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## TOWARDS NEW GUIDELINES FOR THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

*by Mr Sicco L. MANSHOLT,  
Vice-President of the Commission*

When the Commission submitted to the Council a Memorandum and a draft resolution defining "new guidelines for the common agricultural policy", it took a decision of the very greatest political and economic significance.

Since the appearance of the "Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the EEC", it had become necessary to translate into concrete action the measures and practices therein proposed. It is true that the Commission had already submitted to the Council proposals which retain all their validity for directives and a regulation to set in motion an agricultural structures policy. These proposals await a decision at the earliest possible moment, but the Commission had not expressed clearly and definitively the indissoluble nature of the links which, it feels, exist between price and structural policies for agriculture.

This is what the Commission has done by submitting its Memorandum of 15 February to the Council. Of course, the Commission fully appreciates the Council's inability to take a legal decision at short notice on the proposals laid before it at the same time as decisions on prices. It is nevertheless vital that the link between price policy and structural policy be clearly established. This is why the Commission submitted a single resolution to the Council containing the essence of the proposals for directives and for a regulation — to which some amendments will be proposed — together with the price measures.

By taking this course of action, the Commission is not diverging from the road it has long followed. As far back as 1960 it had defended the need to dovetail decisions on prices and decisions on structures. Today this need is even more strongly felt than ten years ago. For many reasons, financial, political and economic, the policy of organizing agricultural markets and prices

cannot alone provide a solution to the difficulties facing farmers — income and financing difficulties which are becoming more serious, while the cost of providing support will continue to mount ever higher. There is in addition the prospect of the Community's enlargement, throwing a new light on the possibility of increasing agricultural prices, since there is the question of the "lag", which will have to be made up, in the long term, between the prices prevailing in the Member States and the considerably lower prices in most of the applicant countries.

But far and away the most important point is the fundamental impossibility for any price policy to be of equal benefit to the whole range of agriculturalists. In fact, and by definition, price policy applies to all farms and makes no distinction between their different economic features, or therefore their varying abilities to transform prices paid to them into income. Despite the real advantages farmers draw from the price policy, it follows that its effect is to widen the gap between the profits of farms which already operate on a rational basis and those with inadequate structures. The direct consequence of this is that as long as the Community only possesses the one, single instrument of general effect — price policy — it cannot solve the basic problem of income disparities within the agricultural sector. No Community solution being in the offing, the Member States, who have to cope more directly with the needs of their own farmers, tend to apply measures at national level to encourage those types of farms in most serious difficulty, and these measures threaten to upset the achievements of the common agricultural policy.

All these reasons led the Commission to submit its Memorandum to the Council, so that alongside the price and market policy in the Community a policy to improve agricultural structures should be implemented. This policy, with its different selective effects, would offer farmers who today are in difficulties the chance of a full share in achieving the aims of the common agricultural policy.

The main aim of the joint programmes is to give farmers every possible chance quickly to build up their operations to a viable size and adequate level of rationalization. They are also designed to help those who wish to quit farming and leave their land to be redeployed to modernize other farms. In pursuit of



these aims, the Commission considers it essential that some additions should be made to its proposals, already submitted to the Council, for directives and a regulation. These mainly concern:

(i) Grant of an income supplement to farmers undertaking modernization of their holdings to help them overcome the financial difficulties they face between the time they make essential investments and the time when these begin to show returns;

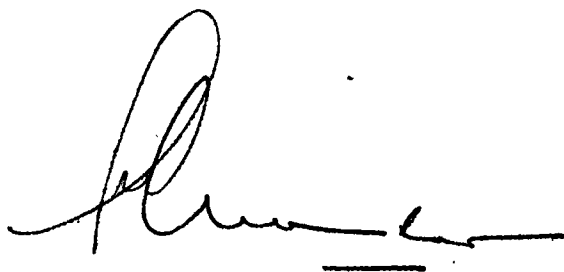
(ii) Introduction of a personal income grant to poor farmers between 45 and 55 years of age who, being unable either to modernize their holdings or find other employment, undertake to give up farming as soon as they reach the appropriate age;

(iii) Award of study grants to the children of farmers who wish to leave the land.

The Commission also envisages one considerable amendment to its proposals. The structural deficiencies of agriculture vary very considerably from region to region, and regions often have very different financial resources at their disposal. The financial burden resulting from a sharp disproportion between the two elements could prove a substantial if not a complete impediment to the implementation of joint programmes in some regions. Here we have a problem which implies the responsibility of the Community, hence the Commission's proposal that the Council should allow regional differences in the rates of EAGGF financial contributions to joint programmes.

Joint programmes in the agricultural sector must be coordinated not only with each other but also with those of general economic policy, regional policy and the achievements of social policy. In this way agriculturalists wishing to follow an occupation other than farming will be able to find new jobs under conditions which fit in with economic needs and particularly with the demands of smooth regional development. These farmers will be able to enjoy the advantages of readaptation, thanks to the operations of the new Social Fund. Thus geared to the other policies, the common agricultural policy will make an effective contribution to a harmonious expansion of the different economic sectors and the different regions.

In February the Council held an initial exchange of views on these new Commission proposals. Time is short, millions of farmers are waiting for the Community to take the necessary decisions. The Commission has shouldered its responsibilities in the matter, it is now up to the Council to play its part. May it too assume its responsibilities, for on its decisions the future of the farmers depends.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. ...', with a horizontal line underneath the end of the signature.

## BUILDING ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

*by Mr Raymond BARRE,  
Vice-President of the Commission*

The agreement reached in Brussels on 9 February 1971 on the gradual establishment of economic and monetary union was received by some as an event of historical significance and by others as a compromise postponing the fundamental decisions to a later date and consequently devoid of any great import. There is an element of truth in both points of view.

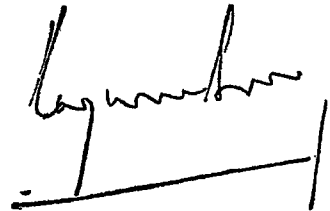
For anyone who was aware of the difficulties inherent in the undertaking and regretted to see it complicated by quarrels of another day and age, unnecessarily revived, the decisions taken by the Council are unquestionably important, in both their short-term consequences and their long-term impact.

By approving in their entirety the proposals submitted by the Commission in February 1969, the Council has laid the foundations of an economic and monetary organization for the Community, which is now equipped with medium-term guidelines and a procedure of prior consultations to improve the coordination of economic policies. For the first time the Community has its own machinery for monetary cooperation, by using which it will be able gradually to affirm its individuality in the international monetary system. By adopting a resolution on the stage-by-stage establishment of economic and monetary union, the Council has set a target, laid down principles and adopted guidelines for action, which will determine the development of the Community during the current decade. The Council has clearly expressed a will and accepted precise commitments. The concessions made by the Member States to arrive at an agreement were a result not so much of a search for a second-best compromise but rather of the concern to take each other's problems into account. Here, the "precautionary clause" which some member countries wanted to include was drafted in such a way that it no longer presents a threat to the permanence of the undertaking, but on the contrary provides a stimulus to make it irreversible.

Lastly, the Community's demonstration of its will to strengthen its cohesion by progress in the economic and monetary fields will enable it to prepare to welcome new members under conditions which safeguard its nature, vitality and effectiveness.

Many obstacles will appear on the road which the Community has to tread. Its determination must be equal to the important tasks ahead: to cope with the requirements of economic development and social progress in a spirit of solidarity and by hammering out solutions which combine efficacy with respect for certain values proper to Europe; to participate ever more widely in world trade; to provide aid for the developing countries on a scale consonant with its wealth and resources.

True, no achievement can ever be considered eternal. However, following the Brussels agreement, fresh reasons exist for believing that our old nations, too long divided and in conflict, have decided, while respecting their several personalities, to pursue unremittingly the building of a Community responsible for its own destiny.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'L. de Silgoye', written over a horizontal line.

**PART ONE**

**Features and documents**



# I. PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL REPORT FOR 1970 AND PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION FOR 1971

## *The decisions of 9 February 1971*

On 9 February 1971 the Council took a number of major decisions concerning economic and monetary union. These are a matter for great satisfaction to the Commission, which should be the first to recognize their far-reaching political implications. A special word of thanks must go to Mr Werner, whose Report, following on the Commission's own operational plans, prepared the way for this drive to get Europe once more on the move. The debates in the Council were based on proposals submitted by the Commission. Once again at an important juncture in the process of European unification we have seen the political value of the intellectual give and take between the institutions and of the absolutely original role assumed by the Commission within the Community.

The Commission is well aware how difficult it will be to put into practice this scheme for a thorough recasting of the Community. But it would be a grave political error to underestimate the importance of the Council's decisions, which can without exaggeration be described as historic in the life of the Community. Unquestionably the new Commission has made a wise choice in placing economic and monetary union at the heart of its political programme.

The Commission explained its choice to the Parliament on 15 September 1970,<sup>1</sup> and now confirms it, strong in the political consensus that has emerged in the Council. There were many sceptics, within the Community and without; doubtless there will continue to be many. The Commission is convinced nevertheless that there is a common political denominator, given which the objectives the Community has set itself need not be put down as unrealistic. They are ambitious objectives—the creation in ten years of a Community that can ensure within its boundaries vigorous development, full employment and stability, can eliminate imbalances between sectors and between regions, can contribute as a single unit to economic and monetary cooperation in the world. None the less these objectives are attainable and realistic. They cannot fail to open the door to greater political cohesion. Perhaps since the signing of the Treaty of Rome no choice has been of such importance to the future of the peoples and countries of the Community. The

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This introduction to the Fourth General Report on the Activities of the Communities is based on the address delivered to the European Parliament on 10 February 1970 by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, in presenting the Report and outlining the Commission's plans for 1971.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Editorial.

Commission knows that the difficulties to be overcome are no less great than when the Treaty of Rome was devised, or when the Community passed from the first to the second stage of the customs union. Yet in its view the general and political situation is such that it can look forward with reasonable optimism to the future. The Commission does not say that "Europe" is an established fact. But it does say that a long stride has been taken towards making it so.

### *Presentation of the 1970 General Report*

A large part of 1970 was devoted to implementing the aims laid down at the Hague Conference of December 1969. The "spirit of The Hague", the sign of a rediscovered political will of the six Member States, made it possible to take a great number of steps and achieve various objectives which the Commission had long been advocating.

Important political decisions were taken, marking the end of the transitional period. The process of reflection was carried further, and led to a plan for the construction of the Europe of the seventies. The way by which the Community can attain greater dimensions and move towards wider horizons was opened.

For this reason it is worth having a look at the salient points in this succession of activities.

The decisions taken during the night of 21 April 1970 will enable the Community progressively to acquire its own resources, and permit the European Parliament to extend its powers over the budget. It should be emphasized that to the Commission these important decisions are not a goal, but merely a first, though a big, step forward. The Commission considered it regrettable that they did not take sufficient account of the Parliament's recommendations, or of its own proposals. On this point it renews its undertaking to prepare in the next two years a proposal for the further reinforcement of the Parliament's powers.

The undertaking given at The Hague on the enlargement of the Community has been met in full. From Commission proposals the Council worked out a common basis for negotiations; talks were duly opened between the Community and each of the applicant countries, and discussions are also proceeding with the other EFTA countries concerned which want to talk matters over with the Community. It is certainly not necessary to stress the importance of this great event of 1970.

Last year, too, Europe, which is seeking a fresh dimension, showed the world a new face. A genuine, though as yet incomplete, common commercial policy came into being in January 1970. The basic instruments, particularly



those concerning exports which have been created since the end of 1969, and the opportunities offered by implementation of the EEC Treaty, especially its Article 113, allowed a start to be made in 1970 on carrying through this Community policy.

At the same time the policy of association in Africa saw the entry into force on the date scheduled of the second Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement. Consequently the links already established with those countries have been not just maintained, but reinforced.

In the outline of its future plans given to the European Parliament on 15 September 1970, the new Commission gave pride of place to economic and monetary union, as a cardinal element in the construction of Europe and a priority task of the Commission.

Having defined its general objective in the light of the political will expressed at The Hague, the Commission in March 1970 formulated the principles it deemed essential and the broad lines of the stages it proposed for the move towards economic and monetary union. The Council asked a group of experts headed by Prime Minister Werner to undertake a study of the subject. On 29 October the Commission put before the Council a memorandum, a draft resolution and two draft decisions. There was at the time some controversy over the proposals, but it must be recognized that the Commission's approach was consistent and realistic, seeking not just any solution to the problem but a positive one, one that would provide a working basis for implementing the Hague decisions while ensuring the organic and global character of the plan.

To the progress on the plan for economic and monetary union were added in late 1970 two further successes which also concern the internal development of the Community—the start of Euratom's comeback and the Council's decision on the reform of the European Social Fund.

The year 1970 therefore enabled a beginning to be made on giving practical shape to the conclusions of the Hague Conference, and provided in particular the basis for development of the Community and the Council's historic decision of February 1971 on the establishment of economic and monetary union.

### *Programme for 1971*

Nineteen seventy-one will be a year of fundamental importance in the life of the Community: the decisions on economic and monetary union are sufficient reminder of that. The Community has experienced crises, even serious crises, in its time; it has gone through equally serious periods of stagnation, of political doldrums, of fading in the grand design to which it has all the time slowly but surely to relate its day-to-day work.

But it has also to realize that the situation today is objectively different. There is an external political situation driving us faster and faster towards political awareness of our responsibilities as a unit at world level. Within the Community subjects are being discussed which are of historic importance for our future and have a far from marginal impact on world equilibrium. These discussions do not represent vague hopes for an indeterminate future, but are the vehicle of political decisions, some of which have already been taken by the Community institutions while others, similarly far-reaching, will be taken in the course of 1971.

What significance can otherwise be attributed to the current negotiations with Britain and the other countries that have applied for membership in order to build up a ten-nation Community? Does the aim the Community has set itself not perhaps signify an important political contribution towards a better balance of forces in the world? Is it not an event pregnant with significance for the future of the Community? In this connection the Commission feels that in face of the difficulties still ahead in the negotiations insufficient attention is being paid to what has already been achieved and is important if the Community's nature and its development as an enlarged Community are to be ensured. The acceptance by the United Kingdom of the Treaties, of the Community's achievements and development—note the importance of the repeated assertions by the British that Britain is ready to go as far as the others are ready to go—of the system of "own resources", are so many elements contributing to a design in which enlargement is a factor reinforcing, not watering down, the Community.

Moreover, the conversion of the Community into an economic and monetary union is perhaps the most ambitious European project entertained since the Treaty of Rome.

### **Internal strengthening of the Communities**

Such is the general political background against which the Commission's programme for the current year has been developed. A summary of that programme follows, though it is not possible here to touch on all its multiple aspects.

Special mention should be made of two developments in the field of social policy: first, the proposals the Commission is preparing to submit to the Council for the launching of the new Social Fund, and secondly, a more thorough and comprehensive appraisal providing a basis for the promised memorandum on social policy.

In addition, the Commission is about to finalize the first instruments for implementing the Council's basic decision of 26 November 1970 on the reform of the Social Fund.

### *The Social Fund*

As already stated, the purpose of the new Social Fund is to provide the Community with a suitable instrument for ensuring the much desired correlation between social policy and the other common policies. Today, when the Community is about to embark resolutely on the road to economic and monetary union and the immense structure being created will establish an economic solidarity that it will be impossible to undo, it would be unthinkable if the Community were not provided with the machinery which would enable it to bear its responsibilities, including its financial responsibilities, in face of the social repercussions of the different decisions which will be adopted in widely varying fields.

### *The memorandum on social policy*

The Commission intends to carry a stage further, and extend to embrace the areas most directly concerned, the appraisal which must precede the final formulation of the memorandum on social policy. The memorandum will have to take into account the progress made towards economic and monetary union and the indications furnished by the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, which was also adopted by the Council on 9 February 1971.

Its purpose will be to dovetail social policy into the general framework of Community policy, to outline the features of the present situation and to indicate the general objectives to be attained.

The Commission trusts that the memorandum will set off and stimulate a detailed discussion, so that the political will which is essential if intentions are to be put into action can be formed and can make itself felt at Community level.

### *The environment*

As regards the protection of the environment in the Community, a study and research programme to identify causes of and possible remedies for environmental difficulties will be a prominent part of the Commission's proposals for scientific research.

Furthermore, the EEC Treaty provisions on the approximation of laws can, in certain specific cases, serve as a basis for harmonization of national measures.

But this kind of retroactive intervention lacks effectiveness, since the individual States are under increasing pressure to prepare legislative measures against pollution, and sometimes to adopt them as a matter of urgency. Such measures must be adopted in a Community setting in order to ensure that they

do not distort competition or create fresh obstacles to trade. The Commission plans to submit proposals on these lines in 1971, perhaps making use of the possibilities afforded by Article 235 of the EEC Treaty.

### *Agricultural policy*

As regards the common agricultural policy, the activities of the Commission and the whole Community will, it is to be hoped, be marked in 1971 by the new proposals which the Commission will submit to the Council for supplementing and amending the texts already submitted on agricultural structures.

The Commission wishes to stress the fact that it sees the agricultural policy as an indivisible whole, that is to say the price and market organization side is closely bound up with the social and the structural sides. The subject is not an easy one to deal with, but that is no reason for the Community to sidestep its political responsibilities. We cannot and must not balk at the decisions needed to get the markets into equilibrium and to make a real contribution towards the rationalization of Community agriculture and correction of serious economic and social imbalances.

The advance of the Community should be guided on such lines that it strengthens a style, a quality of life that will not be belied by pockets of depression and underdevelopment and which would deprive entire classes of producers of any clear-cut, reassuring prospect of progress. This is also the way to give millions of people an interest in the construction of Europe, to bring home to them what is being done and to put forward the construction of Europe as a qualitative leap beyond the existing limits on the distribution of wealth and the smooth growth of our economies.

In the Commission's view, the economic strength attained by the Community is sufficient to translate into practical action the objectives just referred to—objectives which, it must be recalled, are also obligations imposed by the Treaty of Rome.

### *Industrial policy*

Integration of production structures and better territorial distribution of investment are essential if progress towards economic and monetary union and the harmonization of economic policies are to take place against a background of rapid, balanced growth.

It is necessary, first and foremost, to expedite and round off the Commission's programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade.

Another fundamental component of a common industrial policy is the establishment of modern rules and regulations on freedom to tender for public

contracts, a matter in which there are still substantial limitations and restrictions of a national character. The Commission appreciates the complexity of this field, and is accordingly seeking realistic solutions which can make a practical contribution to the implementation of a common industrial policy.

It must be emphasized that industrial policy cannot be regarded solely as an instrument for achieving the maximum quantitative growth of industry.

It needs to be dovetailed into a set of regional and social measures which reduce the cost of development, spread its benefits among all the inhabitants of the Community and safeguard the natural environment—a point which brings out the connections between industrial policy and the programme for protection of the environment.

An industrial programme with such complex political implications must however be subjected to the fullest possible political debate.

The Commission therefore plans, as announced in September last year, to convene for 1972—and prepare during 1971—a major conference on Industry and Society in the European Community, for the purpose of discussing what action the Community can best take to link industrial growth with social and regional requirements and with the need to improve the quality of life of its peoples. The conference would provide a forum for a full confrontation of ideas among the Commission, Governments, trade associations, trade unions and figures from the academic world.

#### *Approximation of legislation—freedom of establishment*

The prospect of economic and monetary union is also of the highest relevance to the setting of priorities for the Commission's work on the approximation of legislation, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

Absolute priority is given to the progressive harmonization of taxation. Also of outstanding importance are the liberalization of capital movements and achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of banks and financial institutions, and laying the legal foundations for the policy on capital markets. To these must be added the Europeanization of company law and the abolition of legal obstacles to intra-Community trade.

As a result of this new slant to its work, the Commission will in a good many cases be unable to show tangible results in 1971. It is nevertheless aware of the need to create and guarantee the essential prerequisites for attainment of the final aim and, concurrently, to prepare in good time the various stages in the move towards economic union. In this connection it would emphatically stress the Council's undertakings with respect to tax harmonization, free movement of capital, and the correction of imbalances

between industries and between regions; for its own part the Commission will, during the first stage of economic and monetary union, use its power of proposal and initiative in close conformity with this vital political decision of the Council's.

### *The Joint Research Centre—research and technology*

In the field of research and technology, the Joint Research Centre, reorganized in accordance with the Council's decisions of last December, will operate with a large measure of independence (within the general guidelines laid down by the Commission and Council) as regards its own internal organization and the preparation and execution of research and teaching programmes.

The Commission is rapidly pushing ahead with the preparation of a multiannual research programme which should allow Euratom to emerge from its inactivity of recent years and conduct research in both nuclear and non-nuclear fields.

While the decisions of December 1970 constitute an initial success, the fact remains that they are only a small step in the direction of a genuine common policy on scientific and technological research. For there to be such a policy, three things are necessary. First, the Community's research activities will have to be extended to non-nuclear fields, in order to cover fundamental problems of common interest, such as those of pollution and of public transport. Secondly, they will have to be linked to industrial policy. And lastly, the Community will have to equip itself with effective instruments for devising and administering a common research policy. The Commission sent the Council an initial memorandum on these lines in November, and kept the Parliament informed. During 1971 it will be embodying these guidelines in concrete proposals.

That the Community should set out to equip itself for this purpose does not mean that it is becoming inward-looking or seeking technological autarky: its action is the essential condition for far-reaching and open international cooperation.

### *Energy policy*

The need for a common European position on energy has been acutely felt of late. This fact is encouraging the Commission to continue with its work on ways and means and to make a start with the measures set out in the outline programme of 13 November 1969.

As regards oil and natural gas the Community will in 1971 seek, particularly in view of the medium-term supply position, to step up further its work on security of supply. It is clear that a common policy is important and

urgently needed in the matter both of the maintenance of stocks and of the general pattern of the Community's supplies of oil and natural gas.

Furthermore, the Commission will do its utmost to ensure that by the end of the year the Council adopts the proposals submitted on various aspects of energy policy.

### *Transport policy*

The Commission intends this year to propose to the Council two decisions on transport policy, one concerning the harmonization of relations between railways and Member States, the other dealing with the allocation of infrastructure costs.

Concurrently with these two proposals relating to vital sectors of transport policy, the Commission will continue its efforts for the harmonization of social arrangements, by submitting concrete proposals in respect of all three modes of transport. In addition, it plans to lay the foundations for further action on road safety, coordination of investment, and development of new transport techniques and methods, and it hopes to submit proposals to the Council for steps to be taken in connection with sea and air transport.

The Commission will do everything possible to see that during 1971 the common transport policy is given the fresh impetus called for if these proposals, and those already before the Council, are to have practical results.

### *Regional policy*

Regional policy is another essential element in the internal consolidation of the Community. The Council's decision on economic and monetary union and the pressure of facts confirm the Commission in the views which underlie the proposals it submitted to the Council in October 1969.

