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## MEMBERSHIP NEGOTIATIONS AND PROSPECTS OF ENLARGEMENT

*by Mr Jean-François DENIAU,  
member of the Commission*

Since the morning of 23 June solutions have been found for almost all the problems which were the subject of the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Community. The questions of the British share in the financing of the Community and of imports of dairy produce from New Zealand have been settled. This agreement comes after those which had already been reached on sugar imports from Commonwealth developing countries, the role of sterling in an enlarged Community, the transitional stages for tariff disarmament and approximation towards the common external tariff for non-member countries, the stages for harmonizing agricultural prices and the establishment of the "Community preference".

It might appear paradoxical that these negotiations, which are universally recognized as being a historic event, all the consequences of which still cannot be fully assessed today, should centre on questions which are of a technical, sectoral and—in comparison to the main event—relatively minor nature. This is due to the fact that, from the outset of the negotiations, the Community asked the applicant countries to accept both the Treaty and all the decisions taken during the Community's lifetime, while providing for a transitional period which would allow them to adapt themselves gradually to the obligations they would have to assume. This is why the negotiations covered a limited number of subjects, some of which were considered by the British as tests of the Community's will to ease their accession.

The Commission wanted the solutions to all these questions to be positive, to take into account any special problems which might arise for the United Kingdom, and also to fit in with the prospect of this country's total participation in the Community (it should not be in a position different from that of all the other members at the end of the necessary transition). It also wished to

find answers which did not jeopardize the future of the Community of Ten. Solutions were required, but good solutions, and for this reason I, personally, have taken care to see that in each case they did not stray from Community principles.

As for the scope of the negotiations, it was probably too much to expect them to deal with the principal options for the future of the European Community. This would have meant trying to determine the transitional measures for Britain's entry and at the same time deciding on the enlarged Community's role or action in the world. Within the narrower context chosen, the minimum requirement was that the technical solutions should not prejudice the cohesion and dynamism of the future Community. In some cases, in fact, it has proved possible to indicate positive approaches, as in the case of relations with developing countries.

The major problems will probably arise after accession, in the life of the new Community. There can be no doubt that initially it will be less homogeneous internally than the Community of Six and that externally, because of its increased size, it will be subject to greater pressure and criticism. The new Community will best be able to discover its true self and establish its position with regard to others by taking a sober view of these prospects. It is my desire that enlargement and the presence of new members will not prove to be an alibi for each to go his own way but an opportunity for Europe to get that second breath which we are all awaiting.

*Jean P. Durieux*

**PART ONE**

**Features and documents**



## I. FIRST MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF JUSTICE OF THE SIX MEMBER STATES

The Ministers of Justice of the Member States of the Communities have met for the first time in the Council. The meeting, on Thursday 3 June 1971 in Luxembourg, with Mr René Pleven, *Garde des Sceaux*, Minister of Justice of the French Republic in the chair, considered a number of questions relating to Community law.

### *Allocation of new powers to the Court of Justice*

Earlier, the Ministers of Justice, acting as representatives of the Governments, had signed two protocols allocating new powers to the Court of Justice of the European Communities.<sup>1</sup>

The first concerns the convention signed in Brussels on 29 February 1968, which deals with the mutual recognition of firms and corporations: it gives the Court of Justice the necessary power to interpret the provisions of this convention. The Court will make preliminary rulings, according to rules of procedure identical to those provided for in Article 177 of the EEC Treaty. Questions of interpretation may therefore only be submitted to the Court by national legal authorities. Reference to the Court of Justice of the Communities for such rulings is optional for courts of first instance or of appeal but mandatory for supreme courts, whose "decisions are not subject to judicial appeal under municipal law".

The second protocol concerns the agreement signed in Brussels on 27 September 1968 regarding legal competence and the execution of decisions in civil and commercial matters. It also invests the Court of Justice with the necessary power to give a uniform interpretation, binding in all Member States, of the provisions of this agreement. However, the Court's rules of cognizance are slightly different from those established in the first protocol. As they considered that the second convention would be invoked in many more suits than the first, the Member States were anxious to avoid appeal on a point of interpretation being used as a delaying tactic in national proceedings. It is for this reason that the possibility of reference for preliminary rulings was not made available in this case to courts of first instance. This is also why the obligation for supreme courts to verify whether a decision on interpretation is necessary in order to render their verdicts has been formally recalled in this protocol.

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to this Bulletin.

On the other hand the second protocol opens up a new possibility of cognizance to the Court of Justice. What is involved is a procedure based on those which exist in some Member States under the name of appeal in the interest of the law. An authority appointed for this purpose in each Member State will be empowered to ask the Court of Justice to rule on a question of interpretation when divergences appear on this point between decisions handed down in that State and those rendered either in another State or by the Court of Justice itself.

Finally it should be noted, as regards the first of these two conventions, that the signatory States have agreed to include in the minutes of the conference a statement that "the Member States are unanimously of the opinion that any State which accedes to the Community must also accede to the Protocol". This statement appears in the actual text of the second convention (Article 63).

### *Calculation of time-limits in Community law*

The Council has issued a regulation laying down the rules generally applicable as regards time-limits, dates and deadlines provided for in acts of the Council or of the Commission in the sectors covered by the EEC and Euratom Treaties.<sup>1</sup> This text fills a gap, for until now there were no specific provisions making it possible to calculate time-limits uniformly and to set dates and deadlines of Community secondary legislation according to the same criteria.

The structural differences between the EEC and Euratom Treaties on the one hand, and the ECSC Treaty on the other, made it impossible to establish rules equally applicable to acts pursuant to all three. That is why the regulation adopted by the Council does not cover the ECSC sector, but the Commission is at present investigating the possibility of making similar regulations for ECSC acts.

The regulation of 3 June is a very significant step in the development of Community law, and this for several reasons: it greatly facilitates the interpretation and application of secondary Community legislation; it confirms the independence of the Community's legal system vis-à-vis national systems and, finally, it appreciably strengthens the legal security of private individuals affected by the application of Community law.

### *Consultation in international organizations*

The Ministers of Justice concerned themselves with establishing a certain coordination of the action of Member States within international organizations

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 124, 8 June 1971.

working on legal unification. Bearing in mind the number and the diverse nature of these organizations, the Council did not think it possible to define at this stage a general procedure for consultations and preliminary studies in the Community framework.

However, having agreed on the actual principle of such consultations, it decided to organize one on the preliminary draft of a convention being worked out in the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), on the subject of time-limits and prescription in international sale of tangible movable property. The Commission, which has been taking part as an observer in the work of UNCITRAL since this body was set up, has already supplied the basic elements for this consultation. As soon as it has received the comments of governments, it will submit a working document to the Council for the consultation decided on.

### *Compliance with Community law by private individuals*

The Council also discussed the relationship between Community law and municipal criminal law, since the latter plays an important part in Member States in ensuring compliance with Community law.

A whole batch of problems arise, on the one hand, as regards prevention and punishment of offences by private individuals against the provisions of Community law, and on the other, as regards inspection and mutual support between Member States. At the end of the discussion, the Council decided to resume work on criminal law appertaining to economic matters. This work will in particular be concerned with the taxation and customs sector, as well as with agriculture and foodstuffs. The Commission will make proposals in this connection.

### *The European company*

There was a discussion on the draft statute for a European company, submitted by the Commission to the Council in June 1970.<sup>1</sup> The Ministers of Justice recognized the particularly urgent need in the perspective of economic and monetary union to create the uniform instrument for the organization of firms which the European company represents.

