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in the European Communities. The meeting was distinguished by an exchange of views when AASM was consulted by the Community anticipating the United Nations third World Conference on commerce and development (UNCTAD) in Santiago, Chile. The Community demonstrated its main guidelines which the AASM approved. The two groups agreed, in the spirit of the Yaoundé Convention, to keep one another informed and follow up their discussions during the work in Santiago. As regards the association of the *Island of Mauritius*¹, the AASM officially noted the conclusions of the negotiations thereon and are glad to have been able to continue them thanks to the admission as observer of the Chairman of the Association Committee. Since signature of the Association Agreement with Mauritius will happen probably before the next Association Council meeting, it was agreed to round off the official consultations with the latter through the written procedure.

The Community then went on to inform the AASM about its negotiations with the *non-applicant EFTA States*. The AASM made known their comments on the texts supplied by the Community for renewal in 1972 of the *overall preferential customs rates* in favour of the developing countries. During the discussions on these two last matters, the AASM recalled the problems which some of them face in exporting plywoods and veneers. Measures in view (EFTA) or already taken (overall preferential customs rates) by the Community to mitigate these difficulties were examined. The AASM also pointed again to the imbalance provoked at world level by some industrial states not granting overall preferential rates.

During the debate on the regulation to be adopted for *the system covering certain fresh fruit and vegetables*, the AASM expressed dissatisfaction that the

¹ See secs. 84 tot 87.

system was less favourable than the earlier one, and that this produce was undergoing unfavourable phyto-sanitary treatment in a Member State. The Association Committee has agreed to put this matter on the agenda of the Association Council. The AASM having reiterated their request for special measures concerning their *sugar*, the Community indicated that its work on this matter was in hand. As regards the reports from the Joint Expert Group on *quantitative restrictions* in the AASM and the reports from the Committee on *customs cooperation*, the Community in the first instance regretted that completion of the group's work was delayed through lack of vital information forthcoming from some AASM members and hopes that this will be rectified before the next Association Committee. On the other matter, however, the Community applauded the excellent work done and following its favourable opinion, the Association Committee recommended the Association Council to adopt the Amendment to Decision No. 36/71 covering definition of the concept of "originating products" (due to changes in the Brussels Customs Nomenclature).

The two last points on the agenda dealt with definition of general guidance for *financial and technical cooperation* as well as the activation of the Council's decision on examination of *commercial promotion* problems. Both these matters must be examined by joint expert groups, whose meeting will be fixed in relation to the date of the next Association Council meeting. As regards definition of general guidance and financial and technical cooperation, it has been agreed to base it on the Commission's 1970 and coming 1971 report.

Lastly, the Community provided the AASM with the requested information on the solutions adopted on Protocol No. 2 of the Arusha Agreement, covering *pineapple conserves* of East African origin.

80. During its session of 13-17 March 1972, the *European Parliament* adopted a Resolution on the outcome of the eighth annual meeting of the Parliamentary conference of the EEC/AASM Association¹. In this Resolution Parliament supports the viewpoint of the conference for which "the reason for being of the Association and its cooperation mechanisms must in future be sought in overall reciprocal commitments transcending financial aid and customs preferences alone so as to create a large community of interests between the partners based on mutually dependent development".

PROMOTION OF TRADE

81. The first Conference on the *Promotion of Tourism in Africa* was held at Yaoundé from 13-18 March 1972. Promoted by the "Touring

¹ See Bulletin 3-1972, Part Two, secs. 63 to 65 incl. and sec. 120 of this issue.

Development Organization" in Africa together with the Cameroons Government and services of the Commission, its purpose was to investigate and analyze present and future scope for tourism in African and to get some practical advice on how to foster tourism in the AASM. Those who took part, about 110 people, came from the African public sector and the European private sector. Their efforts were fourfold: towards the economy of tourism, the regional coordination of national plans and projects for developing tourism, marketing tourism, and ways to develop tourism in Africa. The resolutions and proposals adopted by the conference will be published in all circles affected by these problems.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

New financing decisions

82. Following the favourable opinion expressed by the EDF Committee on 22 February 1972, the Commission on 3 and 13 March 1972 took ten new financing decisions with non-repayable grants of the 3rd EDF¹, for a total amount of 28 228 000 u.a.

- (i) *Burundi*: Extension of the Teza and Muramvya tea plantations. Additional financing for the Rwogura tea plantations (174 978 000 Burundi Frs. or about 2 million u.a.);
- (ii) *Ruanda*: Development and extension of tea cultivation projects at Cyangugu and Mwaga-Gisakura (229 730 000 Rwanda Frs. or about 2 997 000 u.a.);
- (iii) *Peoples Republic of the Congo*: Purchase of a dredger for the harbour of Pointe-Noire; additional financing (145 000 000 Frs. CFA or about 522 000 u.a.);
- (iv) *Dutch Antilles*: Road building in Curacao; additional financing (1 500 000 An. Fls. or about 772 000 u.a.);
- (v) *Surinam*: Modifications to the East-West coast road, the stretch between Coppename-Ingikondre; additional financing 1 012 000 Surinam fl. or about 521 000 u.a.);
- (vi) *Mali*: Reconstruction of two bridges over the Bagoë and the Bafing (560 000 000 Mali francs or about 1 008 000 u.a.);
- (vii) *Mali*: Development of underwater rice culture in the region of Segou (6 600 million Mali Frs. or about 11 883 000 u.a.);

¹ *Journal officiel* C 39, 21 April 1972.

- (viii) *Senegal*: Hydro-agricultural modifications to the perimeter of the Nianga (1 671 million Frs. CFA or about 6 017 000 u.a.);
- (ix) *Upper Volta*: Continuation of rural development operations in the South-West RDO (regional development organization) (530 000 000 Frs. CFA or about 1 908 000 u.a.);
- (x) *AASM in general*: Programme of studies on scope for industrialization in AASM with exports in mind (600 000 u.a.);

Following these financing decisions, the total commitment of the 3rd EDF amounts to about 273 468 000 u.a. covering 110 decisions.

TRAINING, SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

83. Among the eighteen members of AASM, three missions were set up to inform governments of the Associated States about changing the annual *scholarship* programme into a multi-annual programme for each Associated State.

Three *conferences* held in Brussels on the problems of European integration and association with the African States and Madagascar, brought together 34 EEC scholarship holders living in Germany and Belgium, 33 trainees from the CEFEB and ITAP in Paris, and 14 students from the Training Centre for Economic and Technical Development and Cooperation (Centre de perfectionnement pour le développement et la coopération économique et technique), State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Paris. The last-mentioned also had the opportunity to visit the European Investment Bank in Luxembourg.

Association of the Island of Mauritius

CONCLUSION OF AN AGREEMENT ASSOCIATING MAURITIUS WITH THE YAOUNDE CONVENTION

84. Under the terms of an Agreement concluded after the negotiations in Brussels from 18 March 1972, to be signed on 12 May, the Island of Mauritius becomes the 19th member of AASM.

Historical

85. On 9 September 1971, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, his Excellency Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, addressed to the Presidents of the Council and the Commission a letter on behalf of his government requesting membership

for Mauritius of the Yaoundé Convention of 29 July 1969 which associated the eighteen African States and Madagascar with the EEC.

Mauritius lies in the Indian Ocean, 900 km. from Madagascar. With a population of 800 000, or 440 people per sq. km., it is one of the world's most densely populated countries.

It is one of the twenty independent developing countries of the Commonwealth. An agreement was reached on Mauritius during the membership negotiations with the United Kingdom. By this agreement, these countries will be offered the option of regularizing their relationship with the enlarged Community on the basis of any of the three following terms:

- (a) By participating in the Association Convention which will follow on the present Yaoundé Convention;
- (b) By concluding one or several association agreements "sui generis";
- (c) By concluding trade agreements.

Countries opting for the first alternative will be able to take part, alongside AASM, in the negotiations on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention which should start from August 1973. Meanwhile, the status quo would be maintained on both sides.

Without waiting for the enlargement of the Community, Mauritius put in a request to join the present Yaoundé Convention, based on Art. 60 of this Convention, under which a state with economic structure and production comparable to AASM may join the same Association Convention. The country in question then enjoys the same rights and is under the same obligations as the Associated States.

At its session of 29-30 November 1971, the Council on the basis of a communication from the Commission, expressed an opinion in principle favourable to the request from Mauritius. After consulting the eighteen Associated African States and Madagascar, the three East African Associated States and the four acceding countries (Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom), the Council at its session of 7-8 February 1972 declared its readiness to negotiate an Association Agreement based on Art. 238 of the EEC Treaty, envisaging that Mauritius join the Yaoundé Convention. The Council authorized the Commission to conduct the necessary negotiations.

The negotiations

86. The negotiations between an EEC Delegation and a Delegation from Mauritius took place in Brussels from 1-8 March 1972.

The Mauritian Delegation was led by His Excellency Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister, assisted by Mr Gaetan Duval, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Satcam Boolell, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Khor Jagatsingh, Minister of Planning and Economic Development, Mr Alex Rima, Minister of Employment, Sir Leckraz Teelock, C.B.E., Mauritian Ambassador to the EEC, and Mr Raymond Chasle, Counsellor. For the Community, the delegation was led by Mr J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission.

The negotiations succeeded in establishing the contents of an Association Agreement bearing on the membership of Mauritius in the Association Convention between the EEC and AASM.

Contents of the Agreement

87. Under the terms of the Agreement Mauritius will become the nineteenth member of the Yaoundé Convention assuming henceforth all its rights and obligations.

It was agreed that as regards the system of *commercial trade*, Mauritius will progressively discontinue customs duties and kindred taxes on imports of Community origin products so that by 31 December 1974 at latest they will come under the tariff system applied by Mauritius to products imported from the Commonwealth.

In the compass of *financial and technical cooperation*, the Community and the Member States agreed that the amount from the EDF will be swelled by 5 000 000 u.a. so that Mauritius will benefit from this operation under the same conditions as the AASM signatories to the Yaoundé Convention.

The two Delegations expressed their satisfaction over the spirit of mutual understanding which inspired the negotiations and allowed them to be concluded in one phase.

The Agreement will be signed at Port-Louis after discussion with AASM, the East African Associated States and the four States joining the Community.

The Agreement will come into force after ratification by the signatory States.

Mauritius is thus the first developing Commonwealth country to pass through the "open door" of the Yaoundé Convention.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

South-east Asia, New Zealand, Australia

Visit by Mr Dahrendorf

88. From 17 February to 5 March 1972, Mr Dahrendorf, in charge of the Commission's foreign relations, in response to government invitations, officially visited Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

The visits to Malaysia and Indonesia are in line with Community concepts on development of its relations with the Asiatic Commonwealth countries and other similarly situated nations. Malaysia and Indonesia belong to the ASEAN (Association of South-east Asian nations including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand) whose development the Community is closely following as with other similar regional associations such as the "Andes Group" in South America.

In *Malaysia*, Mr Dahrendorf met the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Ismail and Mr Khir Johari, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

In *Indonesia*, Mr Dahrendorf had several talks with Mr Sumitro, Minister of Commerce, Mr Malik, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the Sultan Hamengkubuwono, Minister of State and with other members of the government, as well as the Secretary General of ASEAN.

The talks focussed on bilateral relations between Europe and the South-east Asia countries in consideration of structural modifications to world commerce affected by Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway joining the European Communities. The long-term means of tightening cooperation between the EEC and ASEAN were thoroughly discussed and necessary institutional measures were reviewed.

89. In Australia and New Zealand, Mr Dahrendorf dealt in particular with the questions involved by Great Britain's membership of the EEC as well as matters on the future organization of world trade. Australia and New Zealand with Canada and South Africa are among the main commercial partners of the Community who will play a major part in the 1973 negotiations.

In *Australia*, Mr Dahrendorf had the opportunity of an exhaustive exchange of views on these matters with the Prime Minister, Mr MacMahon, the

Deputy Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr Anthony, and all members of the Government involved as well as the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Whitlan. Other contacts were made with members of the Civil Service.

In *New Zealand*, the Commission's representative talked with the Ministers in office and for some hours attended the debates of the Council of Ministers under the Prime Minister, Mr Marshall. An exchange of views also took place with the Civil Service. Finally, Mr. Dahrendorf made a speech at the Institute of International Affairs in Wellington.

The Minister of Trade for Burma visits the Commission

90. Maung Lwin, the Burmese Minister for Trade and Cooperatives, was received by Mr. Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission responsible for external relations and trade. During their talk, Colonel Lwin explained the repercussions which the enlarged Community would have on his country's trade, particularly on its exports of rice. In order to strengthen the relations between Burma and the Community, the Minister indicated his Government's interest in establishing permanent contacts in Brussels. Mr Dahrendorf also had the opportunity of explaining Community intentions on the future restructuring of the world market (in particular on commodities) anticipated for 1973. The possibility of considering the interests of this region's developing countries—as anticipated in the Enlargement Agreement—was also discussed. During this visit, the Burmese Delegation accompanying Minister Lwin, had talks with Community representatives to learn of any scope for boosting their exports, especially after the preferences expire which Burma presently enjoys for its exports to the United Kingdom. The talks helped to clarify the respective situation of those involved on common problems.

Mauritius

91. At the end of negotiations in Brussels from 1-7 March 1972, a draft agreement was approved on the accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention.¹

¹ See secs. 84 to 87.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

External Trade of the Community in 1971

92. Initial statistics on the Community's external trade in 1971 have just been published by the Statistical Office.¹ These figures show that in 1971 inter-Community trade, namely between Member States of the EEC, grew by 14.7% to reach a total of \$49.1 thousand million. Community exports to non-Member States grew by 12.0% reaching \$50.6 thousand million while

Destination Origin	Export	Difference in %	Import	Difference in % ⁽¹⁾	Balance 1971	Balance 1970
Intra-Community	49 217	-	49 116	15		
Extra-Community	50 643	12	49 130	8	+ 1 513	- 436
Western Europe	22 230	12	14 879	9	+ 7 351	+ 6 235
Africa	5 870	11	7 042	- 4	- 1 172	- 2 010
Latin & Central America	3 293	12	3 470	- 3	- 117	- 646
Asia	5 562	9	9 265	32	- 3 703	- 1 892
Oceania	785	- 5	852	3	- 67	- 4
EFTA	16 698	12	11 631	8	+ 5 067	+ 4 169
United Kingdom	4 485	22	4 372	9	+ 114	- 342
Ireland	257	13	122	- 13	+ 135	+ 88
Denmark	1 419	3	810	11	+ 609	+ 649
Norway	948	8	776	2	+ 172	+ 118
Sweden	2 248	0	2 108	5	+ 140	+ 248
Finland	700	4	585	- 1.1	+ 115	+ 85
Austria	2 450	18	1 197	11	+ 1 253	+ 994
Switzerland	4 482	12	2 128	11	+ 2 355	+ 2 103
Spain	1 590	8	1 138	26	+ 452	+ 573
Jugoslavia	1 414	11	697	13	+ 717	+ 651
Greece	1 007	24	379	10	+ 628	+ 463
Turkey	468	14	312	12	+ 156	+ 133
United States	7 694	16	8 977	- 0.7	- 1 282	- 2 406
Canada	941	29	1 197	- 5	- 256	- 532
Japan	937	- 5	1 542	25	- 605	- 246
U.S.S.R.	1 118	0.13	1 084	13	+ 33	+ 140
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	3 425	13	3 191	15	+ 234	+ 261
AASM	1 401	11	1 638	- 12	- 237	- 598

⁽¹⁾ As compared with 1970.

⁽²⁾ Including U.S.S.R.; excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

¹ Statistics Office: "External Trade"—2/1972.

imports rose by 7.6% to \$49.1 thousand million. The result is a positive balance for the Community's external trade of \$1.5 thousand million against a deficit of \$0.4 thousand millions in 1970. The most important figures for the Community's external trade in 1971 are shown in the following table (in millions of dollars).

Establishment and Implementation of Common Commercial Policy

Trade Agreements: Renewals, Waivers or Authorizations

93. On a proposal from the Commission, the Council on 7 March 1972 authorized the opening of negotiations for a long term (1972-1974) trade agreement between *France* and *Albania*. During its session of 20-21 March, it authorized *Italy* to negotiate the conclusion of a trade Protocol with *Bulgaria* for 1972.

Protection against Dumping, Premiums or Subsidies

94. On 25 March 1972,¹ the Commission issued in the Official Journal of the EEC a notice on commencing an examination procedure under the Council Regulation on protection against dumping, premiums or subsidies on the part of non-Members of the EEC. This notice concerns gumboots of Czechoslovakian origin and oxalic acid from Japan.

Special Measures in Commercial Policy

Scrap Metal

95. Government representatives of the Member States, meeting within the Council, approved on 22 March 1972, a decision to waive until 30 June 1972 the prohibition on export of scrap metal in all qualities to non-Member States. The prohibition was decreed in 1953. This decision (which harks back to similar steps taken on 20 December 1971, and valid until 31 March 1972) is vindicated by a persistent glut and very low prices on the market.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Tin

96. On 22nd March 1972, the Council formally approved² on behalf of the Community the fourth International Agreement on Tin, drawn up after

¹ *Journal officiel* C 30, 25 March 1972.