Action by the Community should be concentrated on an overall view of the common policies and based on regional considerations, for as the effective results of the common policies are conditioned by the territorial and social context in which they are applied, they obviously must dovetail with the data of specifically regional importance. This is a first essential if the Community is really to be a force for stability and equity; it is a first essential, among other things, for getting rid of a number of structural, and hence persistent, causes of inflationary pressure. In particular, the future policy on agricultural structures and the activities of the reformed Social Fund will have to be thought out and pursued in the light of this requirement.

As the Council rightly affirmed on 26 October, the Community bears a responsibility in regional matters. But to attain the objectives just listed it

will have in the next few months to set up the machinery needed if this responsibility is to be made effective.

## **Enlargement**

Where enlargement is concerned, the Commission has done much and has not failed to exercise its powers of initiative: the solutions already adopted have been based on its proposals. The Commission now faces some months of complex discussion, for the problems to be resolved are themselves complex. The results of the negotiations in progress can only be properly assessed if it is borne in mind that, firstly, the political objective is of outstanding importance, secondly, all concerned are anxious to keep the negotiations moving at a brisk pace, thirdly, many important points have already been settled, and fourthly, it seems clear that what is wanted in connection with the financial contribution during the transitional period—and this is one of the main issues still outstanding—is an arrangement for gradual adjustment to the system of “own resources”. On this point, the Commission takes the view that the machinery must not be contradictory, that it must not make it impossible, when the time comes, to apply the permanent system for independent Community revenue or be such that it hampers the phased adjustment of the applicant countries to the financing rules of the Community.

Clearly, in view of what is at stake, we are entitled to hope that the negotiations will quickly be brought to a successful conclusion. The fact that they are now concerned not with marginal but with central issues is a guarantee that effort will not be squandered on minor technical questions but be concentrated firmly on the politico-economic core of the problem.

The Commission consequently feels that its interest and its duty both require it to keep in close touch with the European Parliament and the appropriate Parliamentary committees. While the delicate nature of the matters under negotiation does necessarily mean that on some questions discretion must be the order of the day, the fact remains that the political implications of enlargement are of such importance that they call for the assistance of all responsible bodies, in particular those which are an emanation of the popular will.

## **The Community in the world**

While the prospect of enlargement is giving a new dimension to the Community's role in the world, the Commission is also aware that the Community's internal development is adding to its international responsibilities. The past months have clearly shown the ever-increasing importance of the network of relationships between the Community—especially an enlarged and closer-knit Community—and the rest of the world.



### *The common commercial policy*

Now that the transitional period is over, the Community is required to establish a common commercial policy. The Commission attaches great importance to this matter, which will entail adopting a genuine overall strategy in place of the somewhat haphazard, or at any rate piecemeal, decisions taken hitherto, and giving a broad interpretation to Articles 113 and 116 of the Treaty of Rome.

The weight which the Community carries in world trade is such that it demands well considered long-term political decisions. We cannot on an improvised, day-to-day basis discharge our responsibilities or translate into the necessary political action our economic position as the world's foremost trading power. Our aim must be on the one hand not so to construe the Treaty as to conflict with the desire and the duty—to say nothing of the practical advantage—of speaking with one voice in this matter, and on the other not to make the mistake of reducing a tremendous economic fact to something soulless and lifeless, bereft of political will.

Only so will it be possible both for national interests to be given their due and for the Community properly to discharge its international responsibilities. With this end in view, the Commission is now preparing, among other things, practical proposals on credit insurance which it intends to submit as soon as possible.

### *The Community and the international organizations*

Then again, the Community must be represented at and take part in the work of international organizations, in the negotiations held under their auspices, and when international agreements are concluded. It will be among the Commission's tasks in the future to see that the Community as such is accorded the position which under the Treaty of Rome is due to it after the expiry of the transitional period.

### *Development aid*

Relations between the industrialized and the developing countries are a field in which the Community must persevere in its determination to perform its duties to the full.

The year 1971 is expected to see a major event, the entry into force of the system of generalized preferences for industrial products exported from any of the developing countries.

The Community's offer of generalized preferences on a world scale is a bold contribution to development aid policy. It is a far-reaching offer, which

stems from the Community's conception of the future relations between developed and developing countries yet reflects the need to safeguard in practice certain essential Community interests.

Raw materials, which are excluded from the generalized preferences, will require attention in the future; here the problems are more difficult still. But here too the Commission will pursue, wherever possible, a policy of world agreements.

It is apparent that what the Community is doing for the developing countries would be far more effective if it were not confined essentially to tariffs and trade and if the Community had at its disposal a more extensive set of instruments so that it could react more suitably to each particular situation. Accordingly, the Commission intends this year to propose that all the Community authorities deliberate together on joint or national measures and operations that will make it possible to move gradually towards a Community policy on development cooperation.

#### *Generalized preferences and association*

It is in this context that the Community's policy of association with various developing countries should be viewed.

Its association with the African countries and Madagascar, as emerged clearly from the recent stimulating debates at the Parliamentary Conference in Yaoundé, is the outcome of special responsibilities arising from history, from geographical proximity and from a complex of traditional relations not exclusively commercial in character.

Inasmuch as the association policy relates in particular to the countries of Africa, which are the most underprivileged in the Third World, it tends to offset the inequality in development potential and is thus a factor of equity and equilibrium in the world, which must remain a permanent feature in the Community we are building. Moreover, as has been said again and again, it is a policy that benefits many and harms none.

The efforts that are being made to reconcile and adapt to each other the regional and the global aspects of development aid will be greatly facilitated by the overall deliberations on cooperation in this matter which the Commission plans to propose this year.

#### *Mediterranean policy*

Reasons of history, geography and common traditions have combined with political and economic developments to focus on the Mediterranean area a new awareness of the role the Community is called upon to play there.

The Commission feels the Community could make a substantial contribution to stability and development in the area. It does not deny, however, that it considers the commercial policy instruments at present available to it to be insufficient for its purposes even in the Mediterranean.

### *Relations with the United States*

Still in this same perspective of an active Community presence in the world, the Commission is following with close attention the development of relations with the United States.

True, measures such as the Mills Bill are not exactly constructive, and the Commission trusts therefore that the Bill's reintroduction is more a tactical manoeuvre than a measure it is actually intended to implement.

The Commission takes this opportunity of repeating its conviction that an escalation of reciprocal restrictions between the European Community and the United States would have dangerous and unforeseeable consequences, not only for those immediately concerned, but for the whole world. It is ready and anxious to seek constructive means of preventing the start of such a dangerous process.

The Commission is persuaded that some divergence of interest between the two largest trading powers in the world is in the nature of things, but that this must be reduced to its due proportions. Efforts should therefore be made to establish a new climate of mutual trust and open-mindedness. The Commission is certain that this new awareness could help to restore the atmosphere that has traditionally prevailed in relations between the Europe of the Community and the United States.

### *Negotiations with Japan*

In the same spirit the Commission has been negotiating, and intends to continue negotiating in 1971, with Japan. A trade agreement between the Community and Japan could be a notable contribution to the liberalization of international trade. If both parties press forward along this path, the negotiations will end in the establishment of a cooperation which will offer additional assurance that certain fundamental principles of conduct in world trade will be observed.

### *Eastern European countries*

As regards the Eastern European countries, 1971 promises to be a year of transition, pending the arrival of 1973 when the Six are to adopt a common commercial policy towards those countries too. The Commission considers, however, that in the intervening two years the Community must act with the

fullest possible cohesion, in order that the framing of the future common commercial policy shall not be prejudiced by some fortuitous step, some unplanned action. Needless to say this is in no way intended to restrict possible commercial, economic and technical cooperation with Eastern Europe: on the contrary, the Commission is convinced that cooperation can be better developed in this way.

### *Conclusion*

Such is the Commission's programme for 1971, which will have to be rounded off, in the light of the decisions on economic and monetary union which the Council took on 9 February 1971.

The Communities are going through a time when mere management of their heritage is not enough. The Commission feels, accordingly, that the tasks it has undertaken to perform in 1971 must be seen as part of a single organic whole: while the bonds of interdependence among all the achievements of the Communities must be cultivated, these achievements must be looked upon as the expression of a design which it will take the span of the present decade to complete.

To this end the Commission, pursuing a clear-cut political aim, will make use of its right of initiative and proposal, and will seek to ensure that decision-making is not bogged down or drowned in the quagmires of technical detail or specialization. This original institution is very much alive to its own role and function in the Community: even as it rejects analogies which in effect debase its prerogatives, so it rejects interpretations which reduce its role and function, since it is convinced that the Treaty of Rome purposely set out to establish an autonomous institution independent of the Council and dependent for its maintenance in office on the trust of the European Parliament.

In the Commission's view, the construction of the Community demands more and more that all should observe the rules which make up the Community heritage. It intends therefore to see that such observance is the universal rule of conduct, so that the delicate balance upon which the Community rests may be strengthened.

It is in the logic of events that the Community will one day have to make fundamental choices as to its pattern of internal development and its position in the world. Since this time is now close upon us, the Commission is convinced that everything should be done to ensure that these choices are made in full knowledge of the facts and under optimum conditions. The Community's future must not be prejudiced by present action taken to deal with sectoral stresses or short-term problems.

The Commission realizes that the progress of unification carries the postulates for radical and complex changes in the European scene.

The first timid steps towards political cooperation proposed in the Davignon Plan are also an expression of the dynamism produced by the present phase of European unification: they open up new vistas which are bound to become part and parcel of the Community process.

In this connection the Commission considers that it has a definite duty—one which, incidentally, is also a functional requirement—to ensure that this development can go forward smoothly, without breaks and without imbalances between its different components.

It is in this active, forward-looking loyalty to the spirit of The Hague that the Commission intends to exercise its responsibilities.

The Commission is profoundly convinced that it would not be making the most of that loyalty and that responsibility if it did not seek the help and cooperation of all the truly vital forces in the Community, and above all of the institution in which those forces find their most authoritative and representative expression. It intends, as in the past, to make of the dialogue with the Parliament a constant feature of its action, convinced that it will find in the Parliament the response which, without infringing on the responsibilities of either side, is the reflection of a commitment undertaken in common.

## II. THE NEW COMMISSION PROPOSALS FOR AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES AND PRICES

Early this year a new development occurred in the common agricultural policy field. On 15 February 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a Memorandum and a draft resolution on new guidelines for the common agricultural policy.<sup>1</sup> The draft resolution deals with both the marketing and price policy to be applied during the 1971/72 marketing year and the structural reform of European agriculture to be implemented speedily through joint programmes.

The Commission sees the draft resolution as a unit and stresses very clearly that the link between marketing and price policy and structural policy is indissoluble. Hence its affirmation of the absolute need to take decisions at Community level in the two fields at one and the same time.

### *Price policy for agricultural products*

The main guidelines for price policy<sup>2</sup> are laid down in the first part of the draft resolution. In drawing up its proposals the Commission bases its views on an analysis of the various markets and an estimate of what would be the cost of adopting its proposals for each sector affected.

For some products (durum wheat, rye, maize, tobacco, flax and hemp—standard bonus per hectare) the prices proposed show no change from those of the 1970/71 marketing year, while increases and some adjustments to the present prices of the remaining products are proposed by the Commission (see table).

The Commission also proposes other measures, accompanied by certain explanations, for several products.

### Cereals

A 10% rise is proposed in the monthly increases which are added to the prices paid to producers by the intervention agencies. The special aim here is to allow for increases in farmers' storage costs. The intervention period will begin on 1 September for common wheat, durum wheat and rye, on 1 October for barley and on 1 November for maize.

<sup>1</sup> See article by Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission at the beginning of this Bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> At the same time as its draft resolution the Commission submitted formal proposals on the matter to the Council, along with its annual report on the situation in agriculture in the Community.

(u.s./ton)

| Product                | Type of price                                    | Price fixed for preceding year | Proposed 1971/72 price | Period of application  |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Durum wheat            | Target price                                     | 125.00                         | 125.00                 | 1.8.1971-<br>31.7.1972 |
|                        | Basic intervention price                         | 117.50                         | 117.50                 |                        |
|                        | Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer | 145.00                         | 145.00                 |                        |
| Common wheat           | Target price                                     | 106.25                         | 108.37                 |                        |
|                        | Basic intervention price                         | 98.75                          | 98.75                  |                        |
| Barley                 | Target price                                     | 95.44                          | 100.21                 |                        |
|                        | Basic intervention price                         | 88.48                          | 92.91                  |                        |
| *Rye                   | Target price                                     | 97.50                          | 97.50                  |                        |
|                        | Basic intervention price                         | 91.00                          | 91.00                  |                        |
| Maize                  | Target price                                     | 95.94                          | 95.94                  |                        |
| Husked rice            | Target price                                     | 189.70                         | 197.00                 | 1.9.1971-<br>31.8.1972 |
| Olive oil <sup>1</sup> | Producer target price                            | 1 152.50                       | —                      | —                      |
|                        | Market target price                              | 721.00                         | —                      |                        |
|                        | Intervention price                               | 648.50                         | —                      |                        |
| Oilseeds               | Producer target price                            |                                |                        | 1.7.1971-<br>30.6.1972 |
|                        | — colza and rapeseed                             | 202.50                         | 196.50                 |                        |
|                        | — sunflower                                      | 202.50                         | 197.20                 |                        |
|                        | Basic intervention price                         |                                |                        |                        |
|                        | — colza and rapeseed                             | 196.50                         | 190.50                 |                        |
| — sunflower            | 196.50   | 195.20                         |                        |                        |
| Sugar                  | Minimum price of beet                            | 17.00                          | 17.00                  | 1.7.1971-<br>30.6.1972 |
|                        | Price for "half-lean" beet                       | 10.00                          | 10.00                  |                        |
|                        | Target price for white sugar                     | 223.50                         | 230.00                 |                        |
|                        | Intervention price for white sugar               | 212.30                         | 221.10                 |                        |
| Milk                   | Target price for milk                            | 103.00                         | 108.00                 | 1.4.1971-<br>31.3.1972 |
|                        | Intervention price for :                         |                                |                        |                        |
|                        | — butter   | 1 735.00                       | 1 735.00               |                        |
|                        | — skim milk powder                               | 412.50                         | 467.50                 |                        |
|                        | — cheeses :                                      |                                |                        |                        |
|                        | . Grana padano 30-60 days                        | 1 248.00                       | 1 317.50               |                        |
| 6 months               | 1 488.00   | 1 560.50                       |                        |                        |
| . Parmigiano-Reggiano  | 1 632.00   | 1 704.50                       |                        |                        |

(u.a./ton)

| Product              | Type of price                                       | Price fixed for preceding year | Proposed 1971/72 price    | Period of application                            |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|                      | Direct aids for skim milk :<br>— powder<br>— liquid | 82.50<br>15.00                 | 110.00<br>17.50           |  |
| Beef and veal        | Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)         | 680.00                         | 714.00<br>750.00          | 1.4.1971–<br>31.3.1972<br>1.4.1972–<br>31.3.1973 |
|                      | Guide price for calves (live weight)                | 915.00                         | 915.00                    | 1.4.1971–<br>31.3.1973                           |
| Pigmeat <sup>1</sup> | Basic price (slaughtered pigs)                      | 772.50                         | —                         | —  |
| Tobacco              | Target price<br>Intervention price                  | <sup>2</sup>                   | <sup>2</sup>              | 1.6.1971–<br>31.5.1972                           |
| Flax and hemp        | Standard bonus per hectare                          |                                |                           |  |
|                      | — flax<br>— hemp                                    | 110 u.a./ha<br>80 u.a./ha      | 110 u.a./ha<br>80 u.a./ha | 1.8.1971–<br>31.7.1972                           |

<sup>1</sup> Price for the period from 1 November 1970 to 31 October 1971, fixed by the Council on 20 October 1970 for olive oil and on 27 October 1970 for pigmeat.

<sup>2</sup> For prices of the 19 varieties see Annex II to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1464/70 (*Journal officiel* L 164, 27 July 1970). The proposed prices are unchanged from the preceding marketing year.

The Commission also calls for a better price relationship between common wheat and barley. The difference between the basic target price and the intervention price for common wheat is increased by slightly raising the basic target price. This increase is not likely to provoke more extensive growing of this cereal, much of which is surplus to needs. For barley, however, the Commission suggests a more significant increase in both target and intervention prices (the same amount for both), which will reduce the difference between the intervention price of this cereal and that of common wheat.

## Rice

The Commission proposes to add 10% to the monthly increase in force and to fix the beginning of the intervention period at 1 November. It also



feels it necessary to increase by 3.8% the target price of husked rice, to allow for the costs of processing paddy into husked rice. In addition, being concerned to improve the fluidity of the market, it proposes to enlarge the gap between the intervention and the target price.

### **Oilseeds**

The Commission favours the maintenance of the price level in the production areas. However, it also proposes that the regionalization of oilseed prices should be modified, which would mean a fall in the target price.

### **Sugar**

Certain difficulties, which have recently appeared on the molasses market, make it necessary to increase the intervention price for sugar while retaining the minimum price for beet. The Commission also proposes to the Council that the guaranteed quantity be reduced to the level of current consumption, without however going below the aggregate quota amounts at present in force.

### **Milk**

In view of the improved situation in the milk market as a whole, general economic trends, and the importance of milk to the income of many farmers, the Commission considers that the target price should be increased from 10.3 to 10.8 u.a./100 kg for the 1971/72 milk year. This increase is made possible because the structural measures put forward in the same document will result in smaller numbers of farmers keeping milking cows.

Because of the falling per capita consumption of butter at market prices in recent years, the Commission does not think it possible to raise the intervention price for this product, which would involve pushing up the market price also. It follows, therefore, that the higher target price for milk will have to be absorbed purely by the intervention prices of skim milk powder and by cheeses. In this context the direct aid granted to milk powder and to liquid skim milk for animal feeding is increased by an amount equivalent to half the incidence of the increase in the target price of milk.

### **Beef and veal**

To give the required stimulus to beef and veal output (where the Community is short), the Commission recommends a 10% guide price increase

for mature cattle spread over two years (5% on 1 April 1971, 5% on 1 April 1972). For calves it proposes to keep the same guide price as for 1970/71. With the same end in view, the Commission finally plans a system of premiums for the birth of calves, equivalent to 15 u.a. per head.

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The financial repercussions of the proposed measures for the 1971/72 marketing year, as far as the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF is concerned, can be estimated at approximately 88 million u.a. of extra expenditure, offset by increased income from levies and contributions of an almost equal amount (85 million u.a.).

### *Joint programmes for structural reform*

The other section of the draft resolution deals with measures to be taken to modernize agriculture through joint programmes along the lines of the Council regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy of April 1970.<sup>1</sup> The above regulation requires that, at the same time as it decides on a joint programme, the Council should also set the targets and the nature of action to be undertaken, the extent of EAGGF participation in the programme and its foreseeable cost and agree the necessary procedural measures.

These programmes will be based on Community criteria, but in the Commission's opinion, their implementation will be a matter for the national authorities under appropriate legal or administrative measures.

Regional needs will also have to be considered and the least favoured regions of the Community must receive special attention. The Commission feels that Member States should be empowered both to vary the amount of the financial incentives by regions, and in some of these, refrain from applying all or some of any measures which may be decided. In this way, the Community's financial contribution towards the cost of implementing joint programmes will be based, for the whole Community, on an average participation of 50% in overall expenditure, a share which will be considerably greater in the case of the least favoured regions. The difference between the extent of financial participation in such regions and that in regions which have attained an adequate state of development will be 50%.

Implementation of the general body of measures will involve:

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 94, 28 April 1970.

## Measures to help those who wish to withdraw from farming

Structural reforms entail a reduction in the farming population with a consequent increase in the land surface available for those who wish to extend their holdings. To this end Member States will introduce an aid scheme for farmers, whether owners or tenants, who leave the land and agree either to turn over their holdings to farms which are undergoing modernization or set them aside for non-agricultural purposes. As recompense the Commission proposes payment on certain conditions to full-time farmers, who are at least 55 years of age, and to persons of the same age working with them, who give up farming, of an annual amount of at least 1 000 u.a. Member States may be authorized to replace this amount by an outright payment. Farmers under 55 years of age will receive a single bonus, calculated according to the area of the land vacated.

Farmers and farmworkers who wish to switch to a different industry will benefit from a system of aids which will include contributions from the new Social Fund, and children whose parents leave farming will qualify for study grants.

## Measures to help farmers who wish to stay on the land

The Commission proposes a selective system of grants to be made by Member States to full-time farmers who have adequate vocational training and who can submit an approved development plan, which does not have to meet any minimum size requirements at the outset. However, the plan should show that after its completion within six years (more in some regions) the modernized farm will be able to attain an adjusted gross product of between 10 000 and 12 500 u.a. per worker and have at least two workers. The exact figure will be fixed by the Member States and will take into account the branch of production envisaged and the production conditions prevailing in the region.

In some regions, where structures are very backward as compared with the average situation in the Community, Member States may be authorized by a Community procedure to fix for an initial period an adjusted gross product lower than the minimum stated above, where this product will permit farmers to earn a living comparable to that earned in non-agricultural activities in the same region.

Concrete incentives include the opportunity to take over agricultural land freed under the programme to assist withdrawal from farming, financial aid (in the form of a standard maximum 6% interest rebate) for investments to carry out the development plan, but excluding land purchase, in some cases, loan guarantees, degressive income compensation (maximum period, the duration of the development plan) and a bonus, paid for a limited time, for farms undergoing modernization which orientate their production towards beef, veal and mutton.

To ease the precarious position of some groups of farmers, the Commission provides for personal grants to be made by Member States at a standard rate of 400 u.a. per annum. These will go to farmers between 45 and 55 years old, who work alone or with the sole assistance of their spouse, and, since they are unable to take advantage of the modernization incentives, undertake to abandon farming at the age of 55 at the latest and set aside their land for non-agricultural or modernization purposes.

#### **Information and vocational training for farmers**

With a view to setting up and extending information and advisory services which farmers and farmworkers may need to take decisions on their future, Member States will introduce a scheme for the training of specialist social and economic advisers, which will include the keeping of farm accounts.

#### **Better marketing of agricultural products**

The Commission's idea is that Member States will set up a system of grants for launching and investment costs of farmers' groupings and associations thereof which apply common production and marketing rules by granting a standard interest rebate (maximum rate 6%, the beneficiary's contribution being not less than 2%). Until the joint programmes are implemented, and pursuant to the Council regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy, the Commission will continue to back schemes under the Council regulation of 5 February 1964 (on the conditions for EAGGF aid)<sup>1</sup> and will maintain at the same level the present proportion of Community financing which goes to schemes to improve production and marketing structures.

#### **Reduction of areas farmed**

The draft resolution provides for Member States to take all suitable steps to prevent any increase in the area of land farmed. As regards measures for the non-agricultural use of the land freed, States will carry out regional afforestation and recreation programmes, beginning on 1 January 1974 at the latest, and will introduce a system of grants for owners who undertake to redeploy their land for non-agricultural uses, particularly afforestation and recreation.

#### **Financing of the common agricultural policy**

The Commission proposes that in application of the "own resources" decision of 21 April 1970, the Council should, as regards multiannual fore-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* 34, 27 February 1964.

casts, accept a 5% annual increase in the funds available to the EAGGF, gradually increasing the expenditure of the Guidance Section so as to permit Community financial participation in the implementation of the structural measures contained in the resolution.