While stressing this urgency, they nevertheless decided that work on this issue should only be resumed after the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had taken up a position. The opinion of the latter body has also been requested by the Council at the proposal of the Commis-

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 8-1970.

sion. To avoid any delay, the Council requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to take the necessary steps forthwith. The Ministers of Justice agreed to resume discussion of this matter at their next meeting.

*Ratification on the conventions concluded on the basis  
of Article 220 of the EEC Treaty*

The Council recorded with satisfaction that the ratification procedures for the first two conventions concluded on the basis of Article 220 of the EEC Treaty have been completed in three Member States (Belgium, France, Italy). These two conventions concern mutual recognition of firms and corporations, in one case, and, in the other, legal competence and the implementation of decisions in civil and commercial cases.<sup>2</sup> Each of the two conventions, however, can only take effect when all the instruments of ratification concerning it have been lodged. There is no obstacle in principle to this being achieved in 1972.

*Ratification of the Hague Conventions of 1964  
on the international sale of tangible, movable property*

The Council discussed the progress made in ratifying these two conventions, one Member State alone (Belgium) having so far carried out this ratification. It was noted, however, that in all the other Member States a start has been made on the necessary constitutional procedures and that in some of them ratification should take place in the near future.

*Professional training of legal personnel*

The German delegation drew the Ministers' attention to the problems of professional training and refresher courses for legal personnel, connected with the development of Community law on the one hand and with the number of legal transactions concluded between persons or bodies subject to the law of different Member States on the other.

This situation makes more thorough training in Community and foreign law desirable. Studies and training periods in other Member States, and improvement of the linguistic capacities of lawyers and exchanges of young judges and officials, etc. are also indicated.

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<sup>2</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 2-1969.

This complex of questions will be reconsidered at a forthcoming meeting. In several countries, some of the points raised fall within the scope of the Ministers of Education. For this reason cooperation with the competent authorities in the Member States has been envisaged.

### *Automation of legal documentation*

Several Member States are endeavouring to introduce automation of legal documentation (legislation, jurisprudence, practice, doctrine, etc.). However, to be fully effective at a time when the lawyers of each country have an increasing need of information about the laws of other Member States, these systems must be able to communicate with each other.

This is equally true of Community law. The Commission has envisaged the establishment, in co-operation with the other institutions, of a similar system for Community legislation. This is already partly operative for the secondary legislation arising from the Treaties. Here again the object is to ensure maximum compatibility with the documentation systems for national laws, whose users must be able to consult the documentation relating to Community law at all times.

The delegations of the Member States and the Commission gave details of their work and set out their ideas. The Council stressed its interest in the automation of legal documentation and the need for coordination in this field, particularly as regards links between Member States. It hoped that, as regards Community law, duplication of work and overlapping would be avoided, and that the necessary compatibilities would be achieved. It asked the Commission to submit a synoptic report on these conclusions.

## II. GUIDELINES FOR ECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY POLICY IN THE COMMUNITY

*On 3 June 1971 the Commission transmitted to the Council a memorandum on the "guidelines for short-term economic policy, the principal elements of the economic budgets and the guide figures for the 1972 public budgets in the Community". At its session of 15 June the Council endorsed the general conclusions of this memorandum, with the German delegation making a reservation about the wording of one paragraph.*

Article 3 of the Council decision of 22 March 1971 on closer coordination of the Member States' short-term economic policies, stipulates that in the second quarter the Council shall examine the policy to be pursued in the current year and lay down the guide figures for the draft budgets for the following year, basing itself in particular on compatible guidelines for the principal elements of the preliminary economic budgets.

After consulting the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, the Commission shall submit to the Council the guidelines for economic and budgetary policy which, in its view, should be followed by the Governments of the Member States.

### I

#### *The world economic situation and common features of the economic situation in the Member States*

The slackness in the world economic trend, which made itself felt in 1970 under the influence of the recessionary tendency in the United States, has abated since the first quarter of 1971. However, the volume of Community exports has ceased to rise. The second half of the year will probably bring a slight and gradual recovery, which suggests that there will be an upward turn in exports to non-member countries.

Economic activity has gathered speed in Germany and France and remained buoyant in the Benelux countries. Employment has stayed at a high level. Private consumers' expenditure generally continues to be the main factor in expansion. In Italy the economic situation contrasts sharply with that in the other Community countries; economic activity has almost ceased to advance, while the trend of employment has become sluggish.

The rapid progress of costs and prices continues to be a cause for serious concern everywhere. The strains between supply and demand have been easing for some time already, but this has had no influence so far on the trend of prices or of wage costs. During the winter and at the beginning of spring, the rise in the cost of living in fact accelerated. The cost of living index went up as follows:

	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg
During the final quarter of 1970	1.3 %	1.1 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	1.2 %
During the first quarter of 1971	2.5 %	1.5 %	1.3 %	3.2 %	1.8 %	1.7 %

Italy was the only country where the cost of living advanced more slowly, although to a still appreciable extent.

Inflation has increasingly been of the cost-push kind. With productivity gains shrinking, wage costs in the first quarter rose at much the same pace as towards the end of 1970, i.e. at an annual rate of some 12%. The general impression is that the trend in wages has only in fairly weak measure been due to the trend on the labour market and that other factors have predominated.

It would be a mistake, however, to dissociate the trend of costs and prices from the scope and the outlook for an expansion of demand. As these factors have remained generally favourable, there has been a growing conviction that activity and employment will stay at a high level. This situation encourages wage claims and enables firms to pass on higher costs to prices, without being unduly afraid of a decline in their competitiveness. Given such expectations, the advances of incomes and prices feed on each other, since the various sections of the population seek to safeguard or increase their share in national income.

There is little doubt that the great flexibility of liquidity, often stemming from substantial inflows of short-term capital, has provided the finance that has kept this process going.

## II

### *Overall guidelines for short-term economic policy*

Agreeing with the line taken by the Short-term Economic Policy Committee in its Opinion of 18 May 1971, the Commission for its part proposes

to the Council the following guidelines for short-term economic policy in the Community, subject to the specific points made under Part III in respect of each Member State.

1. The policy pursued should make it possible to continue work towards economic and monetary union as defined in the Council resolution of 22 March 1971 and repeal as soon as possible the special exchange rate measures taken in May by Germany and the Netherlands in order to combat speculation.

On 9 May 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council proposals for measures to curb the inflows of capital and neutralize their repercussions on the internal monetary situation. Before the end of this month, it will make proposals permitting implementation of point 3 of the resolution adopted by the Council on 9 May last. It trusts that energetic and effective action at internal and external level will permit an early return to the rules for international currency relations as laid down by the International Monetary Fund.

2. Control of the rise in costs and prices remains the chief objective which all Community countries will have to pursue. This can be seen from an analysis both of the current situation and of the preliminary economic budgets for 1972. While the prospects for growth and employment appear to be generally satisfactory, current forecasts show that price increases in the Community remain a matter for concern (5% for 1971, 4.5% for 1972). In these circumstances, the guidelines laid down in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme can be complied with only if there is an unusually marked slowdown in the price rise and, therefore, in economic activity from 1973 onwards. As the price trend for 1972 is not expected to vary significantly from one country to another, there is no danger of distortions within the Community. However, if current tendencies persist, the Community is certain to fall behind its declared objective of growth in conditions of stability. Rapid and energetic action is therefore required to attain as far as possible the objectives laid down for the period 1971-75.

3. The return to balanced growth depends both on the public authorities' budget, credit and competition policy and on the attitude taken by the two sides of industry as regards prices and incomes.