² *Journal officiel* L 90, 17 April 1972.

negotiations in Geneva from 13 April to 15 May 1970.¹ On this occasion, the Community had shared for the first time in the renewal negotiations of the international agreement on this product.

Olive Oil

97. The special Committee set up by the International Oil Products Council (COI) at its session of 22-25 November 1971² met on 23 and 24 March 1972 in Madrid to study the terms of compliance with the 1969 Protocol (renewing the 1963 Agreement) for the Community and for the two EEC countries not yet members of the Oil Products Council, namely Germany and the Netherlands. The Committee reached an agreement which will be submitted to the COI, who will probably ratify it. Then the formal procedures governing the Community's membership of the International Agreement will be applied. During its session of 27-28 September 1971, the Council of the EEC had declared³ that it was in favour of opening negotiations with the COI with a view to the EEC's membership.

Cocoa Beans

98. The United Nations Conference on Cocoa (1972), called by the General Secretary of UNCTAD, was held in Geneva from 6 to 28 March 1972. Fifty-six countries took part, fifteen of them a observers. The Six were represented and the Community as such was allowed to share in the work of the conference without voting rights.

Conforming with the decision taken by the Council at its meeting of 7 March 1972 and based on Art. 113 of the Treaty, the Commission on behalf of the Community conducted the negotiations on the questions deriving from common commercial policy based on the draft agreement put before the conference. On all the questions under negotiation, the Member States and the Community sought a mutual attitude, in close contact with the States joining the Community.

The Conference Steering Committee set up a Negotiating Committee briefed to examine the most serious questions and try to align the viewpoints of producer and consumer countries. Mutual conclusions adopted by the Negotiating Committee represent broad concurrence on a minimum price lying between 21 to 24 cents per lb., the final figure to be negotiated at the Conference. Moreover, as requested by the consumer countries, the buying price of the

¹ See Bulletin 7-1970, Part Two, sec. 101.

² See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec. 103.

³ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 68.

surplus through the regulator stock would not necessarily be equivalent to the minimum price fixed in the agreement.

An agreement was reached on the principle of an "ex quota" zone in the upper third of the price range, the gap between minimum price and maximum price being 9 cents per lb.

An agreement was also reached on the conversion factors to be applied to cocoa derived products to determine the equivalents in cocoa beans, for export quotas will be fixed in tonnage of beans. The negotiating committee was, however, unable to proceed with the examination of several other problems. The Conference will do this when it meets again which should be during 1972, on the basis of results obtained in order to reach and conclude an international agreement on cocoa between now and the end of this year.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Preparation for the Community's participation in the 3rd UNCTAD

99. Early in March, the *Commission* addressed to the Council a communication in order to prepare the participation of the Community and its Member States in the 3rd UNCTAD (Santiago, Chile, 3-19 May 1972). In this communication the Commission described the different attitudes that the Community and the Member States should take up on the problems dealt with by the Conference. Despite the uncertain climate now prevailing in international economic relations, the Commission considers that cooperation towards development should be boosted in order to dispel the concern of developing countries and satisfy their wishes.

On the basis of this communication, the *Council*, at its session of 20-21 March, formalized the position that the Community and Member States would adopt in Santiago. The press bulletin issued after the meeting states:

"The Council has had a thorough exchange of views on preparing the participation of the Community in the third United Nations Conference on Commerce and Development which will take place on 13-19 April next in Santiago, Chile.

The Council unanimously stressed the importance of this conference and the spirit of goodwill in which the Community takes part, to meet, as far as

possible, the legitimate aims of the developing countries. The Council has in particular, issued directives to ensure sound cooperation within the Community as well as the necessary contacts with the acceding countries and the consultations to be held with the associated countries.

The Council has reviewed some of the basic problems mainly involved in the trade in raw materials and manufactured products, in promoting exports, diversification of production, regional integration and cooperation between the developing countries and in the impact of recent events at international economic and monetary level on developing countries.

On these diverse matters, the Council has adopted some guidelines to serve as a basis for the work of the Member States' delegations and the Community institution representatives on the spot. The Council in conclusion expresses its sincere wish that the Conference may achieve the maximum practical results."

100. During its session of 13-17 March 1972, the *European Parliament*¹ adopted a detailed resolution where it "solemnly reaffirms the responsibilities of the European Community, the first trade partner of the Third World, in the sphere of cooperation in development." It also recommends to the Council and Commission "to get everything underway to ensure an active and effective participation by the Community in the work of the 3rd UNCTAD, with the aim of making an influential contribution to the search for practical solutions which might truly provide practical aid for the developing countries and might afford a more satisfying and balanced structure to international economic relations."

Food aid

101. On 20 March 1972, the Commission sent the Council a communication bearing on the *fulfillment of commitments underwritten by the Community* against the background of the 2nd Convention on food aid (cereals) over the financial year 1971/72. Conforming with the method adopted by the Council to ensure consistency between Community and national action, the Commission lays down, in this paper, a programme for distributing over the recipient countries the 1 035 000 tons representing the yearly Community commitment. The Commission also indicates the amount earmarked for each country between Community and national action. It should be noted that the amount of the Community action was fixed for 1971/1972, under the methods adopted by the Council, at 414 000 tons, or 40% of the total annual commitment underwritten by the Community.

¹ See sec. 119.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

102. The *joint declarations concerning international economic relations* sent to the Contracting Parties by the Community and the United States on the one hand and by Japan and the United States on the other, invite the member countries of GATT to join the initiative taken by the authors.

These two declarations, due to the mutual commitment expressed therein "to initiate and actively pursue widespread multilateral negotiations within GATT starting in 1973", represent significant initiative under the work programme undertaken within GATT. The Committees responsible for carrying out this programme thanks to the drive of political will thus practically expressed will be able to carry their preparatory work a stage further and set about exploring techniques and methods of negotiation.

During the meeting of the GATT Council, on 7 March 1972, the contracting parties unanimously stressed the value and constructive nature of the initiative taken by the three great partners of industrial trade. The developed countries have by and large declared themselves ready to take part in the overall negotiations scheduled for 1973 within the compass of GATT and to contribute actively to the preparatory work in 1972.

The developing countries are also prepared to take an active part in this work, but they stated that it was impossible for them to commit themselves to sharing in fresh negotiations before appraising whether the rules and methods applying to them will allow their interests and particular problems to be duly taken into account.

Their reservations bear mainly on two points. The application of the rule governing reciprocity and the loss of preferences involved in a new liberalization under the system of overall preferential tariffs.

The Commission representative indicated his appreciation of this expectant outlook of the developing countries and stressed the value of an active participation by a maximum number of countries in preparing the rules and terms of the negotiation in order to ensure the respect of all interests. As far as the Community is concerned, it is ready to discuss all problems and will not rule out anything *a priori*.

103. The Community and the four applicant countries formally *notified GATT*, on 6 March 1972, *of the conclusion of the enlargement negotiations*

and offered the juridical instruments set up to this end for examination by the Contracting Parties.¹

On the basis of the notification, the Council of GATT, on 7 March, set up a Working Group to examine these juridical instruments in the light of the relevant provisions of the General Agreement. Participation in this Group is open to any Contracting Party who wishes to take part. Chairmanship of the group has been assigned to Ambassador Kitahara, representing Japan.

International Atomic Energy Agency

104. On 21, 22 and 23 March 1972 in Vienna, the fourth session was held of the negotiations between the European Community of Atomic Energy (Euratom) and the International Agency for atomic energy (IAEC) to conclude an agreement on guarantees within the *Treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons*. During this session, the two Delegations set about the discussion of technical problems and decided to pursue the examination of these problems with their experts from 11 to 13 April at Ispra.

Council of Europe

105. On 16 March 1972, in Strasbourg, an *informative meeting* was held between the *Commission* and the *General Secretariat of the Council of Europe* to review against the background of the Rey-Modinos arrangements, all the activity of joint interest pursued since the previous meeting (in Brussels 6 November 1969) and anticipated in the near future. Before the working session itself, there was a more formal and political exchange of views between Mr Ralf Dahrendorf for the Commission and Mr Sforza, General Secretary of the Council of Europe.

It was noted that in some spheres at least the two Institutions complemented each other and that there was no overlapping. The cooperation between services will be pursued and strengthened and will move away from general meetings covering all themes of joint interest towards smaller groups so that it will be possible to deal each time with a particular sphere of activities. These methods will be independent of meetings at political level and will not rule out the possibility of holding informative meetings, at rather long intervals (18 months—2 years) to cover all the themes of common interest.

¹ See sec. 70.

COMMUNITY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

106. The Presidents of the Council and the Commission received on 2 March 1972¹ His Excellency, Mr Clement Sevot who presented his credentials as Head of the Mission of the *Central African Republic* at the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Community of Atomic Energy (EAEC). The new ambassador, who took up office as his country's representative to the EEC on 10 January 1972, succeeds Mr Jean-Louis Psimhis, now called to the function of Minister delegated to the Présidency, responsible for the Interior, in the Government of the Republic of Central Africa.

On 2 March 1972,¹ the Presidents of the Council and the Commission also received Their Excellencies the Ambassadors, Abdelkader Benslimane (*Morocco*), Patrick Vincent Joseph Solomon (*Trinidad and Tobago*) and Allan James Eastman (*Australia*) who presented their credentials as Heads of the Diplomatic representation of their countries at the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). The new Ambassadors from Morocco and Australia succeed respectively Their Excellencies Bensalem Guessous and Owen L. Davis, O.B.E. who were called to other functions. The new Ambassador from Trinidad and Tobago succeeds His Excellency Donald Casimir Granado who has left his country's diplomatic service and retired from public life.

Lastly, the Presidents of the Council and the Commission received on 24 March 1972² Their Excellencies the Ambassadors Joseph Attard Kingswell (*Malta*), Johan Boudewijn Paul Maramis (*Indonesia*), Ian Lachlan Gordon Stewart (*New Zealand*) and Maximiliano E. Jimenez Icaza (*Panama*) and accepted their credentials.

The new Ambassadors from Malta, New Zealand and Panama who succeed respectively Their Excellencies G.T. Curmi, O.B.E., T.D., Merwin Norrish, called to other functions, and the late Manuel Varela Jr., are accredited to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC EAEC). The new Head of the Indonesian Mission accredited at the EEC succeeds His Excellency Chaidir Anwar Sani who was called to other functions.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 27, 17 March 1972.

² *Ibid.* C 37, 13 April 1972.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

March session

107. The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg from 13 to 17 March,¹ held its inaugural session when Mr *Behrendt* was re-elected President. The Parliament heard a report on the activities of the Council by the President in office. The President of the Commission made a statement on his resignation. During this session Parliament requested an increase in agricultural prices and discussed the import of wines from Algeria and other matters on the administration of common agricultural policy. It also gave decisions on Community action for regional policy, on the Council's resolution concerning the economic and monetary union and on EEC-USA commercial relations. Parliament was also engaged in preparing for the third UNCTAD meeting and approved the conclusions of the 8th meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC/AASM Association and gave various opinions on the Communities multi-annual budget provisions, on the right of establishment and freedom to supply services.

On 15 and 16 March, Parliament held for the first time a conference with the Parliaments of Member States. The theme chosen was "The Status of European Unification and the Role of the Parliaments".

On 13 March, the European Parliament ratified the mandates of the following members: Mr *Armengaud* (L), Mr *Berthoin* (L), Mr *Bousch* (DE), Mr *Brégère* (S), Mr *Caillavet* (L), Mr *Colin* (C-D), Mr *Durand* (L), Mr *Duval* (DE), Mr *Giraud* (S), Mr *Houdet* (L), Mr *Jozeau-Marigné* (L), Mr *Pohér* (C-D), appointed by the French Senate on 16 December 1971, and Mr *Bertrand* (C-D), Mr *Dewulf* (C-D), Mr *Glinne* (S), Mr *Lefebvre* (L), Mr *Outers* (NI, FDF), Mr *Pêtre* (C-D), Mr *Radoux* (S), appointed by the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on 9 February 1972.

¹ For the complete text of the resolutions voted by the European Parliament during this session, see *Journal officiel* C 36, 12 April 1972.

These minutes were taken from the French edition of "Informations" published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

The political group and the nationality of the Parliament Members in the debate are shown in brackets after their names. The political groups of the European Parliament are indicated by the following abbreviations: C-D = Christian Democrats, S = Socialist, L = Liberals and allies, (U)DE = European Democratic Union, NA = non-affiliated.

Opening of the 1972-1973 session

(14 March 1972)

108. Mr *Cantalupo* (L, Italy), doyen of the House in the European Parliament, opened the inaugural session by emphasizing that the Summit Conference must be devoted to the realization of the political union of the Ten. The powers of the European Parliament will have to be strengthened by reforms so that it will make its creative and positive contribution to the building of Europe.

On the proposal of Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberals and Allies, Mr *Behrendt* (S, Germany) was re-elected President of the European Parliament. The following were elected Vice-Presidents: Mr *Bersani* (C-D, Italy), Mr *Rossi* (L, France), Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (DE, France), Mr *Corona* (S, Italy), Mr *Furler* (C-D, Germany), Mr *Lucius* (C-D, Luxembourg), Mr *Schuijt* (C-D, Netherlands) and Mr *Hougardy* (L, Belgium).

The Parliament set up its Committees. It also appointed Mr *Schuijt* (C-D, Netherlands) rapporteur for the Fifth Annual General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1971 published by the Commission on 15 February 1972.

Council Activity

(15 March 1972)

109. Mr *Thorn*, President of the Council, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a report on the activities of the Council and its decisions concerning the Community Budget of 1972.

Reviewing the main problems, Mr *Thorn* stressed that, concerning enlargement, the spirit of mutual understanding allowed fair and equitable solutions to be reached. The Commission played a major part throughout the negotiations. The Community remains the nucleus from which European unity took shape and has been developed. The negotiations with the other Member States of EFTA continue and at a later date the question will arise concerning renewal of relations with the 28 States linked to the Community by association or special agreements. To give practical reality to the scope of the Community's new dimensions, the body of Community activity will have to be strengthened and the institutions allowed to perform more effectively. Henceforth, we shall have to move forward along the lines of political cooperation. There is no disagreement on this objective, only on the terms for reaching it.

Speaking on the monetary crisis, Mr *Thorn* then recalled decisions taken by the Council towards consistency in the Community. He stressed that the

guidelines brought out by the Council on 6 and 7 March, represent solid progress towards getting the economic and monetary union on the move again and individualizing the Community within the international monetary system. He highlighted the main features of the decisions taken on this matter by the Council and the agreement reached between the Community and the United States on international trade relations.

Mr Thorn then mentioned the Council's work in other spheres and emphasized in conclusion the interim nature of 1972.

He reaffirmed his conviction that there is no course to take than the one chosen, "a course which must lead us to an ever closer solidarity and collaboration and finally to the unity of our peoples in the Community." In conclusion, on budget matters, Mr Thorn explained to Parliament why the Council had not acted on certain requests for modifications, mainly concerning protection of the environment, the Social Fund and the creation of funds for regional development.

Mr *Lücker* (Germany), Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group, observed that since the Hague Summit, the Community had amplified some of its self-set objectives. The task of the enlarged Community will be to define its new role in order to be in balance with the big industrial countries. Concerning the monetary crisis, Mr *Lücker* was sorry that the Council had not taken timely action on the Commission's proposals. At the next Summit Conference, we shall have to see whether the Community is capable of acting on the basis of genuine solid and effective structures. The Commission is not sharing actively enough in the preparations for the Summit since the Council has not given it enough greenlights. Lastly, Mr *Lücker* declared himself sceptical of progress made in completing and intensifying the Community.

Mr *Vals* (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, declared that his group expected much from the enlarged Community which will offer a chance to re-think problems at several levels. With strengthened authority, the institutions will have to be able to perform more effectively.

The power of legislation must not be kept in the hands of the Council whose working methods Mr *Vals* criticized. He called for effective participation by the European Commission in the work of the Summit. On the level of external relations Mr *Vals* brought up the problem of relations with Spain, Greece and Turkey. He asked for a global policy to be laid down for Eastern Europe and emphasized the need for the Community to overhaul its development aid policy. Mr *Vals* concluded by stating that a European Confederation was shortly feasible and should lead to democratic control of the Communities' activity by strengthening Parliament's powers.

Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, applauded the enlargement of the Community but deplored the uneasy atmosphere of the present time. He wanted to see a more democratic development of Parliament which should be consulted on the location of European Institutions. This was a problem to be brought up at the next Summit. On this matter, Mr Berkhouwer considered that this kind of conference should not be institutionalized. The Ten will have to define their position to the rest of the world.

On behalf of the UDE Group, Mr *Sourdille* (France) said he was pleased with the Council's activity. He spoke of the effects of monetary problems on trade, occupations and employment and stressed the need to solve the problems of the European Social Fund and the Regional Fund. Mr Sourdille also alluded to the question of working languages in the Community, the problem of the location of institutions, and asked for information on the creation of a political secretarial and European ministers.

Mr *Spénale* (S, France), Chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee, described the new budget procedures and the results obtained by Parliament during the 1972 Budget Debate and summarized his conclusions thus: "an improvement in the formalities, some progress by Parliament in its hearings with the Council, albeit more superficial than solid. On the major problems, the Council's incapacity to make up its mind in time. As for Euratom, despair." In his last words, Mr Spénale insisted on the need to give Parliament real budgetary authority and recalled that Parliamentary democracy had begun in the Budget Debate.