The total forward estimate of costs, assuming that Member States apply all the measures envisaged over the whole of their territories, amounts to 300 million u.a. for 1972, rising to a possible 2 500 million u.a. by 1977, with the Guidance Section of the EAGGF accounting for one half of this expenditure.

### **Aids policy**

During the first five years Member States will still be able to make transitional national grants for investments, within certain limits (up to a maximum of 5 000 u.a.), to farmers and farmworkers under 55 and who do not qualify for either investment aids as part of joint programmes or personal grants. Once Community arrangements have been agreed for the joint programmes, certain kinds of aids, which would run counter to these aims, will be prohibited and the Commission will submit aids, as defined under Article 93 of the Treaty, to stricter appraisal.

### **Concerted development of the common agricultural policy and other Community policies**

The Commission stresses the need to make rapid progress in the development of other Community policies, particularly as regards economic and monetary union, regional and social policies. Such progress would make a substantial contribution to agricultural reform. In particular, Member States and the Community will need to set up a system of incentives to regional development, thus encouraging the creation of employment in regions where large numbers of the active farming population are redundant, and the new Social Fund will have to be endowed with adequate resources to share in the retraining of farmers who wish to take up a new profession.

### III. POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

There is no doubt that Europe is lagging behind America in its awareness of environmental problems. This is obviously the reason why the organizers of this conference decided that one man, representing the Commission of the European Communities, would be capable of setting out the experience of the different European countries in this field.

I propose to confine myself to the more specific aspects of this experience, and to two themes in particular:

Firstly, the characteristic features of the situation in Europe with regard to the environment, and, secondly, the role the European Communities can play in this field on their own and in collaboration with the international organizations.

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#### *Features of the situation in Europe*

It would seem difficult to deal with the political and institutional aspects of the problem of the environment without recalling a number of features which are peculiar to Western Europe and which have a considerable bearing on the topic we are discussing here.

A. Europe is still appreciably less wealthy and less developed economically than the United States. In 1968, GNP per head of the population in the Six at current prices and exchange rates was approximately 50% lower than in the United States. Per capita energy consumption was about one third of the American. It follows from this that Europe must be even more concerned than the United States to avoid any excessive slowing down of productivity increases and it also follows that we have less available resources than the United States to finance purification where nuisances and pollution have already affected the environment.

B. Despite the very high population density in Western Europe, the threat to the environment there is still not as great as in the United States.

The main reason for this is the smaller consumption of energy, the production of energy being one of the most important factors in pollution and one of the most difficult to prevent or eliminate.

The size of its rural population and traditional farming methods mean that Europe has so far been spared the phenomena of erosion, soil destruction and climatic changes which have made their appearance in other areas of the globe. Its rural tradition has meant that Europe has retained a high density of infrastructure—roads, schools, water supplies, electricity grids, postal services, commerce, handicrafts and medical services. The variety and beauty of its countryside, the extent and the diversity of its coastlines, coupled with the tendency of Europeans to take longer holidays—in winter as well as in summer—have made many regions suitable for development into holiday and leisure areas. These new activities make it possible to maintain the infrastructures that would no longer be justified by agricultural activity alone.

Similarly, urban problems in Europe are less acute than in the United States. The historical and architectural interest of many European towns has slowed down the process of decline of city centres. The most serious problems remain the congestion in the very large conurbations (London, Paris, Milan, the Ruhr and the Rhine estuary) and the pollution of seas and rivers (English Channel, North Sea, Rhine).

C. However, the most original feature of the problem in Western Europe, compared with the situation in the United States or Canada, is division into States which have retained the essence of their political sovereignty but are nevertheless engaged in a process of integration which has already reached an advanced stage in the economic sphere.

As everyone knows, six countries—West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—have created a Common Market among themselves and are now advancing along the road to economic and monetary union, and doubtless towards a confederation or political union. Eight others—the most important of which is the United Kingdom—form a free trade area. The majority of the countries belonging to this free trade area are now negotiating for either full or associate membership of the Common Market.

This situation is of major importance to the problem under discussion. Because of their geographical propinquity and because of the existence of the Common Market, each European country is immediately affected by what happens in the others. It is not just a matter of air and water crossing frontiers. The main thing is that the capacity of our industries to compete is affected by any legislation designed to combat nuisances. Thus, no European country can hope to solve the problem of protecting its environment by acting in isolation. This is one of the reasons why European action to protect the environment is so slow in getting under way.

Most countries have extended their legislation covering certain aspects of the struggle against various categories of nuisance, and have created inter-ministerial bodies for research and coordination. The French Government, for

example, recently created a new Ministry for the Protection of Nature and the Environment. But not one country in Europe today has developed an overall approach to the problem, a comprehensive environment policy.

The European Communities therefore have a very important role to play in formulating and implementing such a policy, both by what they do themselves and through their collaboration with non-member countries and with the international organizations.

### *Towards a Community policy on the environment*

First of all it must be recognized that the Treaties, which form a sort of constitution of the Communities—the Treaty of Paris of 1951, establishing the Coal and Steel Community, and the two Treaties of Rome of 1957, establishing the EEC and Euratom—made no provision for any general Communities' competence in this field; at that time the environment problem had not yet become one of our principal concerns as it has done in recent years.

The Euratom Treaty, however, did contain provisions which made it possible to establish Community norms on protection against ionizing radiation. Much more important, because of their wider scope, are the provisions in the EEC Treaty regarding harmonization of legislation and the elimination of distortions of competition. Similarly, the decision taken in 1967 to coordinate research policies may open the way to joint action in the matter of environmental management.

In order to remove obstacles to the free movement of goods within the Common Market, the Community has already decided to harmonize laws imposing safety rules for a large number of consumer products, vehicles and capital goods.

A general programme was adopted in May 1969. This sets a time-table and lays down the principles for the complete elimination of technical obstacles to trade. It seemed essential, however, to ensure that new obstacles were not introduced by new national regulations; to this end the general programme also includes a *status quo* agreement under which the Commission must be informed of any new plans. The standstill period can then be used to draw up harmonized regulations.

The state of implementation of this programme, as far as environmental problems are concerned, is as follows.

The Council has approved two directives:

- (i) The first (6 February 1970) concerns the noise levels and exhaust systems of motor vehicles;



(ii) The second (20 March 1970) relates to air pollution by exhaust fumes. Further directives on agricultural tractors, fertilizers, dangerous preparations, detergents and pesticides are now being drawn up.

So far, the Community has taken only very limited action as regards both distortions of competition and research. But the new Commission, in particular Mr Spinelli, the member responsible for scientific research, technological development and industrial policy, intends to draw up a comprehensive Community plan in the field of environmental management.

This plan will be based on the following considerations:

(1) Free movement of goods and free competition would be adversely affected if the individual Member States took non-coordinated measures. In a common market all producers must be subject to rules and restraints which, if not identical, should at least be harmonized, account being taken of special local or regional needs.

(2) In order to avoid the risk of divergent national policies and also to ensure better deployment of public funds, any very costly research needed must be coordinated at Community level. Certain research projects need even to be carried out jointly.

(3) The implementation of policies decided on jointly must be undertaken by joint bodies. For example, authorities must be set up for the numerous river basins which extend over several countries. Similarly, supervision of products and manufacturing methods must be undertaken on harmonized lines.

(4) In the process of harmonizing Community tax laws, the possibility of using taxation as a weapon in pollution control should be taken into account.

(5) The Member States, regions and provinces, towns and municipalities will be given and will retain wide powers in environmental matters. Here, the Community's role can only be a subsidiary one. The Community will intervene only to the extent necessary to avoid obstacles and distortions, bring about a better deployment of public funds and ensure that national, regional and local measures prove effective.

(6) European policy on the environment will, however, have to extend into areas other than the direct campaign against nuisances and pollution. In particular, a great effort will have to be made, using all the means at the Community's disposal, to ensure a better distribution of economic activity throughout the Community territory.

(7) The Community will endeavour to cooperate as closely as possible with the other international organizations and with non-member countries.

This last point is worth developing further. First of all, it should be stressed that the Community is not an international organization of the traditional type, since its aims, competence, and the powers of its institutions by far exceed those of such organizations. The Community can, for instance, make regulations which are directly applicable in the Member States. Thus, not only the European Commission, but also any private citizen concerned, may apply to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg for any national rules and regulations or even a law to be revoked if it conflicts with Community legislation. Numerous verdicts of the Court have already led to the rescinding of such regulations.

Thus the activities of the Community in no way duplicate those of the traditional type of international organizations, but must lean on them. I shall give two examples:

(a) The OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) has done some very important work on the economic aspects of nuisances and on whom the financial burdens should fall. The Community will refrain from making such studies itself, but will participate in the work of the OECD, deriving from the results of this work useful guidelines for its own decisions. The European Communities are represented in all the OECD groups and committees.

(b) GATT has undertaken a survey of non-tariff barriers to trade. The campaign against pollution could create a large number of such barriers. The Community is already taking part in the work of GATT and will continue to do so, with the greatest interest, the aim being to prevent the spread of such obstacles and, where possible, to reduce or eliminate those that already exist. As the Kennedy Round showed with regard to customs duties, such negotiations will have much better chances of success if the Member States of the Community are prepared to negotiate together as an entity.

By the time the Community has been able to work out and implement the common policy referred to above, it will probably consist no longer of six Member States but of ten. The United States will then be able to cooperate far more easily with Western Europe organized as a Community than they can in the present circumstances. In the field of the environment, as in all others, European integration, far from making cooperation with non-member countries more complicated, can only make it easier, especially in the case of the USA.



In conclusion, I should like to stress both the urgent need for effective protective action and the necessarily international character of such action.

No task, except of course the efforts being made to prevent a nuclear war, is more important than that of protecting the miraculous equilibrium

which has enabled the development of life and the growth of our species on the earth's surface. Like our collective security, the protection of the environment cannot be reconciled much longer with the maintenance of the absolute sovereignty of individual States. The way must be prepared for a better organization of the world in this as in other areas. It is a long-term task, but we must strive from now on to see that protection against pollution does not turn into protection against foreign competition and become a source of new trade restrictions and international disputes. By contributing to the unity of the peoples and nations of Western Europe, the European Communities are contributing to these great objectives. The more united Europe becomes, the better it will be able to fulfil its responsibilities in the world.

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Address by Mr Toulemon, Director-General for Industry in the Commission, to a colloquium held in Washington from 15 to 17 January 1971.

## IV. THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES

According to a study carried out at the request of the Commission, the major world electronic industries have, with a few variations, been developing on much the same lines since 1965 as in the previous period. In other words:

- (a) The continuing rapid growth of the electronic industry is increasingly dependent on the expansion of the capital goods industry;
- (b) The structural changes in the production apparatus, which provide evidence of a gradually increasing maturity, have continued and tended to narrow any structural differences between the major electronic industries of the world;
- (c) The interpenetration of national electronic industries has markedly increased, mainly owing to foreign trade, while at the same time the Americans have strengthened their foothold in Europe;
- (d) Finally, the electronic research drive, which is still substantial, seems to be increasingly backed in Europe—on the American pattern—by the public authorities, while the private sector has taken over responsibility for more of the actual research work.

### *The growth of the electronic industries*

Between 1965 and 1968 the major world electronic industries grew at much the same annual rate, of the order of 10%, so that size relationships have hardly changed. There is, however, one exception—the Japanese electronic industry had a growth rate of more than 35% per annum and almost tripled the volume of its output, which now exceeds that of the Community. But the American electronic industry, with a turnover of close to \$30 000 million in 1968, is still nearly six times as big as its Community counterpart. The annual 10% growth rate achieved by the United Kingdom since 1965 is in marked contrast with the figure of less than 3% recorded between 1960 and 1965 (cf. table 1).

As regards categories of product, since 1960 the growth of the major world electronic industries—except perhaps in Japan—has depended more and more on capital goods.<sup>1</sup> These account for the great bulk of the growth of

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<sup>1</sup> "Capital goods" by opposition to "consumer goods", it being understood that this equipment can be employed as such or used to make other capital goods.

*Turnover<sup>1</sup> of the Community, American, Japanese and British  
British electronic industries*

(\$ million)

|                  | 1960         | 1965         | 1966         | 1967         | 1968         |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Federal Germany  | 1 172        | 1 642        | 1 673        | 1 678        | 1 950        |
| France           | 583          | 1 337        | 1 471        | 1 622        | 1 826        |
| Italy            | 245          | 392          | 475          | 537          | 603          |
| Benelux          | 369          | 575          | 604          | 643          | 686          |
| <b>Total EEC</b> | <b>2 369</b> | <b>3 946</b> | <b>4 223</b> | <b>4 480</b> | <b>5 065</b> |
| United States    | 13 039       | 22 247       | 26 074       | 27 753       | 29 121       |
| Japan            | 1 202        | 1 960        | 2 688        | 3 900        | 5 199        |
| Great Britain    | 1 446        | 1 601        | 1 782        | 1 808        | 2 198        |

<sup>1</sup> Turnovers of the EEC and British electronic industries are given before tax.  
Source: Trade associations.

the electronic industry as a whole, reflecting the increasing importance of demand for electronic industrial and data processing equipment which in 1968 accounted for 66% of the turnover of the American electronic industry, as against more than 50% in Great Britain and 40% in the EEC.

Consumer goods accounted for barely more than 30% of the turnover of Community electronic engineering in 1968, as against 16% in the United States, 19% in Great Britain and 50% in Japan. However, this branch of the industry seems to have been reinvigorated, above all by the development of colour television. In 1968 this resurgence of the mass market was appreciable only in the United States and Japan, but it is none the less very significant in so far as it suggests that a fundamentally new market can emerge for consumer goods and that the general public can periodically make a major contribution to the growth of the industry as a whole. Elsewhere, and especially in the Community countries, the reinvigoration of markets by the development of colour television and electrical audio equipment had hardly got underway in 1968, but there is no doubt that by 1975 the consumer goods industry should have found a new vitality in these countries. In Germany, for instance, the output of colour television sets alone is likely to increase from 930 000 in 1970 to more than 1 700 000 in 1975; close on 6 000 000 radio sets were already being turned out in 1969 but, according to industrialists, output should increase at a rate of more than 10% per annum till 1975. French makers of mass consumption equipment should also achieve an annual growth rate of close on 10% till 1975—a rate nearly three times higher than in recent years.

### *Accentuation of structural changes*

French and British industrialists have started to restructure their production apparatus, so as to equip themselves with the indispensable means for coping with international competition. This restructuration has greatly increased the degree of concentration of the Community and British electronic industries and has reduced differences between the structural features of the various industries. In 1968 the four leading Japanese, British and Community groups accounted in each case for about 60% of production. Such structural changes have hardly been apparent in the American electronic industry, partly because it is already very mature.

### *Increasing interpenetration of the industries*

Exports now represent a very substantial outlet for the major electronic industries: in the EEC they account for nearly 20% of final sales, in Great Britain, 25% and in Japan, 30%.

The only exception to the rule is provided by the United States, whose exports are very substantial in absolute terms, but now hardly account for more than 7% of total sales. But—and this is a significant fact—the American electronic industry has substantially increased its exports since 1965, more particularly to the EEC countries. This greater permeability of the Community electronic industries has led to a considerable increase in EEC dependence on the United States.

### *Private enterprise - main force behind research work*

The electronic research drive has not been stepped-up very markedly since 1965 in the EEC countries and in Great Britain. The rate of expansion in the United States has even been very sharply cut by the reduction in Federal credits, in particular those granted by NASA. Funds devoted to the USA research drive in 1968 were nevertheless still close on eight times those provided in the Community—\$6 147 million in the United States, as against \$785 million in the EEC. At present, electronics account for 12% of all research in the EEC countries, as against 15% in Great Britain and more than 24% in the United States.

The private sector has gradually affirmed its position as the main support of electronic research; in 1968 it accounted for between 70 and 80%, depending on the country. This trend, particularly marked in the Community countries and in Great Britain, results from the increased public funds allotted to the private sector, notably under the computer development programmes put into effect by European Governments.

The major European electronic industries, which have already been aligning their development on the American pattern for several years, seem to be following the same lead on the research side.



The development of the world's electronic industry since 1965 has thus been broadly consonant with the pattern discernible as far back as the early sixties.

Having made this point, it would seem that since 1965 most of the major world electronic industries, apart from the Japanese, have felt the need to mark time after the multifarious changes and developments of the sixties. Industrialists have used this breathing-space of a few years to capitalize as systematically as possible, in the mass market, on the efforts of all kinds they had undertaken up to 1965.

On the capital goods side, for instance, military demand has steadily lost ground to civil outlets. Industrial electronic equipment and computers have benefited from this trend. As regards consumer goods, the movement towards exploitation of the mass market is still more marked, for a sharp recovery of the production of this type of goods has been very much in evidence in the United States and is also found, though still in the incipient stage, in Europe.

This drive by the industry can also be seen in the search for and development of new outlets, such as the car, clock and watch and toy industries, etc. These tendencies bear witness to the determination of industrialists to set their sights even more than in the past on the mass market.

Concurrently, the determination to market R&D results is reflected, in the Community countries and in the United Kingdom, by the tendency to grant more and more public aid for research by private enterprise, which has come to account for most of this work.

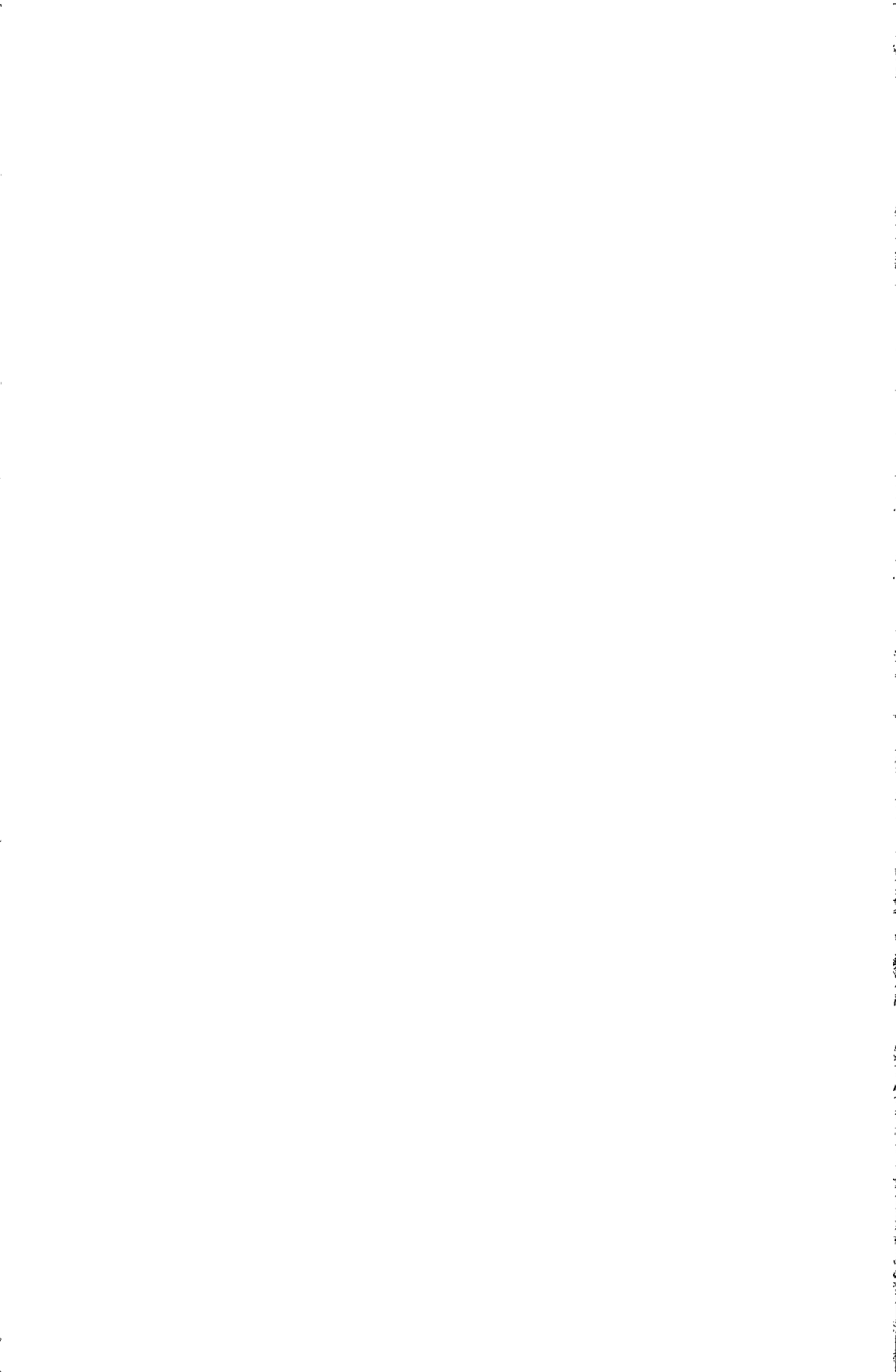
An examination of these trends and of the structural changes which have considerably strengthened electronic enterprises, seems to indicate that the European electronic industry, face to face with its dynamic rivals, is trying to find a realistic road to industrial success by marrying research and marketing.





**PART TWO**

**Community activities in January 1971**



# I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## TAXATION POLICY

### *Tax harmonization*

#### Indirect taxes

1. The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive establishing common rates of tax on capital contributions. This proposal, which results from Article 7(2) of the Council directive of 17 July 1969 on indirect taxation on the raising of capital,<sup>1</sup> deals with the standard rate of tax on capital contributions and the rate of tax on such contributions in the case of the regrouping of companies (mergers, split-off, takeover or introduction of new branches of activity).

The proposed standard rate of the tax is 1%. This level seems low enough to remove as many obstacles as possible to the development and the functioning of the common capital market; it also allows for the budgetary requirements of the Member States. A rate of 0.50% is proposed for operations regrouping societies, conforming to the need to eliminate the cumulative effects on these operations of the tax on capital contributions. Its level will preclude these operations enjoying a preferential system in comparison to normal capital-raising operations.