If stability is to be restored without unduly heavy risks for growth and employment, these policies and this attitude should be such that between now and the end of 1972

- (i) The rise in prices can be gradually reduced to an average annual rate of 3 to 3.5%, a figure close to the upper limit of the bracket laid down in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme;
- (ii) The advance in incomes does not average more than 6 to 7% a year.

4. For domestic demand to be managed accordingly, monetary policy must adopt a more restrictive line as soon as the measures to combat excessive inflows of short-term capital have made control of the Member States' domestic liquidity more efficient.

In the field of public finances, the Member States will, in 1971, have to try and achieve equilibrium in implementing the budget or, depending on the country, at least reduce the deficit. The budget will at all events have to be handled in such a way as to prevent existing inflationary pressures from mounting further.

Depending on the country, the rule for budgetary policy in 1972 should be either to achieve equilibrium or to make an extra effort to put public finances on a sound footing. In this context, the growth of public expenditure should in no member country outstrip the foreseeable growth of GNP in money-terms.

Where the need emerges to carry out new infrastructure investment programmes or social schemes, this should be made contingent on a cut in expenditure deemed less important, or should be financed from new receipts. Even in the latter case, however, the margin by which the expenditure rise exceeds the foreseeable growth rate of GNP in money terms should be kept small if it is to remain compatible with the restoration of the basic equilibria. A cut in the borrowing requirement would also help to limit the calls made on the capital market. Moreover, care should be taken not to create liquidity for the benefit of the State, as this would run counter to the desired line of monetary policy.

In Italy the economic situation suggests that these guidelines should not be applied until economic activity has resumed a normal trend and production capacities are being utilized to a satisfactory degree.

5. As stressed repeatedly in the Commission's previous memoranda, the implementation of all measures likely to increase the elasticity of production and ensure a more judicious use of productive resources should be speeded up. This relates in particular to moves to improve occupational training and the mobility of labour, intensify competition and channel investments into regions where there are still manpower reserves.

### III

#### *Specific guidelines for short-term economic policy and budget policy in 1972*

##### *Germany*

##### *Economic situation*

The easing of strains in the business situation which began in mid-1970 did not continue in the early months of 1971.

Industrial production rose at a faster pace; in the first quarter of 1971, it was 3.5% up on the level of a year earlier. The labour market continued to be under strain; in April 1971, the unemployment rate was 0.7% of the persons in paid employment.

Wages continued to soar; in the first quarter they were up some 14% on the level of the same period of 1970 per person employed. In April 1971 consumer prices were 4.8% higher than in April 1970.

While the balance of trade was still in large surplus in the first quarter of 1971 (DM 3 700 million, as against DM 3 000 million in the first quarter of 1970), the current account showed only a fairly small surplus.

The gold and foreign exchange reserves held by the Bundesbank showed an unusually sharp advance, rising to DM 19 000 million between 31 December 1970 and 5 May 1971. Excessive inflows of foreign exchange prompted the German Government, on 9 May 1971, to widen for a limited period the margin by which the mark may fluctuate around parity.

At the same time, the Federal Government took a number of budget measures designed to curb domestic demand, particularly by checking the rise in its own spending, up very steeply in the first quarter of 1971 (18%), by restricting government borrowing and freezing extra tax receipts in the counter-cyclical equalization fund. Similar measures are envisaged at Länder level.

### *Policy guidelines*

Although the measures taken contribute to stabilizing the German economy, they are by themselves not sufficient to check the rise in prices and unit costs in the short term.

During the second half of 1971, public finances will continue to provide vigorous stimuli to overall demand, as the counter-cyclical surcharge on income and corporation tax will have come to an end. For the whole of 1971, the increase in public spending will again be appreciably higher than the rate of growth of the national product in money terms. Strictness must therefore be exercised in handling budgetary expenditure.

Additional moves should be made to supplement the measures taken. Credit policy in particular should be handled on a more restrictive basis, especially by acting on the liquidity of banks and firms. Should the recent rising tendency of international interest rates persist, the level could also be raised again in Germany.

For 1972 the principal aim should remain greater stability accompanied by growth, seeing that the rise in prices is likely to be definitely higher than the guide figures laid down for the medium term. To dampen this rise, budgets must be kept in equilibrium. The drafts of the 1972 Federal Govern-

ment and Länder budgets should in any case not provide for any increase in expenditure that exceeds the rate of growth of nominal GNP unless this increase is covered by new receipts.

The repayment of the counter-cyclical surcharge on income and corporation tax as well as the unfreezing of the funds of the counter-cyclical equalization reserve should not be envisaged until there is a marked slowdown in the rise of prices and costs.

## France

### *Economic situation*

The acceleration in the expansion of domestic demand, apparent since the summer of 1970, has continued in recent months.

Industrial production has been rising again at an annual rate of some 9%. The number of persons seeking employment started to fall again, while the number of unfilled vacancies went up.

Prices and costs have continued to climb rapidly. In April 1971 the consumer price index was 5.1% higher than twelve months earlier. In the same period hourly wage rates in trade and industry advanced at an annual rate of almost 12%.

The deterioration in the balance of trade (fob-fob), in the second half of 1970, gave way to an improvement in the first quarter of 1971, which helped to achieve a slight surplus. The current account was in deficit, however, owing to the adverse balance on the services and unilateral transfers account. The overall balance of payments showed a small surplus. The gross foreign exchange reserves of the monetary authorities went up by FF 2 900 million in the first quarter. The persistent rise in costs and prices continued to be very preoccupying, while external equilibrium does not yet appear to be sufficiently consolidated.

### *Policy guidelines*

Measures therefore appear necessary to prevent domestic demand from expanding too sharply. Management of the budget, which in the first quarter produced a cash deficit of more than FF 6 000 million, should be such that the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure aimed at for 1971 as a whole can still be achieved. This means that in the months ahead expenditure will have to be curbed. Any extra tax receipts accruing because of the pressure of inflation should as far as possible be frozen.

The restrictive line of monetary policy must be maintained and possibly strengthened. The increase in the discount rate on 13 May 1971 and the

raising of the minimum reserve ratios are important steps on this road. Should private consumers' expenditure continue to rise at the pace recorded so far, a more cautious policy on consumer credit might prove necessary.

The efforts of the authorities responsible for short-term economic policy to stabilize costs and prices would be frustrated, however, if incomes continued to climb at the rate recorded in recent months. Should this happen, implementation of certain provisions written into wage agreements would be liable to prejudice the trend of prices in 1972.

The continued pursuit of an active policy to encourage personal saving would be of great help in damping down private consumption and consequently in checking as far as possible the fall in the savings ratio of households which threatens to continue in 1972. In this context, consideration could be given to providing fresh incentives to medium- and long-term saving.

The outlook for expansion in 1972 appears to be satisfactory. Preliminary estimates show that the growth rate of gross national product in money terms and the unemployment rate will be close to the figures laid down in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. The indicators for internal and external equilibrium, on the other hand, will still depart fairly sharply from these guide figures. This is particularly true of the trend of prices. A slowdown in the rise in prices therefore continues to be one of the principal aims for 1972.

A stringent credit and budget policy is thus still indispensable, not only because of its economic effects but also because of the impact it would have on the inflationary expectations of transactors.

In particular, when the draft finance law for 1972 is worked out, care should be taken to see that the budget is in equilibrium. Efforts should also be made to keep the rate of expansion of public expenditure below the foreseeable growth of the gross national product in terms of money.

Tax reliefs should be envisaged only in the event of the rise in costs and prices slowing down significantly.

## Italy

### *Economic situation*

Economic activity and domestic demand were still weak during the early months of 1971.

Industrial production remained unchanged in the first quarter, at 1.7% below the level of the same period of 1970. Numbers in work ceased to increase.