Replying to the various speakers, Mr Thorn, President of the Council, made the following points. The Commission will be present at the Summit when the subjects mentioned are covered by the Treaties. Concerning Greece, the narrow margin between the administration and the development of the association was still enough to distinguish between them. The Community will continue its moves towards concluding world agreements on commodities of interest to developing countries. The Council will establish a policy towards the Eastern bloc countries as soon as conditions permit and does not give up hope that the USSR will recognize the reality of the Community and be closely associated with its institutions. These are ideas which the Summit Conference will have to talk about. At the moment, Member States governments do not have any intention of tackling the problem of location or in any way changing the status quo. Progress has been made on budgets and Parliament-Council relations must be improved.

Resignation of the President of the Commission

(14 March 1972)

110. Mr *Malfatti*, President of the Commission, stated that he had decided to be a candidate in the Italian elections and that he would give up office when the election campaign began. The Commission was a political institution and it is in Europe's interests that political men uphold it and after belonging to it, go on serving the European cause. Speaking of the enlargement and the Commission's part in preparing for the Summit Conference, Mr Malfatti said he was convinced that his departure did not leave a weakened Commission. On the contrary, it was strengthened by the knowledge of the work done in two years. President Malfatti concluded by expressing regret at having to cut short his office and undertook to keep on defending the cause of Europe on a national and European level.

Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, regretted Mr Malfatti's decision whose high-ranking post should take precedence over national politics. If the President of the Commission was not politically independent at European level and there was no alignment between national office and European office, the Community was put in a risky situation.

Mr *Vals* (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, observing purely from the angle of Europe's interests, declared that his group was disappointed and deplored the President's decision. The Socialist group fears that the President's decision coming at such a time will weaken the Commission. It is the drawbacks of the present system which the Socialists accuse. The European way must be open to political men without them having to seek confirmation on the national level.

Mr *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, paid tribute to the President who had done a fine job. Mr Malfatti had promoted Europe and shown great wisdom in his relations with the Council. "All we wish," said Mr Triboulet to President Malfatti, "is that your successor succeeds as well as you have done and that under him Europe's advance will be as obvious and as spectacular as you were able to make it."

Mr *Lücker* (Germany), Chairman of the Christian Democrat group, joined in Mr Triboulet's praise and pointed out that his group completely understood the reasons for Mr Malfatti's decision. To avoid recurrence of such clashes between European and national office, an acceptable solution must be found at institutional level, and a political balance be struck within institutions and new European structures be created.

Mr *Boiardi* (NA, PSIUP, Italy)¹ approved Mr Malfatti's decision whose right and duty it was to resume his position in Italy. It was not good for a President of the Commission to remain aloof from political life in his own country for several years.

Replying to the various speakers, Mr Malfatti declared that beyond the differences of opinion on his decision, everyone agreed about the Commission's political role. The problem was not to be regarded as personal and the Commission's political role must be strengthened as soon as possible in the interests of the Ten.

Two verbal questions with debate put to the Commission by Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, and by Mr *Vals* (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, on the consequences of Mr Malfatti's resignation, had been withdrawn by both concerned after the debate on Mr Malfatti's statement had been scheduled.

Common Agricultural policy

(13 March 1972)

Agricultural prices—Structural policy

111. Parliament discussed the report submitted on behalf of the Agriculture Committee by Mr *Baas* (L, Netherlands), Mr *Brouwer* (C-D, Netherlands), Mr *Richarts* (C-D, Germany) and Mr *Vredeling* (S, Netherlands) on an amended draft proposal concerning *modernization of agricultural holdings*, an amended draft regulation on *producer groups and their fusion, fixing of prices* for some agricultural products and granting of *income subsidies* for some categories of farmers. The texts on prices and income subsidies involve new proposals after the opinion expressed by Parliament on 18 November on these matters.² The texts also contain proposals on prices of products on which proposals had not yet been made, as well as further proposals for some products in response to a new move by the Commission.

Parliament adopted a motion for a resolution on these various proposals. Parliament reiterated that policies on structure and price must be regarded as an entity. It also regretted that, although some amendments proposed by Parliament had been considered, the Commission had not adopted other vital proposals made by Parliament for completing modernization of farm holdings and that the Commission had not concentrated more on the Community aspects of the provisions for agricultural structure policy.

¹ Proletarian Socialist Unity Party.

² See Bulletin 1-1972, sec. 114.

On agricultural prices, the Commission heeding Parliament's opinion expressed in November 1971 asking for an average increase of 8%, amended its proposals on starting prices. Parliament expressed its agreement on the price increases proposed by the Commission provided they are applied in one go, for the marketing year 1972-1973, and subject to certain adjustments and wishes. Parliament also expressed its concern that the new parities between Member States currencies had not been fixed and the value of a unit of account had not been defined. Decisions on these matters must not compromise the desired improvement of agricultural incomes.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, Mr *de Koning* (Netherlands) pointed out that the new proposals by the Commission showed a better grasp of agricultural conditions. Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands), on behalf of the Socialist group stressed the national disparities which are obstructing the realization of a genuine Community agricultural policy. On behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Baas* (Netherlands) asked for a radical change in the current agricultural policy and criticized the continual policy switches in this sector. Mr *Liogier* (France), on behalf of the UDE Group, approved the Commission's position on agriculture as defined in the resolution. He brought up the questions of aid for farmers, regional disparities, fruit and vegetables, French wines and protested against any outside pressure which risked seriously upsetting the agricultural market. Mr *Cipolla* (NA, Italy) thought that the decisions to be taken by the Council were too late and now too brusque due to the enlargement of the Community which will alter all the economic and political premises. The common agricultural policy was a brake on the development of other sectors in the Community all the more in that it could not solve its own problems. What mattered was to try and find a new working basis as soon as possible.

Mr *Vetrone* (C-D, Italy) noted progress made by the prices policy based on costs and urged that farm holdings be modernized to avoid having to subsidize them forever. Mr *Beylot* (DE, France) feared that the new measures tending to ease imports of young cattle into the Community would impair Community preference. Mr *Klinker* (C-D, Germany) found that the proposed price increases were too low. Mr *Biaggi* (L, Italy) was concerned over aid for cattle raising in mountain regions and proposals on sugar. Mr *Martens* (C-D, Belgium) said he would like to see a more sizeable increase in agricultural prices. Mr *Heger* (C-D, Belgium) concurred with Mr Martens but with special reference to milk. Mr *Spénale* (S, France) pleaded the cause of veal prices.

Mr *Mansholt*, Vice President of the Commission, replying to the speakers pointed out that reasonable limits had been reached on price policies. In its proposals on cereals the Commission had seen fit to be cautious in view of the

surpluses of soft wheat whereas meat production must be boosted. As for fruit and vegetables, Mr Mansholt hoped for a decision before 1 May and for alignment with the increases for other agricultural produce. Regarding the Commission, agricultural prices will have to be fixed before 1 April whatever the decisions on the monetary questions. Mr Mansholt said he was in favour of regionalization in cereal prices and declared that income subsidies were a bridge between the price and structure policies. As for veal, the Commission thought that an increase was not justified.

Community imports of wines from Algeria

112. Parliament debated two verbal questions, one put by Mr Vals (S, France) and the other by Mr Liogier (DE, France) and Mr Couveinhes (DE, France). Both referred to the import into the Community of a million hectolitres of wines from Algeria. Because of their prices, these wines are apparently unsaleable in the Community and under the Community Regulation may not be used in blending. There is thus a risk of fraud.

Mr Mansholt, Vice President of the Commission, pointed out that Algerian wine had been imported but neither sold, nor distributed. He emphasized that great care must be taken, that it was up to the French government to check on possible blending, and up to the Council to say whether it would be allowed or not. The Commission will carefully follow developments and take, if need be, the measures required. Mr Richarts (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat group, said that it was a Community problem and that the destination and disposal of the wine must be closely watched. Mr Vals (S, France) said he was disappointed by Mr Mansholt's answer.

Mr Vetrone (C-D, Italy), Mr Vredeling (S, Netherlands), Mr Spénale (S, France) and Mr Vals all felt that if the Council made exceptions on the use of these wines for blending, it would be a serious alteration of Community regulations and Parliament should be consulted before taking such a decision. Mr Mansholt undertook to convey this view to the Commission and the Council.

Silkworm breeding

113. On the basis of a report submitted on behalf of the Agriculture Commission by Mr Kollwelter (C-D, Luxembourg) and approved by Mr Liogier (France) on behalf of the DE Group, Parliament expressed a favourable opinion on a proposed regulation providing special measures to encourage silkworm breeding in the Community.

Organization of the sugar market

114. Parliament expressed a favourable opinion on two Regulations to amend the current ones on the organization of the sugar market. In his report made on behalf of the Agricultural Committee, Mr *Klinker* (C-D, Germany) specifies that the two Regulations are aimed at ensuring the provision of reasonably priced sugar for regions traditionally short on supply in the event of a scarcity on the world market.

Heat-treated milk

115. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr *Bourdelles* (L, France) on behalf of the Social Affairs and Public Health Committee, Parliament approved two Regulations on the health problems involved in the production and marketing of heat-treated milk. Parliament made the usual reservations concerning the procedure in the Veterinary Committee, which should not be aimed at restricting the powers of the European Commission. The provisions of the two Regulations are to replace the national legislation of Member States where disparities can block inter-community trade in the dairy sector. A waiver is foreseen until 1975 for the campaign against brucellosis.

European Regional Policy

(16 March 1972)

116. Based on a report submitted by Mr *Mitterdorfer* (C-D, Italy) on behalf of the Economic Commission, Parliament gave its decision on the Commission's communication and proposed regulations on Community action for regional policy in the priority agricultural areas in the Community.

The first regulation proposal concerned the financing by the EAGGF of projects which come under the scope of development operations in the priority agricultural regions. This regulation is aimed at amplifying sound economic activity. Parliament considered it a temporary application and regrets that it lays down priorities based mainly on agricultural or budgetary considerations. The second regulation proposal involving the European interest rate allowance Fund for regional development provided for aid to be granted, as interest rate allowances, when loans were agreed by the European Investment Bank or other financial agencies to back development moves in regions hit by agricultural changes. Parliament advocated bringing in this aid which must

run as a Community fund for improving regional structures, not only for interest rate allowances but also for grants of capital credit and subsidies.

Parliament sharply criticized the Council for not yet having organized Community means of action in regional affairs and it feared that regional structural policy was playing second fiddle to sectoral policies and had not emerged as a specific Community responsibility. Parliament notes that the two regulation proposals represent an initial modest step towards activating a common structural policy and expects the Council to apply the thesis it has often expounded under which economic and monetary union is not feasible without a Community policy on regional structure. Parliament requests the Commission to submit proposals immediately to the Council for adoption as general measures for structural policy.

Mr *Borschette*, Member of the Commission, stressed the importance of the Council's decisions on 6 and 7 March to accept that Community financial resources be earmarked for Community regional policy and to provide for the creation of a fund whose resources will be set aside for regional policy.

Economic and Monetary Union (16 March 1972)

117. From a report submitted on behalf of the Economic Commission by Mr *Löhr* (C-D, Germany), Parliament passed a resolution bearing on the decision by the Council and government representatives of Member States covering application of the resolution of 22 March 1971 concerning the realization by stages of the economic and monetary union.

Parliament applauded the Council's resolve to relaunch the Economic and Monetary Union and was glad to record the measures announced in the resolution adopted on 7 March by the Council. Parliament reiterated the importance of regional structure policy and asked the Commission to put forward proposals on the alignment of Member States' financial policies and on the creation of a European capital market. Parliament invited the Council to consult it on the running of the European Fund for monetary cooperation and reminded the Council that it had asked for an autonomous European unit of account to be created. Lastly, Parliament reiterated the need to guarantee the indispensable balance between general economic policy measures and monetary policy measures and expected to be consulted by the Council and the Commission before any decision on the Economic and Monetary Union programme.

EEC-United States, Trade Relations

(14 March 1972)

118. In a verbal question for debate put on behalf of the Liberal and Allies Group, its Chairman Mr *Berkhouwer* (Holland) asked the Commission if it was prepared to publish the results of the negotiations on EEC-United States trade relations and discuss the following questions with Parliament: Was a final or conditional agreement reached? What genuine advantages did the Commission obtain? What effects will certain American protectionist leanings have on trade relations with Europe?

Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member of the Commission, stressed that behind EEC-United States trade relations, political problems were looming especially in economic and monetary affairs. Mr Dahrendorf pointed out that the USA wanted nothing less than to oblige Europe to forsake the principles forming the foundation of the Common Market. The Commission resisted this demand and the negotiations by and large yielded sound results since endorsed by the Council. The principle of reciprocity was recognized and the concept of "partnership" was emphasized. In the long term view, the most valuable part of the talks centred on the World Trade Agreement. Conditions needed for a final agreement were on hand. Turning to the future negotiations on GATT in 1973, Mr Dahrendorf pointed out that the result of the Kennedy round had not yet entirely emerged and in conclusion declared that the chief concern of the delegates and the main theme of the coming European Summit will be to seek better and better EEC-United States relations.

Mr *Jahn* (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, recalled the services rendered by the USA to Europe in the economic and military spheres. He concentrated on the problems involved in the agreement on cereals. Mr Jahn then spoke of the wide enough brief which must be given to the Commission to get fruitful results from negotiations and emphasized that a transatlantic Summit Conference is apparently needed to discuss international trade relations.

On behalf of the Socialist Group, Mr *Kriedemann* (Germany) was delighted with the outcome of the EEC-USA negotiations, even though a host of questions are still unanswered. Parliament must have its say, especially in directing the negotiations.

Mr *Terrenoire* (France), on behalf of the UDE group, recalled the links between trade and monetary problems and highlighted the need to protect the principles underlying the common agricultural policy with its wide political and social range. Next year's world trade negotiations could get off to a bad start if the monetary system is not completely recast. Mr Terrenoire again

warned against unemployment being exported to Europe and the threat of demotion for the European economy.

Mr *Berkhouwer* (L, Holland) applauded the detailed answers from Mr *Dahrendorf* who, he said, had pointed out that stockpiling of cereals should not effect prices.

Preparations for the third World Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

(14 March 1972)

119. The European Parliament discussed a report on behalf of the Committee for Economic External Relations, from Mr *Cousté* (DE, France), on preparations for the third UNCTAD in Santiago, Chile, from 13-19 May 1972.

Mr *Cousté* highlighted the main points on which the Community must take up a position, namely: on commodities and manufactures, promotion of Third World exports, financing development, international monetary conditions, and the most backward developing countries. He illustrated the EEC's positive balance sheet in the field of development aid. His conclusions were taken up in a resolution proposal put to the vote in the European Parliament and which took into account the observations by the Commission on relations with AASM in its opinion expressed by Mr *Fellermaier* (S, Germany).

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group, Mr *Fellermaier* (Germany) concentrated on the Community formulation of basic principles for development aid. He asked for the import of tropical produce to be eased so as to help in raising the standard of living in the Third World. He wanted to see, during the Conference, that the EEC/AASM Association could serve as a prototype for regionalization measures. Mr *Fellermaier*, joined by Mr *Dewulf* (Belgium), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrats, insisted that it was vital for the Community to speak with a single voice at UNCTAD, on what precisely Europe had to "offer" at UNCTAD, nor on how the Community would defend itself against criticism.

Mr *Baas* (Netherlands), on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, drew attention to the most backward of the developing countries.

Mr *Engwirda* (NA D66, Netherlands) stressed the importance of environment policy on the trade and development of the Third World countries.

Mr *Mommersteeg* (C-D, Netherlands) who approved the resolution, thought that the Community must express its resolve to share in the socio-economic development of the Third World.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, pointed out that the Community's position at UNCTAD would be maintained by the Presidents of the Council and the Commission and that Member States' representatives would also declare their position. Mr Dahrendorf did not hide the fact that difficulties would arise in defining the Community's position, especially over the problem of financing. This third UNCTAD will be the platform for new guidelines and aid processes constituting a lengthy task.

In its resolution, Parliament urged the Council and Commission to get everything underway towards ensuring an active and effective share by the Community in the efforts of the third UNCTAD. Parliament asked that the Community attend the Conference as a whole, that the Commission be the single spokesman, that a close collaboration be secured between the Community and the four new Member States, and that the Conference might provide a chance to strengthen means of communication between the Community and AASM. Community moves must especially favourize diversification in the economy of the developing countries, stimulate the marketing of their products, maintain the present tariff policy with regard to AASM and bear these matters in mind for future negotiations within GATT. The Community must also take measures to promote the commodities and manufactures of developing countries, watch over the development of the most backward countries and see that the interests of all of them were upheld when it came to remodeling the international monetary system.

The EEC/AASM Association (17 March 1972)

120. Parliament approved the conclusions reached by the Association's Parliamentary Conference in its resolutions passed at the Hague on 12-14 January 1972. In his report on behalf of the Commission for relations with AASM, Mr *Dewulf* (C-D, Belgium) examined the main themes of the discussions and summarized his conclusions in a resolution passed by Parliament.