The proposed directive provides that these rates must be applied by all Member States from 1 January 1974.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

### *Itinerant trade*

2. At its session of 19 and 20 January 1971 the European Parliament approved, with a few reservations, the Commission's proposals to the Council concerning two directives on: (a) the creation of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services and (b) the conditions of the transitional measures to be applied in the field of self-employed activities of itinerant traders. The Parliament stated in its resolution that "the possibility which the preamble of the liberalization directive offers the host State of requiring the traders concerned, in the case of the supply of services, to choose a commune on its

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* No. L 249, 3 October 1969.

territory for registration, seems most inconsistent with the final objective and ill-conceived". It therefore invited the Commission "to ensure that the appropriate bodies in the Member States interpret and apply the provisions concerned correctly, in a liberal spirit and, in particular, without any discrimination, so that these provisions may have the desired effect". It suggested to the Commission "a better solution which might consist, for example, in the introduction of a travelling salesman's card, issued in the country of origin and recognized in the host country, which would exempt the dealer from registering in a commune in this country and from having to provide evidence of such registration".<sup>1</sup>

### *Chartered accountants*

3. At its session of 27 and 28 January 1971 the Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion approving, with certain minor comments, the proposed directive submitted in July 1970 to the Council fixing the methods for creating freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities in the financial, economic and accountancy field.<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, the Committee suggested that the field of application of the directive on the transitional measures planned for the same sector should exclude advisory activities on financial, economic and commercial matters.<sup>1</sup>

### *Opticians*

4. At the same session the Economic and Social Committee noted its agreement in principle on three of the four proposed directives drawn up by the Commission on the freedom of establishment and the freedom to supply services for certain self-employed activities of opticians.<sup>3</sup> It could not, however, accept the third proposal for a directive aimed at coordinating national arrangement on access to the profession of optician and its exercise.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, Ch. IV ("European Parliament", "Economic and Social Committee").

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part Two, sec. 10.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 1-70, Part Two, sec. 6.

<sup>4</sup> See Part Two, Ch. IV ("Economic and Social Committee").

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *Stage-by-stage establishment of economic and monetary union*

5. At its session of 8 and 9 February 1971 the Council, in the spirit of the final communiqué of the Hague Conference, agreed a resolution on the establishment in the Community of this economic and monetary union, the first stage of which, lasting three years, should be completed by the end of 1973.<sup>1</sup>
6. At its session of 27 and 28 January 1971 the Economic and Social Committee had held an exchange of views on the establishment of economic and monetary union. Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, briefly outlined the main stages in the line of events from the Hague Summit to the Council meeting of 14 December 1970.

#### *Development of a Community system of national accounting*

7. A European system of national accounting, corresponding to the needs of the Community's economic policy, has been drawn up by the Statistical Office of the Communities, in collaboration with the national statistics institutes. This "European system of integrated economic accounts (SEC)" has appeared in a publication of the Statistical Office.<sup>2</sup>

The system brings together in a coherent and detailed manner accounts and tables, whose aim is to provide a systematic view as full and as comparable as possible of the economic activity of each member country of the European Communities. These activities are represented by an enormous number of interrelations of all kinds between the manifold units either of the economy of the country or of the outside world. The fundamental task of any system of national accounts consists in classifying the immense variety of cells and of economic flows into a limited number of basic categories and in including these in an overall framework, in such a way as to obtain an image of the economic circuit which is intelligible and adapted to the needs of economic analysis, forecasting and policy.

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<sup>1</sup> See the article by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, at the beginning of this Bulletin. In addition, part of Bulletin 4-71 will be devoted to this important decision.

<sup>2</sup> Statistical Office of the European Communities: "European system of integrated economic accounts" — 1970.

In recent years action has been taken along different lines to achieve this objective. In addition to the breaking-down of the traditional national accounts, the main features of this process were the more or less parallel development of (a) input-output tables for the purpose of analysing in detail the flow of goods and services, and (b) financial accounts for the purpose of analysing monetary and financial circuits. The "SEC" contains the main elements of these different measures; it embodies and integrates as closely as possible the input-output tables, the traditional economic accounts and the financial accounts.

The general plans for the SEC were drawn up with this in mind. The fundamental features are: the choice of units and their regrouping, the classification of operations, the system of accounts and the book balances, the aggregates, the nomenclatures, the accounts and tables. It should be possible with the new system, which is the Community version of the United Nations revised system of national accounting, to obtain a coherent quantitative description of the economies of the member countries based on uniform definitions and nomenclatures.

### *Monetary Committee*

8. At its 146th session held on 8 January 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier, the Monetary Committee briefly examined the monetary and financial situation of certain member countries. It also continued its exchange of views on some questions concerning the international monetary system.

### *Short-term Economic Policy Committee*

9. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 52nd session on 21 and 22 January 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Brouwers, when it surveyed the economic situation in the Community countries. The Committee also examined a draft opinion on the problems caused by present inflationary tendencies, which had been prepared for it by a working party.



10. At its session of 27 and 28 January 1971, the Economic and Social Committee formulated an Opinion on the draft of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme<sup>1</sup> and made a number of comments on it. It was in particular convinced that the political will of the Member States must be brought to bear for the targets set to be achieved and the planned measures

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-70, Part One, Ch. I.

effectively implemented. The quantified guidelines in the draft third programme and its proposed qualitative priorities were generally such as to permit compatibility between the economic, social and structural policies which will be decided on by the Member States.<sup>1</sup>

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Financing of new activities*

11. The Commission has taken two decisions in principle under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty concerning the grant of loans to finance two industrial projects in France.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Employment*

#### Problems of women at work

12. On 21 January 1971 the Commission organized an initial exchange of views on the employment of women with the representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. The discussions were based on an expertise which the Commission had entrusted to a female sociologist. The Commission's object in undertaking such a study was not to paint an exhaustive picture of the condition of women workers in each member country but to list the data comparable at the level of the Six in order to indicate the steps to be taken to promote better integration of women into economic life.

This meeting was an initial effort to come to grips with the problem at Community level. It was not limited to employment as such, for it is difficult to dissociate women's work from the vaster context of the position of women in society, where they are not only workers but also wives and mothers. The discussions were not limited to the structure of female employment and to vocational training but also covered maternity leave and such indispensable social facilities as crèches and day nurseries.

The discussions confirmed that in all the countries the promotion of women's work is checked by rigorous demarcations at the level both of trades and branches of activity and of education, vocational training and, particularly, placement. The need to eliminate all these discriminations led the

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<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, Ch. IV ("Economic and Social Committee").

participants to hope that the access of women to qualified employment would be specially studied. Lastly, the inadequacy of information on possibilities of work open to girls was emphasized on several occasions. It also appeared indispensable that attitudes to these problems should evolve, and public opinion can only change when judiciously-used information is available.

The Commission intends to explore what priority action it can launch in this field, where everything must be done so that the condition of women in contemporary society may develop in step with economic and social progress.

### *Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers*

#### Technical Committee for the free movement of workers

13. The Technical Committee met in Luxembourg on 27 January 1971. After having examined, on the basis of data at present available, the situation of the Community labour markets in the light of the call by Member States on foreign labour, it discussed the foreseeable evolution of Member States' needs for non-national labour in 1971 and the Community's approximate availabilities to cope with the situation.

The Committee noted that during the first nine months of 1970, 690 000 foreign workers<sup>1</sup> entered the Community countries and took up employment there. The number of Community workers recruited is estimated at 110 000 (including 95 000 Italians), while workers from non-member countries totalled about 580 000. Although only provisional figures are available as yet and the abolition of work permits for nationals of the Six poses a problem (not yet solved) of recording entries of Community workers into the different Member States, it can be said that the trend recorded in 1970 varied greatly according to the host countries and the countries of origin of the foreign labour. 74% of the workers concerned were placed in Germany and 16% in France. Yugoslavia, Turkey, Italy and Portugal, in that order, supplied the most workers in 1970.

For 1971 the Member States' foreseeable foreign labour requirements will probably be between 580 000 and 680 000 workers broken down as follows: Belgium, 8 000 to 11 000; Germany, 400 000 to 500 000; France, about 145 000; Luxembourg, some 5 000, and the Netherlands, about 25 000. These totals cover both the new requirements of the labour markets and replacement of workers leaving their jobs to return to their home countries.

To help make good the relatively large deficit, 80 000 Italian workers would, according to their national authorities, be prepared to migrate to a member country. Bearing in mind the manpower potential of the Italian

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<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of workers from Algeria and black Africa.



labour market, this is a minimum evaluation which will probably be considerably exceeded, as the results of earlier years show, if suitable and sufficiently numerous offers of employment are addressed to Italy.

The Technical Committee agreed to pursue at its next meeting the examination of the problems of a better balance on Community labour markets and the measures required to obtain more effective clearance of job offers and requests at Community level.

### **Social security of migrant workers**

14. At its 115th session on 28 and 29 January 1971, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers continued the examination of a certain number of pending questions in connection with the new draft of Regulation No. 4 revised. It began discussion of the amendments suggested to this text after consultations with the social security institutions of the different Member States.

In view of the complexity of the subject and the need also to draw up the annexes to the draft, work on the revision of this regulation in the Administrative Committee will probably require another one or two sessions lasting several days.

### *Living and working conditions, industrial relations*

#### **Joint Advisory Committee on the Social Problems in Sea Fisheries**

15. The workers' group of the Committee met in Brussels on 19 January 1971. It heard a statement by a Commission representative on the Council regulations laying down a common structures policy and a common market organization in the fisheries sector, and went on to examine a draft for a European outline convention relating to certain aspects of living and working conditions on shipboard to be submitted to the employers' organizations.

#### **Joint Advisory Committee on the Social Problems of Paid Agricultural Workers**

16. The Committee's "safety and health" working party met in Brussels on 29 January 1971 to examine the implementation of its complementary opinion concerning safety and health priorities in agriculture and the possibility of a meeting between its members and government experts. This meeting has been fixed in principle for next March and will go more deeply into certain safety questions (farm tractors).

## *Health protection*

### **Industrial safety**

17. On 19 and 20 January 1971 a working party examined in Luxembourg the standards in force in the member countries regarding the colours, signs and safety placards used in firms. The research in this field is aimed at a Community system of safety signals.

### **Radiation protection standards**

18. A study has been published by the Commission on the system of declaration and authorization applying in the Member States of the Community—by virtue of the Euratom radiation protection standards—to activities and operations concerning nuclear fuels and other radioactive substances. This study, which is mainly intended for the competent national authorities and the industries concerned, gives the following information in the form of tables: activities and operations involving radioactive substances which must be made subject to the declaration and prior authorization system; conditions on which such authorization is granted and the requirements it imposes. Lastly, the document contains a detailed list of the competent national authorities in this field.

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19. At its session of 19 and 20 January 1971 the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the seventh report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission. The Parliament congratulated the Mines Commission on the work accomplished but also insisted that account be taken of its repeated requests that the possibilities and scope of the Commission's research be improved.<sup>1</sup>

## **AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

### *Common organization of the markets*

#### **Beef and veal**

20. By a regulation of 18 January 1971 the Commission fixed certain rules relating to the special system to be applied to the import of frozen beef and veal.<sup>2</sup> In order to avoid issuing import certificates in excess of the needs of

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* No. L 15, 19 January 1971.

industry (as shown in the balance-sheet of beef and veal for processing for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1971), the Commission has limited the issue of the certificates requested and fixed the ratio to be applied between boned and unboned meat.

### Milk and milk products

21. As a result of France's decision to raise the purchase price of butter to the level of the Community price with effect from 16 January, the Commission, on 18 January 1971, rescinded its regulation of August 1969 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc.<sup>1</sup>

At its session of 25 and 26 January 1971 the Council also examined the various aspects of the proposed regulation setting up a system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products. It agreed to resume its work on the subject, if appropriate, on the basis of any suggestions the Commission may formulate.

### Sugar

22. On 26 January 1971 the Council amended its regulation of June 1968 laying down the general rules of compensation for storage expenses in the sugar sector, especially as regards the harmonization of the dates of payment of the contribution and of reimbursement.<sup>2</sup>

### Oils and fats

23. By a regulation of 26 January 1971 the Council laid down the conditions of application, valid as from 1 May 1971, of the system of production refunds for olive oils used in the manufacture of certain preserves.<sup>2</sup>

### Fisheries

24. On 26 January 1971 the Council adopted nine regulations to permit the setting-up of the common organization of the markets in the fisheries sector<sup>3</sup>

These regulations concern:

(a) The grant of export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amount; this text stipulates in particular that the list of products for which an export refund is granted and the amount of such refund shall be fixed at least once every three months;

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* No. L 15, 19 January 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 22, 28 January 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 23, 29 January 1971.

(b) The fixing of the common marketing standards for shrimps of the "Cragon" type; the application of these standards, which include freshness and calibration categories, will help to improve the quality of the shrimps marketed and thus facilitate their sale;

(c) The guide prices for fisheries products for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1971;

(d) The fixing of the Community production price for tunny for the preserving industry; this price, which is valid until 31 December 1971, is set at 500 units of account per ton;

(e) The recognition of producers' organizations in the fisheries sector. The Council has allotted these organizations an important role in regulating the markets by efficient concentration of supply; the regulation lays down in particular that the Member State on whose territory the producers' organization has its statutory seat under municipal law shall be competent to grant and withdraw recognition of the organizations in question;

(f) The grant and repayment of the aids allocated by the Member States to the producers' organizations. By virtue of the basic regulation setting up the common organization of the markets in the fisheries sector, these organizations receive certain aids from the national administrations of the Member States. The regulation lays down the terms and the general rules governing such aids and how they are to be repaid to Member States by the EAGGF "Guidance" Section. Total aid granted to an association of producers' organizations may not exceed 50 000 units of account;

(g) The establishment of the general rules relating to the grant of the compensatory allowance to producers of tunny fish for the preserving industry. This allowance is granted to Community producers when the average quarterly Community price is below 95% of the Community production price and if the entry price of tunny for the same period does not exceed 110% of the reference price;

(h) The general rules relating to the determination of the percentage of the guide price used as a component in the calculation of the withdrawal price for certain fisheries products.

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25. At its session of 19 and 20 January 1971 the European Parliament adopted four resolutions concerning the following problems: financing of the agricultural policy, execution of the basic survey in Italy, plantations of fruit trees, approximation of Member States' legislation concerning mayonnaise. For its part, the Economic and Social Committee, meeting on 27 and 28 Jan-

uary, formulated opinions on three matters: premiums for the destruction of cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products, quality sparkling wines, common organization of the markets in the seeds sector.<sup>1</sup>

## SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

### *Industrial policy*

#### “Industry and Society in the Community”

26. The Commission has decided to hold a major conference on the subject of “Industry and Society in the Community” in the first half of 1972, to be devoted to the qualitative aspects of industrial development. This conference—which will bring together the Community firms and economic and university circles concerned—is a sequel to the Commission’s undertaking, made in its “Memorandum on Industrial Policy” in March 1970, to survey the main features of contemporary industrial society and submit them for discussion.

### *General research and technology*

#### Scientific and technical research policy

27. Following on Finland and Greece, Yugoslavia has applied to join in the work that has been going on since April 1970<sup>2</sup> in the field of European scientific and technical cooperation. So far, fifteen countries—the Six and nine non-member European states—have been taking part in the studies carried out under this scheme.

#### Nuclear technology

#### Corrosion of reactor graphite

28. The Commission held a seminar on 19 January 1971 on the results of a research programme carried out by Babcock/Oberhausen and financed by the Commission. The programme comprised studies of the corrosion of various types of nuclear-grade graphite in a pressurized carbon dioxide atmosphere under the influence of nuclear radiation and inhibitor additives. As the tests

<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, Ch. IV (“European Parliament” and “Economic and Social Committee”).

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 6-70, Part Two, sec. 32.

were done in a very-high-flux loop of the BR-2 reactor at Mol, it was possible for the first time to measure the behaviour of moderator graphite under irradiation doses equivalent to the total service life of a power reactor.

## Training

29. On 31 January 1971 the situation regarding scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows: 39 scientists and technical student trainees were actively engaged; 48 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged, 35 of them preparing a doctorate thesis and 13 specializing in a particular nuclear field. Two new grants were awarded in the course of the month.

## *Joint Research Centre*

### Reorganization of the JRC

30. On 13 January 1971 the Commission adopted the final text of the decision concerning the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre<sup>1</sup>; the Council had taken due note of the draft decision at its meeting of 16-17 December 1970. At a subsequent meeting the Commission—in the context of this restructuring—appointed as Director-General of the JRC Mr Pietro Caprioglio, until then head of the Ispra establishment.

### Advisory Committees on Programme Management

31. The Advisory Committee on High Flux Reactor Programme Management met in Brussels on 14 January, and approved continuation of the irradiation programmes already in hand at the HFR and BR-2; in particular, it recommended stepping up the work on in-reactor temperature measurements. It also proposed that the Community personnel employed at the BR-2 should be kept on and that the teams for the HFR and BR-2 reactors should be strengthened.

In regard to the Essor reactor, the Committee agreed with the recommendations of the Committee on Heavy Water Reactors. At its meeting of 5 November 1970 the latter committee, having noted the recent studies on the problem of water loops in the Essor reactor, had recommended that the Commission should prepare, not later than 1 June 1971 and in close collaboration with the industrial users, a file to enable the competent authorities to

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal Officiel*, L 16, 20 January 1971 and Bulletin 2-71, Part One, Chap. III.

take final decisions on the maintenance or close-down of the reactor. The Advisory Committee on High Flux Reactors expressed the hope, however, that a decision on the future of the Essor reactor would be taken by the end of this year.

The Committee likewise approved the recommendations of the sub-committee on irradiation pricing policy, and proposed that they be forwarded to the Commission. It expressed a unanimous hope that in future only the expenses involved in neutron production and in the acceptance of irradiation experiments would be taken into consideration in establishing the scale of charges for irradiation, not amortization and interest costs. In addition, three delegations, who thought that at present a system based on the net cost was prohibitively high for optimum use of the test reactors, proposed that each Member State contributing to the financing of a Community test reactor should be entitled to carry out a certain number of irradiations in that reactor free of charge.

Lastly the Committee proposed that the coordinating activities be pursued under the aegis of the working party on irradiation devices and hot laboratories, and in particular that the rate of deterioration of materials in test reactors be studied.

On 19 January the Advisory Committee on High Temperature Reactor Programme Management met in Brussels. The discussions mainly concerned the programmes scheduled for 1971 at the Ispra and Petten establishments in conjunction with the programmes undertaken in the Member States. All the Committee members expressed interest in the work in progress at the JRC establishments and hoped to see an increasing volume of research done by the JRC.

### *Dissemination of information*

32. On 18-20 January 1971 the Commission was represented at a meeting of the FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) held to discuss a project for a world-wide agricultural information system. The studies for this project are being conducted by three permanent ad hoc working parties, one of which—dealing with keyword thesaurus questions—will come under the CID (Centre for Information and Documentation) and will work at Luxembourg. The principal international organizations will send delegates to these working parties.

Discussions took place at Vienna on 21 and 22 January 1971 between officials of the Commission and the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) on questions of collaboration between the two bodies, including the problem of updating the keyword thesaurus. As the internal organization of

the work at the IAEA has not yet been decided upon, the agreements for cooperation signed with the Commission in June 1970 will remain in force until further notice.

Exchanges of views likewise took place at Luxembourg at the end of January between the CID and ESRO's automated documentation services on the project to set up a Euratom network of scientific documentation, and on ESRO's role in such a network. The Commission also consulted the Institut für Dokumentationswesen and the Zentralstelle für maschinelle Dokumentation at Frankfurt and the Zentralstelle für Atomkernenergie-Dokumentation (ZAED) at Karlsruhe, in order to ascertain Germany's development plans as regards scientific documentation. Various questions relating to cooperation between the Commission's departments and the ZAED, and problems of cooperation with the IAEA's INIS system at Vienna, were also discussed.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *Coal*

33. On 14 January 1971 the Commission again had a discussion with representatives of the Community steel industries on problems of coking-coal and coke supply in connection with the 1975-1980 General Objectives for steel. Points dealt with included commercial relations between Community steel and coal enterprises, policy harmonization and possible concertation on imports of coking-coal from outside the Community.

### *Oil and natural gas*

34. On 21 January 1971 the Commission was given an account of the international petroleum situation by Vice-President Haferkamp.

The Commission noted that the current negotiations in Teheran between the exporter (OPEC) countries and the international oil companies should be carefully followed, as they were somewhat different in both approach and tenor from previous occasions.

The Commission emphasized the vital bearing of energy prices on the economic development of the Community, and expressed the hope that the outcome of the Teheran talks would be satisfactory. It was glad to know that very full exchanges of information and views were going on between itself and the representatives of the Member States and between the Community and the



United States, as these enabled, and would continue to enable, all concerned to know just how matters stood at any particular juncture.

The Commission noted with satisfaction that present oil stocks in the Community were above the minimum level of 65 days' consumption specified in the Council's directive of 20 December 1968 requiring Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products.<sup>1</sup> It took the view that recent developments opened up fresh prospects for action on Community energy policy in the near future.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Harmonization of conditions of competition*

#### State action in the transport field

35. In accordance with (i) the Council decision of 21 March 1962<sup>2</sup> instituting a prior examination and consultation procedure for transport, and (ii) the Council regulations of 26 June 1969<sup>3</sup> on action by Member States regarding obligations inherent in the concept of public service in rail, road and inland waterway transport, and on the joint rules for the standardization of the accounts of railway undertakings, the French Government submitted to the Commission the draft of new conditions of contract for the French National Railways (SNCF). The French Government considers this draft, along with the additional clause to the revised convention of 31 August 1937, to be an important element in the reform of the SNCF currently going on. The aim is progressively to wipe out the deficit of the SNCF, to give it greater freedom to manage its own affairs, and to equalize the burdens it has to bear in comparison with competing carriers.

In an Opinion of 29 January 1971 submitted to the French Government,<sup>4</sup> the Commission agrees on the need for reform of relations between the State and the SNCF and of the conditions in which the latter is required to function. The Commission recognizes that the basic aims of the reform are in line with the general concept of the common transport policy. But it makes some comments on the various elements of the proposed new conditions of contract. With regard to transport rates and conditions, it points out that giving the SNCF greater freedom is in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the EEC Council of Ministers in the agreement of 22 June 1965 on the organiza-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 308, 23 December 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 23, 3 April 1962.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 156, 28 June 1969.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 32, 9 February 1971.

tion of the transport market, but the extent of the freedom conferred by the proposed new conditions of contract does not seem to conform entirely with what is envisaged in the agreement.

The Commission also comments on certain provisions which could be considered as implementing measures pursuant to the two aforementioned Council regulations, and requests the French Government to make the necessary changes and additions, either directly to the text of the SNCF's proposed conditions of contract or in other provisions. The Commission also informed the French Government of the views it felt obliged to put forward concerning the observation of certain provisions of the EEC and ECSC Treaties, particularly the non-discrimination rules and the need to ensure adequate publicity for coal and steel transport rates and conditions.

### *Transport rates and conditions*

36. On 14 January 1971, following a request from the German Government, the Commission, acting under Article 70, paragraph 4 of the ECSC Treaty, decided to authorize until 31 December 1973 tariff aid for rail transport of German iron ore. The total amount of this aid will be reduced progressively each year throughout the period of authorization.<sup>1</sup>

On 13 January 1971 in Luxembourg consultation between Member States, as provided for in Article 80(2) of the EEC Treaty continued, the subject being exceptional tariff No. 201 of the Italian State Railways (FS), where it is applied to the transport of fruit and processed fruit products other than citrus fruits.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 36, 13 February 1971.

### III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

##### *Negotiations with countries applying for membership*

##### Visit of Mr J.F. Deniau to London

37. Mr Jean-François Deniau, the Commission member responsible for co-ordination of the enlargement negotiations, visited London from 3 to 5 January at the invitation of the British Government. He met the Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, and other members of the Government, including Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, responsible for the membership negotiations.