In December 1970 minimum wages in industry were 21.2% higher than in December 1969. Prices continued to climb rapidly, despite a certain slowdown in consumption. In March 1971 the consumer price index was 4.9% up on a year earlier.

The near-stagnation of economic activity entailed a fall in imports and an improvement in the balance of trade. The surplus on current account therefore tended to rise. Given the substantial inflow of capital, gross foreign exchange reserves in the first quarter of 1971 rose by Lit 458 000 million.

### *Policy guidelines*

Resumption of growth in conditions of stability remains largely contingent on a lasting return to normal in industrial relations, failing which there can be no rapid revival of activity. Once this requirement is met, the public authorities could take measures to stimulate and support expansion. In doing so, they should be careful to see that the scope and the duration of the measures are such as to help preserve the basic equilibria over the longer term.

This means in particular that transactions under the budget should have a less expansionary effect on the economy once the utilization of productive capacity has reached a satisfactory level. The authorities should give top priority to investment-related expenditure, particularly in construction, where the level of activity is particularly low.

Moreover, it would be appropriate for the deficit in the budget to be financed out of genuine savings rather than through the creation of money. As the Italian economy is extremely liquid at the moment, balanced expansion is not easy to safeguard; strict limits should therefore be placed on the growth of money supply. Interest rates should nevertheless be maintained at their comparatively low level as long as the expansion of demand for credit from the private sector remains moderate.

To ensure that the introduction of value added tax, planned for 1 January 1972, does not have an adverse effect on the price trend, the Italian authorities must pursue an active price policy, basing themselves in particular on the relevant experience gained in other member countries. The measures that may be envisaged include a temporary reduction of tax rates on mass consumption goods, an information campaign, and strict supervision of prices. In addition, there appears to be a case for not increasing public service charges and controlled prices at the end of 1971 and the beginning of 1972.

Measures should also be taken to encourage the expansion of private saving and help to channel the funds thus put by into uses that contribute to the harmonious expansion of the economy. To this end it would be helpful to envisage granting building premiums, particularly for the purchase of dwellings, tax reliefs for certain other forms of long-term saving and the establishment of Italian unit trusts.

As the expansion of the Italian economy will doubtless be comparatively weak in 1971, it is desirable that the growth of GNP in 1972 should, if anything, match the upper figure (6%) of the bracket laid down in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

To promote price stability, the particularly high borrowing requirement of the past few years should be reduced under the draft 1972 budget. It would be advisable, however, to incorporate into this draft special programmes which could be implemented in the event of a persistent weakness of the business trend. Extra tax receipts accruing as a result of the tax reform could be paid into a contingency reserve that would be mobilized to finance a counter-cyclical programme.

## The Netherlands

### *Economic situation*

At the beginning of 1971 strains were still heavy, even though the pressure of demand was no longer as strong as in 1970.

In January-February, industrial production was 9.2% higher than a year earlier. On the labour market, the slight tendency for the situation to ease continued, as can be seen from the fall of the number of jobs on offer. In April the unemployment rate was 1.3%, compared with 1.2% a year earlier.

In the first quarter of 1971, wage rates as laid down in collective agreements in the private sector were 9.2% higher on average than in the corresponding quarter of 1970.

The upward thrust of consumer prices has gained in strength since the end of 1970. In April 1971 the index was 7.5% higher than twelve months earlier. The current account continued to deteriorate: in the first quarter, the deficit was Fl 625 million, compared with Fl 230 million in the same period of 1970. In the first quarter of 1971, however, the continued inflow of capital brought a rise of Fl 1 110 million in the official gold and foreign exchange reserves.

### *Policy guidelines*

The exchange rate measures adopted by the Netherlands Government on 9 May 1971 were mainly designed to obviate an unduly heavy inflow of speculative capital after Germany had taken similar measures.

At domestic level, it is of the greatest importance that the tendency for inflationary pressures to be self-magnifying should be halted, as this is a lasting danger for external equilibrium and consequently the scope for growth in the Netherlands economy.

Given the persistently heavy strains in the economic situation, there is a need to make greater use of the classical instruments of demand management. If the tax burden, which is already heavier than elsewhere in the Community, is not to rise further, a detailed examination of the advisability of the various types of government expenditure should enable cuts to be made which would still have an appreciable influence on the pace of expenditure in the second half of the year, reducing their advance to the level laid down in the revised budget (12.5% compared with the estimates for 1970). Parallel action would have to be taken at the level of the local authorities as part of a programme to place strict limits on the finance available to these.

At the same time, the monetary authorities could take advantage of the new conditions prevailing on the international markets to make their restrictive policy more effective.

The need for the public authorities to continue to pursue a restrictive policy appears to be all the greater as this should induce the two sides of industry to continue their contribution to stabilization after the end of the period of wage restraint that started at the beginning of 1971.

As disequilibria have persisted over a fairly long period, strenuous and sustained efforts will have to be made to return to balanced growth. Preliminary forecasts for 1972 show that both prices and the external balance will still deviate very sharply from the guide figures for the medium term.

The draft budget for 1972 will therefore have to be established along lines that help to consolidate the basic equilibria and involve a distinct reduction in the stimuli provided by public finances.

## Belgium

### *Economic situation*

The expansion of demand has still been fairly buoyant in recent months.

In January-February industrial production was 11.1% up on a year earlier. The slight tendency for the situation on the labour market to ease continued.

At the end of May 1971 the consumer price index was 3.9% higher than in the same month of 1970. Gross hourly earnings in industry in March 1971 showed a year-to-year rise of 12%.

The overall balance of payments remained in substantial surplus in the first quarter of 1971, despite a slight fall in the surplus on current account. The net foreign exchange reserves of the monetary authorities went up by some Bfrs 6 000 million in the first quarter of 1971.

## *Policy guidelines*

During the next few months, the overriding aim will have to be to curb the rise in costs and prices.

Action to achieve this aim should rely mainly on a reduction of the heavy deficit in the national budget. In view of the new disbursements to be made after 1 July under the social programming agreements, such a reduction requires a distinct cut in expenditure deemed less important or an increase in tax revenue obtained through measures that affect the trend of consumer prices as little as possible.

Similarly, monetary policy should be tightened and its impact made more effective by improving the instruments available to the Central Bank to manage the liquidity trend of banks and the economy.

The firm attitude taken by the public authorities in checking inflationary tendencies should be matched by similar behaviour on the part of the various groups that participate in economic activity. These should exercise greater restraint in their claims concerning prices and incomes.

It is true that preliminary forecasts for 1972 show that economic growth and the trend of employment in Belgium will still lag slightly behind the figures laid down in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. Efforts to offset these small deviations in the short term would, however, be liable to weaken the competitive position of a country like Belgium, whose economy is very open to the outside world. The policy pursued should rather aim at stabilizing costs and prices, which are likely to advance at a much faster pace than envisaged for the medium term. To this end, the drive to place public finances on a sound footing should be continued energetically in 1972.

## **Luxembourg**

### *Economic situation*

Since the beginning of 1971 economic activity has tended to pick up again, especially under the influence of the revival in the iron and steel industry.

Despite the recent improvement, however, industrial production in the first quarter of 1971 was still 7.4% lower than a year earlier.

The rise in consumer prices has accelerated distinctly since the beginning of 1971. On 1 April the consumer price index was 4.4% up on 1 April 1970.

### *Policy guidelines*

As in the other member countries, one of the chief aims will still have to be to dampen the rise in costs and prices. To this end, the public authorities should exercise caution in handling the 1971 budget and stagger certain types of investment spending in order to avoid the persistence of heavy pressures on prices, particularly in the construction industry.