Parliament stressed the motive of the Association, namely: to create a broad community of interest between the partners based on mutual development and stressed the value it puts on invigourating the consultation and concertation procedures between the EEC and AASM. In Parliament's opinion, we must try to go further in the dialogue between the Community and AASM institutions. Parliament was highly gratified by the activity of the 3rd European Development Fund and its new outlook and considers that the time has come for a broad Parliamentary debate on the Community's development policy within the Association.

Mr *Löhr* (Germany) on behalf of the Christian Democrats, stressed how the economic progress of the developing countries hinged on Europe's future ability to benefit and boost their production.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, agreed with the report and the resolution by the Parliamentary Commission and emphasized the need to stimulate trade, extend the dialogue to other African States and prepare carefully, at Community level, for the coming UNCTAD.

Community Budget Provisions

(17 March 1972)

121. The European Parliament expressed its opinion on the forecasted receipts and expenditure of the Community's budget for the financial years 1972-1974. In his report, on behalf of the Financial and Budget Committee, Mr *Boano* (C-D, Italy) pointed out that it was the first time that Parliament had been consulted by the Council over the Community's multi-annual expenditure forecasts.

In its resolution, Parliament stressed the need for three-year forecasts in making its decisions and to ensure a systematic check on Community expenditures and receipts. Parliament also thinks that the Council's decision on making these forecasts does not adequately allow for the development of the institutions with regard to budget authority. To be an effective tool, the forecasts must follow certain principles and fulfill certain demands defined by Parliament in the resolution. This means closer evaluation of the Community's financial activity, application of improved methods in budget administration, and indication of qualitative and quantitative guidelines, allowing for the Community's future financial autonomy. Parliament observed that the documents it has received do not offer as yet the desired detail and is aware of the troubles arising from incomplete forecasts, largely due in fact to inadequate knowledge of the factors involved by the enlargement of the Community.

Mr *Borocco* (France), on behalf of the UDE group, approved the resolution and although he said the paper worked out by the Commission was not complete, it still provided a bright attempt to clarify matters. Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, acknowledged the shortcomings of the text under discussion and assured Parliament that the Commission would try to fill in the gaps. He hoped that from next year the documentation on budgets would be better presented.

Right of establishment and freedom to supply services (16 March 1972)

Fiscal Affairs

122. From a report submitted by Mr *Reischl* (S, Germany), on behalf of the Juridical Committee, Parliament expressed a favourable opinion on:

- (a) a directive fixing the terms for realizing the right of establishment and freedom to supply services in certain non wage-earning occupations as regards taxation.
- (b) a directive fixing the terms of interim measures for these occupations.
- (c) a recommendation concerning Luxembourg.

The texts bear on the action of extra-jurisdictional fiscal assistance (fiscal advice, help for the taxpayers, etc.).

Mr *Meister* (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrats, approved the resolution. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice President of the Commission, assured Parliament that the Commission would most carefully scrutinize the resolution. Mr *Armengaud* (L, France) supported an amendment concerning attestation required for fiscal purposes on the relevant activity for at least four years, in order to give access to activity in the receiving Member State. When he was assured that the European Commission would investigate the problems which could arise from this provision, Mr *Armengaud* withdrew his amendment.

Cinematography—Film Distribution

123. From a report by Mr *Ribière* (DE, France) presented by Mr *Meister* (C-D, Germany) on behalf of the Juridical Committee, Parliament gave a favourable opinion on a directive for coordinating certain legislative and administrative provisions on cinematography and on a directive for realizing the freedom to supply services for non wage-earning occupations in film distribution. In its resolution, Parliament asked for a public European cinematography register to be set up and asked the Commission to define a Community policy on aid for cinematography. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice President of the Commission, said that he would record the observation made by Parliament.

Other opinions

(17 March 1972)

Processed Products

124. From a report made by Mr Briot (DE, France) on behalf of the Committee for relations with AASM, Parliament expressed a favourable opinion on a Regulation amending, as regards tariff nomenclature, Regulations governing systems applying to cereal and rice based processed products, originating from AASM, OCT, Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya.

Merchandise trade system

125. From a report by Mr Martens (C-D, Belgium), on behalf of the Committee for External Economic Relations, Parliament gave a favourable opinion to a Regulation amending the Regulation governing the trading system applying to certain goods processed from agricultural produce. The text allows the European Commission to take appropriate measures to limit exports of milk powder due to shortages in this sector.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

126. The European Parliament invited Members of the national parliaments of Member States to a conference at Strasbourg, on 15-16 March. The theme was "The current status of European unification and the role of parliaments".

Mr Behrendt (S, Germany), President of the European Parliament, opened the conference by highlighting the problems involved in the relationship between the national parliaments and the European Parliament as well as democratic control of Community activity and he asked for flexible and effective Community institutions.

The main topics covered by the speakers, most of whom spoke on behalf of their group, were as follows:

- (a) Strengthening of the European Parliament's powers and its election by direct, universal suffrage.
- (b) Better relations between the European Parliament and the national assemblies.
- (c) Better communication of information on European matters for the national parliaments and public opinion.

- (d) Swift realization of the Economic, Monetary and Political Union and the construction of Europe.

The speakers also dealt with special problems.

Mr *Scelba* (EP, C-D, Italy) for instance, wanted the coming Summit Conference to prove its joint commitment to a common policy, namely, the unity of European nations in consolidating peace. Mr *Kriedemann* (EP, S, Germany)¹ reaffirmed that the parliamentary system was still sound and declared that his group was convinced that the political interest of Community citizens must be aroused, and called on M.P.s of Member States to take this approach. Mr *Berkhouwer* (EP, Chairman of the Liberal and Allied group, Netherlands) mentioned the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union and the coming European Summit. Mr *Triboulet* (EP, Chairman of the UDE group, France) insisted on the need for a close relationship between national parliaments and the European one. On the day when the European Parliament will be empowered to legislate, any clashes with the national assemblies must be avoided by carefully designating the areas of authority for everyone. Mr *Boiardi* (EP, NA, PSIUP, Italy) expressed the opinion that the loss of national sovereignty ought to be compensated at European level which is not so today. He asked for a real European Parliament having a legislative function on certain specified matters.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice President of the Commission, suggested that cooperation between parliaments of Member States be strengthened and he therefore advocated that debates take place regularly and simultaneously in each of the national parliaments based on reports made by the European Parliament and dealing with all important Community problems. The debates would let national assemblies discuss the European policy of governments and at the same time the activity of the Council. Mr *Haferkamp* also advocated that Community action plans be worked out on a two-year basis each time. Each two year programme would be decided by the Council of Ministers on proposals by the Executive Committee, after consultation with and the opinion of the European Parliament. Execution of the programme would be controlled by the European Parliament during debates held at regular intervals with the attendance of the Council and the executive Commission. The debates would be rounded off by firm and fitting decisions, and by resolutions and recommendations.

Mr *Windelen* (Germany, CDU/CSU) asked for the Commission to play its role of defender and representative of Member States rights and thought it necessary to transfer powers of national governments to the European

¹ EP = European Parliament (Member).

Parliament. According to Mr *den Uyl* (Netherlands) (Lower Chamber, PvdA), we should be enquiring why the youngsters were hanging back and public opinion was indifferent on the construction of Europe. Mr *Toussaint* (Belgian Senate, PLP) asked for concerted action by M.P.s of the Six on European matters and concluded that between Europe as it was and as hoped for by public opinion, there was all the difference between dreams and reality. Mr *Cornette* (France) (Assemblée Nationale, UDR) was concerned over the citizen's lack of information on European realities and praised the great work of European unification. Mr *Moser* (Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies, PCS) stressed that national parliaments best of all will be able to help the European Parliament in solving the Community's institutional problems, parliamentary authority thus finding its appointed place under a democratic system.

Mr *van Bogaert* (Belgium, Senate, PSB) deplored the scant attention paid to European matters in national parliamentary debates. Both European and national problems need to be discussed from the same angles and with the same resolve to reach a unified solution. Mr *Papon* (France, Assemblée Nationale, UDR) emphasized that the construction of Europe hinged on the monetary personality which the European Community will be able to assume. Mr *Deschamps* (Belgium, Senate, PSC) considered that, on European matters, we should combine reasonable optimism with perseverance. Mr *Gautier* (France, Senate, UDR) highlighted the developments in EEC-AASM relations, whose Association is a model, for it is the only one in the world which runs well. Solutions must also be found to the problems of other developing countries.

Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Member of the European Council, mentioned the preparations for the coming European Summit Conference and announced that the Dutch Government would offer a detailed plan during the preparatory phase. Concerning the political Secretariat, Mr *Westerterp* considered that it should be linked with the Community institutions and located in the same place and that its duties and authority would have to be precisely delineated. Mr *Westerterp* pointed out that the Council could speed up its work and become more effective if it met more often and he reiterated that the Dutch Government concurred in the election of Members of the European Parliament by universal, direct suffrage.

Mr *Triboulet* (EP, Chairman of the UDE group, France) alluded to the procedure in observing that Members of the Council ought not to make a habit of expounding the views of their own governments before Parliament. Mr *Lücker* (EP, Chairman of the Christian Democrats, Germany), Mr *Vals* (Chairman of the Socialists, France), and Mr *Berkhouwer* (Chairman of Liberal and Allied Group, Netherlands) considered to the contrary that it was desirable for Members of the Council to come and express their government's

opinion before Parliament. Mr *Triboulet* pointed out that he feared such practice did not foster the Community spirit. Members of the Council must come to the Parliament to expound, primarily, a Community position, which did not prevent them from developing their personal opinion afterwards. Mr *Behrendt* President, declared the exchange closed after explaining that a clash of ideas was one of the risks in organizing this conference.

Mr *Vandamme* (Belgium, Chamber of Representatives, PSC) regretted the lack of contact between Parliament and national governments as well as the dearth of information for the citizen on what was happening in the European institutions. Mr *Carlo Schmid* (Germany, Bundestag, SPD) stressed the progress in the construction of Europe but insisted that Europe be a Europe of peoples and not businessmen. The construction of genuine European solidarity must amount to a harmonization of policies. The will of the people is the basis of any European action, declared Mr Schmid, who stressed the value of a permanent "conference" between ministers and the European Parliament. Mr *Andriessen* (Netherlands, Lower Chamber, KVP), reviewing all the activities of the Communities, pressed for the extension of Parliament's powers and for closer coordination with the national parliaments. Mr *Raucci* (Italy, Chamber of Deputies, Communist) considered that the Parliament must be the real mirror of European public opinion. The process of Community integration is mainly controlled by the directorate of the various countries without heeding the wishes of the mass of the people. It is regrettable that the French Communist Party is not yet represented in the European Parliament. To sensitize youth to the European ideal, Europe must find unity over the current major problems.

Mr *Furler* (EP, German C-D) pointed out that Europe's primary need was for an effective Parliament which could actively share in the work and the decisions. This meant legislative authority. Mr *Jahn* (EP, C-D, Germany) asked for relations to be strengthened between the national and the European Parliament. Mr *Offroy* (EP, DE, France) spoke mainly on the European Security Conference, where Europe must speak with one voice, on the problems of defence which Europe must rethink, and on extending relationships with the Third World and developing agricultural policy which must not disappoint the farmers. Mr *Wagner* (Bundestag, Germany, CDU/CSU) deplored the ineffective running of Community institutions and observed that the powers of Parliament would not be legitimized unless national parliaments agree to relinquish some of their authority.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice President of the Commission recalled that the Commission would shortly put forward firm proposals and policies on the running of Parliament. As regards the budgetary authority of Parliament, the Council had not taken up all the Commission's proposals. Mr *Bos* (EP, C-D,

Netherlands) deplored the conditions under which Parliament had to work and emphasized that internecine European warfare can only increase the scorn of the younger generation for Parliament's efforts. M Vals (EP, Chairman of the Socialist Group, France), Mr Lückner (EP, Chairman of the C-D Group, Germany), Mr Berkhouwer (EP, Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, Netherlands) and Mr Bousquet (France) on behalf of the UDE Group congratulated President Behrendt on organizing the Conference which showed the value of the dialogue with the national Parliaments and which will help in strengthening the construction of Europe.

Mr Behrendt, President of the Parliament, thanked all those who had attended and said that the next conference would be carefully prepared in the light of suggestions made during the debates.

THE COUNCIL

During the month of March, the Council held four meetings on economic and monetary problems, agriculture and general matters.¹

190th Meeting devoted to economic and monetary problems (Brussels, 6 and 7 March 1972)

127. *Chairman: Mr Werner, Luxembourg Finance Minister.*

From the Commission: Mr Barre, Mr Haferkamp, Vice Presidents, Mr Coppé, Mr Borschette, Members.

Governments of Member States were represented by: Mr Vlerick, Finance Minister, Mr Simonet, Minister for Economic Affairs (Belgium); Mr Schiller, Finance and Economic Affairs Minister, Mr Schöllhorn, Secretary of State to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Finance Minister (France); Mr Colombo, Treasury Minister (Italy); Mr Werner, President of the Government and Minister of Finance (Luxembourg); Mr Nelissen, Finance Minister, (Netherlands).

Also present: Mr Brouwers, Chairman of the Short Term Policy Committee; Mr Carli, Chairman of the Central Banks' Governors Committee; Mr Clappier, Chairman of the Monetary Committee; Mr Schöllhorn, Secretary of State, Chairman of the Medium Term Economic Policy Committee; Mr Stamatii, Chairman of the Budget Committee.

¹ For the matters examined during the Council meetings, see the relevant chapters of this Bulletin.

The Council reached agreement in principle on a draft resolution¹ proposed by the Commission concerning application of the 22 March resolution on the realization by stages of the Economic and Monetary Union within the Community. The agreement is subject to consultation with the four States joining the Community.

The Council also authorized the Commission to carry on the negotiations, on behalf of the Community, within the framework of the UNCTAD towards concluding an international agreement on cocoa.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted a decision authorizing France to negotiate a trade agreement with Albania over 1972-1974 as well as a regulation concerning producer organizations in the fishery sector.

191st Meeting on Agriculture

(Brussels, 13 to 16, 20-24 March 1972)

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

From the Commission: Mr Mansholt, President.

Governments of Member States were represented by: Mr *Tindemans*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Griesau*, Secretary of State for Agriculture, (Germany); Mr *Cointat*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Pons*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (France); Mr *Natali*, Minister of Agriculture (Italy), Mr *Buchler*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Ney*, Secretary of State for Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Lardinois*, Minister of Agriculture (Netherlands).

After meetings spread over two weeks, lasting seven days and representing nearly a hundred hours of work, the Council reached agreement, subject to consultation with the new Members, on the reform of agricultural structures and on fixing agricultural prices for 1972/1973.²

The Council also appointed the members of the ECSC Advisory Committee for the period 1972-1974.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted the regulations on pear prices, imported wines and certain merchandise derived from processing agricultural produce. On behalf of the Community, the Council also formally approved the fourth International Agreement on Tin.

¹ For the text of the resolution, see Bulletin 4-1972, Part One, Ch. II; see also sec. 130.

² For details on the decisions, see Bulletin 4-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

Within the compass of food aid, the Council adopted the decisions involved in an agreement between the Community and Syria and Afghanistan concerning the supply of soft wheat.

Member States' representatives of the ECSC, meeting within the Council came to a decision, in agreement with the Commission, to hold in temporary abeyance application of the decision on 6 March 1953 to prohibit exports of scrap metal to non-Member countries.

192th Meeting on general matters

(Brussels, 20 and 21 March 1972)

129. *Chairman:* Mr Thorn, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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

Governments of Member States were represented by: Mr Harmel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Vlerick, Finance Minister, Mr Simonet, Minister of Economic Affairs (Belgium); Mr Schiller, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr von Braun, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Emde, Secretary of State for Finance and Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Finance Minister, Mr Schumann, Minister for Foreign Affairs, (France); Mr Moro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Colombo, Treasury Minister, Mr Pedini, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr Werner, President of the Government and Finance Minister, Mr Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs, (Luxembourg); Mr Schmelzer, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Nelissen, Finance Minister, Mr Langman, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Westerterp, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

There were two meetings of Ministers before the Council session. One was attended by the Foreign Ministers of the Ten with preparation for the Summit Conference in mind. The other was a conference of the Six Foreign Ministers, who attended as government representatives of the Member States. After Mr Malfatti's resignation, this conference appointed Mr Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza Member of the Commission.

After consulting the Commission, the conference decided to appoint Mr Mansholt President and Mr Scarascia Mugnozza Vice President of the Commission.¹

¹ See Bulletin 4-1972, sec. 9 ss.

Concerning relations with Algeria, the Council agreed to propose an overall agreement to that country. The agreement would involve preferential tariffs for trade besides other moves in the field of economic and financial cooperation.

The Council officially recorded the outcome of the negotiations for an Association Agreement with Mauritius and gave its assent on the draft agreement proposed by the Commission.

In preparing for the third meeting of UNCTAD, the Council agreed the positions to be adopted by the Community and Member States at this Conference.

The Council also decided on the position that the Community will adopt towards the AASM during discussions within the Association Committee.

The Council debated amendments to preferential agreements with the Mediterranean countries in view of the Community's enlargement and discussed relations with the Members and Associate of EFTA not joining the EEC and the possible extension of generalized preferences to some countries not belonging to the "77 group".