The main object of Mr Deniau's visit was to hold discussions to clarify certain points and exchange information on problems which have come up in the current negotiations and on the attitudes adopted by the various parties thereto.

##### Negotiations with the United Kingdom

38. The Conference held two meetings at deputy level (on 12 and on 26-27 January) to prepare for the ministerial session of 2 February 1971. Certain questions concerning the territories depending on the United Kingdom (Hong Kong, New Hebrides)\* and the independent African members of the Commonwealth (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) were evoked. The two delegations reached agreement on these points on 2 February 1971.

The deputies heard a statement by the Community delegation concerning Euratom and discussed the British request for a transitional period of five years for the application of the Community directives on tax harmonization. The United Kingdom delegation also announced that it wanted a transitional period of five years for the implementation of the Community regulations on marketing standards applicable to eggs and on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the transport field.

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\* Franco-British condominium.

## Negotiations with Ireland and Norway

39. The Community delegation met the delegations of Ireland and Norway on 19 and 20 January 1971 respectively at deputy level.

The Community delegation informed the Irish and Norwegians of the state of procedure and of the internal arrangements made by the Six concerning the transitional measures. It also expounded the Community position regarding Euratom and replied to the Irish memorandum on customs duties of a fiscal nature. The Irish delegation defined in greater detail its statements at previous meetings concerning the transitional period. It particularly asked that the reductions of the intra-Community customs duties be made in six stages and the approximation towards the CCT in five successive stages. For agricultural products it proposed elimination of the price difference between the Community and the candidate countries in five stages. The Norwegian delegation, for its part, stressed the question of the share which Norway could bear in the financing of the enlarged Community in the light of considerations special to this country.

### *Problems relating to EFTA member or associated countries not applying to join the Communities*

#### Exploratory talks with Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland

40. In conformity with point 14 of the Hague communiqué stipulating that discussions would be opened with the EFTA member countries not candidates for membership, and following the ministerial sessions with Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland, exploratory talks at deputy level with these countries began on 5, 6, 7 and 8 January under the chairmanship of Mr E.P. Wellenstein, head of the Commission delegation for the membership negotiations.

The Austrian delegation was led by H.E. Ambassador Alois Marquet, the Finnish delegation by H.E. Ambassador Reino Rossi, the Portuguese delegation by H.E. Ambassador Teixeira-Guerra, President of the Interministerial Commission for External Economic Cooperation, the Icelandic delegation by Mr Thorhallur Asgeirsson, Secretary-General in the Iceland Ministry of Commerce.

As is known, the aim of the discussions is to examine the problems which enlargement poses for European States not making application for membership.

The next "exploratory talks" have been fixed for the following dates: Switzerland from 22 February to 1 March; Sweden: 8 to 12 March; Austria: 16 to 19 March; Portugal: 30 and 31 March; Iceland: 1 and 2 April 1971.

## RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

### *Turkey*

#### System applying to fisheries products from Turkey

41. On 30 January 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation<sup>1</sup> extending to the end of June 1971 the system governing fisheries products from Turkey. The aim is to avoid any disturbance of the flow of imports into the Community during the period between the implementation of the common fisheries policy and the entry into force of the additional protocol to the Ankara Agreement (already signed but still requiring ratification by the Parliaments of the Member States).

#### Food aid

42. On 25 January 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation providing for the supply of 400 tons of skim milk powder as Community aid to Turkey.<sup>2</sup> This forms part of the 2 000 tons of skim milk powder which the Council decided to make available to Turkey on 27 July 1970.<sup>3</sup>

### *Portugal*

43. The first meeting between a Commission and a Portuguese delegation, in the framework of the "exploratory talks" took place in Brussels on 7 January 1971. The opening of these talks between the Community and Portugal as an EFTA member or associated country<sup>4</sup> had been decided on at the ministerial meeting of 24 November 1970.

### *Israel*

44. The joint EEC/Israel Committee held its first meeting on 20 January in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Moshe Alon, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Head of the Israeli Mission to the European Communities and leader of the Israeli delegation.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* No. L 27, 3 February 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 20, 26 January 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 166, 29 July 1970.

<sup>4</sup> See sec. 40.

According to the joint communiqué published at the end of the meeting, the two delegations noted that the agreement had been implemented to the satisfaction of both parties and did not pose any particular problems. At the request of the Community delegation the Israeli delegation supplied details concerning the surety system applying to imports into Israel as from 1 January 1971. The Israeli delegation, for its part, raised the questions of outward processing traffic and generalized preferences and mentioned the problems which the possible enlargement of the Community would pose for Israel.

### *Yugoslavia*

45. The joint committee set up under the commercial agreement concluded on 19 March 1970 between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community<sup>1</sup> held its first session in Belgrade on 7 and 8 January 1971. The two delegations were led respectively by Mr Dahrendorf, the Commission member responsible for external relations and external trade, and by Mr Granfil, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. During his stay in Belgrade, Mr Dahrendorf was received by the Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, Mr Grlickov, and by the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Tepavac.

The review of how the commercial agreement was working showed that it was a satisfactory basis for the development of commerce and economic cooperation between the Community countries and Yugoslavia. A substantial expansion of mutual trade was registered in 1970. However, an increase in the deficit on Yugoslavia's trade balance, only partially covered by the surplus on invisibles, was also noted. The two parties were of the opinion that the deficit could be reduced by an increase in Yugoslav exports in the setting of a continuous expansion of trade.

In this respect the industrial and technical cooperation started between Yugoslav and Community enterprises should boost the achievement of this objective; application of the generalized preferences decided on in UNCTAD will also contribute to the same end.<sup>1</sup>

Examining the measures required to improve the application of the agreement and contribute towards the future development of their commercial relations, the two delegations agreed on the procedures to be followed in seeking solutions for certain problems and to intensify their mutual collaboration. At the same time they reaffirmed the value of greater cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, not only for the two parties but also for European cooperation at large.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 4-70, Part One, Ch. II.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### *EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association*

#### Parliamentary Conference of the Association

46. The seventh annual meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association was held at Yaoundé under the presidency of Mr Yace (Ivory Coast) from 11 to 13 January 1971.<sup>1</sup> It was preceded by a preparatory meeting at the Joint Committee level when the atmosphere was more propitious than during the previous one at the end of October in Libreville thanks to the entry into force of the second Yaoundé Convention on 1 January 1971. A proposed resolution on the sixth annual report of the activity of the Association Council, more particularly on two points connected with the introduction of a system of generalized preferences, was thoroughly discussed in the Joint Committee. A constituent meeting of the new Joint Committee (whose next meeting is scheduled for 24 to 26 or 27 May in Munich) took place after the Parliamentary Conference.

At the plenary meeting of the Parliamentary Conference, the Association Council was represented by its President-in-office Mr Ramarosaona (Madagascar), the Council of the European Communities by its President-in-office Mr Yvon Bourges and the Commission by Mr Deniau, the Commission member responsible for development aid. The opening session was marked by several official speeches including one by H.E. El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

The debates centred on the report by Mr Guillabert on the sixth annual report of the Association Council. The African and Malagasy speakers all showed concern at the deterioration of the preferential system granted to the AASM and the possible effects of this on the development of trade between the Six and the Eighteen.

Nevertheless, at the end of the Conference, they expressed their confidence in the future of the Association, their state of mind having been somewhat modified thanks to very frank and fruitful discussions and to the assurances given by both the Council and Commission representatives.

Three subjects chiefly exercised the attention of the Conference: the question of preferences and, more generally, of methods to improve trade between the Community and the Associated States; the problems which may result for the Associates from the possible enlargement of the Community and

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* No. C 13, 10 February 1971.

of the Association; the continuity of the Association and its deepening with a view to making it more political.

On the first point Mr Deniau recognized that it was certain that the system of generalized preferences, although not directed against the AASM, will hardly operate in their favour. Such preferences will give the advantage to those developing countries which have already attained a more advanced stage of economic development. He nevertheless stressed the fact that the greatest danger would lie in the substitution of a world system for the present system of association; it was therefore appropriate to seek a solution by which the two systems would be parallel and complementary. In any case, the adoption of the safeguard clause would make it possible to limit the disadvantages of the generalized preferences for the AASM.

With regard to the second point, Mr Deniau indicated that certain financial problems will possibly arise owing to the extension of the association system to other countries. He indicated that if it was desired to maintain the present equilibrium, bearing in mind the possible extension of the number of associates, the endowment of the EDF would need to be increased to approximately 5 000 million dollars. Mr Deniau considered that this simple calculation showed that in any case it was indispensable to ensure that the AASM obtain certain guarantees and perhaps to redefine the EDF's aims and criteria of action so that this action may continue to be effective and fair in face of the inequalities of situation and development chances between the African countries.

Concerning the third point, Mr Deniau considered that the existing institutional mechanisms of the Association should be reinforced and the consultation procedures improved: the Association was not to be considered as the organization of a transitional system but as a positive system that had come to stay.

In the ensuing discussions, the whole of the proposed resolution was adopted unanimously except for paragraph 15 (generalized preferences) on which some of those present abstained owing to its wording, stressing in particular the fact that the generalized preferences must "enter into force simultaneously and for the same range of products in all the developed countries which have made preferential offers".

#### Mr Hamani Diori's talks at the Commission

47. On the occasion of a private visit to Belgium, the President of the Niger Republic, Mr Hamani Diori, met Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, on 20 January 1971. The conversations dealt with the general guidelines of the third EDF. On the following day President Diori also paid a courtesy visit to Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission.



## European Development Fund

### EDF financing regulation

48. At its session of 25/26 January 1971 the Council definitively approved the financing regulation of the EDF—instituted by the internal agreement on the financing and management of Community aid<sup>1</sup>—and the rules of procedure of the EDF Committee.

### Meetings and visits

49. On 20 January 1971 a delegation from Chad, led by Mr Georges Diguimbaye, Minister responsible for the Plan and Cooperation, was received at the EDF to discuss the setting up of a new cotton company. From 11 to 19 January a Malagasy delegation, headed by Mr Rabeharisoa, Secretary General for Agriculture, had talks on an important rice development scheme on the High Plateaux (1971-1975).

From 16 to 20 January a mission led by the Deputy Director-General of the EDF was in the Central African Republic to complete arrangements for Community action under the third Fund. The mission continued to Gabon to discuss with the national authorities problems arising from the "Port Owendo" and "Transgabon railway" schemes to be carried out under the third Fund.

Missions to check the progress of current schemes and finalize third Fund projects went to Senegal, Mali, Togo, Dahomey, Cameroon and Niger.

On 10 January 1971 the President of Cameroon, Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, inaugurated a new bridge over the Benoué, financed by Community aid to a total of 1.4 million u.a. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the European Parliament and a delegation from the Commission, led by Mr J.-F. Deniau, member of the Commission. (Mr Deniau had gone to Yaoundé for the seventh session of the Eurafrikan Parliamentary Conference.) The bridge, which is 403 m long, replaces the ferry and raft on the Benoué and continues the extension to the Transcameroon Railway beyond Ngaoundéré.

### Traineeships and symposia

50. On 25 January 1971, 547 new grants for correspondence courses had been awarded to nationals from the AASM and OCT, bringing the number of students on this programme to about 2 100 for the current year.

From 17-30 January the seven civil servants from the AASM and OCT on a further training course in the Commission made a study and fact-finding

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 31, 8 February 1971.

trip to France and Italy. In each country they contacted the Foreign Ministry and organizations specializing in development aid, visited farm co-operatives, small industries and a regional planning organization. In Paris they were received at the headquarters of UNESCO and OECD.

Three seminars on the problems of the EEC/AASM Association were organized at Brussels and Luxembourg for 133 African students living in France and Belgium.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *United States*

51. An American delegation led by Mr Trezise, Deputy State Secretary for Economic Affairs, accompanied by Mr Palmby, Deputy Secretary in the Department of Agriculture, was in Brussels on 18 and 19 January 1971. Mr Trezise and several members of his delegation were received by Mr Mansholt and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents, and Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission.

The American delegation's talks at the Commission come within the context of the periodical meetings between the United States and the Commission to exchange views on questions of common interest to their trade relations, particularly with regard to farm products. The Americans brought up problems relating to poultry and tobacco; the Commission laid more emphasis on American restrictions of imports of milk products.

Mr Haferkamp and Mr Trezise also discussed current problems in the energy sector. Their talks brought out the value of exchanges of information and continuous contacts between the Community and the United States Administration in this field.

Independently of these conversations, there was consultation between the delegations on a question raised by the United States about their exports of citrus fruit to the Community, in connection with the EEC's agreements with the Magreb countries, Spain and Israel. This consultation was held under Article XXII of the GATT and will be continued.

### *United Kingdom*

52. By an exchange of letters on 29 January 1971<sup>1</sup> the cooperation agreement concluded in 1959 between Euratom and the British Government on the

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 42, 20 February 1971.

peaceful uses of atomic energy was extended for a year. This agreement, which, in 1969, was renewed for two years (until 3 February 1971), will now remain in force until 3 February 1972. Beginning October 1971 there will be consultations to decide the length of any subsequent extension. The draft letters to be exchanged with the British Government were approved by the Council of the European Communities at its session of 25/26 January 1971.

### *Sweden*

53. The seventh meeting of the "Sweden-ECSC Contact Group"—set up under a cooperation agreement between Sweden and the European Coal and Steel Community—was held on 20 January 1971 at Brussels. Discussion was concerned *inter alia* with the present situation of the coal and steel markets, and their medium- and long-term development. The Contact Group paid particular attention to the problems arising from the supply of coke, iron ore and scrap, and to the possibility of cooperation on raw materials. Other matters of a technical nature were also discussed. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Contact Group would be in Stockholm at the beginning of the autumn.

### *Argentina*

54. Negotiations for a non-preferential trade agreement between Argentina and the Community opened on 20 January 1971 at the Commission headquarters in Brussels.<sup>1</sup>

The first round of negotiations, which took place on 20/21 January in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding, will be followed by a second, probably at the end of March, when the Working Parties have clarified certain points.

At the conclusion of the talks both delegations agreed not to exclude from their discussions any element which might affect their bilateral trade relations, including matters concerning cooperation, where this could be to their mutual advantage and promote the development of trade.

### *Japan*

55. On 26 January 1971 the Commission submitted a memorandum to the Council in which it suggests that the latter should complete the directives in the mandate issued on 20 July 1970, with a view to successfully concluding

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-70, Part Two, sec. 82 and Bulletin 1-71, Part Two, sec. 83.

the negotiations with Japan. The main points of the planned agreement were fixed during the first round of talks, from 17 to 24 September 1970.<sup>1</sup>

### *Iran*

56. Mr Hooshang Ansari, Iranian Minister of Economic Affairs, visited the Commission on Thursday 14 January. He was received by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission. Talks dealt with trade relations between the European Community and Iran, particularly with the agreement recently renewed.<sup>2</sup> Mr Hooshang Ansari stressed the importance of the Community for his country, and hoped that this would be taken into account in future developments of the trade agreement with Iran.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### *Elaboration and implementation of the common commercial policy*

#### Trade agreements : renewal, waivers, authorization

57. At its session of 25/26 January 1971 the Council, on a Commission proposal, authorized certain Member States to open negotiations with a view to concluding trade agreements or protocols with East bloc countries. This means that Germany will now be able to negotiate a protocol for 1971 with Poland, and a rider or an additional protocol to its long-term trade agreement with Rumania. France was authorized to negotiate a rider or an additional protocol to the existing long-term trade agreement with Bulgaria, and a protocol for 1971 with Albania. Finally, Italy can open negotiations with Hungary for a protocol valid for 1971.

### *Specific commercial policy measures*

#### Cotton textiles

58. Under the terms of a decision taken by the Council at its session of 25/26 January, the six Community States have been authorized to renew until 31 March 1971 their agreements with Japan on trade in cotton textiles, which expired at the end of December 1970.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 11-70, Part Two, sec. 62.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 1-71, Part Two, sec. 81.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* No. L 26, 2 February 1971.

## Raw hides and skins

59. The Commission has decided to submit to the Member States a recommendation concerning the system governing exports to non-member countries of certain categories of raw hides and skins.<sup>1</sup>

## Jute products

60. An agreement between the Community and Pakistan on trade in jute products was signed in Brussels on 19 January 1971; it runs from 1 January 1971 to 31 December 1972, and is due to come into force on 1 March 1971.

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61. At its session of 19 and 20 January 1971, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it declared that it was "convinced of the need for a thorough study of the problems that face world trade today as a result of the protectionist tendencies which seem to be appearing"; it also stated its intention of "following closely the development of the problems now being raised by the EEC's relations with the main world trading powers";<sup>2</sup>

## COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

### Cereals

62. The international conference convened on the initiative of the International Wheat Council to negotiate a new International Grains Arrangement to replace the 1967 one, opened on 18 January 1971 at Geneva. Initially, about fifty grain-exporting and -importing countries were represented, but Mr Perez-Guerrero, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), under the auspices of which the conference is being held, hoped that some 75 to 80 countries in all would be able to participate in the work, which is expected to last about a month. Mr Ronald Moore, Secretary of the International Wheat Council, was elected chairman of the conference.

The Community's participation in the discussions on the renewal of the International Grains Arrangement had been the subject of a Commission memorandum to the Council of the European Communities on 7 Octo-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* No. L 50, 2 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part two, Ch. IV).

ber 1970.<sup>1</sup> At its session of 25/26 January 1971 the Council agreed on the principle and terms of participation by the EEC and its Member States at the conference, and on the lines that the Community might follow during negotiations on wheat trade. The Community is therefore represented by a delegation, on whose behalf the Commission's Director-General of Agriculture has outlined the Community position.

## Tin

63. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Council at its meeting on 14 December 1970,<sup>2</sup> a senior Commission official has signed the International Tin Agreement on behalf of the Community. Thus, the agreement has been signed by the six Member States and by the Community as such; this means that two things have changed in relation to the third Agreement: (i) the Federal Republic is participating in the Tin Agreement for the first time; (ii) the Commission has on this occasion made full use of the privileges accorded it by Article 113 of the EEC Treaty in respect of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *General agreement on tariffs and trade*

64. On 25 January 1971 the GATT Trade and Development Committee held its nineteenth session at Geneva. The main aim was to find out how the industrialized member countries had reacted to a proposal made by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago at the Committee's previous session. This proposal, which received the immediate support of the developing countries, recommends that a working party (composed of the chairman of the Contracting Parties, the chairman of the Council and the chairman of the Trade and Development Committee) should be formed to put forward proposals on possible practical steps to deal with the developing countries' trade problems.

This proposal is prompted, basically, by the developing countries' anxiety in face of various examples of protectionist tendencies and a fear that the industrialized countries' own worries may divert their attention from the problems of the developing countries. The move is an attempt to affirm GATT's vitality and the contribution it is making to development. At the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-70, Part Two, sec. 101.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, sec. 110.

session held on 25 January the industrialized countries gave a unanimous welcome to the spirit and the aim of the proposal, approved the establishment of the working party, and gave an assurance of their full cooperation.

Speaking for the Community, the Commission representative stressed the originality of the move, and the combination of imagination and realism that the new working party would be called upon to show. The Chilean representative, chairman-in-office of the Contracting Parties, and as such a member of the working party, expressed his satisfaction at the general display of good will and his confidence in the value of the discussions that will form the basis of their work.

### *Generalized preferences*

65. On 29 January 1971 the Commission submitted to the Parliament a report, drawn up at the latter's request, on the problems arising from the inclusion of processed agricultural products in the system of generalized preferences. The report was also submitted to the Council.

## THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Council of Europe*

66. The third part of the twenty-second session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg from 20 to 28 January 1971, under the presidency of Mr Olivier Reverdin (Switzerland).

Work mainly centred around agricultural policies in Europe, cooperation in development, problems of East-West economic relations and progress towards the integration of Europe. In this respect the Assembly unanimously recommended that the Governments of the Six should "conduct the membership negotiations with sufficient flexibility to take certain special cases into account, while continuing the policy of strengthening and completing the Communities, and should ensure the successful conclusion of the negotiations before the end of 1971".

Mr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, and Mr Sven Stray, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, addressed the House. Mr Stray, who is Chairman-in-office of the Committee of Ministers, recalled the major events of the preceding months and the enlargement negotiations, and stressed that progress towards closer European cooperation would have a favourable influence on East-West relations.

## *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development*

67. The OECD Committee for Agriculture held its fortieth session at Paris on 28 and 29 January 1971. All the Community States and representatives from the Commission acting as spokesman on Community questions took part. Mr H.J. Kristensen (Denmark) was elected Chairman of the Committee, and Mr R. Estervelas (Spain), Mr R. Poirier (Canada) and Mr C. Vasta (Italy), Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee paid particular attention to two problems: food and agriculture in the face of inflation, and the progress of work on the Indicative World Plan. On this latter point—many countries are at the moment preparing their reports, as decided at the thirty-ninth session—the Committee for Agriculture accepted the Trade Committee's suggestion that a joint working group for agriculture and trade should examine the draft report which the Secretariat will draw up summarizing the replies from member countries.

## *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*

68. The twenty-second session of the Committee on Agricultural Problems of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was held in Geneva from 25 to 29 January 1971. Representatives from 25 countries including the Six took part. On the Secretariat's invitation, the United Nations Specialized Agencies sent representatives, as did the Commission of the European Communities, the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Mr A. Grachegg (Austria) was elected chairman of the Bureau, and Mr A. Ganev (Bulgaria) vice-chairman.

In his opening statement Mr Stanovnik, the executive secretary, drew attention to the fact that the ECE's decision to concentrate on four main questions (trade, environment, science and technology, and long-term projects) had proved very useful. The Committee itself had made a valuable contribution through its work in fields such as mechanization and standardization and through the study being made in conjunction with the FAO. This study might serve as the basis for an examination of the long-term prospects of European agriculture.

The discussion, based on a document prepared by the Secretariat, was mainly concerned with the recent development of European trade in agricultural products. This document makes it clear that at present two-fifths of the Community's imports originate in Member States and two-thirds of its exports go to the same countries. Trade within the Community is at Community prices—generally higher than world prices, which would very largely explain the expansion of trade in western Europe.



## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### *Session of January 1971*

At a brief session<sup>1</sup> on 19 and 20 January 1971 in Luxembourg, President Scelba drew up the balance-sheet of the activity of the Parliament in 1970. The Parliament then held a debate on the Community's commercial policy on the basis of two oral questions on protectionist trends in the USA and on generalized preferences. It approved the ECSC budget for 1971 and the new financial regulation. In the social field the Parliament discussed a report on the activity of the Mines Health and Safety Commission and furthermore rendered several Opinions concerning the common agricultural policy and freedom of establishment.<sup>2</sup>

President Scelba pronounced the funeral eulogy of Mr Haage (Socialist, Germany), who died on 22 December 1970, and of Mr Hein (Socialist, Germany) deceased on 19 January 1971. In the name of the Commission, Mr Dahrendorf associated himself with this homage. The Parliament approved the mandate of Mr Borm (Liberal, Germany) appointed by the Bundestag on 16 December 1970 to replace Mr Haage, who had resigned.