The foreseeable trend on the world market in iron and steel products suggests that the growth of Luxembourg's GNP in 1972 will not entirely match the guide figures laid down for the period 1971-75. Apart from the fact that it would be difficult to exercise an appreciable influence on the pace of production through domestic measures, the foreseeable rise in prices and costs, which will be distinctly sharper than the objective envisaged for the longer term, militates for a strict limitation of expenditure in the draft budget for 1972.

### III. COMMUNITY REGIONAL POLICY MEASURES IN PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL REGIONS

In a memorandum sent to the Council on 28 May, the Commission proposed the implementation of Community regional policy measures in regions particularly affected by the present agricultural situation.

This memorandum is accompanied by two draft regulations, one of which deals with financing of development operations in priority agricultural regions by the "Guidance" section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, while the second concerns the European interest subsidies fund for regional development, through which interest subsidies will be granted on loans to finance productive investment and infrastructure projects, as part of development operations, particularly in priority agricultural regions.

These measures are connected with the draft decision submitted by the Commission to the Council in 1969, which relates to the organization of the Community's means of action as regards regional development. This draft is at present being considered by the competent Council bodies. The new measures represent its implementation and extension. Thus the regulation concerning the European interest subsidies fund is the one which is provided for in Article 7 of the draft decision of October 1969. In a general way, priority agricultural regions are one of the priority categories proposed in this draft.

As is known, the regional problem is not a partial problem nor is it a problem whose solution can be found through measures taken in isolation. It is a determinant means, at structural level, for the harmonious economic development essential for the stability of the economic and monetary union.

There must not be only community of trade but also community of development, as required by the letter and the very spirit of the Treaties. This being so, the establishment of conditions for the prosperity of every Member State cannot altogether remain the exclusive responsibility of each of them. It is, to some extent, a matter for the Community as a whole.

For two decades, the States have given increasing attention to the problem of achieving a balanced development of the different regions of their territory. But the establishment of the Common Market, and, subsequently, the will to create an economic and monetary union, have made this problem increasingly acute at Community level.

As regards the Common Market, the opening of frontiers, by allowing firms to seek the sites where they enjoy the best conditions in terms of infrastructure, facilities and manpower availability, is liable to increase the concentration of activities in the areas that were most highly developed at the outset.

The devitalization of certain regions, or at any rate their relegation to secondary economic functions, could result from this. In economic terms, this could lead to a decline of growth potential. In the long run the competitiveness of an economy weighed down with excess operational costs would flag, both because of over-concentration in some areas and of insufficient population in others, and it would be seriously handicapped from a social standpoint.

As regards economic and monetary union, if common policies are implemented in basically different structures, unevenly adapted, from one country to the next, to the requirements of modern economy, these common policies, in such unequal structures, automatically give rise to growing factors of imbalance. When, as is the case, the weight of structural inadaptations varies from country to country within the economic and monetary union, the imbalances produced by the interaction of common policies combine to affect in different ways — that is, depending on structural differences — the basic equilibrium of each country, i.e., the relative value of their currencies.

It was with this now generally recognized need in view that the Commission, in October 1969, made a comprehensive proposal to the Council, to enable the Community to help solve priority regional problems. It now proposes that a beginning be made with implementing this proposal in regions which, taking into account the structural modernization of agriculture, have far too many people working the land.

The measures now proposed in the priority agricultural regions fit in with the Council resolution on the implementation of agricultural structures policy and observe the priorities of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. They also tally with the first stage of the achievement of economic and monetary union, pursuant to the Council resolution of 9 February 1971 that the Community should be provided with the appropriate means to begin to solve, in this first stage already, the priority problems which might jeopardize the achievement of such a union. The Commission's proposals are designed to apply the means necessary to begin to grapple with the problems that arise in agricultural regions where surplus labour, especially farm labour, will have to be absorbed by other sectors of the economy. The total number of farmers under 55, who could cease farming in the next five years, may, it seems, be estimated at about 600 000. Half of them, or 300 000 approximately, appear to be in the regions that are described as essentially agricultural, and to which the Community should therefore give priority.

If the Council accepts the Commission's proposals, these regions will be designated by the Commission, after consultation with the Standing Regional Development Committee and the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures, on the basis of the following criteria: percentage of the working population employed in agriculture above the Community average, gross domestic product at factor costs below the Community average, percentage of the working population employed in industry below the Community average.

Development operations will have to be concerned with a coherent body of productive investment and infrastructure projects, and measures to assist the readaptation of agricultural workers. They will involve participation by the Member States as well as by the Commission and the European Investment Bank. The action being considered is therefore directed towards better coordinated use of national as well as Community resources, and in particular of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, the European interest subsidy fund, the Social Fund and the European Investment Bank.

The proposal concerning the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund envisages, for industrial, artisan or services investment projects forming part of development operations, the payment of a premium of 1 500 units of account for each job created and taken up by a farmer or by one of his children. An amount of 250 million units of account for a 5-year period will be earmarked for this purpose by the Fund.

The proposal concerning the European interest subsidy fund provides for the allocation of maximum subsidies of three percent for a 12-year period on loans to finance productive and infrastructure investments, particularly in priority agricultural regions. For the first five years of operation of the fund, the forecast cost of these interventions is also 250 million units of account.

Through these regional policy measures, whose object is to integrate into the general development made both possible and necessary by the transformations of modern economies (either directly through farming activities or indirectly through services), regions too exclusively given over to agriculture, the Commission is thus making a start on a basic economic action for better balance in the structures of the Community.

## IV. TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW GUIDELINES FOR THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

It is on the twofold plane of prices policy and agricultural reform that the Commission has endeavoured to define fresh or modified solutions in accordance with the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy.

### *Prices policy*

The proposals on prices for agricultural products in the 1972/73 marketing year, which the Commission put before the Council on 18 June 1971 are founded on a new price policy concept. Defined by the Commission on the basis of the Council decision of 25 May 1971 concerning the "new guidelines for the common agricultural policy", this concept is based in substance on the following considerations.

The prices proposed refer to Community farms which conform to the objectives defined by the Council in its resolution of 25 May 1971. These are farms on which it is possible to earn an income comparable with non-agricultural incomes. In establishing this comparison, account was taken of an adequate return on the capital invested (financial outlay at the money market rate; land and buildings at the prevailing level of farm rents), the trend of production costs and of technological and biological development, as well as the evolution of the non-agricultural economy (and especially of prices). Bearing in mind that, on a Community plane, no measure of a different nature (especially structural or socio-structural) is planned in support of these farms, it will be for the common prices policy alone to give them the possibility of keeping up with the rise in incomes that will be experienced by the non-agricultural sectors.

In the face of general economic development in the Community, the other farms, that is, those which at the outset are in a less favourable economic situation than the ones mentioned above, will not generally be able to attain through the Community's price policy alone the goals set as regards incomes. That is why other measures will be needed in aid of these farms, which make up a significant proportion of all those worked on a full-time basis.

Such measures have already been decided on by the Council resolution of 25 May 1971. However, they are not adequate to achieve the proposed target incomes immediately. The Commission therefore considers that other incomes aid measures should be envisaged in favour of certain categories of farmers, and especially of two among them.

In the first place, farmers who submit a development plan for their holdings must be helped to bear the financial efforts which its implementation requires. For farmers in this category the Commission proposes income subsidies on a degressive scale, to be paid while the plan is being put into effect. Their amount is set at 600 u.a. for the first year and will still be equal to 100 u.a. in the last year. In the Commission's view these measures should, in particular, have the effect of inducing a larger number of farmers to draw up a development plan.