Lastly, the Council adopted a final decision authorizing Italy to negotiate a trade Protocol for 1972 with Bulgaria and a Regulation on the Social Security of migrant workers and their families, who relocate within the Community.

**193rd Meeting of the Council on economic and financial problems
(Brussels, 21 March 1972)**

130. Chairman: Mr *Werner*, Luxembourg Minister of Finance.

From the Commission: Mr *Barre*, Vice President.

Governments of Member States were represented by: Mr *Vlerick*, Finance Minister, Mr *Simonet*, Minister for Economic Affairs (Belgium); Mr *Schiller*, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr *Giscard d'Estaing*, Finance Minister (France); Mr *Colombo*, Treasury Minister (Italy); Mr *Werner*, Finance Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Nelissen*, Finance Minister, Mr *Langman*, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr *Westerterp*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands).

The Council formally adopted the resolution by the government representatives of Member States and the Council covering application of the resolution of

22 March concerning the realization by stages of the Economic and Monetary Union.¹

Within this resolution the Council adopted the "directive for controlling the influx of international capital and neutralizing its ill effects on internal liquidity". This directive was put forward by the Commission on 25 June last year and the Council agreed it in principle on 2 July 1971.² Member States are to be equipped with the appropriate devices for discouraging abnormally large movements of capital, especially to and from non-Member countries, for neutralizing their ill effects on the internal monetary situation and for bringing about the conditions needed for combined action by Member States on these matters. The directive therefore provides a set of measures for regulating investments on the monetary market and the interest on deposits by non-residents. It will also control loans and credit granted by non-residents to residents, the external net holdings of credit houses and fix compulsory co-efficients of reserves, mainly on the assets of non-residents.

The Council got down to the first of the three yearly reviews of the short term situation, which were recommended by the decision of 22 March 1971. The communication from the Commission about amending the guidelines of economic policy for 1972 was approved.

Lastly, the Council agreed the draft directive on carrying out coordinated statistical surveys on the short term situation in industry.

THE COMMISSION

131. Staff Movements March 1972:

- (i) Mr *Adolfo Pizzuti* has been appointed Assistant Director General, responsible for management of International Affairs in the General Directorate for Agriculture. Holding a Degree in Economics and Commerce, Mr Pizzuti joined the Commission in 1958, where he became Head of Division and later Director in the General Directorate for Agriculture. Since 1970, Mr Pizzuti had been Senior Adviser in the cabinet of the President, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti.
- (ii) Mr *Helmuth von Verschuer* has been appointed Assistant Director General in the General Directorate for Agriculture. He will be responsible for agricultural economic and structural affairs and management of the EAGGF. An agricultural engineer, Mr von

¹ See sec. 127 of this Bulletin and Bulletin 4-1972, Part One, Ch. II.

² See Bulletin 8-1971, sec. 27.

Verschuer joined the Commission in 1958 as Assistant to the Director General for Agriculture. Since July 1967 he had been Director of International Affairs in Agriculture.

- (iii) Mr *Henri Etienne* has been appointed Senior Adviser—Commission Representative with the Committee of Permanent Representatives (first section). A Doctor of Law, he joined the Commission in 1958 as Administrator in the Industrial Directorate of the General Directorate for the Interior Market. From 1960 to 1961 Mr Etienne was Deputy Head of the Cabinet under Mr Schaus, Member of the Commission. Appointed a Head of Division in the Executive Secretariat of the Commission in 1962, Mr Etienne in 1968 became Head of Division in the General Secretariat of the Commission, responsible for relations with the Council.
- (iv) Mr *Robert de Bauw* has been appointed Head of Division for Economic Aspects and Development Forecasts in the General Directorate for Energy, Safeguards and Controls of Euratom. A Doctor of Law with a Diploma in Applied Economics, Mr de Bauw was formerly Chief Administrator with the Energy Policy Division in this General Directorate.
- (v) Mr *Jacques Besnard* has been appointed Department Head of the Dept. responsible for aligning industrial policy with development cooperation policy under the General Directorate for Industrial Affairs. Holding a Degree in Law, Mr Besnard was formerly the Chief Administrator in the Rubber and Chemical Division of this Directorate.

The Commission has decided to transfer Mr *Enrico Jacchia* to the General Directorate for Financial Control. Mr Jacchia was formerly in charge of Security at Euratom. He will take up the post of Chief Adviser to the Director General for Financial Control.

The Commission has decided to transfer, from July 1972, Mr *Francesco Fresi* to the Commission's Delegation with the international organizations in Geneva (seconded to the General Directorate for External Relations). Mr Fresi is currently Head of Division, Europe I—Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark & Norway, within the Commission's Delegation for negotiations on enlargement of the EEC. In the Geneva Delegation, Mr Fresi will take up the post of Adviser with particular reference to GATT problems.

Honorary Appointment

132. The Commission has decided to confer on Mr Bree, Director General for the Dissemination of Information now retiring, the title of Honorary Director General.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New Cases

— *Case 9/72: Firma Georg Brunner KG, Munich v. Hauptzollamt Hof*

133. On 9 March 1972, a request for a preliminary ruling by the Finanzgericht, Munich was filed with the Court of Justice. The request bears on interpretation of the term "coming from",¹ which appears in Article 1 of Regulation 565/68 of 24 April 1968 covering the non-fixing of additional amounts for slaughtered poultry coming from Poland.

— *Case 10/72 and 11/72: Commission officials v. the Commission*

134. The first case concerns an appeal by a former official against rejection for an appointment. The second is an appeal lodged by a former auxiliary agent for damages against prejudice, caused by the communication to a prospective employer of unfavourable information about the appellant.

Verdicts

— *Case 36/71: Firma Günter Henck, Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Emden*

135. On 30 June 1971, the Finanzgericht, Hamburg applied to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the classification of a product in the Common Customs Tariffs.

By the Decree of 23 March 1972, the Court designated the customs classification for cereal based fodders.

— *Case 42/71: Firma Nordgetreide GmbH and Co. KG, Obersicke v. the Commission*

136. On 21 July 1971, an appeal was lodged against the Commission by a German company. Basing the appeal on Articles 173 and 175 of the EEC Treaty, the company asked for certain products under custom's classification 11.02 to be included in the list of those products for which compensation has been fixed due to the floating of the DM.

On 8 March 1972, the Court decreed that the appeal was to be rejected as non-suited.

¹ "coming from" = "provenance".

— *Case 78/71: Official of the Commission v. the Commission*

137. By its Decree of 22 March 1972, the Court annulled a competition and the appointments resulting from it.

— *Case 80/71: Mme A. Merluzzi, Casablanca v. Caisse Primaire Centrale d'Assurance Maladie de la Région parisienne, Paris*

138. On 9 September 1971, the commission of first instance of the claims office of the Social Security and agricultural Mutual Benefit system in Paris requested the Court to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Council Regulation No. 3 on social security for migrant workers. This particular case concerns an Italian national, who had had a wage-earning occupation in Morocco for more than ten years, and the application of French legislation either compulsorily or optionally under Article 4 of Section IV, Annex G of this Regulation.

On 22 March 1972, the Court gave its verdict on Annex G, IV, B of Regulation No. 3. It must be interpreted in the sense, that Law No. 65-555 of 10 July 1965 (allowing French people employed or previously employed abroad the option of joining the scheme for voluntary old-age insurance) is applied to nationals of the other Member States, who, on the date of application, have been affiliated for at least ten years to one of the French systems quoted in Article 2(1 and 2) of Regulation No. 3.

— *Case 82/71: Pubblico Ministero italiano v. S.A.I.L., Bari*

139. On 20 September 1971, the "Pretura" of Bari filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Articles 37 and 90 of the EEC Treaty and Article 22 of Regulation 804/68 of 27 June 1968. The above concern the common organization of markets in the milk and dairy produce sector, extended by Article 2 of Regulation 2622/69, linked with Italian law on the distribution and sale of consumer milk.

In its Decree of 21 March 1972, the Court did not pronounce on Articles 37 and 90. But it judged that expiry of the time limit fixed in the above regulations implied, when the facts were submitted to the national judge, the suppression of exclusivity of sale foreseen within the "system of milk collection and distribution zones in Italy", covered by these regulations. Consequently, any provision of the national law preserving such exclusivity was inapplicable.

— *Case 84/71: S.p.a. Marimex v. Ministero delle Finanze italiano*

140. On 30 September 1971, the Tribunal of Turin asked the Court for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of charges for administrative services and

statistical dues levied in Italy. It also asked for a ruling on the inapplicability in Italian internal juridical processes of certain provisions in Regulations 14/64 and 80568 bearing on the common organization of markets in the beef and veal sector.

— *Case 85/71: Firma E. Kampffmeyer, Hamburg, v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main*

141. On 5 October 1971, the Court received a request from the Hessische Finanzgericht for a preliminary ruling to explain whether the combined provisions of Article 20 of Council Regulation No. 19 on the graduated establishment of the common organization of the cereal market and Article 2 of Commission Regulation No. 90 on refunds against cereal exports, would allow Member States, in exporting cereals to non-Member countries, to fix different refund rates for exports made to some of these countries.

In its Decree of 23 March 1972, the Court judged that the above provisions did allow Member States to fix different refund rates from one non-Member to another, lower than those provided by Community regulations.

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

142. Simultaneously with an annulment appeal, the two companies on 23 February 1972 addressed to the Court a request to suspend execution of the Commission's decision of 9 December 1971 on a procedure under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

On 21 March 1972, the President of the Court rejected the request for suspension.

ECSC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

143. The 147th sitting of the Advisory Committee was held in Luxembourg on 10 March under the Chairmanship of Mr *Picard* and in the presence of Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission. Items on the Agenda consisted of the 1972 Forecast Programme for Steel, the 1972 Forecast Programme for Coal and a series of consultations under Article 55(2c) of the ECSC Treaty.

The Committee approved Mr de la Vallée Poussin's report on the 1972 Forecast Programme for Steel which had been submitted to the Committee in

December 1971¹ in the first place. It had been revised in the light of the consequences of decisions taken last December on monetary matters. Mr Haferkamp recalled the monetary decisions taken in Washington last December, particularly the removal of the 10% American tax on exports to the United States, and he estimated the Community's steel production at 105 to 108 million tons. The outcome of the debate was the agreement by speakers with the Commission's forecasts. However, structural evolution and geographical distribution of the iron and steel plants should induce the Commission and Governments in particular to make more extensive use of the provisions under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty on rehabilitation of workers who had been laid off.

The Committee then examined the report, also prepared by Mr de la Vallée Poussin, on the 1972 Forecast Programme for Coal. Mr Haferkamp observed that the uncertainty in the general economic climate influences also overall consumption of energy and, therefore, of coal. Coal producers and workers had specially requested that coal imported from countries having State control of trade should be subjected to quotas and should not be allowed to align.

The Committee expressed its opinion on the opportunity of granting under Article 55(2) of the ECSC Treaty financial aids from the ECSC levies. On coal, the Committee was in favour of an overall financial aid grant of 3 279 820 u.a. for carrying out the research projects which been submitted. On steel, the Committee was favourable to an overall financial aid grant of 2 083 858 u.a. for carrying out steel research projects.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

144. A delegation of the European Investment Bank led by its Chairman, Mr Le Portz, paid a two day visit to Dublin. After being received on 28 March by Mr Colley, Finance Minister, the delegation met the Governor, Mr Whitaker, high officials of the Central Bank of Ireland and from the Ministries of Finance, Industry and Trade, Transport and Energy, as well as from the Industrial Development Authority and the Industrial Credit Company. The object of the visit was to examine questions concerning the entry of Ireland in the European Investment Bank which will coincide with her entry in the EEC. The meetings dealt mainly with the eventual participation by the Bank to financing development projects in Ireland.

¹ See Bulletin 2-1972, Part Two, sec. 187.

Loans raised

GERMANY

145. The European Investment Bank signed in Frankfurt on 3 March 1972 a contract relating to the issue in the German capital market of a nominal sum of 100 million D. Marks (27.3 million units of account) raised by a syndicate of German banks under the leadership of Deutsche Bank AG and the joint management of Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG and Westdeutsche Landesbank—Girozentrale.

Bonds offer a nominal interest rate of 6.50% payable yearly. The loan runs for a period of 15 years and is reimbursable at par in 10 equal annual installments by ballots, with a five year deferment. Bonds are offered to the public at 98 3/4% and yield 6.68%. The anticipated reimbursement of the loan at par is authorised from 1982. Proceeds will be used by the Bank for its ordinary loans. This is the ninth public issue of bonds by the Bank in Germany and brings its total issues to 860 million D. Marks.

Loans granted

SENEGAL

146. The Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank as trustee of the EEC responsible for administering loans, concluded on 16 March 1972 with Senegal a contract for the grant of a special term loan for a sum equivalent to 972 000 u.a. (approximately 270 million Francs CFA).

The loan is needed to finance a ginning plant at Velingara in the Casamance region and a cotton gin to increase the capacity of the Kahone plant in the Sine-Saloum region. New production to be installed, totaling 24 000 tons per annum, will increase Senegal's total ginning capacity to 56 000 tons of cotton seed per annum.

The total cost of the project which is to be put into operation under the control of the rural authorities amounts to 395 million Francs CFA (about 1 422 000 u.a.)

The special term loan is granted to Senegal from resources of the third European Development Fund for a period of 20 years with a deferred reimbursement of five years. The rate of interest is 3% per annum.

The carrying out of the plan represents the completion of the industrial requirements under the Fourth Programme for expansion of cotton cultivation. In 1971 the EEC granted a non-refundable aid of 4 083 000 u.a. drawn from the Third European Development Fund; it now participates also to the finance of the present project with 252 000 u.a.

Legal Status of the European Investment Bank in Switzerland

147. Agreement was reached on 24 March 1972 between Switzerland and the European Investment Bank concerning its legal status in that country. Under the terms of this agreement, Switzerland extends to the Bank the same rights as those from which the World Bank benefits since 1951 and the Interamerican Development Bank since 1970. In particular, Stamp Duty which the Bank must pay on loans raised in the Swiss capital market has been reduced from 1.2% to the preferential rate of 0.6%.

The Bank's delegation, led by Mr Le Portz, its President, was received prior to the signing of the agreement, by Mr Celio, President of the Confederation and Finance Minister. The agreement was signed on behalf of Switzerland by H.E. Mr Jolles, Director for Trade at the Department of Public Economy, and on behalf of the Bank by Mr Le Portz, its President.

FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Multi-annual Forecasts

148. During its March session, Parliament expressed its views on the forecasted receipts and expenditure of the Community's Budget for the financial years 1972-1974.¹ In its resolution Parliament officially recorded the Commission's paper.² It also stressed the need for three-year forecasts, but considers that the Council's Decision of 21 April 1970 does not adequately reflect the development of institutions with regard to budget authority. Parliament requested that, in future, the three-year forecasts illustrate the overall qualitative and quantitative guidelines underlying these projections. The guidelines would take note of Community Acts in force, action intended by the Commission, for which expenditure forecasts may be made and in more summary form, medium term action.

Multi-annual forecasts will have to reckon with the trend towards financial autonomy, the progressive replacement of Member States' contributions by the Community's own financial resources and modification of these receipts due to the enlargement of the Community and the freeing of international exchange.

Reduction of ECSC Interest Rates on Loans

149. On 1 March, the Commission decided to lower the ECSC rates from 8.25% to 7.75% p.a. This is in line with the ECSC financial policy, which is to raise long term funds on the most advantageous capital markets and reloan them at their average cost.

The new rates will allow the companies involved to obtain long term resources on more interesting terms than those running in both the Member States and the international capital market.

During January and February 1972, the ECSC raised long term loan resources amounting to 42 million u.a. and issued loans to the amount of 37.4 million u.a.

ECSC Loans Floated

150. The Commission made two loan transactions. The contracts were signed on 3 and 24 March 1972 respectively. Terms are as under:

¹ See sec. 121, Part Two.

² See Bulletin 12-1971, sec. 177.

(i) A private loan of 300 million Luxembourg Frs. (the equivalent value of 6 million u.a.), underwritten by the Banque Internationale, Luxembourg S.A. and placed on the international capital market. The loan, over 12 years, bears an interest rate of 6.75% p.a.

(ii) A bond issue of 150 million French Frs. (the equivalent value of 27 million u.a.), floated on the international capital market by a syndicate including: Lazard Bros. and Co., Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Crédit Commercial de France, Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg. The loan is for a maximum time of 15 years, bears interest at 7.25% p.a. and was issued to the public at an issue price of 99%.

With these two issues, the total amount of the loan transactions made by the ECSC since it started activities now reaches an equivalent value of 1 135.1 million u.a.

PART THREE

Information and sources

I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

1 March 1972

- The Belgian National Bank lowered its basic discount rate from 4.5% to 4%. The National Bank of the Netherlands also lowered its discount rate from 4.5% to 4%.
- In a letter sent to the Commission, the European Office of the consumer organizations pointed out that the associations that make up BEUC have resolved to ensure the protection of the consumer's interests within the Community. The Office offered its advisory services to the Commission on matters affecting the consumer and confirmed its readiness to collaborate.