#### Statement on the Parliament's activities by President Scelba (19 January)

When President Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy) reviewed the work of the Parliament he stressed the constant increase in its volume. The mandate of the European parliamentarians demands continuous work of them; this was one of the reasons for asking for the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

The Parliament, continued Mr Scelba, had asked for greater decision-making powers through the strict application of all the provisions of the Treaties and their implementation in a way more in conformity with the democratic character of the institutions. Interesting results had been obtained, particularly in budgetary matters.

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<sup>1</sup> For the complete text of the resolutions voted by the Parliament at this session see *Journal officiel* No. C 11, 5 February 1971.

<sup>2</sup> This account is drawn from "Informations", published by the European Parliament (French text).

In the foreign policy and economic and monetary fields, the Parliament intended to be not only a consultative but also a driving organ, an organ of elaboration and decision. When President Scelba examined the relations of the Parliament with the Council and the Commission he noted that collaboration with these institutions had improved and that this cooperation must be continued and developed.

The European Parliament, declared Mr Scelba, has ceased to be a consultative assembly to assume a role which brings it even closer to that played by the Parliaments in democratic states with a representative system. The merit of the results hitherto obtained was due to the Parliament, on which it also depended that new and more important stages should be completed in this direction.

After stressing the need for a close coordination of the activity of the European Parliament and of the national Parliaments, Mr Scelba concluded by recalling: "Our ambition as parliamentarians for the future is still to be faithful interpreters of popular aspirations and to tend towards the establishment in the European Community of ever closer links until we are all merged into one."

#### Commercial policy (19 January)

The European Parliament went on to the common discussion of two oral questions with debate put to the Commission. In the first (No. 12/70) Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and allied group, asked the Commission to define its position with regard to difficulties which could arise between the Community on the one hand and the United States and Japan on the other, should the American protectionist arrangements enter into force. The second question, put by Mr Triboulet (France), chairman of the European Democratic Union Group, concerned the tariff quotas at zero duty which the Community proposes to open for finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries under the agreement on generalized tariff preferences. What action did the Commission intend to adopt to avoid a disequilibrium as regards textile products following the measures taken by the United States and Great Britain to except these products from tariff preferences? Furthermore, the quantitative quotas adopted by the United States with regard to Japanese textiles and footwear could well cause a reflux of Japanese imports towards the Community. "Has the Commission planned any safeguard action?", Mr Triboulet asked.

Mr Berkhouwer stressed that it was necessary to avoid a trade conflict between three interdependent commercial powers (USA, Japan, Europe) which belong to one and the same economic system. Fresh initiatives by the Community would appear to be necessary. Mr Berkhouwer thought in

particular of a new Kennedy Round. Mr Triboulet stressed the anxieties of the textile and footwear industries, which represent a very important economic and social element. He declared in substance that it was scandalous to except textiles from the generalized preferences for they were one of the principal finished or semi-finished products that the developing countries could export. The introduction of this system of generalized tariff preferences was an element of the vast campaign launched against the Community which was becoming a considerable commercial power, and the AASM must not be the victims of this campaign. In Mr Triboulet's opinion the zero-duty quotas proposed by the Community were calculated in a reasonable manner but they must not be opened until assurances were obtained from the USA and Great Britain. In this affair, declared Mr Triboulet in conclusion, the Community had a good conscience and its position was reasonable.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, emphasized the importance and world responsibility of the great economic powers (USA, Japan, EEC) which must attempt everything for development and cooperation in order to maintain the freedom of world trade. Mr Dahrendorf then reviewed the state of world commercial relations after the temporary failure of the Mills protectionist bill in the American Senate and pleaded for preservation of the system of free world trade.<sup>1</sup>

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, Mr Westerterp (Netherlands) said that the Community should not go back on its promises. Moreover, the Parliament itself had approved the proposals for generalized preferences made by the Commission. Mr Westerterp proposed a readaptation fund which could help workers of regions which might suffer from the common commercial policy. With regard to EEC-USA relations, Mr Westerterp asked that a framework for a useful dialogue be set up.

Mr Kriedemann (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist group, stressed the need to defend the common heritage constituted by the Community and drew attention to the protectionist tendencies which also exist in the Six.

For the UDE group, Mr Offroy (France) emphasized the dangers and harmful repercussions for the European textile industries of a USA-Japan agreement. He thought that the question of generalized preferences should be linked with the Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.

Mr Löhr (Christian Democrat, Germany) approved the Commission's position in favour of an approach on the liberalization front. Mr Spénale (Socialist, France) found it abnormal that the Community alone should take certain generalized preference measures and asked that the Parliament be consulted on measures which reduce the "own resources" from the CCT

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-71, Part One, Ch. II.

duties. Mr Armengaud (Liberal, France) pleaded earnestly for regional preferences, since generalized preferences merely create competition between the developing countries, each one seeking what advantage it will be able to draw for itself from them.

In reply to the various speakers, Mr Dahrendorf declared that the Commission, before putting the generalized preferences into effect, would contact the other industrialized countries, and mentioned the problem of the countries to which these preferences must be applied. With regard to the products, the Commission was conscious of its responsibilities towards Community industries and would take care that certain sectors were not placed at a disadvantage. In conclusion, Mr Dahrendorf emphasized that the importance of the Community in world trade had to be grasped.

Concluding this debate, the Parliament instructed its Committee on External Trade Relations to follow the development of world trade and to report to it on this matter. Mr Radoux (Socialist, Belgium) approved the resolution. Mr Armengaud was against reference to a Committee in which trends towards a world approach were in the majority.

#### Finance and budget matters (19 January)

##### *ECSC operational budget and rate of levy for 1971*

The report drawn up by Mr Rossi (Liberal, France), on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, was presented by its deputy-chairman Mr Borocco (UDE, France), whose conclusions summarized in the resolution were approved. The Parliament considered that, parallel with the development of the procedures and budgetary powers linked with the institution of the Communities' own resources, it was now opportune that the whole Parliament should be called upon to express its opinion on the rate of the levy and on the ECSC operational budget. The Parliament stressed the importance of the action taken by the High Authority and the Commission since 1952 with regard to financing research and readapting workers, thanks to the financial autonomy assured by the levy, and hoped that this action would be continued. It considered that the fixing of the rate of levy at 0.3% corresponded to an adequate financial policy and would enable the research and readaptation activities to be financed in 1971. Lastly, the Parliament asked for the re-examination, at the end of the first half of 1971, of the problems of financing the programmes for the construction of workers' houses.

Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) and Miss Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg) regretted the inadequate funds allocated to workers' housing and abstained in the vote on the resolution to protest against this state of affairs. The Christian Democrat group approved the resolution, while the Socialists

abstained. Mr Fabbrini (Communist, Italy) voted against the resolution because the Parliament had no power to modify the budget. He also protested against the absence of additional financial means for the construction of low-cost housing. Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany) asked for an analysis of the structures in the ECSC industries in order to determine housing needs.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, declared that it was not possible to earmark extra sums for housing, as priority has been given to conversion.

### *Revision and unification of the financial regulations*

Mr Pintus (Christian Democrat, Italy), vice-chairman of the Committee on Finance and Budgets, presented the report by Mr Rossi (Liberal, France) who indicated that a new financial regulation has been rendered necessary by the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by "own resources" and by the changes made in certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties. Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) expressed the group's approval of the report and the proposed resolution. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, said he agreed on the whole with the amendments proposed by the Committee. These made allowance for the strengthening of the Parliament's budgetary powers and gave the necessary transparency to the different financial operations. In its resolution the Parliament approved the new financial regulation thus modified and emphasized that, on 1 January 1975 at the latest, it would have to be amended again to make allowance for the entry into the definitive period referred to in the Treaty, which provided for strengthening of the Parliament's powers.

### *Agricultural policy (20 January)*

#### *Survey of the production potential of fruit-tree plantations (20 January)*

On the basis of a report presented by Mrs Orth (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved a proposed directive providing for surveys in the Member States every five years. The Parliament requested that the result of the surveys be communicated to producers and that the surveys be financed by the Community.

For the Christian Democrat group, Mr Richarts (Germany) approved the proposed directive and, like Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy), emphasized that these surveys, since they have a Community interest, must be made a Community responsibility. Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) supported amendments of the same purport and agreed with Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, who asked that the possibility of financial participation by the Member States concerned should not be excluded *a priori*.

### *Organization of the markets in the seeds sector (20 January)*

Having considered a report by Mr Lefèbvre (Liberal, Belgium) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved the proposed regulation organizing the seeds market, subject to a few details. This proposal provides for production aid (but no import refund), the usual safeguard clause and special clauses for hybrid maize. On behalf of the Commission, Mr Dahrendorf said he agreed with the Parliament's amendments.

### *Financing of the common agricultural policy (19 January)*

In his report presented in the name of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, Mr Borocco (UDE, France) indicated that the purpose of the regulation under discussion was to prolong the time-limit granted to the Italian Government to present an account of the disbursements to improve production and marketing structures for certain agricultural products for which financial compensation had been paid to Italy. The European Parliament approved the proposed regulation, but nevertheless reduced the time-limit. Mr Pintus (Christian Democrat, Italy) informed the Parliament of the steps he had taken so that this matter might be rapidly settled. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, thanked the Parliament for its support for the Commission's action.

### *Execution of the basic survey in Italy (20 January)*

The Parliament approved an amendment to a regulation raising the upper limit of the number of farms covered by the basic survey in Italy (report by Mr Dröscher, Socialist, Germany, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture).

### *Approximation of legislation (20 January)*

On the basis of the report presented by Mr Adams (Socialist, Germany), the Parliament approved a proposed directive on the approximation of legislation concerning mayonnaise, sauces derived from mayonnaise and other emulsified condiment sauces and adopted several amendments to improve health protection and ensure better market transparency.

## **Social policy**

### *Mines Health and Safety Commission (19 January)*

Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) presented the report of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection on the seventh report of

the Mines Health and Safety Commission. After examining the various activities of the Commission and the implementation of its recommendations, the rapporteur made several comments which are summarized in the resolution adopted by the Parliament. The latter congratulated the Mines Commission for the work done and made several requests to the European Commission, the Council and the Member States: rapid implementation of the research and development work to improve safety and health in the mines; establishment of a list of available life-saving equipment; intensification of the Commission's action in the health field; detailed study of human factors; completion of research on pulmonary emphysema—adequate apprenticeship period for workers from non-member countries; more effective campaign against accidents; adoption of common provisions with regard to safety and health to enable a start to be made with harmonization and the elaboration of framework provisions.

In the debate Mr Springorum (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr Adams (Socialist, Germany), speaking on behalf of their political groups, approved the terms of the resolution while emphasizing the importance of the anti-accident campaign. They regretted that the Commission did not take sufficient account of the Parliament's suggestions when the Mines Commission's report was discussed. Mr Borm (Liberal, Germany) stressed the importance of the human problems and asked that the Commission make good its delay in the safety and health fields.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, stressed the positive nature of the Mines Commission's activity and mentioned in particular the need for vocational training of foreign labour and the importance of physiological and psychological factors. The Commission would study the resolution attentively and continue to work as far as possible along the lines laid down by the Parliament.

#### Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services (20 January)

On the basis of a report presented by Mr Lautenschlager (Socialist, Germany) for the Legal Committee, the Parliament approved two directives concerning the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for itinerant non-wage earning activities and the details of transitional measures concerning these activities.

The Parliament asked for certain amendments concerning the formalities for the possession of a commercial travellers' professional card in Germany and asked the Commission to see that these directives are applied by the competent organizations of the Member States in a liberal and non-discriminatory spirit.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, declared that the Commission had no objection to the requests for amendments.

## Amendment of provisions of the Rome Treaties (19 January)

On the basis of a report presented by Mr Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy) for the Political Committee, the Parliament approved a draft amendment of the EEC and Euratom Treaties articles relating to the Economic and Social Committee. The new provisions allow former members of the Committee to remain in office until their replacement is provided for, or until the renewal of their mandate.

Mr Giraud (Italy) for the Christian Democrat group, and Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, stressed that the Economic and Social Committee would operate more efficiently as a result of these changes.

## COUNCIL

In January 1971 the Council held one session, which dealt with agricultural problems.<sup>1</sup> France will succeed Germany in the chair from 1 January to 30 June 1971.

### *139th session — mainly agricultural matters* (25 and 26 January 1971)

The Council met in Brussels with Mr Michel Cointat, the new French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, and Mr Sicco Mansholt in attendance.

In the fisheries sector, the Council adopted nine implementing regulations to provide for the introduction of the common organization of the market in this sector on 1 February 1971. It also adopted in their definitive form various regulations concerning the general rules governing compensation for storage costs in the sugar sector, the basic survey of the structure of farms in Italy, the import and export system for products processed from cereals and rice, and production refunds for olive oil used for manufacturing certain preserves. The Council also considered certain problems involving long-keeping cheese, the non-marketing of milk and milk products, and pigmeat.

The Council agreed on the principle and details of the participation of the EEC Member States in the United Nations Conference on Wheat. In the field of commercial policy, it authorized Germany, France and Italy to nego-

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<sup>1</sup> For the various points dealt with at the Council session, see the corresponding chapters of this Bulletin.



tiate trade agreements or protocols with certain east European countries and approved the tacit renewal of agreements on trade in cotton textiles concluded by Member States with Japan.

In the research field, the Council agreed to an amendment to the Euratom research and teaching programme for 1971 and approved the extension for a further year of the Euratom/United Kingdom agreement for cooperation in the nuclear field.

As regards relations with the AASM, the Council adopted in its final form the financial regulation for the European Development Fund and the rules of procedure of the EDF Committee.

The Council also endorsed the granting of two loans to finance conversion projects and drew up the Community's draft supplementary budget for 1971.

## COMMISSION

### *Staff movements*

The Commission has appointed Mr Manfred Lahnstein as Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, in succession to Mr Willy Schlieder, who has been appointed Director-General for Competition. Mr Lahnstein, who has a Diploma in Commerce, had held the post of Executive Assistant to Mr Haferkamp since 1967. Earlier he had been Adviser to the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) before becoming Secretary of the ICFTU Secretariat in Brussels in 1965.

Mr Franz Froschmaier, hitherto Adviser in the personal private office of Mr Haferkamp, succeeds Mr Lahnstein as Executive Assistant. A Doctor of Law who entered the service of the Commission in September 1958, Mr Froschmaier was in the Directorate-General for Competition before his appointment in 1966 as deputy head of the Communities' Information Office in Washington. From 1967 until his appointment to Mr Haferkamp's office in July 1970 he had been on the staff of Mr Hans von der Groeben, who at that time was a member of the Commission.

Mr Nunzio Di Pillo has been appointed Head of the Cattle and Meat Division in the Directorate-General for Agriculture. A Doctor of Agricultural Science, Mr Di Pillo was previously head of the "Market data and information (zootechnics sector) network" of the IRVAM (Italian Institute for market research and information and the valorization of agricultural production).

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

Case 1-71 — S.A. Cadillon, Charolles v. Firma Höss, Maschinenbau KG, Roding

On 6 January 1971 the Tribunal de Commerce of Lyons submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and its implementing regulations as they affect an exclusive dealing agreement concluded between the parties in question.

Case 2-71 — Government of the Federal Republic of Germany v. the Commission

On 14 January 1971 the German Government lodged an appeal against the Commission with the Court of Justice calling for annulment of the Commission's rejection decision of 6 November 1970 and the settlement of the European Social Fund accounts for the 1969 financial year upon which it was based.

### *Judgments*

Case 50-70 — International Spedition Ets. Ollivier SA, Béthune v. Finanzamt Aachen-Stadt

By an order of 10 July 1970 the Finanzgericht of Dusseldorf requested the Court to give a preliminary interpretation of the combined provisions of Article 4 of the harmonization decision of 13 May 1965 and of Article 1 of the first directive on turnover taxes of 11 April 1967, concerning the entry into force of the value added tax in place of specific taxes on transport. As the plaintiff withdrew his suit the Court decided by an order of 16 December 1970 that the case should be struck off.

Case 21-70 — Commission official v. Commission

By a judgment of 21 January 1971, the suit was found to be justified.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 92nd plenary session on 27 and 28 January 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr J. D. Kuipers. It heard an account by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on the progress of

Community studies on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union, and rendered nine Opinions on various Commission proposals for directives.

### *Opinions rendered by the Committee*

#### *Opinion on the draft of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme*

Following a report by Mr Kramer (Germany, Employers' Group), the Committee, with two votes against, approved its Opinion on the draft Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. However, it made certain comments: it was convinced that the political will of Member States was essential to achieve the aims set and effectively implement the proposed instruments. The quantified guidelines and the qualitative priorities laid down in the programme are generally such as to permit compatibility between the economic, social and structural policy measures to be adopted by Member States.

For the economies of Member States to develop harmoniously, particularly as regards prices, it is vital that, prior to decisions by individual states, national policies as practised in the monetary, financial and social fields should be forthwith coordinated in order gradually to achieve the economic and monetary union which is the basis of the Community. However, the Committee stressed that such coordination could only lead to the setting-up of a monetary and economic union, if during the initial stage of the "plan by stages", that is before the end of 1973, Member States give up some sovereign rights and transfer economic and monetary powers to the Community.

This transfer of powers was decisive in forming a sound basis for a common and relatively autonomous policy of stability.

The Committee was pleased that the draft programme provided for regular meetings with the representatives of economic and social groups, particularly of employers and trade union organizations, to work out and implement medium-term economic policy. It considered that there ought to be an effective dialogue with the Economic and Social Committee at the implementation stage of programmes, in order to achieve real, institutionalized concertation at Community level. Since the "Annual Report on the Economic Situation in the Community", recommended by the Werner Plan and by the Commission, was determinant in providing a constant check on the implementation of medium-term economic policies and of the Third Programme in particular, the Committee insisted on being formally consulted regarding this report before the Council made any decision.

#### *Opinions on the proposals for directives*

- (i) *On the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities in finance, economics and accounting*

- (ii) *Laying down transitional measures for certain financial, economic and accounting activities and the proposed Council recommendation*
- (iii) *Regarding the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*

After studying a report by Mr De Bruyn (Belgium, General Interests Group) the Committee unanimously adopted its Opinions agreeing with the first of the above proposals for directives, with some reservations of minor importance, but suggested that "financial, economic and commercial advisory activities, etc." be excluded from the field of application of the second. As far as it knew, there were no provisions governing access to and exercise of these activities in any Member State, which meant that it was not absolutely essential to adopt transitional measures. The Committee also thought that to compare the qualifications of persons engaged in these activities would pose very complex problems, and therefore suggested that the annex containing some of these qualifications be omitted.

#### *Opinions on the proposals for directives*

- (i) *On the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians*
- (ii) *On the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of ophthalmic opticians*
- (iii) *Coordinating rules and regulations on access to self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians and the exercise thereof*
- (iv) *Coordinating rules and regulations on access to self-employed activities of companies whose business includes the activities of ophthalmic opticians and the exercise thereof*

After hearing a report by Mr van Greunsven (Netherlands, Workers Group) the Committee adopted its Opinions on the above proposals for directives with varying majorities. The first, with two abstentions, the second unanimously, the third by 48 to 17, with 18 abstentions, and the last unanimously less eight abstentions. The Committee agreed in principle with the first, second and fourth proposal for directives, making some comments of minor importance, but could not see its way to support the third proposal on the coordination of national arrangements concerning access to and exercise of the profession of ophthalmic opticians, particularly as regards the two exceptions the Commission had in view.

#### *Opinion on the proposal for an (EEC) Council regulation setting up a system of premiums for slaughtering dairy cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products*

After hearing the report of Mr Debatisse (France, General Interests Group), the Committee rendered an Opinion, with one abstention, on the

Commission proposal sent to the Council on 11 September 1970. This Opinion takes into account several events since that date, including the noteworthy improvement at the close of 1970 in the milk and milk products market, recent falls in prices noted and forecasts for 1971 in the pigmeat sector, and the Community's main socio-structural policy aims as they are defined in "Agriculture 1980" and "Reform of Agriculture" proposals. The Committee also considered the uncertainty surrounding the foreseeable trend in the milk sector, which led it to think that any policy of structural reorganization in this sector should, as a general rule, be based only on short-term measures, which would avoid definitively and irreversibly committing the future.

In the light of the above considerations, the Committee's Opinion proposes amendments to several items of the proposal. It first asks the Commission to withdraw the part concerning the systematic slaughter of milk cows, which could have harmful consequences for the desired development of the milk sector. The Committee further thought that the system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products should be structured to fit different situations (holdings with at least five milk cows and holdings with less than five).

#### *Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on Community quality sparkling wines*

The Committee rendered an Opinion by 68 votes to 13 with one abstention on the basis of a report by Mr Visocchi (Italy, General Interests Group). It regretted that the Commission's proposals concern only quality sparkling wines, leaving out sparkling wines in general and "vins pétillants" and made some comments on the technical aspects of the proposal.

#### *Opinion on the proposal for an (EEC) Council regulation setting up a common marketing organization in the seeds sector*

The Committee rendered an unanimous Opinion on this Commission proposal to introduce an outline regulation permitting aid to be given to certain "sensitive" areas of the seeds sector. It approved the main lines of the proposal after hearing a report by Mr Capodilista (Italy, Employers' Group), but noted that the regulation might prove inadequate for hybrid maize for sowing.

#### *Chairman's visits*

The chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr J.D. Kuipers, made an official visit to Denmark from 13 to 16 January 1971.

In Copenhagen he met Mr Pol Nyboe Andersen, Minister for Economic Affairs and European Integration, with whom he had an exchange of views on

the role of the Economic and Social Committee in the decision-making process at European level.

There was also a meeting with Danish economic and social circles, when Mr Kuipers gave a talk about the Committee and its working methods, and a further meeting with senior officials of several Danish Ministries.

*Draft revision of provisions of the Rome Treaties affecting members of the Economic and Social Committee*

To avoid any interruption in the Committee's work in the event of the procedure for appointing new members not being sufficiently rapid, (which happened in 1966 and 1970), the Commission has submitted to the Council a draft treaty amending Article 194 of the EEC Treaty and Article 166 of the Euratom Treaty. These amendments will incorporate into the two Treaties the principle that when Committee members are not replaced at the end of their term of office, they remain in their posts until a substitute has been appointed, to maintain continuity in the Committee's work.

When consulted on this draft treaty at its session of 19 and 20 January 1971, the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving the draft and recalling that "its concern had always been to maintain the smooth operation of Community institutions", and "expressing its satisfaction with the proposal to amend Article 194 of the Treaty establishing the EEC and Article 166 of the Treaty establishing the EAEC, which will eliminate any interruption in the Committee's work".

The draft treaty must be ratified by the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional rules. The instruments of ratification will be deposited with the Italian Government.

## BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

### *Draft amending budget for 1971*

At its session of 25 and 26 January 1971 the Council established the draft amending budget for the 1971 financial year. This draft, which follows the entry into force on 1 January 1971 of the arrangements for financing from the Community's own resources,<sup>1</sup> covers total receipts and expenditure to the amount of 3 909 810 589 u.a.

It breaks down into the following main headings:

| <i>Income</i>  |                          | u.a.          |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| — Member State's contributions   |                          | 2 530 938 870 |
| — Proceeds of ECSC levy  |                          | 18 000 000    |
| — Yield from the staff tax and pension fund contributions  |                          | 12 101 089    |
| — Other income   |                          | 7 521 370     |
| — Proceeds from the sale of property   |                          | 56 760        |
| — Community's own resources  |                          | 1 340 592 500 |
| — Contributions to be collected from States sharing in European cooperation on scientific and technological research |                          | 600 000       |
|  |                          | <hr/>         |
|  |                          | 3 909 810 589 |
| <i>Expenditure</i>   |                          |               |
| — European Parliament  |                          | 12 013 220    |
| — Council  |                          | 17 777 067    |
| — Commission   |                          |               |
| a) Administrative and operational expenditure  | 317 412 970 <sup>2</sup> |               |
| b) European Social Fund  | 55 000 000               |               |
| c) European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund   | 3 484 967 517            |               |
| d) Food aid  | 20 000 000               | 3 877 489 487 |
| — Court of Justice   |                          | 2 630 815     |
|  |                          | <hr/>         |
|  |                          | 3 909 810 589 |

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-71, Part Two, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> This includes 66 588 400 u.a. of EAEC research and investment expenditure and 134 059 250 u.a. of levying costs to be refunded to Member States.

Compared with the preliminary draft submitted by the Commission to the Council on 31 December 1970,<sup>1</sup> the draft budget figures show an increase of 7 345 900 u.a., which is due to the adjustments made by some Member States to their estimated income from levies and customs dues and, consequently, to the amount of repayments for costs of levying.

### *Research and investment budget*

Following the Council's adoption of the research and investment budget for the 1971 financial year, the Council established the "internal allocations" for the year. These are the budgetary appropriations to the four establishments of the Joint Research Centre and to the headquarters.

It should, however, be stressed that the internal allocations decided in January 1971 are provisional, and are liable to be modified once restructuration is complete.

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At its session of 19 and 20 January 1971 the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the rate of the ECSC levy for 1971 in which it appreciated the fact that "the rate of 0.30%, set by the Commission for the 1971 financial year<sup>1</sup> after consulting the four Parliamentary Committees, bears witness to a certain continuity, fits in with an appropriate financial policy of using available resources without causing any budgetary deficits, and thus permits the financing of research and readaptation expenditure as laid down in the operational budget for 1971". However, the Parliament asked its Committees to "review the problems of financing research and readaptation programmes, particularly those which involve programmes for the building of workers' houses at the end of the first half of 1971 and on the basis of information which the Commission will supply".<sup>2</sup>

In another resolution on the draft of the new financing regulation submitted by the Commission to the Council (to allow for the entry into force of the Council decision of 21 April 1970 on "own resources") the European Parliament, while approving the draft as a whole, asked that it should be supplemented and modified on certain points.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-71, Part Two, Ch. IV ("Financing of Community activities").

<sup>2</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).



**PART THREE**

**Information and sources**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

1 January 1971

- A finance company has just issued a loan in "European currency" following a similar move by the ECSC. This is the second loan of its kind.

4 January 1971

- At a New Year press conference, Mr Georges Pompidou, President of the French Republic, stressed that national interests would have to be reconciled with Community interests if the enlargement negotiations were to succeed. More specifically, Mr Pompidou said that "although the meeting-point of these interests has not yet been found, the points of view of the Community and of Great Britain are far from irreconcilable".

- Mr Michel Debré, French Minister of Defence, speaking on European affairs in an interview with a Paris weekly, said that "there is no such thing as monetary Europe. Europe is either political and has a currency or it does not exist and has no currency". Mr Debré added that during his three years as Minister of Finance he had never tired from telling his colleagues: "What we need is common economic action, common budget action, common fiscal action. This is the way Europe will be built, not monetary, but political first..." Asked about the advisability of a common parity, the Minister made it clear that such a parity would have to be "determined by the governments responsible for the policy which will permit this effort to adjust parities. If we are taking this seriously we must be realistic: it will come to be admitted that a parity cannot be changed without consultations. This would in itself be a major step forward. It would be worthwhile and essential monetary cooperation—not merely the idea of a single currency, which is at present a political pipe-dream". The Minister went on to demonstrate that "patriotism is the only lasting means of support for a policy" and added: "the first phase in the building of Europe consists of associating patriotisms. This is a splendid task, and a great responsibility for the governments if they want this as much as the present French Government does".

6 January 1971

- In an article by Andrei Kuznetzov, "Pravda" warns the neutral countries, Switzerland, Austria and Sweden, against entry into or association with the

Common Market. If they were to join the Common Market, these countries would sacrifice their neutrality and would be obliged to follow NATO policy. Association of the neutral countries with the Community would have "a negative effect on the political climate in Europe".

- Mr Lopez Bravo, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that for him the most significant achievement of 1970 in the field of foreign policy had been the signing of the preferential agreement with the Community. This agreement "marks the beginning of a phase which has and will have a profound effect upon the basic choices and image of our country".

#### 7 January 1971

- Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, spoke in Florence at a symposium organized by the Italian Social Democrat Party. One of the main points he made was: "The Commission of the Community is like a besieged citadel which must hold out until more powerful forces take the field and change the course of events".

#### 12 January 1971

- Mr Geoffrey Rippon, British Minister with special responsibility for European affairs, after his talks in Luxembourg with Mr Gaston Thorn, Foreign Minister of the Grand Duchy, said: "We are in agreement on the essentials. There remain only certain details of percentages and of the transitional period. However, given the historic importance of our objective, I do not believe that we envisage for one moment that the negotiations could fail again".

#### 18 January 1971

- On the centenary of the founding of the German Reich, Mr Gustav Heineman, President of the German Federal Republic, said: "In 1871 apparent unity was realized without complete freedom for the citizens: power lay not with the people but with the princes and the governments of the Hanseatic towns. Our task", he added, "is no longer the same as it was a hundred years ago: it is inseparable from Europe".

#### 20 January 1971

- A Council for International Economic Policy has been set up in the United States Administration. It will be directed by Mr Peter G. Peterson and chaired by President Nixon. Its purpose will be to centralize the data

necessary for drawing up a global United States economic policy as regards the outside world. Problems such as that of the enlargement of the European Community could come within its purview.

21 January 1971

- Mr Georges Pompidou, speaking on European affairs at his press conference, said: "It was because I believe that the building of Europe is both possible and necessary, that I took the initiative of the Hague Conference. But what Europe? The only right approach can be to start with what already exists and create a Confederation of States resolved to harmonize their policy and integrate their economies. And if we think of it in this way, we realize that the supranationality quarrel is a false quarrel. If the European Confederation one day becomes a reality, there will have to be a government whose decisions are binding upon its member states. The difficulty is knowing on what basis, by what methods, and in what forms, this system of government will be arrived at. The idea that it can be done with technical organs, with commissions, is an illusion already dispelled by the facts. I say this all the more freely because I have the greatest respect for the Brussels Commission, its President, and the service it renders to the Community. But the Government of Europe can only result from the national governments' meeting to take decisions which apply to everyone. At present, it is the Council of Ministers which brings together the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and, if necessary, those for the other specialized fields, who also hold their own specialist meetings. It is possible that sooner or later the governments will feel the necessity to have in their midst Ministers with special responsibility for European affairs, if only because more and more problems will be discussed at European level and more and more meetings will be held. It is conceivable that in the end these Ministers will come to have only purely European duties and will no longer form part of the national governments. However, this is just one plan among many—what actually happens will dictate how matters evolve.

"This pattern of evolution poses a number of problems, none of which I am prepared to ignore. Firstly, how can the Council of Ministers take its decisions? Now I would ask everyone, especially our partners in the Six, to consider how coalition governments function. When everyone agrees on an issue, all is well; if not, there is a majority and a minority. In the latter case, either the minority decides that the matter is not vital and concedes defeat, or it takes the opposite view and breaks up the coalition. It is obvious that in the kind of Europe we are envisaging this must not happen, otherwise the whole thing will collapse. I therefore believe that important decisions can be taken only by unanimous agreement; that the important thing here is political clarity rather than a set of regulations, and that if this is not recognized everything will be destroyed.

“Another question—how can the Council of Ministers enforce its decisions ?

“By working through the national governments, it does, of course, have the national administrations at its disposal, but it is likely, even certain, that this will not be enough and that the Council will need special bodies to prepare for its discussions and see that its decisions are carried out. I see no obstacle to this, but there is one necessary condition: that these administrative organs of the Council of Ministers be responsible to the Council and to no-one else. This principle of the responsibility of the administration before the Executive is practised in all states and must therefore not be omitted in the European Confederation. The last question which comes to mind is that of the parliamentary Assembly. Now it would seem obvious that when there is a ‘real’ European government there will have to be a ‘real’ European Parliament.

“This also raises a number of problems, if only because of the different opinions and different practices existing in the Community countries as regards relations between government and Parliament. Meanwhile, it seems to me to be entirely pointless to speculate about the parliamentary Assembly. It would be inconceivable to increase its powers to any extent until it is matched by a real executive power. As for the appointment of its members, they at present represent the various nations in fixed and therefore arbitrary numbers—and, under the Treaty of Rome, each country appoints them as it pleases. This cannot change anything either in the nature of their task or the extent or limits of their powers.

“Much is said of the spirit of The Hague. Having initiated this conference, I have as much right to my opinion as anyone else. For me, the spirit of The Hague is at the same time a will and a method. A will to enlarge and deepen the Community. I can guarantee that France has this will. The method? Progress must be made in deed, not just in word—the project must prove itself as it goes along. From this point of view, as regards economic and monetary union, the spirit of The Hague means embarking resolutely upon the first stage, rather than having theoretical discussions on what may happen, if all goes well, after 1980.”

On the subject of the negotiations on Great Britain’s entry into the Community, Mr Pompidou said: “We have often had occasion to say that France would welcome Great Britain’s entry into the Common Market and believes this is the right course. I still stand by this, but it obviously depends first upon the British. Three qualities are always readily attributed to the British: humour, tenacity and realism. I am beginning to think that we are still rather at the stage of humour. I have no doubt that tenacity will follow. I hope that realism will come and will emerge triumphant. We shall do all we can to this end”.

- In London, Mr Rippon, replying to Mr Pompidou, said: "We shall pursue the negotiations with all the tenacity, realism and humour which Mr Pompidou has kindly attributed to us."
- The President of the European Parliament, Mr Mario Scelba, said in Rome: "President Pompidou's conception of the creation of a confederation of States, with a government whose decisions are binding upon the Member States, as the final step in the integration process, deserves to be stressed. One could also agree with the French President that the stage-by-stage method is, at least under present conditions, the only one which would enable real progress to be made towards building a united Europe."

22 January 1971

- A spokesman for the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in The Hague: "The French President's speech arouses some doubt about the position of the European Commission, for which he foresees a less important role." He added, however, "Alongside many French theories which are already well-known, what President Pompidou said contains some new points which could be the subject of talks between the partners of the European Community at a later stage." Later, Mr Hans de Koster, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the points made by Mr Pompidou, indicated that the Dutch Government "continued to seek a real European federation with supranational organs of government", although he did not reject the idea of a confederation "provided that this is achieved within a relatively short space of time". Such a confederation could be regarded as an "intermediate step".
- In Bonn, Mr Scheel, West German Minister of Foreign Affairs, observed that: "The French President has laid before us vast perspectives stretching as far as the creation of a confederation and of a real European government. Although he has not set any deadlines or time-limits, Mr Pompidou has demonstrated the will to advance step-by-step in all fields of European policy." In a reference to the idea of appointing within the national governments Ministers with special responsibility for European affairs, Mr Scheel added: "The concept of a European government which would thus come to power by organic growth is worthy of consideration."

29 January 1971

- Mr Colombo, the Italian Prime Minister, spoke on the same subject during an official visit to Paris. "The problems arising from the individual circumstances of each nation naturally continue to exist, but the outlook is somewhat changed. To be aware of this change is to be aware of Europe and the need to build it up."

Mr Colombo concluded: "After the new start at The Hague, we are now going through an important period for the building of Europe. Convinced that Europe is both an ideal and a necessity, we see the present phase as being especially significant and delicate. We are linked by a common destiny, and I am convinced that this bond is calculated not to restrict but to bring out the character and deep sense of vocation of our nations."



## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 31 January 1971)

### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

Traité portant modification de certaines dispositions budgétaires des traités instituant les Communautés européennes et du traité instituant un Conseil unique et une Commission unique des Communautés européennes (Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities)

L 2, 2.1.1971

Chapitre I : Dispositions portant modification du traité instituant la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (Chapter I: Provisions amending the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community)

Chapitre II : Dispositions portant modification du traité instituant la Communauté économique européenne (Chapter II: Provisions amending the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community)

Chapitre III : Dispositions portant modification du traité instituant la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique (Chapter III: Provisions amending the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community)

Chapitre IV : Dispositions portant modification du traité instituant un Conseil unique et une Commission unique des Communautés européennes (Chapter IV: Provisions amending the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities)

Chapitre V : Dispositions finales (Chapter V: Final provisions)

Avis relatif à la date d'entrée en vigueur du traité portant modification de certaines dispositions budgétaires des traités instituant les Communautés européennes et du traité instituant un Conseil unique et une Commission unique des Communautés européennes, signé à Luxembourg le 22 avril 1970 (Notice of the date of entry into force of the Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, signed at Luxembourg on 22 April 1970)

L 2, 2.1.1971

71/56/Euratom :

Résolution, du 17 décembre 1970, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres, réunis au sein du Conseil, concernant la désignation des membres du Comité consultatif du Centre commun de recherches (Resolution of 17 December 1970 of the Representatives of Member Governments, met in Council, on the appointment of members to the Advisory Committee of the Joint Research Centre)

L 16, 20.1.1971

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Sessions

Compte rendu in extenso des séances des 2, 3 et 4 décembre 1970 (Report *in extenso* of the sittings of 2, 3 and 4 December 1970)

Annex 131,  
December 1970

## Written questions and replies

- Question écrite 250/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application par la république fédérale d'Allemagne des mesures de compensation en faveur des producteurs de céréales (250/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Application by Germany for compensatory measures in favour of cereal producers) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 254/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide communautaire au développement dans le cadre d'un règlement d'association (254/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Community aid to development under an association regulation) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 256/70 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Facilités accordées à la presse quotidienne (256/70 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission: Facilities granted the daily press) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 263/70 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Perception de taxes communales sur les viandes (réponse complémentaire) [263/70 by Miss Lulling to the Commission: Levy of municipal taxes on meat (further reply)] C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 273/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Convention d'unification de la zone douanière du Benelux (273/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Convention for the unification of the Benelux customs area) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 278/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures destinées à augmenter l'utilisation du beurre par les armées et les unités assimilées (278/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Measures to increase the consumption of butter by armed and auxiliary forces) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 292/70 de M. Seefeld, au nom de la commission des transports, à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique commune du trafic portuaire (292/70 by Mr Seefeld, for the Transport Committee, to the Commission: Common policy on harbour traffic) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 295/70 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Construction d'une « voiture automobile sûre » en Europe (295/70 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission: Manufacture of a "safe motor-car" in Europe) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 297/70 de M. Dewulf au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Le rôle de la Commission dans l'œuvre d'édification de l'union politique à réaliser en application des dispositions du paragraphe 15 du communiqué de La Haye (297/70 by Mr Dewulf to the Council: The role of the Commission in preparing for political union in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 15 of the Hague communiqué) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 311/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord international sur l'huile d'olive (311/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: International olive oil agreement) C 2, 9.1.1971

- Question écrite 313/70 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application des dispositions relatives à l'organisation commune du marché vitivinicole (313/70 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Application of the provisions on the common organization of the market in vine products) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 314/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Formation des dirigeants pour l'industrie européenne (314/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Management training for European industry) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 319/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisation des colloques de jeunes (319/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Organization of youth seminars) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 321/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Institut européen du développement régional (321/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: European institute for regional development) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 322/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Communiqué de presse de la CNUCED relatif aux réactions des pays en voie de développement devant les offres de préférences faites par les pays développés (322/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: UNCTAD press communiqué on the reactions of developing countries to the offers of preferences made by developed countries) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 324/70 de Mlle Flesch à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taxe pour les transports de marchandises par route entre Berlin et le territoire de la république fédérale d'Allemagne (324/70 by Miss Flesch to the Commission: Tax on road haulage between Berlin and the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 325/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Institut de recherches sur l'aménagement du territoire pour l'Europe du nord-ouest (325/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Research institute for the regional development of Northwest Europe) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 328/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Financement d'un oléoduc traversant la Turquie (328/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Financing a pipeline across Turkey) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 349/70 de MM. Biaggi et Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Proposition de loi italienne sur la modification des affermages (349/70 by Mr Biaggi and Mr Hougardy to the Commission: Proposed Italian law on the amendment of leases) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Question écrite 317/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retards dans l'acheminement des colis postaux de la république fédérale d'Allemagne vers l'Italie (Réponse complémentaire) [317/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Delay in parcels post from Germany to Italy (further reply)] C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 175/70 de M. Romeo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retraitement du combustible nucléaire (175/70 by Mr Romeo to the Commission: Reprocessing of nuclear fuel) C 4, 18.1.1971

- Question écrite 236/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : L'accord entre la république fédérale d'Allemagne et l'Union soviétique (236/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: The agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 317/70 de M. Romeo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Détachement de personnel auprès de bureaux de la Communauté situés hors du territoire des six pays membres (317/70 by Mr Romeo to the Commission: Secondment of personnel to Community offices outside the territory of the six Member States) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 318/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Développement des relations avec l'Amérique latine (318/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Development of relations with Latin America) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 320/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Ratification du traité portant modification de certaines dispositions budgétaires des traités communautaires (320/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Ratification of the Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions of the Community Treaties) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 327/70 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Evaluation et efficacité de l'aide du FED (327/70 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission: Evaluation and efficacy of EDF aid) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 329/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Trafic routier européen en période de vacances (329/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Road traffic in Europe during holiday periods) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 334/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concentration dans l'industrie néerlandaise du papier (334/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Concentration in Dutch paper industry) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 346/70 de M. Cointat à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taux de fret des pâtes alimentaires au départ de Marseille et de Gênes (346/70 by Mr Cointat to the Commission: Freight rates of pasta products from Marseilles and Genoa) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 373/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales avec la République démocratique allemande (373/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Trade relations with the German Democratic Republic) C 4, 18.1.1971
- Question écrite 281/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes (281/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission) C 6, 22.1.1971
- Question écrite 404/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aides nationales en faveur de l'agriculture (404/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: National aids to agriculture) C 6, 22.1.1971
- Réponse complémentaire aux questions écrites 281/70 et 404/70 (Further reply to written questions 281/70 and 404/70) C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 304/70 de M. Estève à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de prêts et de facilités fiscales aux agriculteurs des pays de la Communauté (réponse complémentaire) [304/70 by Mr Estève to the Commission: Grant of loans and tax facilities to farmers in the Community countries (further reply)]

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 306/70 de MM. Oele et Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Adaptation de la composition de l'essence pour véhicules automobiles aux exigences de l'hygiène de l'environnement (306/70 by Mr Oele and Mr Fellermaier to the Commission: Adaptation of the ingredients of petrol for motor vehicles to the demands of environmental hygiene)

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 308/70 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exécution des projets d'amélioration des structures financés par le FEOGA (308/70 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission: Implementation of structural improvement projects financed by the EAGGF)

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 312/70 de M. Lange à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Production et exportations communautaires de riz (312/70 by Mr Lange to the Commission: Community production and export of rice)

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 326/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Utilisation, à la faveur de l'harmonisation des impôts sur les combustibles, d'instruments fiscaux dans la lutte contre la pollution de l'air dans la Communauté (326/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Use of tax instruments in the fight against air pollution in the Community, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the harmonization of fuel taxes)

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 336/70 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Négociations d'adhésion avec l'Irlande (336/70 by Mr Kriedemann to the Commission: Entry negotiations with Ireland)

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 340/70 de M. Pintrus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importation de fromage « pecorino » des pays de l'Europe orientale (340/70 by Mr Pintrus to the Commission: Import of "pecorino" cheese from east European countries)

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 347/70 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation des organisations communistes de producteurs agricoles dans les comités consultatifs agricoles (347/70 by Miss Lulling to the Commission: Representation of communist agricultural producer organizations in the agricultural advisory committees)

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 349/70 de MM. Biaggi et Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Proposition de loi italienne sur la modification des affermages (réponse complémentaire) [349/70 by Mr Biaggi and Mr Hougardy to the Commission: Proposed Italian law on the amendment of leases (further reply)]

C 6, 22.1.1971

Question écrite 177/70 de M. Cointat à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Défectuosité du conditionnement d'air des locaux de la Commission des Communautés (177/70 by Mr Cointat to the Commission: Defectiveness of the air conditioning system in Commission premises)

C 7, 26.1.1971

Question écrite 222/70 de Mlle Flesch à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conditions d'hébergement de la Commission des Communautés européennes (222/70 by Miss Flesch to the Commission: Accommodation conditions of the Commission)

C 7, 26.1.1971

Question écrite 294/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : La politique conjoncturelle dans les États membres (294/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Short-term economic policy in the Member States)

C 7, 26.1.1971

Question écrite 330/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accords sur le jute conclus par la CEE avec l'Inde et le Pakistan (330/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Jute agreements concluded by the EEC with India and Pakistan)

C 7, 26.1.1971

### Information

Avis de concours général PE/39/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination PE/39/C for Dutch language shorthand-typists)

C 5, 19.1.1971

Avis de concours général PE/40/C (dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination PE/40/C for Dutch language typists)

C 5, 19.1.1971

### Preliminary acts

Renvoi aux avis émis par le Parlement européen durant ses séances de novembre et décembre 1970 (Recapitulatory list of Opinions rendered by the European Parliament during its sittings of November and December 1970)

C 6, 22.1.1971

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

Règlement (CEE) 1/71 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1/71 of 17 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the common customs tariff)

L 1, 1.1.1971

Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 2/71 du Conseil, du 2 janvier 1971, portant application de la décision, du 21 avril 1970, relative au remplacement des contributions financières des États membres par des ressources propres aux Communautés (Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 2/71 of 2 January 1971 applying the decision of 21 April 1970 on replacing the financial contributions by the Member States by the Communities' own resources)