A second category of farmers encounter special difficulties because they cannot benefit at all or cannot benefit immediately from the joint actions of a structural or socio-structural nature envisaged. Either these farmers are too young to be allowed to take advantage of the early pension (starting from age 55), or no possibilities of employment outside agriculture, for which they could prepare themselves thanks to the retraining aids envisaged, exist in their area. Sometimes these difficulties arise from subjective or personal reasons, such as the lack of a successor willing to take over the farm. For these farmers, aged 45 to 55, the Commission proposes the allocation of an aid amounting to 600 u.a. per annum. The recipient must, however, undertake to desist from his agricultural activity at the age of 55 at the latest, and to comply with the requirements of the directive concerning retirement from farming (particularly as regards leasing of agricultural acreage to farms which are being modernized).

In the Commission's view about 480 000 farmers should receive the first kind of aid, and 300 000 the second, during the period 1972-76.

At the same time the Commission proposes that the EAGGF should contribute 50% of the financing for these measures, which, moreover, will be applied by the Member States uniformly and without differentiating between regions — another difference between them and the structural measures. By selecting these procedures, the Commission wished to stress that these joint actions are not part of the structural policy but round off the decisions taken in the context of the prices policy.

Regarding the price proposals as such, the Commission, starting from the analysis of the results of accountancy surveys, comes to the conclusion that, in the period from 1968/69 to 1972/73, it would have been necessary to increase farm prices by 2 to 3% each year to attain the objectives set out above, that is, to ensure that all farms which, in 1968, had achieved an income at least comparable to non-farming incomes should have the same relative income situation in 1972/73.

While Community prices have remained virtually unchanged from 1968 to 1971, and while the Council has decided, for the year 1971/72, on adjustments whose effect may be assessed at about 3% of farmers' incomes, the

Commission has found it desirable to propose for the year 1972/73 new price increases averaging between 2 and 3%. In this connection it specifically stresses that larger overall increases are mandatory for the products of cattle farming (milk and meat), because the productivity of this sector, in terms of absolute value, as well as its growth rate, are at a lower level than those of other forms of agricultural production, such as cereal or beet-growing.

The Commission, however, stresses that when prices are fixed equal weight must be given to other factors which have a bearing on prices. This is particularly the case for the effects of prices on trade with other countries, as well as the adjustment of production to demand. In this connection, while the problem of surpluses does not at this stage give rise to special concern, it could occur once again in the medium term. The Commission, incidentally, gave special attention to these various aspects in connection with cereal crops and the products arising from investment in cattle breeding (milk, beef and veal).

It has come to the conclusion that for soft wheat a basic intervention price set at the same level as the target prices for feed crops (barley, rye, maize), that is, at 103 u.a./t—this level to be reached in two years for maize—would better correspond to supply and demand than the relationship now existing between these prices. It further proposes a new increase in the guide price for beef and veal, so that the price ratio between these products and milk should be maintained at the 7:1 level. For the first time the Commission includes wine and fishery products in its annual price proposals. Fruit and vegetable prices are thus the only ones not covered. The seasonal character of their production, and the diversity of the periods for which the prices in question are applicable, make it impossible to include them in the overall decision.

As regards the prices proposed for the various products listed in Table I, the percentage increases for the products of wine-growing and of tobacco are averages, the increases being different according to varieties.

For oilseeds the Commission proposes that last year's target price and basic intervention price should be retained, while envisaging a modification of the regionalization of the derived intervention prices, which will thus be increased by an average of 3%. As for olive oil, the increase in the market target price (+62 u.a./t), which is greater than that of the production target price (+35 u.a./t), entails a decrease of 27 u.a./t in the direct aid paid to producers, offset, however, by an increase in their income, thanks to the higher intervention price.

As regards milk, the increase envisaged in the target price exclusively affects the amount of subsidy concerning the protein element in dairy produce (the level of direct subsidies for skim milk for animal feeding and of the intervention price of butter, remain unchanged). For pigmeat, the change in the basic price takes into account exclusively the increase in the price of cereals for 1971/72. As regards cereals themselves, the Commission envisages an

improvement and a simplification of regionalization for soft wheat, rye and barley. At the same time the special bonus for milling rye will be abolished, and a single system of intervention prices is envisaged, similar to the one already existing for maize and durum wheat. Regionalization measures, however, will be adjusted in such a way that they do not lead to lower regional prices than the present ones.

Finally, as regards fishery products, the Commission was not able to propose price changes, since it had virtually no information regarding the application of the first common prices, which were fixed only recently.

Assessing the financial impact of its proposals, the Commission considers that, in the context of the foreseeable overall expenditure of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF, amounting to 2 500 million u.a., an increase in receipts (levies and contributions) of about 80 million u.a. and an increase in expenditure (refunds, intervention) of 43 million are to be expected. This assessment however does not take into account possible changes arising from variations in the level of production or of demand.

TABLE I

*Prices proposed by the Commission for the 1972/73 agricultural year<sup>1</sup>*

Product	Nature of prices	Price fixed for the previous year	Price proposed	Percentage increase <sup>a</sup>	Period for which these prices will be in force
Durum wheat	Target price	127.50	130.00	2.0	1.8.1972- 31.7.1973
	Basic intervention price	119.85	123.00	2.6	
	Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer	147.90	151.00	2.1	
Common wheat	Target price	109.44	112.00	2.3	
	Basic intervention price	100.72	103.00	2.3	
Barley	Target price	100.21	103.00	2.8	
	Basic intervention price	92.02	94.00	2.2	
Rye	Target price	100.42	102.00	2.6	
	Basic intervention price	92.82	94.00	1.3	
Maize	Target price	96.90	100.00	3.2	
Husked rice	Target price	202.00	206.00	2.0	1.9.1972- 31.8.1973
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	17.00	17.20	1.2	1.7.1972- 30.6.1973
	Price for "half-lean" beet	10.00	10.00	0.0	
	Target price, white sugar	238.00	239.60	0.7	
	Intervention price, white sugar	226.10	227.60	0.7	

Product	Nature of prices	Price fixed for the previous year	Price proposed	Percentage increase <sup>4</sup>	Period for which these prices will be in force
Olive oil	Production target price	1 152.50	1 187.50	3.0	1.11.1971-
	Market target price	721.00	783.00	8.6	31.10.1972
	Intervention price	648.50	710.50	9.6	
Oilseeds	Target price				
	. Colza and rapeseed	202.50	202.50	0.0	1.7.1972-
	. Sunflower seeds	202.50	202.50	0.0	30.6.1973
	Basic intervention price				
	. Colza and rapeseed	196.50	196.50	0.0	
. Sunflower seeds	196.50	196.50	0.0		
Flax and hemp	Standard subsidy (per hectare)				
	. Flax	110.00	125.00	—	1.8.1972-
	. Hemp	80.00	95.00	—	31.7.1973
Milk	Target price of milk	109.00	111.20	2.0	
	Intervention prices				
	— butter	1 780.00	1 780.00	0.0	
	— skim milk powder	470.00	494.20	5.2	
	— cheeses				
	. Grana padano 30-60 days	1 320.50	1 350.00	2.2	1.4.1972-
	. Grana padano 6 months	1 566.00	1 598.00	2.0	31.3.1973
	. Parmigiano-Reggiano	1 710.00	1 742.00	1.9	
Direct subsidies for skim milk					
— powder	130.00	130.00	0.0		
— liquid	16.50	16.50	0.0		
Beef and veal	Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)	720.00 750.00 <sup>3</sup>	772.50	7.3	1.4.1972-
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	942.50	950.00	0.8	31.3.1973
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughtered)	772.50	800.00	3.6	1.11.1971- 31.10.1972
Wine	Guide price	3	3	2.5	16.12.1971- 15.12.1972
Tobacco	Target price	3	3	1.3	1.6.1972-
	Intervention price				31.5.1973
Fisheries	Guide price	3	3	0.0	1.1.1972-
	Community production price				31.12.1972
	Intervention price				

<sup>1</sup> 1971/72 for olive oil, pigmeat and wine, 1972 for fishery products.