2 March 1972

- Mr Bodson, Mr Colonna di Paliano, Mr Hellwig, Mr Hirsch, Mr Lemaignan, Mr Levi-Sandri, Mr Linthorst-Homan, Mr Petrilli, Mr Rey, all former Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Members of the European Executive, made a statement on the new phase of European integration policy in which they declared: "The coming membership of Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway is a vital phase in the unification of Europe. We believe that for the Community this must be the opportunity for a new departure. The plan for economic and monetary union, unfortunately interrupted in 1971 and whose urgency and necessity was further pointed up by the monetary crisis, must now be given top priority. The Community must give a fresh boost to developing its still incomplete internal policies, namely: industrial, regional and transport policy and nuclear, technological and social policy. The size and growing authority of its enlarged status make it a duty for the Community to contribute more than ever to agreement between continents and to the progress of the developing countries, associated or not. We are concerned over the inadequate means at the Community's disposal to attain these goals and we think it urgent that together with the candidate countries serious thought be given to strengthening the Community. We think that it would be a paradox here to sanctify in a Community of Ten the system based on unanimous decisions which the Member States refused to establish in the Community of Six, and we would regard such a move as dangerously regressive and a political misconception. We think that the authority and powers of the Commission must be extended so that it can better perform, under Parliament and the

Council, its task of invigourating and managing the Community. We think the time has come to affirm more clearly the democratic nature of the Community by electing the European Parliament by universal suffrage."

- In an interview with the paper "Europa-Union", Mr. Michael *Stewart*, Labour M.P., explained his plan for the direct election of the British delegation to the European Parliament. The plan provides for two types of constituencies : those for electing M.P.'s to the House of Commons and the others embracing several constituencies of the first category for candidates for the European Parliament. The European M.P. would also have to be a Member of the British Parliament but would be entitled to a proxy vote by another M.P. when he was attending the European Parliament. Mr. Stewart thought that this system might be adapted to fit every Member State's Parliament.

- The Bundestag gave its first reading to the Bill on the direct election of the German Members of the European Parliament. The bill, submitted to the Bundestag by members of the CDU/CSU group, anticipates that German Members will be elected directly for the first time in the 1973 elections. Separate lists including candidates for election to the European Parliament will be compiled by each Land.

3 March 1972

- The Executive Committee of *Europe-Union*, Germany sent a statement to Mr Scheel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, asking the Federal government to campaign for the creation of a permanent Secretariat for political cooperation to be based in Brussels. If, within the Community, governments should not want to assign this task to the Commission, then the Secretariat should at least be linked to the Council.

- The *Norwegian Government* decided that the referendum on joining the Community will take place on 24-25 September. The referendum will be of an advisory nature and Parliament will take the final decision shortly afterwards. According to Gallup polls, the majority of Norwegians are against joining but a change of view seems to be emerging.

- Mr *Giscard d'Estaing*, French Minister of Economy and Finance, addressing an audience of European and American business men at a conference in Versailles, declared that the "floating and revaluation era for European currencies was at an end". The Minister anticipated that European countries were progressively going to take restrictive measures to slow down the influx of capital. Mr Giscard d'Estaing had earlier made known to his audience that he was disappointed and perplexed after Washington's

agreement of December 1971 where, he observed, many commitments had not been honoured, particularly on convertibility of the dollar, stable exchange rates and on relaunching the International Monetary Fund. As a European reply to this American monetary policy, the Minister forecast the organization of a real Western European economic and monetary union in the coming months and that Europe would be a zone of stability and attraction.

4 March 1972

- During an extraordinary meeting, the *Norwegian Liberal Party* came out against joining the EEC. The majority of delegates feel that the EEC is a union of states based on principles different from those underlying Norwegian society as far as social and human values are concerned.

6 March 1972

- At a meeting with Mr *Spinelli*, Member of the Commission, the *Italian trade unions* (CGIL, CISL, UIL) stated that they were prepared to support Community integration, proved that the trade unions were allowed to participate effectively, that the European institutions were genuinely democratized and that adequate scope be left for the regions and local authorities.
- The 50th anniversary of Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union was celebrated in Luxembourg, where the Prime Ministers of the two countries, Mr *Werner* and Mr *Eyskens*, highlighted the example of the UEBL as the pioneer of European integration.
- Mr *Houben*, National Chairman of the Belgian Social-Christian Party (PSC-CVP), declared that the formation of parties at European level and a closer European integration were the two main targets to aim at simultaneously.

7 March 1972

- Mr *Jens Otto Krag* Prime Minister of Denmark, announced that the referendum on joining the Community will take place on 2 October.
- The Mayor of Aachen announced that the Charlemagne Prize for 1972 has been awarded to Mr *Roy Jenkins*, Deputy Leader of the British Labour Party.

8 March 1972

- During a conference in Bern, on the current and future problems of European integration, Mr Gaston *Thorn*, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs, considered that the creation of a Political Secretariat would promote political cooperation and stated that this institution should be fitted in to the existing Community structure so as to avoid a "relapse" in inter-governmental cooperation. Luxembourg supported a Federal structure for Europe but would accept an interim stage of confederation and so not spurn the "engagement before the marriage".

9 March 1972

- Mr *Schumann*, France's Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote to Mr *Pflimlin*, the Mayor of Strasbourg, assuring him that the French Government intended to keep Strasbourg as the meeting place of the European Parliament and that he would inform his colleagues of this decision.
- Mr *Langman*, the Netherland's Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated after the Benelux Committee meeting that the Benelux countries should be fully alive to their central position in the bigger Community and try to adopt a joint position within it. Since the enlargement of the Community could mean that decision-making would slow down, the small countries would fail as a counterweight unless they decided to rally together.

10 March 1972

- The *Norwegian Government* published a White Paper more than 600 pages long with the most detailed analysis to date on Norway's membership of the European Community. The paper stresses that the "North" has no other alternative than membership.
- In an article published in the paper *Europa-Archiv* on the aims of the Federal German Republic within the context of the European security negotiations, Mr Paul *Frank*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the FRG, observed that, as regards the EEC, cooperation with the Eastern countries can only be extended on the basis of "actuality". In several spheres under Community jurisdiction, such as commercial policy, for example, agreements could be made only with the whole Community. For their part, Member States would not accept that the completion, enlargement and political development of the Community be jeopardized. The Federal

Government considers that a stronger Community would be able to offer closer and broader cooperation with the Eastern countries than would individual Member States.

14 March 1972

- At the Italian Communist Party meeting in Milan, Mr Giorgio Amendola, Member of the European Parliament, advocated a conference of the European Communist Parties so that "the working class may take the lead in the processes of change in Europe." "We do not wish to indict the existing Treaties, nor revert to nationalist isolation. We are in the EEC. We shall stay there but in order to change it," added Mr Amendola.

- Prompted by Mr Scheel, German's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Thorn, Luxembourg's Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, the leaders of European Liberal Parties met at Baden-Baden. Among those attending were Mr Thorpe, British Liberal leader, Mr Baunsgaard, the former Prime Minister of Denmark, and Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission. The debates were mainly involved with *going ahead with the unification of Europe*. Mr Thorn pointed out that the main concern was to prepare for the *Summit*.

- Interviewed in London by a correspondent of the AFP, Mr Edward Heath, Prime Minister of Great Britain, said that he favoured the strengthening of Community institutions. He welcomed the creation of a "Political Secretariat" independent of the Commission and added, "When we can see this Secretariat in action, we shall be able to judge whether new institutional development is desirable and evaluate the best way of fitting it into the frame of existing Community institutions." Concerning the European Parliament, Mr Heath said again that he was sure that the pressure of events would result in Parliament taking on a more important role. Great Britain would share in an agreement to elect the European Parliament by direct, universal suffrage. Great Britain would do all she could to reach a common viewpoint on the big questions of foreign policy. Regarding the creation of "a European Confederation," Mr Heath said he was in agreement with President Pompidou.

15 March 1972

- The United States Treasury Secretary, Mr John Connally, urged the appointment of a special international group responsible for discussing monetary problems and reforming the international monetary system. This

"forum" should be quite apart from the group of the "Ten" which does not allow commercial matters to be linked with monetary problems.

16 March 1972

- During his Press Conference, President *Pompidou* announced that the French people would be asked to speak in a referendum on European policy and especially on the enlargement of the Community.

Emphasizing the basic nature of the enlargement, Mr Pompidou said in particular, "The creation of the Six had posed for Great Britain the problem of her place and role in the world and there was reason to fear that between herself and a group, whose frontiers oddly enough match those of the old Napoleonic empire, acute and constant tension might arise . . .

"But granting that Great Britain could not remain outside forever, then the question of her entry terms arose. Were we in fact to dissolve the Community into a huge Atlantic free-trade area dominated, whether we liked it or not, by the United States? Or were we to moor Great Britain securely to Europe thus giving Europe her real stature and scope and identifying her to everyone, including the United States, our friends, our allies but living after all on another continent.

I believe that this was the question which General de Gaulle was trying to clarify in the Spring of 1969 and it was the question underlying my talks with the British Prime Minister. Because I was convinced by Mr Heath's sincerity and his clear-cut statements, these talks opened the door to the membership treaty. Now, this membership involves much more than the simple thought of enlarging the Community. It will change not only the outward role of Europe but affect her internal future and therefore the future of the French people at all levels.

This close association with the oldest democracy in the world, emphasizes France's constant faith in the representative system, namely: the choice of leaders by the people with free elections and a choice of parties. Union with a nation who perhaps more than any other cares about keeping its national identity is to choose for Europe a text which will preserve the personalities of the nations...

Finally, it is enough to know the names of the countries who will make up the new Community to realize that they all have in common the same Christian and rationalist tradition of civilization even if each one has coloured it individually. I said, elsewhere, that for a long time there has been no

European fatherland. But there is a European man, there is a European civilization, and we must preserve it and adapt it to world developments and the hopes of youth.

For these reasons, I repeat, Great Britain's membership involves much more than the simple thought of enlargement. A new Europe is being created which will effect the future of the European nations and therefore the future of all French people politically, economically and socially.

This is why I am telling you and, through you, all French people that the enlargement must be ratified by all French men and women. The Government, after considering the matter, intends in line with our Constitution, to propose at the beginning of Parliament that this be carried out by a referendum. It would have been easy to make use of Parliamentary procedure. I am convinced that the Government would have had no trouble in finding among the two Assemblies a broad majority aware of what was at stake and of the solution needed. But is it only by chance that our Constitution has expressly provided, amongst the few questions to be settled by a referendum, for the ratification of a Treaty which, without running against the Constitution, can have an impact on the function of the institutions? This text is truly prophetic.

Since I first assumed personal responsibilities at the Hague, then in my talks with Mr Heath, and finally in authorizing signature of the Treaty, I think it my duty and fundamentally democratic to ask the French people who elected me directly to speak directly on this policy for the benefit of Europe."

17 March 1972

- Concerning the referendum announced by President Pompidou, the spokesman for the Commission declared, "This is an internal matter in the French Republic, in line with its Constitution and which the Commission simply notes with much interest. The Commission can only applaud the importance attached in the Press Conference by the President of the French Republic to Europe's problems and to the enlargement of the Community seen as basic dimensions of Member States policy."
- Chancellor Willy *Brandt* declared in Stuttgart that President Pompidou's remarks on Europe were generally in line with the discussions he had had with the President of France concerning the enlargement and intensification of the construction of Europe. Mr Brandt stressed that as far as these two basic ideas were concerned, the aims of Paris and Bonn would still be the realization of the Economic and Monetary Union as well as the development of "qualified

political cooperation.” On the referendum announced by Mr Pompidou, Mr Brandt observed that he did not see in this decision the outburst of nationalism that some claimed to descry.

19 March 1972

- Over the weekend 18-19 March, Mr *Pompidou* and Mr *Heath* met at Chequers. No bulletin was published on what was termed a “private meeting” but an official source declared that the two statesmen had observed that “on all the major points their ideas were on the same main lines.”

20 March 1972

- Speaking at the opening of the Soviet Trade Union Conference, Mr Leonide *Brezhnev*, General Secretary of the USSR Communist Party, declared, “The Soviet Union in no way disregards, far from it, the actual situation in Western Europe, especially the existence of an economic group of capitalist countries such as the Common Market. We are closely watching the activity and the development of the Common Market. Naturally, our relations with the members of this group will depend on how far they in turn recognize the actualities in the European Socialist Party, especially the interests of the COMECON countries. We are all for economic relations on an equal footing and against discrimination.”¹

- Mr Jean *Rey*, former President of the Commission, spoke before the Belgian section of the Liberal International. His address turned on the problem of the necessary strengthening of the European institutions. Mr Rey rejected the idea that two governments can alone decide on the Community’s future. “All governments must be involved,” he said. Mr Rey added that the Political Secretariat ought to be in Brussels in close liaison with the Commission.

21 March 1972

- “The remarks made by the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Leonid Brezhnev on the Common Market do not indicate a change in the Soviet Union’s attitude towards this organization,” declared Professor

¹ See also the statement made on this point by President Mansholt before the European Parliament on 19 April 1972 (at the beginning of this Bulletin).

Tomachevsky, a Department Head of the World Economy and International Relations Institute in the Academy of Science, Moscow. Mr Tomachevsky went on to say that the Soviet Union had been aware for many years of the Common Market's existence, mentioning as proof the many studies made in the Soviet Union and particularly at the Academy of Science on the Common Market and its implications for international relations. At the moment, there can be only diplomatic recognition of the Common Market, explained the Russian expert. But he did not rule out that in the future there will be some changes in the relations between the USSR and the Common Market.

22 March 1972

- Mr Erland *Waldenstrom*, President of Sweden's Industrial Federation, declared in Brussels that Swedish industry was almost unanimous in wishing to share as far as possible in the enlarged European Community. He hoped that the Swedish Government and the Common Market would be able to work out solutions for completely free trade.
- The Luxembourg Prime Minister, Mr Pierre *Werner*, declared that the schedule for realization of the Economic and Monetary Union would be kept as forecast by the authors of the "Werner plan". As a result the first stage of the Werner plan would have to be speeded up which, according to Mr Werner, scarcely presented any difficulties.
- Approving a motion by Mr Anthony *Wedgwood-Benn*, Chairman of the British Labour Party, the Executive Committee of the Party declared itself in favour of a referendum in Great Britain over the country joining the Common Market.

23 March 1972

- The Irish Parliament (Dail) approved the membership terms for Ireland by 89 votes against 16 and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Patrick *Hillery* announced that the referendum on Ireland joining the Community would take place on 10 May 1972.

24 March 1972

- Against the background of the discussions on the restructuring of the EEC, the Dutch institute for international affairs *Koss Vorrink*, backed by the Dutch Labour Party, published a report on Dutch Socialist concepts on a

European Community. The report was compiled by a Working Group with Mr G.M. Nederhorst as Chairman and Mr van den Bergh as Secretary. In its introductory remarks, the report emphasizes that socialist policy at the European level as on the national scale must strive for equality and non-discrimination in incomes and wealth, educational and cultural opportunity, in the legal status of men and women, in the status of workers and in the conditions in rich and poor countries.

The Dutch Socialists consider that we must be prepared to transfer to the European authorities the necessary jurisdiction to settle the major social problems. They are therefore against certain traditional concepts by which international problems are to be settled by inter-government conferences. The report also expresses the opinion that membership of and association with the Community should be reserved for democratic systems and rule out dictatorships. As regards defence problems, the report notes that a United Europe would still be provisionally dependent for its defence on the United States. To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and bring down defence expenditures, Europe ought not to acquire her own nuclear power. From the European political viewpoint, the report would like to see much more flexible structures than the present ones to facilitate more sharing by the various authorities: local, regional, national and European. The Dutch report favours a strong European Executive similar to the collegial system of the Swiss Confederation. The Executive would be elected by a two chamber Parliament: a Senate where States would have equal representation and a Chamber of Representatives, where States would be represented in proportion to their population. The Executive would resign if the two Chambers agreed to designate a new Executive. Lastly, the report comes out in favour of setting up European parties, though it recognizes the importance in the initial stage of the national parties.

27 March 1972

- Mr Jean-Luc *Pepin*, the Canadian Federal Minister for Industry and Commerce, declared that Canada must mobilize its resources to take up the challenge involved in Great Britain's entry into the Common Market.

28 March 1972

- In a speech made in Milan on the anniversary of the German-Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Otto *Wolff von Amerongen*, President of the Industrial and Commercial Union of the Federal Republic (DIHT), declared

that before making hasty changes in Community structures, the efficiency of existing institutions should be proved. There was little point in creating new ways of cooperation without first trying to make the existing ones work properly.

29 March 1972

- In an article published by the Danish paper "Politiken" and the Norwegian "Arbeiderbladet", "Mr Jens Otto Krag, the Danish Prime Minister, speaking of Europe's future tasks, stressed that carrying forward Western Europe's economic integration was an essential basis for Europe's security and in this context, for Germany's Eastern policy which, in his view, was the only realistic long-term German policy. Mr Krag feels that it is vital for the enlarged Community to make itself felt more especially in monetary matters and concerning the environment, as well as showing greater generosity in multilateral aid to the developing countries.
- In Great Britain, the *Labour* shadow Cabinet came out in favour of a referendum on the country joining the Common Market. The decision is now with the Parliamentary Labour Party.
- Lord George *Brown*, former British Foreign Secretary, declared, "I am sure that no future Labour government can or will want to withdraw Britain from the Common Market. Such a move would be against the nature of the British people which accepts a decision and sticks to it once it has been taken by Parliament. Moreover, the executive of the Labour Party has never said or even implied that it would ask for Britain's withdrawal. Of course, there will be some changes when the Labour Party returns to power for then we shall be just as free as any other Community Member to request changes."