L 3, 5.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 5/71 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 5/71 of 4 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 3, 5.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 6/71 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 6/71 of 4 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 3, 5.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 7/71 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 7/71 of 4 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 3, 5.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 8/71 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 8/71 of 4 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 3, 5.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 9/71 de la Commission, du 4 janvier 1971, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangérines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 9/71 of 4 January 1971 abolishing the countervailing duty on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Algeria) L 3, 5.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 10/71 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 10/71 of 5 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 4, 6.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 11/71 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 11/71 of 5 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 4, 6.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 12/71 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 12/71 of 5 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 4, 6.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 13/71 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 13/71 of 5 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 4, 6.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 14/71 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 14/71 of 5 January 1971 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) L 4, 6.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 15/71 de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 15/71 of 5 January 1971 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state) L 4, 6.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 16/71 du Conseil, du 30 décembre 1970, portant adaptation des rémunérations et pensions des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes, ainsi que des rémunérations des autres agents de ces Communautés (Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 16/71 of 30 December 1970 adjusting salaries and pensions of officials of the European Communities and the remunerations of other agents of these Communities) L 5, 7.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 17/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 17/71 of 6 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 18/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 18/71 of 6 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 19/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 19/71 of 6 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 20/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 20/71 of 6 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 21/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 21/71 of 6 January 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 22/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 22/71 of 6 January 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 23/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 23/71 of 6 January 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 24/71 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 24/71 of 6 January 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 5, 7.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 25/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 25/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 26/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 26/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 27/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 27/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 28/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 28/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 6, 8.1.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 29/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 29/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 30/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 30/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 31/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 31/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 32/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 32/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 33/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 33/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 34/71 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 34/71 of 7 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 6, 8.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 35/71 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 35/71 of 8 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 7, 9.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 36/71 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 36/71 of 8 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 7, 9.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 37/71 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 37/71 of 8 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 7, 9.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 38/71 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 38/71 of 8 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 7, 9.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 39/71 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 39/71 of 8 January 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 7, 9.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 40/71 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 40/71 of 8 January 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 7, 9.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 41/71 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 41/71 of 11 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 9, 12.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 42/71 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 42/71 of 11 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 9, 12.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 43/71 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 43/71 of 11 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 9, 12.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 44/71 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 44/71 of 11 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 9, 12.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 45/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 45/71 of 12 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 10, 13.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 46/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 46/71 of 12 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 10, 13.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 47/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 47/71 of 12 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 10, 13.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 48/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 48/71 of 12 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 10, 13.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 49/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 49/71 of 12 January 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 10, 13.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 50/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, complétant, en ce qui concerne la Bulgarie et la Roumanie, le règlement (CEE) 1054/68 établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs de certificats destinés à permettre l'admission de certains produits laitiers en provenance des pays tiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 50/71 of 12 January 1971 completing as regards Bulgaria and Rumania Regulation (EEC) 1054/68 establishing the list of agencies issuing import certificates for milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings) L 10, 13.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 51/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 51/71 of 12 January 1971 modifying the amount of aid for colza and rape seeds) L 10, 13.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 52/71 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 52/71 of 13 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 11, 14.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 53/71 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 53/71 of 13 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 11, 14.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 54/71 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 54/71 of 13 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 11, 14.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 55/71 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 55/71 of 13 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 11, 14.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 56/71 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 56/71 of 13 January 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 11, 14.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 57/71 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 57/71 of 13 January 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) L 11, 14.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 58/71 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 58/71 of 12 January 1971 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits) L 11, 14.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 59/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 59/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 60/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971 fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 60/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 61/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 61/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 62/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 62/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 63/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 63/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 12, 15.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 64/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 64/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 65/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 65/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 66/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 66/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 67/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 67/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 12, 15.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 69/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 69/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 70/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 2526/70 constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 70/71 of 14 January 1971 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 2526/70 noting a grave crisis situation on the cauliflower market) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 71/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 71/71 of 14 January 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 72/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 72/71 of 14 January 1971 modifying the amount of aid for colza and rape seeds) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 73/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 73/71 of 14 January 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and other products in the sugar sector) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 74/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation en l'état pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 74/71 of 14 January 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector in the natural state) L 12, 15.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 75/71 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et au sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 75/71 of 14 January 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 12, 15.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 76/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 76/71 of 15 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 13, 16.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 78/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 78/71 of 15 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 13, 16.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 79/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 79/71 of 15 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 13, 16.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 81/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 81/71 of 15 January 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 13, 16.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 82/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 82/71 of 15 January 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 13, 16.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 83/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de semoules de froment dur, de semoules d'orge et de semoules de maïs destinées au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 83/71 of 15 January 1971 relating to a call for tender for the mobilization of durum wheat flour, barley flour and maize flour as aid for the International Red Cross Committee) L 13, 16.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 84/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 84/71 of 15 January 1971 modifying the rates of the refunds applicable to beet sugar and beet syrups or cane sugar and syrups exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 13, 16.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 85/71 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 85/71 of 15 January 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 13, 16.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 87/71 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 87/71 of 18 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 15, 19.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 88/71 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 88/71 of 18 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 15, 19.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 89/71 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 89/71 of 18 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 15, 19.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 90/71 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 90/71 of 18 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 15, 19.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 91/71 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 91/71 of 18 January 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the egg sector for the period beginning 1 February 1971) L 15, 19.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 92/71 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 92/71 of 18 January 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 1 February 1971) L 15, 19.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 96/71 de la Commission, du 18 janvier 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 96/71 of 18 January 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 15, 19.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 106/71 de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et au sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 106/71 of 19 January 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 16, 20.1.1971

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- Règlement (CEE) 118/71 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 118/71 of 21 January 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 18, 22.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 177/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 177/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 23, 29.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 178/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 178/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 23, 29.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 179/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 179/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 23, 29.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 180/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 180/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 23, 29.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 181/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 181/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 23, 29.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 182/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 182/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 23, 29.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 183/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 183/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)

L 23, 29.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 184/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 184/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 February 1971)

L 23, 29.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 185/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 185/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector in the natural state)

L 23, 29.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 186/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 186/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector)

L 23, 29.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 187/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 187/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

L 23, 29.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 188/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et au sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 188/71 of 28 January 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)

L 23, 29.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 189/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 189/71 of 29 January 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 24, 30.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 190/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 190/71 of 29 January 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 24, 30.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 191/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 191/71 of 29 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 24, 30.1.1971

Règlement (CEE) 192/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 192/71 of 29 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 24, 30.1.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 193/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 193/71 of 29 January 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 24, 30.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 195/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 195/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 February 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 24, 30.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 196/71 de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 196/71 of 27 January 1971 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 February 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 24, 30.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 197/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 197/71 of 28 January 1971 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 February 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 24, 30.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 198/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 198/71 of 29 January 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 24, 30.1.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 200/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 200/71 of 29 January 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 24, 30.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 201/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 201/71 of 29 January 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 24, 30.1.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 202/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 202/71 of 29 January 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 24, 30.1.1971



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L 3, 5.1.1971

#### 71/1/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la république fédérale d'Allemagne des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 3 mars et le 3 juin 1970 (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 on the refund to Germany by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred through the surveys of the pig population on 3 March and 3 June 1970)

L 6, 8.1.1971

#### 71/2/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume de Belgique des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 1<sup>er</sup> mars et le 15 mai 1970 (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 on the refund to Belgium by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred through the surveys of the pig population on 1 March and 15 May 1970)

L 6, 8.1.1971

#### 71/3/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République française des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 1<sup>er</sup> avril et le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1970 (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 on the refund to France by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred through the surveys of the pig population on 1 April and 1 August 1970)

L 6, 8.1.1971

#### 71/4/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République italienne des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées en avril et en août 1970 (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 on the refund to Italy by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred through the surveys of the pig population in April and August 1970)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/5/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au grand-duché de Luxembourg des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées en avril et en août 1970 (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 on the refund to Luxembourg by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred through the surveys of the pig population in April and August 1970)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/6/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume des Pays-Bas des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 1<sup>er</sup> avril et le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1970 (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 on the refund to the Netherlands by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred through the surveys of the pig population on 1 April and 1 August 1970)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/7/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, fixant le prix minimum de vente de graines de tournesol pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2271/70 (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 fixing the minimum selling price of sunflower seeds for the award of tender specified in Regulation (EEC) 2271/70)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/8/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire, sont remplies (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/9/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire, sont remplies (Commission Decision of 4 December 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/10/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, modifiant la décision du 3 juin 1970, autorisant la République française à admettre, à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco et de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 7 December 1970 amending the decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing France to admit for marketing, seeds of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco and seeds of *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey., of lower quality requirement)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/11/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, modifiant la décision du 3 juin 1970, autorisant le grand-duché de Luxembourg à admettre, à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco et de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 7 December 1970 modifying the decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Luxembourg to admit for marketing, seeds of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco and seeds of *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey., of lower quality requirement)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/12/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, modifiant la décision du 3 juin 1970, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à admettre, à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco et de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 7 December 1970 modifying the decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Belgium to admit for marketing, seeds of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco and seeds of *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey., of lower quality requirement)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/14/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, portant modification de la décision, du 19 décembre 1969, relative à l'adaptation des méthodes de coopération administrative instituées pour l'application de l'article 9 paragraphe 2 du traité CEE à la nouvelle réglementation applicable en matière de transit communautaire (Commission Decision of 7 December 1970 modifying the decision of 19 December 1969 on the adaptation of the administrative cooperation methods introduced in pursuance of EEC Treaty Article 9(2) to the new rules on Community transit)

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/15/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les cabillauds, lieus noirs, aiglefin et sébastes, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, des sous-positions tarifaires 03.01 B I e) et ex 03.01 B I g) [Commission Decision of 7 December 1970 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Germany for cod, coalfish, haddock and rosefish, fresh, chilled or frozen, of tariff sub-headings 03.01 B I(e) and ex 03.01 B I(g)]

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/22/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/337 — Supexie) [Commission Decision of 23 December 1970 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/337 — Supexie)]

L 10, 13.1.1971

71/23/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité (IV/25107 — « Décision sur les rabais de la Communauté d'intérêts des fabricants allemands de carreaux céramiques de revêtement et de pavement ») [Commission Decision of 29 December 1970 on a procedure under Article 85 of the Treaty (IV/25107 — Decision on the discounts of the association of German manufacturers of ceramic wall and floor tiles)]

L 10, 13.1.1971

71/24/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 9 December 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the ninth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/25/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 11 December 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/26/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the tenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/27/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les vêtements de dessus et de dessous, en textiles autres que le coton, des positions ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03 et ex 61.04 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment outer garments and underwear of textiles other than cotton from CCT headings ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03 and ex 61.04 originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/28/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République fédérale d'Allemagne des aides octroyées aux organisations de producteurs de fruits et légumes pendant les années 1967 et 1968 (Commission Decision of 21 December 1970 on the refund by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF to Germany of aid granted to organizations of fruit and vegetable producers in 1967 and 1968)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/29/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2430/70 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 fixing the maximum amount for delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 2430/70)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/30/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2432/70 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 fixing the maximum amount for delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 2432/70)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/31/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif du tabac brut (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 on the setting up of an advisory committee for unmanufactured tobacco)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/32/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative à la création du Comité consultatif du lin et du chanvre (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 on the setting up of the advisory committee for flax and hemp)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/33/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la onzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the eleventh partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/34/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative au concours du FEOGA, section orientation, au titre de l'article 12 du règlement 159/66/CEE (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 on aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF pursuant to Regulation 159/66/CEE)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/35/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils récepteurs de radio, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son, de la position 85.15 A III du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Regulation of 22 December 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment radio receiving sets, even if combined with a sound recording or reproduction apparatus, of CCT heading 85.15 A III originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/36/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2431/70 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 fixing the maximum amount for delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 2431/70)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/37/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la huitième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the eighth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/38/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains vins algériens (Commission Decision of 23 December 1970 authorizing Germany to postpone the application of the CCT to certain Algerian wines)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/49/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, abrogeant deux décisions de la Commission concernant l'écoulement de beurre à prix réduit à certaines catégories de consommateurs (Commission Decision of 29 December 1970 rescinding two decisions of the Commission on the marketing of butter at reduced price to certain categories of consumers)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/50/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les taux des taxes compensatoires pouvant être perçues par la république fédérale d'Allemagne et la République française, en remplacement des prix minima (Commission Decision of 29 December 1970 fixing the rates of countervailing duties that may be levied by Germany and France and replace the minimum prices)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/51/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant l'acompte complémentaire sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour la période de comptabilisation « deuxième semestre 1969 » (Commission Decision of 29 December 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Belgium for the accounting period July/December 1969)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/52/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 29 décembre 1970, fixant l'acompte complémentaire sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour la période de comptabilisation « deuxième semestre 1969 » (Commission Decision of 29 December 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Germany for the accounting period July/December 1969)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/53/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant l'acompte complémentaire sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour la période de comptabilisation « deuxième semestre 1969 » (Commission Decision of 29 December 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to France for the accounting period July/December 1969)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/54/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant l'acompte complémentaire sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour la période de comptabilisation « deuxième semestre 1969 » (Commission Decision of 29 December 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Italy for the accounting period July/December 1969)

L 14, 18.1.1971

71/57/Euratom :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, portant réorganisation du Centre commun de recherche nucléaire (Commission Decision of 13 January 1971 on the reorganization of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre)

L 16, 20.1.1971

71/58/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 janvier 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la douzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 5 January 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twelfth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 17, 21.1.1971

71/59/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume de Belgique pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'Office national de l'emploi (ONEM) [Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 granting Belgium aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the "Office national de l'emploi" (ONEM)]

L 21, 27.1.1971

71/60/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par la « Bundesanstalt für Arbeit », la « Bundesknappschaft » et les organismes d'assurances sociales des travailleurs (Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining and resettlement schemes by the "Bundesanstalt für Arbeit", the "Bundesknappschaft" and the organizations for social insurance for workers)

L 21, 27.1.1971

71/61/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par le ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population et l'Office national d'immigration (ONI) (Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining and resettlement schemes by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Population and the "Office national d'immigration" (ONI))

L 21, 27.1.1971

71/62/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale » et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the "Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale" and several Italian agencies)

L 21, 27.1.1971

71/63/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le « Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale » (Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for resettlement schemes by the "Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale")

L 21, 27.1.1971



71/64/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par le « Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid » (Commission Decision of 16 December 1970 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for vocational retraining and resettlement schemes by the "Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid")

L 21, 27.1.1971

### Recommendations and Opinions

71/13/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, adressé au gouvernement des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet d'arrêté royal portant modification de l'arrêté d'exécution de la loi de 1939 relative aux transports de voyageurs par véhicules à moteurs (Uitvoeringsbesluit Autovervoer Personen 1939) [Commission Opinion of 7 December 1970 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft Royal Decree modifying the implementing decree of the law of 1939 on the transport of travellers by motor vehicles (Uitvoeringsbesluit Autovervoer Personen 1939)]

L 6, 8.1.1971

71/19/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, adressé au gouvernement du royaume des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet d'arrêté royal portant modification à l'arrêté d'exécution de la loi sur les transports de marchandises par route, en vue de l'application du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, et du règlement (CEE) 358/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969 (Commission Opinion of 4 December 1970 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft Royal Decree modifying the decree pursuant to the law on road haulage, with a view to the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 358/69 of 26 February 1969)

L 7, 9.1.1971

71/20/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, adressé au gouvernement du grand-duché de Luxembourg au sujet du projet de règlement grand-ducal concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Commission Opinion of 4 December 1970 addressed to the Government of Luxembourg on the draft grand-ducal decree on the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket rate system applicable to road haulage between the Member States)

L 7, 9.1.1971

71/21/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, adressé au gouvernement allemand au sujet des projets : (Commission Opinion of 7 December 1970 addressed to the German Government on :)

L 7, 9.1.1971

— de loi portant application des accords internationaux, ainsi que des règlements, décisions et directives du Conseil et de la Commission des Communautés européennes dans le domaine des transports routiers internationaux de marchandises, (— the draft law implementing international agreements and regulations, decisions and directives of the Council and the Commission of the European Communities in the field of international road haulage,)

— de règlement modifiant le règlement relatif aux transports routiers internationaux de marchandises effectués par des entrepreneurs étrangers, ainsi que (— the draft regulation amending the regulation on international road haulage operated by foreign enterprises, and)

— de règlement transférant à l'Office fédéral des transports de marchandises à longue distance (Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr) les pouvoirs de compétence nécessaires à la poursuite et à la répression des infractions visées par la loi sur le transport routier de marchandises (— the draft regulation transferring to the federal road haulage agency ("Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr") the authority to take legal action against offenders as specified in the law on road haulage)

### Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le niveau minimal de la formation de conducteurs de transports par route (Proposal for a Council directive on the minimum level of training for road transport drivers)

C 4, 18.1.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil complétant le règlement 170/67/CEE concernant le régime commun d'échanges pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine en prévoyant des normes de commercialisation (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) supplementing Regulation 170/67/CEE on the common trading system for ovalbumin and lactalbumin and providing for common marketing standards)

C 4, 18.1.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1543/69, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Turquie (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 1543/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruit from Turkey)

C 4, 18.1.1971

Proposition modifiée de directive du Conseil concernant les impôts autres que les taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires frappant la consommation des tabacs manufacturés (Amended proposal for a Council directive on taxes other than turnover taxes on the consumption of manufactured tobacco)

C 4, 18.1.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement 70/66/CEE en ce qui concerne l'exécution de l'enquête de base en Italie (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 70/66/CEE on the basic survey in Italy)

C 4, 18.1.1971

Proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de produits du secteur de la pêche, originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Proposal for a Council regulation on imports into the Community of products in the fisheries sector originating in and coming from Turkey)

C 4, 18.1.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées figurant dans la directive du Conseil (ex classe 01 à classe 90 CITI) [Proposal for a Council directive on transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities specified in the Council directive (ex ISIC major group 01 to 90)]

C 6, 22.1.1971

Révision et unification des règlements financiers : (Revision and unification of financial regulations:)

C 7, 26.1.1971

I. Proposition de règlement financier applicable au budget des Communautés européennes (I. Proposal for a financial regulation on the budget of the European Communities)

II. Proposition de règlement financier portant reconduction du règlement financier, du 15 décembre 1969, fixant les modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes (II. Proposal for a financial regulation prolonging the financial regulation of 15 December 1969 fixing the procedure for the rendering and auditing of accounts)

### European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)

C 1, 8.1.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 931 de la république du Mali (Service du crédit agricole et de l'équipement rural de la Banque de développement du Mali — SCAER) pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 931 by Mali (Agricultural credit and farm equipment service of the Development Bank of Mali — SCAER) for a project partially financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 2, 9.1.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 932 de la république islamique de Mauritanie pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 932 by Mauritania for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 2, 9.1.1971

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 914 (Corrigendum to call for tender 914)

C 3, 11.1.1971

Résultats d'appels d'offres (724, 742, 777, 797, 805, 871, 878, 880, 890, 892, 893 et 896) (Results of calls for tender 724, 742, 777, 797, 805, 871, 878, 880, 890, 892, 893 and 896)

C 4, 18.1.1971

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 933, République française (département de la Réunion) — Présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour l'aménagement hydroagricole du Bras de la Plaine (Réseau d'irrigation — 2<sup>e</sup> tranche — Zones 3-4) [Call for competitive tender 933 by France (Département of Réunion) — Preselection of enterprises allowed to participate in the restricted call for tender which will subsequently be published for the development of agricultural irrigation works of the "Bras de la Plaine" (Irrigation network — 2nd phase — Zones 3-4)]

C 7, 26.1.1971

Résultats d'appels d'offres (751, 799, 850, 879, 881, 888, 889, 899, 902 et 903) (Results of calls for tender 751, 799, 850, 879, 881, 888, 889, 899, 902 and 903)

C 8, 29.1.1971

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- Communication destinée aux entreprises de la Communauté intéressées à la construction du réacteur SORA (Memorandum to enterprises of the Community interested in the building of the "SORA" reactor) C 3, 11.1.1971
- Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux entreprises relevant de la CECA (art. 48 du traité CECA) (Memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities to ECSC enterprises — ECSC Treaty Article 48) C 7, 26.1.1971
- 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 the introduction of an examination procedure under Council Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968 on defence against dumping practices, bonuses or subsidies on the part of countries not members of the EEC) C 8, 29.1.1971

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- Annulation du concours général COM/B/29 (Cancellation of open competitive examination COM/B/29) C 2, 9.1.1971
- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison franco magasin de produits transformés en application du règlement (CEE) 83/71 de la Commission du 15 janvier 1971 (Call for tender for the carriage-paid delivery of processed products in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 83/71 of 15 January 1971) C 5, 19.1.1971
- Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) pour la fourniture de 706,5 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the FORMA for the delivery of 706.5 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) C 8, 29.1.1971
- Avis relatif à une adjudication permanente pour la cession des pommes retirées du marché aux industries de distillation (Call for permanent tender for the sale to the distilling industries of apples withdrawn from the market) C 8, 29.1.1971

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### New cases

- Affaire 76-70 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du Finanzgericht de Rhénanie-Palatinat, 11<sup>e</sup> chambre, à Neustadt an der Weinstrasse, dans l'affaire Entreprise Ludwig Wünsche C<sup>o</sup> contre Hauptzollamt de Ludwigshafen-sur-le-Rhin (Case 76-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Third Chamber of the Rhineland-Palatinate. Finanzgericht at Neustadt an der Weinstrasse in re Ludwig Wünsche & Co. v. Hauptzollamt of Ludwigshafen am Rhein) C 3, 11.1.1971

Affaire 77-70 : Recours introduit le 19 novembre 1970 par M. Maurice Prelle contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 77-70: Suit filed on 19 November 1970 by Mr Maurice Prelle against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 3, 11.1.1971

Affaire 78-70 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du 8 octobre 1970 de la Cour d'appel de Hambourg, dans l'affaire : société « Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft mbH » contre société en commandite de droit allemand « Metro-SB-Großmarkte GmbH & Co KG » [Case 78-70: Request of 8 October 1970 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Hamburg Court of Appeal in re Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft mbH v. Metro-SB-Großmarkte GmbH & Co. KG (a limited partnership under German law)]

C 8, 29.1.1971

Affaire 79-70 : Recours introduit, le 11 décembre 1970, par M. Helmut Mullers contre le Comité économique et social (Case 79-70: Suit filed on 11 December 1970 by Mr Helmut Mullers against the Economic and Social Committee)

C 8, 29.1.1971

Affaire 80-70 : Demande de décision préjudicielle, présentée par le Conseil d'État de Belgique dans l'affaire Gabrielle Défrenne contre l'État belge (Case 80-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Belgian Council of State in re Gabrielle Defrenne v. the Belgian State)

C 8, 29.1.1971

Affaire 1-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le tribunal de commerce de Lyon dans l'affaire : SA Cadillon contre Firma Höss (Case 1-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Lyons commercial court in re SA Cadillon v. Firma Höss)

C 8, 29.1.1971

Affaire 2-71 : Recours introduit, le 14 janvier 1971, par le gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 2-71: Suit filed on 14 January 1971 by the German Government against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 8, 29.1.1971

### Judgments

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### Cases struck off

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C 8, 29.1.1971

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Radiation de l'affaire 10-70 (Case 10-70)

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Radiation de l'affaire 50-70 (Case 50-70)

C 8, 29.1.1971