<sup>2</sup> Price fixed for 1972/73.

<sup>3</sup> For the prices of the various categories, see the texts of the proposals published in *Journal officiel* C 75, 26 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> Round figures.

## *Reform of agriculture*

On 10 June 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council four amended draft directives on the reform of agriculture. The first practical proposals, which followed from the basic principles set out by the Commission in December 1968 in its "Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community",<sup>1</sup> dated back to 29 April 1970 and included five draft directives and one amended draft regulation.<sup>2</sup> The whole made up a package of urgent and vigorous measures to implement the objectives of the Treaty as regards farmers' income and living conditions.

In the meantime these proposals have been extensively discussed within the European Parliament, which gave its view regarding them, notably in a resolution of 11 February 1971<sup>3</sup> and in the Economic and Social Committee, which formulated its Opinion on 24 March 1971.

At its meeting in Brussels on 22-25 March 1971 the Council approved a resolution on the new guidelines of the common agricultural policy.<sup>4</sup>

Taking into account the above consultations and many discussions which have taken place, and basing itself on the Council resolution, the Commission has amended its original proposals of 29 April 1970.

The six original proposals have been transformed into three draft directives and a draft regulation; the proposal regarding the limitation of agricultural acreage has been withdrawn. The Commission will later suggest measures encouraging action in the context of regional afforestation and recreational programmes. The essential points of the amended proposals are as follows.

### *Amended proposal for a Council directive on the modernization of farms*

The object of this directive is to create structural conditions that will permit farmers' incomes and living conditions to be substantially improved. Member States are required to set up a selective system to encourage farms susceptible of development, so as to assist their activities and their growth under rational conditions of production.

Within a maximum period of six years, such farms must be able, using modern methods, to guarantee to one or two full-time workers at least, for a maximum of 2 300 hours' work a year, an annual income comparable to that of non-agricultural workers in the same region and a satisfactory return on invested capital (the possibility of doing this must be demonstrated in a plan

<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 1-1969.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 70, 12 June 1970 and Bulletin 6-1970, Part One, Ch. II, and editorial.

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 19, 1 March 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* C 52, 27 May 1971 and Bulletin 4-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

of development). The farmers must keep accounts and have had adequate occupational training.

The Commission has thus replaced the criterion in the earlier proposal—regarding the corrected gross product which had to be achieved per full-time worker to provide the target income—by the criterion of a comparable income from work for each full-time worker on the farm.

*Amended draft Council directive on encouragement to retire from farming and allocation of farmland to improve agricultural structures*

The Commission thinks it necessary that the number of agricultural producers within the European Community should continue to decrease, but considers that retirement from farming should take place under acceptable social conditions. Hence it envisages:

- (i) An annual payment of at least 600 u.a. to each beneficiary, which may be replaced by a single lump sum of equivalent amount, to gainfully employed persons aged 55 to 65 who wish to retire from farming. Thus, those qualifying for this payment include farmers (owners and tenants), paid workers and members of the family permanently helping on farms whose head receives a retirement indemnity. The amended draft also concerns wage-earners and family members permanently helping on the farm who lose their employment through the implementation of the development plan for a particular farm.
- (ii) Grant to farmers of a premium equivalent to at least eight times the rental value of the farmland set free. This premium may be refused, wholly or in part, to those who receive the retirement compensation mentioned above.

Member States may confine these systems to certain regions, or differentiate them by regions, and the age limit may even be lowered to 50 years. In any event there must be retirement from farming and the land must be available for agricultural reform, whether it be permanently withdrawn from cultivation, leased for 18 years at least, or sold with a view to the expansion of a viable farm. The Commission's amended proposal envisages that the Community shall participate only in the financing of the annual compensation to be granted.

*Amended draft Council directive on socio-economic information and the occupational qualifications of persons engaged in agriculture*

In order to enable persons engaged in farming to take a decision regarding their occupational future and that of their children, the directive envisages that Member States shall set up a system to develop the socio-economic information available to farmers, paid workers and

family members helping on the farm. Agricultural information services must inform farmers directly and objectively, and thus make it easier for them to take well-considered and soundly-based decisions.

The Commission's proposal therefore starts from the standpoint that persons engaged in agriculture should be informed and advised with a view to:

- (a) Continuing in agriculture, but making changes if necessary in the sort of activity. Such changes may include going over to other products, reorganization of the structures of the farm, a change of farm or other employment within agriculture;
- (b) Turning to other sectors of activity;
- (c) Retiring permanently from gainful employment.

Such an information service requires staff who have received higher professional training and a university education. Those coming from social science institutes will need a thorough knowledge of farming. Information services will consider the rural population as a category which constitutes a whole, so that it may become better acquainted with its own situation and may thus be induced to take the decisions which the circumstances demand. Hence there is no substantial modification of the Commission's initial proposals, except that EAGGF will provisionally take on the functions of the Social Fund.

*Second amended proposal for a Council regulation on farmers' groupings and unions thereof*

All the measures mentioned up till now would remain incomplete if success were not achieved in enabling agriculture to adapt more fully to market developments. In February 1967 the Commission had already submitted a draft resolution to the Council concerning farmers' groupings and unions, but the Council has not so far considered the matter. True, the Member States have included part of the Commission's proposals in their national legal provisions and legislation. Many producers' groupings have been formed in Member States, especially in the fruit and vegetables sector, but also in others. Moreover, the Member States have developed their own legislation; harmonization at Community level scarcely exists, and the risk of distortions of competition is constantly on the increase. By presenting this second amended proposal, the Commission means to try and achieve a minimum degree of harmonization and to have the experience gained since 1967 taken into account.

The most important departures from the first proposal, which had itself already been amended earlier, concern the setting of the date on which the framework regulations enter into force. It is proposed that no deadline should

be set at this stage for the fruit and vegetables sector, but that the decision should be left to the Council. As regards the fisheries sector, the framework regulation will be applicable after a given transitional period, that is, starting from 1 July 1973.

Changes have also been made in the system of aids. The Commission proposes that a second ceiling should be fixed, consisting of a certain percentage of the real costs of establishment and operation (60, 40 and 20% for the first, second and third years respectively). Furthermore, the higher starting aids in favour of cattle and sheep farming are abolished. Existing organizations which convert themselves into producers' groupings without adaptation costs become ineligible for the aid, and investment aids are granted to recognized producers' groupings and unions. As regards the recognition of such groupings, the advance notice of withdrawal to be given by a member has been changed (one year instead of six months). Furthermore, the concept of discrimination has been clarified.

#### *Procedure, financing and role of the Member States*

Very few changes have been made in these fields. As in the preceding proposals, responsibility for implementing all the directives is left to the Member States, which, thanks to decentralized implementation, will be able to benefit from the regional differentiation of the various measures.

Member States must take the necessary legal and administrative action on the basis of the amended directives, and must make these arrangements known in draft form to the Commission, which within two months (as against three in the earlier proposals) and after consulting the EAGGF Committee, shall submit a draft decision to the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures for their opinion. The Commission then takes a definitive position.