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Actes relatifs à l'adhésion aux Communautés européennes du Royaume de Danemark, de l'Irlande, du Royaume de Norvège et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (Instruments concerning membership by the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

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"Membership"

Avis de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1972, relatif aux demandes d'adhésion aux Communautés européennes du Royaume de Danemark, de l'Irlande, du Royaume de Norvège et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (Notice of 19 January 1972 by the Commission concerning applications for membership to the European Communities by the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Décision du Conseil des Communautés européennes, du 22 janvier 1972, relative à l'admission du Royaume de Danemark, de l'Irlande, du Royaume de Norvège et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord à la Communauté économique européenne et à la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique (Decision of 22 January 1972 by the Council of the European Communities concerning membership by the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community)

Traité entre le Royaume de Belgique, la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la République française, la République italienne, le grand-duché de Luxembourg, le Royaume des Pays-Bas (États membres des Communautés européennes), le Royaume de Danemark, l'Irlande, le Royaume de Norvège et le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, relatif à l'adhésion à la Communauté économique européenne et à la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique du Royaume de Danemark, de l'Irlande, du Royaume de Norvège et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the German Federal Republic, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Member States of the European Communities), and the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning membership to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community by the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Décision du Conseil des Communautés européennes, du 22 janvier 1972, relative à l'adhésion à la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier du Royaume de Danemark, de l'Irlande, du Royaume de Norvège et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (Decision of 22 January 1972 by the Council of the European Communities concerning membership to the European

Coal and Steel Community by the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Acte relatif aux conditions d'adhésion et aux adaptations des traités (Instrument concerning conditions for membership and adaptation of the Treaties)

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Deuxième partie : les adaptations des traités (Part Two: Adaptation of the Treaties)

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72/149/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

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L 66, 18.3.1972

Règlement (CEE) 557/72 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux ampoules en verre pour récipients isolants, de la position tarifaire 70.12, originaires de Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 557/72 of 17 March 1972 re-establishing the collection of duty under the Common Customs Tariff on glass containers from Yugoslavia for vacuum flasks, under tariff heading 70.12, benefitting from customs preference under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971)

L 66, 18.3.1972

Règlement (CEE) 558/72 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1972, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux autres remorques et semi-remorques, de la sous-position tarifaire 87.14 B II, originaires de Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 558/72 of 17 March 1972 re-establishing the collection of duty under the Common Customs Tariff on other trailers and semi-trailers from Yugoslavia under tariff sub-heading 84.14 B. II, benefitting from customs preference under Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971)

L 66, 18.3.1972

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L 67, 20.3.1972

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L 67, 20.3.1972

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L 67, 20.3.1972

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- Règlement (CEE) 518/72 de la Commission, du 8 mars 1972, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 582/69, du 26 mars 1969, portant sur le certificat d'origine et la demande y relative (Commission Regulation (EEC) 518/72 of 8 March 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) 582/69 of 26 March 1969 on the certificate of origin and the request related to it) L 67, 20.3.1972
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- Règlement (CEE) 561/72 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1972, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 561/72 of 20 March 1972 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 68, 21.3.1972
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Avis conformes 1/72 et 2/72 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 189^e session tenue le 28 février 1972 (Confirmatory opinions 1/72 and 2/72 rendered by the Council at its 189th sitting on 28 February 1972)

C 24, 11.3.1972

Consultations and opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les actions communautaires de politique régionale dans les régions agricoles prioritaires de la Communauté (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee regarding Community measures on regional policy in agricultural priority regions)

C 21, 3.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur un projet de règlement du Conseil relatif à la définition de « trafic frontalier » (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a draft regulation by the Council defining "frontier traffic")

C 29, 22.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de deuxième directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires et aux accises perçues dans le trafic international de voyageurs (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal of second directive by the Council on the alignment of legislative, statutory and administrative provisions on turn over taxes and excise duties collected during international traffic of travellers)

C 29, 22.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil portant modification de la directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime de perfectionnement actif (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on alignment of legislative, statutory and administrative provisions on the system of further training)

C 29, 22.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux mesures de longueur (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive on bringing into line Member States laws on units of length)

C 29, 22.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive du Conseil 68/414/CEE, du 20 décembre 1968, faisant obligation aux États membres de la CEE de maintenir un niveau de stocks de pétrole brut et/ou de produits pétroliers (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 68/414/EEC of 20 December 1968 compelling Member States of the EEC to maintain stocks of crude petroleum and/or petroleum products)

C 30, 25.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil portant modification de l'article 31 de la directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime de perfectionnement actif (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive amending Article 31 of Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on alignment of legislative, statutory and administrative provisions on the system of further training)

C 30, 25.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil portant coordination des procédures de passation des marchés publics de fournitures (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive on coordination of procedures for drawing up public supply markets)

C 30, 25.3.1972

Avis du Comité économique et social (Economic and Social Committee's Opinion)

Communications

Programme de travail concernant la mise en œuvre de l'article 118 du traité CEE (Work schedule on putting in to effect Article 118 of the EEC Treaty)

C 23, 8.3.1972

COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

72/115/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, portant détermination des restitutions moyennes les plus basses pour le financement des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers, pour la période 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 26 January 1972 stipulating the lowest average restitutions to finance restitutions for exports to non-Member States for the period 1966-67)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/116/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, concernant le concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 26 January 1972 on the help to be given by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, towards the Kingdom of Belgium's restitution expenses on exports to non-Member States and interventions in the domestic market for the accounting period 1966-67)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/117/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, concernant le concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 26 January 1972 on the help to be given by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, towards the French Republic's restitution expenses on exports to non-Member States and interventions in the domestic market for the accounting period 1966-67)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/118/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, concernant le concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 26 January 1972 on the help to be given by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, towards the Italian Republic's restitution expenses on exports to non-Member States and interventions in the domestic market for the accounting period 1966-67)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/119/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, concernant le concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie, aux dépenses du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 26 January 1972 on the help to be given by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, towards the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's restitution expenses on exports to non-Member States and interventions in the domestic market for the accounting period 1966-67)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/120/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, concernant le concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 26 January 1972 on the help to be given by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, towards

the Kingdom of the Netherlands restitution expenses on exports to non-Member States and interventions in the domestic market for the accounting period 1966-67)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/121/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1972, concernant le concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie, aux dépenses de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 26 January 1972 on the help to be given by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, towards the Federal German Republic's restitution expenses on exports to non-Member States and interventions in the domestic market for the accounting period 1966-67)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/122/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les moteurs à explosion ou à combustion interne, à piston, et les appareils de transmission et de réception pour la radiotéléphonie et la radiotélégraphie et les appareils d'émission et de réception pour la radiodiffusion et la télévision (y compris les récepteurs combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de production du son) et les appareils de prise de vues pour la télévision, des positions 84.06 et 85.15 A du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 7 February 1972 authorizing the Italian Republic to exclude from the Community's stipulations internal combustion engines with pistons, radio telephone and radio telegraph transmitting and receiving sets, radio diffusion and television emitting and receiving equipment (including receivers combined with a recorder or sound production) and television cameras in headings 84.06 and 85.15 A of the Common Customs Tariff, from Japan and placed in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/123/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire certains carreaux, pavés, dalles de pavement ou de revêtement, des positions 69.07 ex A et B ex II et 69.08 ex A et B ex II du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 8 February 1972 authorizing the French Republic to exclude from the Community's stipulations certain tiles, paving stones, stone flags and wall tiles in headings 69.07 ex A and B ex II and 69.08 A and B ex II of the Common Customs Tariff, from Japan and placed in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/124/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 février 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les vêtements de dessous (linge de corps) pour hommes et garçonnets, y compris les cols, faux-cols, plastrons et manchettes (à l'exclusion de ceux en soie, bourrette de soie, laine ou poils fins), de la position ex 61.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Roumanie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of

8 February 1972 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands to exclude from the Community's stipulations men's and boys' underwear including collars, detachable collars, shirt fronts and cuffs (excluding those of silk, wool or fur), in ex-heading 61.03 of the Common Customs Tariff, from Roumania and placed in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/125/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 février 1972, autorisant la République française à appliquer des mesures de protection pour les animaux vivants de l'espèce ovine, position 01.04 A I b) du tarif douanier commun, et la viande ovine et la position 02.01 A ex IV du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 10 February 1972 authorizing the French Republic to apply measures for the protection of live animals of the ovine race (heading 01.04 A I b) of the Common Customs Tariff, from non-member countries and placed in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/126/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 février 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 16 February 1972 fixing the maximum restitution for the first partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/127/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les lampes, tubes et valves électroniques, de la position 85.21 A du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 17 February 1972 authorizing the Italian Republic to exclude from the Community's stipulation electronic lamps, tubes and valves of heading 85.21 A of the Common Customs Tariff, from Japan and placed in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/128/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 février 1972, relative à une procédure de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/26.844 — Wild — Leitz) [Commission Decision of 23 February 1972 on a procedure of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.844 — Wild — Leitz)]

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/129/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 février 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 23 February 1972 fixing the maximum restitution for the second partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)

L 61, 13.3.1972

72/130/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} mars 1972, relative à la non-application de la taxe à l'exportation prévue au règlement (CEE) 2227/71, à une livraison de lait écrémé en poudre dans le cadre de

l'aide alimentaire (Commission Decision of 1 March 1972 on waiving the export tax provided for under Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 to a delivery of skim milk powder in the context of food aid) . . . L 63, 15.3.1972

72/131/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} mars 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 1 March 1972 fixing the maximum restitution for the third partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72) . . . L 63, 15.3.1972

72/132/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 mars 1972, relative à la fixation u montant maximum pour l livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 290/72 (Commission Decision of 6 March 1972 fixing the maximum amount for fob delivery of butteroil in the World Food Programme in the context of tender procedure in Regulation (EEC) 290/72) . . . L 63, 15.3.1972

72/133/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mars 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 8 March 1972 fixing the maximum restitution for the fourth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72) . . . L 64, 16.3.1972

72/135/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 mars 1972, relative à la nomination des membres du Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans les transports par route (Commission Decision of 7 March 1972 on the appointment of members of the round table Advisory Committee on social problems in transports by road) . . . L 66, 16.3.1972

72/136/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les jus de fruits de la position 20.07 du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays tiers t mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 18 February 1972 authorizing the Italian Republic to exclude from the Community's stipulation fruit juices of heading 20.07 of the Common Customs Tariff from non-member countries and placed in free circulation in the other Member States) . . . L 70, 23.3.1972

72/137/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 février 1972, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les champignons cultivés, surgelés, déshydratés, préparés ou conservés sans vinaigre ou acide acétique, des positions 07.02 ex B, 07.04 ex B et 20.02 ex A du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Taïwan et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 22 February 1972 authorizing the French Republic to exclude from the Community's stipulation cultivated, frozen, dehy-

drated mushrooms prepared or preserved without vinegar or acetic acid of headings 07.02 ex B, 07.04 ex B and 20.02 ex A of the Common Customs Tariff from Taiwan and placed in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 70, 23.3.1972

72/138/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 mars 1972, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à accorder, pour l'année 1971, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 6 March 1972 authorizing the German Federal Republic to grant for 1971 financial aids to enterprises of the coal industry)

L 70, 23.3.1972

72/139/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 mars 1972, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à accorder, pour l'année 1971, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 6 March 1972 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium to grant for 1971 financial aids to enterprises of the coal industry)

L 70, 23.3.1972

72/140/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 mars 1972, autorisant la République française à accorder, pour l'année 1971, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 6 March 1972 authorizing the French Republic to grant for 1971 financial aids to enterprises of the coal industry)

L 70, 23.3.1972

72/141/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 mars 1972, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à accorder, pour l'année 1971, des aides financières aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 6 March 1972 authorizing the Kingdom of the Netherlands to grant for 1971 financial aids to enterprises of the coal industry)

L 70, 23.3.1972

72/143/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mars 1972, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour la cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre Decision effectuée en vertu du règlement (CEE) 279/72 (Commission Decision of 15 March 1972 fixing the maximum restitution for the fifth partial tender for white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 279/72)

L 72, 25.3.1972

72/144/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 mars 1972, complétant lad écision de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, portant habilitation pour certaines mesures de gestion dans le cadre de l'organisation commune des marchés agricoles (Commission Decision of 22 March supplementing Commission Decision of 3 April 1968 on certain administrative measures in the context of the common organization of agricultural markets)

L 72, 25.3.1972

72/145/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mars 1972, prorogeant l'autorisation de la vente en commun de combustibles des Houillères du bassin de Lorraine et de la Saarbergwerke AG par le « Saarlor » (Commission Decision of 8 March 1972 extending the authorization of the joint sale of fuels from the Houillères du bassin de Lorraine et de la Saarbergwerke AG by « Saarlor »)

L 76, 29.3.1972

72/146/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mars 1972, relative à la non-application de la taxe à l'exportation prévue au règlement (CEE) 2227/71, à une livraison de lait écrémé en poudre dans le cadre de l'aide alimentaire (Commission Decision of 14 March 1972 on waiving the export tax under Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 on a delivery of skim milk powder in the context of food aid)

L 76, 29.3.1972

72/147/CEE G

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mars 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 7 089 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention belge (Commission Decision of 15 March 1972 on opening a permanent tender for the export of 7 089 tons of rye held by the Belgian intervention agency) .

L 76, 29.3.1972

72/148/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mars 1972, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de 10 765 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Decision of 15 March 1972 on opening a permanent tender for the export of 10 765 tons of rye held by the Netherlands intervention agency)

Recommendations and Opinions

72/114/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 18 février 1972, adressé au gouvernement du royaume des Pays-Bas au sujet d'un projet de loi portant réglementation de la situation financière des chemins de fer néerlandais (N.S.) (Commission Opinion of 18 February 1972 addressed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands on a draft law to regulate the financial position of the Netherlands Railways (N.S.)

L 56, 7.3.1972

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1059/69 déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Proposal for a Council (EEC) Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 on the system of exchanges of certain goods based on processed agricultural products)

C 22, 6.3.1972

Propositions de la Commission au Conseil concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles et l'octroi d'aides aux revenus à certaines catégories d'exploitants agricoles : (Commission proposals to the Council on price fixation for certain agricultural products and the grant of aids to the income of certain farmers:

C 22, 6.3.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : (Proposals for a Council (EEC) Regulation:

C 22, 6.3.1972

I. modifiant le règlement 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales (I. Amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on joint organization of markets in the cereals sector)

II. fixant les prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (II. Fixing prices in the cereals sector for the 1972/1973 marketing campaign)

III. modifiant le règlement 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales en ce qui concerne le régime des importations de céréales fourragères en Italie (III. Amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on joint organization of markets on the import system of cereal fodders by Italy)

IV. fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1972/1973 (IV. Fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1972/73 campaign)

V. fixant les prix d'intervention du riz paddy pour la campagne 1972/1973 (V. Fixing the intervention price for paddy rice for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

VI. fixant la qualité type du sucre blanc (VI. Fixing the standard quality for white sugar)

VII. fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1972/1973, les prix dans le secteur du sucre, la qualité type des betteraves, ainsi que le coefficient de calcul du quota maximum (VII. Fixing prices in the sugar sector, the standard quality for sugar beet and the coefficient for calculating the maximum quota for the 1972/1973 sugar marketing year)

VIII. fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1972/1973, les prix d'intervention dérivés, les prix d'intervention pour le sucre de betterave brut, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil, la quantité garantie et le montant maximum de la cotisation à la production (VIII. Fixing derived intervention prices, intervention prices for raw beet sugar, the maximum price for sugar beet, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum production contribution)

IX. fixant le prix indicatif à la production pour l'huile d'olive pour la campagne 1972/1973 (IX. Fixing the production target price of olive oil for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

X. fixant les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (X. Fixing target and intervention prices of oilseeds for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

XI. fixant, pour la campagne 1972/1973, les principaux centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses et les prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (XI. Fixing for the 1972/1973 marketing year, the main intervention centres for oilseeds and derived intervention prices applicable thereto)

XII. fixant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de coton pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (XII. Fixing the amount of aid for cotton seed for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

XIII. fixant l'aide pour le lin et le chanvre pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (XIII. Fixing the aid for flax and hemp for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

XIV. fixant le prix indicatif du lait et les prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana Padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1972/1973 (XIV. Fixing target and intervention prices valid for the 1972/1973 milk marketing year, for butter, skim milk powder and for Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses)

XV. fixant les prix de seuil pour certains produits laitiers pour la campagne 1972/1973 (XV. Fixing the threshold price for certain milk products for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

XVI. fixant les aides accordées pour le lait écrémé et le lait en poudre destinés à l'alimentation des animaux valables pour la campagne laitière 1972/1973 (XVI. Fixing the aids granted for skim milk and milk powder intended for animal feeding valid for the 1972/1973 milk marketing year)

XVII. fixant les prix d'orientation valables pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 pour les veaux et les gros bovins et le prix d'orientation valable pour la campagne 1973/1974 pour les gros bovins (XVII. Fixing the guide price for the 1972/1973 marketing year for calves and mature cattle and the guide price for the 1973/1974 marketing year for mature cattle)

XVIII. instituant un régime de primes d'encouragement au développement de la production de viande bovine (XVIII. establishing a system of incentive premiums for the development of beef production)

XIX. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne le régime spécial à l'importation de jeunes bovins et de veaux destinés à l'engraissement (XIX. Amending Regulation (EEC) 805/68 on the special conditions applying to imports of young cattle and calves for fattening)

XX. fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1972 au 31 octobre 1973 (XX. Fixing the basic price and standard quality for pigmeat for the period 1 November 1971—31 October 1973)

XXI. fixant les prix d'orientation du vin pur la période du 16 décembre 1972 au 15 décembre 1973 (XXI. Fixing the guide price for wine for the period 16 December 1972—15 December 1973)

XXII. fixant les prix d'objectif et les prix d'intervention ainsi que les qualités de référence pour le tabac en feuilles de la récolte 1972 (XXII. Fixing target and intervention prices and reference qualities for leaf tobacco of the 1972 crop)

XXIII. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'octroi d'une aide au revenu à certains agriculteurs (XXIII. Proposals for a Council directive on granting aid to the income of certain farmers)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à la procédure de modification et de suspension des droits de douane applicables aux produits agricoles soumis à organisation commune des marchés (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on procedure for amending and suspending customs duty applicable to agricultural products subjected to common organization of markets)

C 25, 14.3.1972

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : (Proposals for Council Regulation (EEC) : C 25, 14.3.1972

I. modifiant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (I. Amending Regulation 1009/67/EEC on common organization of markets in the sugar sector)

II. établissant les règles d'application dans le secteur du sucre en cas de hausse excessive des prix sur le marché mondial (II. Establishing rules to apply in the sugar sector in the event of an excessive rise in world market prices)

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux citernes en plastique renforcé destinées au transport par route des substances dangereuses (Proposal for a Council directive on aligning Member States' laws on reinforced plastic tanks for transport of dangerous products by road) . C 26, 15.3.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'aménagement intérieur des véhicules à moteur (parties intérieures de l'habitacle autres que le ou les rétroviseurs intérieurs, disposition des commandes, toit ou toit ouvrant, dossier et partie arrière des sièges) [Proposal for a Council directive on aligning Member States' laws on interior fittings of motor vehicles (in the driving compartment other than interior rear-view mirror/s, positioning of controls, roof or sun-roof, back rest and rear part of seats) C 26, 15.3.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux poids de 1 mg à 50 kg une précision supérieure à la précision moyenne (Proposal for a Council directive on aligning Member States' laws on weights from 1 mg to 50 kg of a higher accuracy than the average) C 26, 15.3.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux mesures à prendre contre les émissions de polluants provenant des moteurs diesel des véhicules à moteur (Proposal for a Council directive on aligning Member States laws on measures to be taken against pollution by diesel engines of motor vehicles) C 26, 15.3.1972

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux engrais (Proposal for a Council directive on aligning Member States' laws on fertilisers) . . . C 26, 15.3.1972

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant le financement par le FEOGA, section orientation, d'actions de reconversion dans le secteur de la pêche morutière (Proposal for a Council directive on financing through the EAGGF, Guidance Section, the conversions of the cod fishing sector) C 29, 22.3.1972

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Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (FED) (Information on the exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 20, 1.3.1972

- Information 8 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Information 8, call for tender by Mali for minor works financed by the EDF) C 21, 3.3.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1002 lancé par la république du Sénégal pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1002 by Senegal for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 22, 6.3.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1003 de la république du Zaïre (commission agricole de l'Equateur) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1003 by Zair (Equatorial Agricultural Commission) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 25, 14.3.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1004 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1004 by the Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 25, 14.3.1972
- Information 9 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Sénégal (CFDT) concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (prêt à conditions spéciales) [Information 9, call for tender by Senegal (CFDT) for minor works financed by the EDF (special condition loan)] C 27, 17.3.1972
- Information 10 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information 10, call for tender by Mali for minor works financed by the EDF) C 27, 17.3.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1005 de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1005 by the Ivory Cast for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 27, 17.3.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1006 de la république du Niger pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1006 by the Niger Republic for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 29, 22.3.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1007 de la république du Niger (Union nigérienne de crédit et de coopération — UNCC) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1007 by the Niger Republic (Union nigérienne de crédit et de coopération — UNCC) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 29, 22.3.1972
- Avis d'appel d'offres 1008 de la république démocratique de Somalie (ministère des travaux publics) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 1008 by the Democratic Republic of Somalia (Ministry of Public Works) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 29, 22.3.1972
- Information 11 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information 11, call for tender by Mali for minor works financed by the EDF) C 30, 25.3.1972

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- Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 1972 (Return of beef for processing for the period 1 April to 30 June 1972) L 77, 30.3.1972

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4, Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971)	C 20, 1.3.1972
Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2798/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4, Council Regulation (EEC) 2798/71 of 20 December 1971)	C 20, 1.3.1972
Modification de l'annexe I de l'accord du 26 juillet 1957 entre le gouvernement fédéral autrichien, d'une part, et les gouvernements des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier et la Haute Autorité de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, d'autre part, relatif à l'établissement de tarifs directs internationaux ferroviaires pour les transports de charbon et d'acier en transit par le territoire de la République autrichienne (Amendment of Appendix 1 to the Agreement of 26 July 1957 between the Austrian Federal Government on the one hand and the Governments of the Member States of the ECSC and the High Authority of the ECSC on the other hand on establishing direct international rail tariffs for coal and steel transiting through Austria)	C 22, 6.3.1972
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Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971 (Commission Communication under Article 4, Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971)	C 27, 17.3.1972
Liste des services et organismes nationaux habilités à payer les dépenses du FEOGA, section garantie (List of national divisions and agencies authorized to pay EAGGF, Guarantee Section, expenses)	C 27, 17.3.1972
Avis d'ouverture d'une procédure d'examen en vertu du règlement (CEE) 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre des pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions, de la part de pays non membres de la CEE (Notice of examination under Council Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968, of measures against dumping, subsidies and grants by non-member countries)	C 30, 25.3.1972
Avis d'ouverture d'une procédure d'examen en vertu du règlement (CEE) 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre les pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions, de la part de pays non membres de la CEE (Notice of examination under Council Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968, of measures against dumping, subsidies and grants by non-member countries)	C 30, 25.3.1972
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Avis de concours COM/A/67 (administrateurs) [Notice of competitive examination COM/A/67 (directors)]	C 28, 21.3.1972
Avis de concours COM/A/68 (administrateurs) [Notice of competitive examination COM/A/68 (directors)]	C 28, 21.3.1972
Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 601/72 de la Commission du 24 mars 1972 (Notice of tender for FOB delivery of soft wheat flour under Commission Regulation (EEC) 601/72 of 24 March 1972)	C 30, 25.3.1972
Avis important pour les fournisseurs de produits chimiques et de gaines plastiques (Important notice to suppliers of chemical products and plastic wrappers)	C 31, 28.3.1972
Bourses de recherche sur l'intégration européenne (Research grants on European Integration)	C 31, 28.3.1972

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Affaire 7-72: Recours de l'entreprise Boehringer Mannheim S.à r.l. contre la Commission des Communautés européennes, introduit le 10 février 1972 (Case 7-72: Suit filed on 10 February 1972 by Boehringer Mannheim Sarl against the Commission of the European Communities)	C 24, 11.3.1972

Affaire 8-72 : Recours introduit le 21 février 1972 contre la Commission des Communautés européennes par la "Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren", ayant son siège et ses bureaux à Amsterdam (Case 8-72: Suit filed on 21 February 1972 by "Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren" with head office and main office in Amsterdam against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 24, 11.3.1972

Affaire 9-72 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du tribunal fiscal de Munich, le 2 mars 1972, dans le procès Entreprise Georg Brunner KG contre bureau principal des douanes de Hof (Case 9-72: Request of 2 March 1972 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Munich tax tribunal in re Georg Brunner KG v. the main Customs Office of Hof)

C 30, 25.3.1972

Affaire 10-72 : Recours introduit le 13 mars 1972 par M. Nunzio di Pillo contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 10-72: Appeal filed on 13 March 1972 by Mr Nunzio di Pillo against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 31, 28.3.1972

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Arrêt de la Cour, du 26 janvier 1972, dans les affaires jointes 38 et 39-71 (demandes des décisions préjudicielles présentées par le College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven): Société Westzucker GmbH, Dortmund (Affaire 38-71) et M. Fritz Dietz, agissant sous le nom de la société Gebrüder Dietz, Francfort-sur-le-Main (affaire 39-71) contre Hoofdproductschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, La Haye, agissant au nom du ministère néerlandais de l'agriculture et de la pêche (Verdict on 26 January 1972 on joint Cases 38 and 39-71 (Request for preliminary rulings filed by College van Beroep voor de Bedrijfsleven): Westzucker GmbH, Dortmund (Case 38-71) and Mr Fritz Dietz acting on behalf of Gebrüder Dietz, Frankfurt-am-Main (Case 39-71) against Hoofdproductschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, acting on behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries)

C 25, 14.3.1972

Arrêt de la Cour, du 14 décembre 1971, dans l'affaire 7-71: Commission des Communautés européennes contre République française (Verdict of 14 December 1971 on Case 7-71: Commission of the European Communities against the French Republic)

C 29, 22.3.1972

Arrêt de la Cour, du 1^{er} février 1972, dans l'affaire 49-71 (demande d'une décision préjudicielle présentée par le Hessischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof-VI^e chambre): Firma Hagen, OHG de Hamburg contre Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel de Frankfurt (Verdict of 1 February 1972 on Case 49-71 (Request for a preliminary ruling filed by Hessischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof-VIth Court): Firma Hagen, OHG of Hamburg against Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel of Frankfurt)

C 29, 22.3.1972

Arrêt de la Cour, du 1^{er} février 1972, dans l'affaire 50-71 (demande d'une décision préjudicielle présentée par le Hessischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof-VI^e chambre): Firma Wünsche, OHG de Hamburg contre Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel de Frankfurt (Verdict of 1 February 1972 on Case 50-71 (Request for a preliminary ruling filed by Hessischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof-VIth Court): Firma Wünsche, OHG of Hamburg against Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel of Frankfurt)

C 29, 22.3.1972

III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

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8371

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8372

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FB 700,—

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(5581) 1971. Nr. 4
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Annual subscription

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FB 300,—

5582

Industrial statistics
Yearbook 1971
1972. 143 pp. (d/f/i/n)

FB 125,—

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5543

Annuaire de statistique agricole 1971

1972. 196 pp. (d/f)

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— Agricultural and forestry accounts

— Structure

— Crop production

— Animal production

— Prices and price indexes)

Agricultural prices

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distribution

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distribution

Statistiques mensuelles de la viande

(Monthly meat statistics)

Monthly (d/f)

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(Notes — "Iron and Steel")

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European Development Fund

8152
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COMMISSION

1052 — First report on competition policy (Enclosed with the "Fifth General Report on the Activities of the Communities")

Brussels, Luxembourg, 1972, 216 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch; English text under preparation).

Price: BFr. 100,—

The Commission of the European Communities has recently published its first report on developments in competition policy, closely related to the fifth General Report. This first report was prepared in response to a wish expressed by the European Parliament in its resolution of 7 June 1971. It is the first of its kind compiled by the Commission and gives an overall picture of the development of this policy from its beginnings up to the end of 1971.

After an introduction outlining the role and guidelines of competition policy as laid down in the treaties establishing the European Communities, the report provides a detailed analysis of measures taken by the Commission with a view to the implementation and closer definition of competition rules applicable to enterprises, the putting into effect of provisions on government assistance and the transformation of state monopolies of a commercial character. The Commission also outlines the study programme it has begun on concentration, together with the campaign it is waging in the field of consumer protection and information. In addition to these four parts this year's report lists, in an annex, provisions of a general nature, individual decisions and decrees concerning implementation of articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty and articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty.

This first report on developments in competition policy gives a comprehensive presentation of the subject and is thus a valuable source of information for all interested circles at a time when the Community is enlarging.

8337 — Studies — Competition — Approximation of Legislations Series No 18 — Preparation of a macroeconomic method for the calculation of the indirect fiscal burden borne by agricultural holdings before production in each of the six countries of the Community

1972 — 78 pages (d, f, i, n)

BFr. 125,—

This study was effected, at the request of the Commission of the European Communities, by three experts from different Member Countries. It forms part of the work on harmonisation of fiscal measures within the Common Market, with particular reference to the application of the joint system of value added tax to the farming sector.

At present, each member Country is free to apply to agricultural holders, where the application of the normal VAT system would create difficulties, whatever special system is best suited to national requirements. A special system is also required at Community level, within the framework of the pursuit of fiscal harmonisation programme. A proposed directive submitted to the Council by the Commission in 1968, provided for a fixed-rate taxation system which enabled taxes levied on the purchases of farmers and services rendered to be refunded to them.

This study makes an important contribution to the search for an appropriate solution, with regard to both special national taxation systems and a special Community system. Moreover, it is also concerned with finding a permanent method of keeping the pre-production tax burden regularly under review and with the collection of the necessary statistical and accounting information.

8361 — Memorandum on the general objectives of the Community steel industry for the period 1975-1980

1972 — 83 pages (d, f, i, n)
BFr. 75,—

The Memorandum on the general objectives of the Community steel industry for the period 1975-1980 has just been published.

This document, fourth in the series "General Objectives in Steel", previously appeared in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* of 29 September 1971.

It comprises an introduction outlining the essential problems of the Community steel industry which are then considered in detail in the various parts of the Memorandum.

The first part estimates steel requirements, both as to quantity and quality.

The second part deals with production factors, giving an analysis of future raw materials requirements and the supplies policy to be followed as well as a study of the growth of production possibilities.

Part three contains an analysis of the equilibrium between the expected levels of supply and demand, and part four examines the question of labour (number of employees and objectives in employment and vocational training).

Part five considers ways and means for a medium-term steel policy :

- research policy in relation to production techniques and product uses;
- size of equipment, works and enterprises;
- localization of works;
- cooperation between enterprises;
- labour problems.

5416 — Labour problems in the Community in 1971

1972 — 146 pages (d, f, i, n)
BFr. 70,—

In compiling the present Report, the twelfth report in the series, the Commission of the European Communities, as usual, worked closely with experts from the ministries of labour and economic experts from the member countries of the Commission as well as representatives of trades unions and employers' organisations. The report takes account of information and observations gathered during these various consultations.

In part one, which deals with the overall movement of the labour market, the report endeavours to pinpoint the determining factors and major development trends observed at Community level and in each of the member countries. It also contains a number of estimates for future production months, the active population in employment, total and salary-earning, and production per person employed for the economy as a whole.

Part two attempts to analyse the labour market in detail by sector and region, in order to establish where there are labour shortages and surpluses in the various branches of activity and regions and to highlight the actual employment problems arising out of these imbalances.

The third and final part, covering initiatives and actions taken under the employment policy, analyses the principal measures taken or envisaged by the individual Member States and at Community level to improve the employment position from the point of view both of quality and of quantity, so as to ensure smoother and more balanced expansion.

Information collected shows that 1970 was marked by a revival of interest in employment problems and policy, both in the member countries and the Community as a whole. This is borne out by various meetings and decisions of the Council, the holding of a conference on employment problems and the establishment of a standing committee on employment to promote cooperation in this field.

Second five-year cumulative index to "Transatom Bulletin"

1972 — Part I/237 pages, Part II/58 + 558 pages
BFr. 750,—; \$ 15.00

This second Five-Year Cumulative Index refers to available translations of nuclear and para-nuclear documents originally appearing in Eastern languages, into English or into one of the Communities' languages, listed in *Volumes VI to X (1966-1970)* of "Transatom Bulletin". It follows and completes the similar Index edited in 1966 (*Volumes I to V*, \$ 15.00).

As in the previous edition, the last column of figures shows the reference serial numbers quoted in "Transatom Bulletin"; each reference number is linked by a hyphen to the figures "66, 67, 68, 69, 70", which indicate the years of publication. To check an entry corresponding, for instance, to the number 02365-70, users should consult the 1970 collection of "Transatom Bulletin", reference Nr 02365.

The Cumulative Index is divided into two separate Parts :

Part I — "Author Index" — lists the authors' names transcribed according to the BSI-transliteration system.

Part II — "Original source Index" — gives the bibliographical data of available translations and is preceded by the following independent sections which are valid until, at least, 1972 :

- *"Journal Translated Cover-to-Cover"*, a complete listing of Eastern journals translated cover-to-cover into English, even if they do not belong to the nuclear or paranuclear fields. Conditions of availability and full addresses of translating organizations are given.
- *"Selections of Articles"*, a complete listing of Western journals publishing selections according to subjects of articles which appear in various Eastern journals and are translated into English.
- *"Collections of Abstracts"*, a complete listing of Western journals publishing collections of abstracts arranged by subjects and referring to various Eastern articles.
- *"Cross Reference Guides to Japanese and Chinese Journals"*, a "dictionary" enabling the users to understand the exact meaning of the titles of these journals, when quoted in transliteration.