As regards the financing of agricultural reform, one essential change should be noted. Henceforth, it is proposed to set at 25% the EAGGF's standard contribution to expenditure that is eligible for financing and arises from joint action. The Council nevertheless retains the possibility of establishing a higher contribution, which may be as high as 65%, for certain regions. However, the second directive already provides for a Community financial participation of 65% in poorer regions where measures to encourage retirement from farming are not yet being implemented.

Every year the Commission shall draw up a report on all these measures for the European Parliament and for the Council. The proposals stated here concern only a first batch of inter-connected measures, covered incidentally by the Council regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy. It is envisaged that other proposals should follow to complete the programme on agricultural reform in the EEC. In this way, pursuant to the Council resolution of 25 May 1971, the Commission will submit proposals to the

latter regarding the marketing and processing of agricultural products. It will furthermore submit to the Council, in the near future, draft recommendations to be sent to the Member States regarding the establishment of a system of scholarships for the children of less affluent farmers and the adoption of legislation encouraging long-term leases. This is why the provisions concerning the encouragement of long leases have been withdrawn from the directive on incentives to retire from farming and on the allocation of the land released for the purpose of improving agricultural structures.

TABLE II

*Summary of total expenditure arising from the four amended proposals<sup>1</sup>*

(\*000 000 units of account)

Year	Expenditure eligible for financing within the framework of the amended proposals					Of which chargeable to the "Guidance" Section of the EAGGF				
	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
1972	53	22	26	21	122	13	10	7	4	34
1973	185	72	68	52	377	46	32	17	13	108
1974	318	125	95	86	624	80	56	24	21	181
1975	463	177	118	143	901	116	80	29	36	261
1976	595	245	133	202	1 175	149	110	33	51	343
Totals	1 614	641	440	504	3 199	404	288	110	125	927

<sup>1</sup> Estimate for the first five years.



PART TWO

**Community activities in May 1971**



# I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Customs value*

1. Following the recent adoption by some Member States of monetary measures widening the margins of fluctuation of their present exchange rate parities, the Commission, on 12 May 1971, adopted a regulation on the exchange rates to be applied in determining customs value in certain Member States' currencies.<sup>1</sup> Article 12(1) of the Council regulation of 27 June 1968 relating to customs value is no longer applicable, since the parity declared to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is not always the exchange rate appropriate for assessing the value of goods.

The new regulation stipulates that where the factors used to determine the customs value of goods are expressed in the currency of a Member State which allows variations in the value of its currency to exceed the limits laid down by IMF rules, the rate of exchange to be applied is the most recent selling price noted on the most representative exchange market or markets of the Member State in which the valuation takes place. This regulation also stipulates that where the factors used to determine the customs value of goods are expressed in a currency other than that of a Member State which allows variations in the value of its currency exceed the limits laid down by IMF rules, the rate of exchange to be applied to valuation in the Member State involved is the most recent selling price noted on the most representative market or markets in that Member State. These new provisions will remain in force so long as changes in the value of the currencies involved are likely to exceed the limits fixed by IMF rules.

2. On 24 May 1971<sup>2</sup> the Commission amended its regulation of 30 October 1969 on the periods of grace referred to in Article 10(2) and (3) of the Council regulation relating to customs value.

### *Taxes with effect equivalent to customs duties*

3. The work on eliminating taxes having equivalent effect to customs duties is at present concentrated on four main tasks:

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 107, 13 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 113, 25 April 1971.

- (i) Examination of the legal position of 33 cases for which the Commission had taken measures to abolish certain practices or bring them into line;
- (ii) Pursuit of the procedures initiated in two cases in which the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice has not yet been acted upon at national level;
- (iii) Consideration of the legal position and the possible preparation of measures to abolish certain practices or bring them into line in nine cases recorded during the last twelve months;
- (iv) Study of the consequences of the recent rulings of the Court of Justice in matters of taxes having an equivalent effect, and in particular the judgments handed down in cases 2-69 and 3-69.

### *Determination of the origin of goods*

4. In its regulation of 10 May 1971 on the determination of the origin of meat and fresh, chilled or frozen offal of certain domestic animals,<sup>1</sup> the Commission has introduced Community rules in a field where present practices vary considerably from one Member State to another. This regulation stipulates that meat and edible offal (Nos. 01.01 to 01.04 of the CCT) may not be considered to originate in a particular country, or in the Community, simply because slaughtering and certain other connected operations took place there. However, slaughtering is deemed to be sufficient if it follows the fattening of the animals in question in the same country, or in the Community, during a period of two to three months, according to the particular species. Another Commission regulation of 25 May 1971<sup>2</sup> defines the rules determining the origin of materials and fabrics having been worked up (bleached, dyed, printed on, etc.) and other textile articles on which little work has been done, in application of the Council regulation of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods.

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5. At its session of 26 and 27 May 1971 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an Opinion on a Commission proposal amending the Council regulation of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods. The Committee confined itself to proposing a slight change in the wording of the document.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 104, 11 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 113, 25 May 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 150.

## COMPETITION POLICY

### *Concentrations, restrictive agreements, dominant positions : specific cases*

#### Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

6. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has authorized the following concentration operations:

- (i) The joint founding of the "Service Acier Rhéna S.A.", Ottmarsheim (France), by two undertakings dealing in iron and steel products, Klöckner & Co., Duisburg, and Küderli AG, Zurich. The new company will deal with the splitting and shearing of hot rolled strip into ribbon and sheet better suited to the market requirements of small industries.
- (ii) Joint control of Forges d'Haironville, Haironville, France, by Compagnie des Forges de Chatillon-Commentry Biache S.A., Paris, and Société Métallurgique Hainaut-Sambre S.A., Couillet, Belgium. Haironville manufactures thin cold rolled plate sold either as such or in coated form.

### *State aids*

7. A draft law for the autonomous region of Sicily comprising additions and amendments to the existing aid systems on behalf of handicraft industries, was referred to the Commission by virtue of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty. It mainly provides for an additional budget allocation to apply a regional law authorizing the granting of low-interest credits to the handicraft industries in question. In view of the extremely small amount of aid granted and the very small size of the industries concerned, the Commission, on 27 May 1971, decided not to oppose the implementation of the provisions envisaged.

8. Owing to the inadequate information from Member States prior to granting aids to their iron and steel industries, the Commission has forwarded a strong reminder to the Governments involved asking them to provide, within two months, precise information on these aids and on the way they are implemented, even in the case of those already granted in the past. The Commission is mainly concerned with the application of general and regional aid systems to investment projects in the iron and steel industry, since the way these are applied may have a considerable bearing on the competitive situation in this sector. Alluding to the number of reminders already addressed to Member States on this matter, the Commission referred to the possibility of implementing the infringement procedure under Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty, if the required information is not supplied to it within the time-limit set.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT  
AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES  
COMPANY LAW

*Company law*

9. At its session of 26 and 27 May 1971, the Economic and Social Committee formulated two Opinions on the proposals for a second and a third directive on company law drawn up by the Commission.

In its Opinion on the second proposal for a directive to co-ordinate, with a view to making them equal, the guarantees required in Member States of companies, in the meaning of Treaty Article 58(2), to protect the interests of associated companies and third parties as regards the constitution of a limited company and maintenance of and changes in its capital,<sup>1</sup> the Committee endorsed the Commission text in its essential features. It did, however, suggest certain changes.

The other Opinion adopted by the Economic and Social Committee concerned the proposal for a third directive on mergers between *sociétés anonymes*.<sup>2</sup> The Committee endorsed the aim of the Commission proposal to allow the merger of *sociétés anonymes* in those Member States whose laws did not hitherto provide for this procedure. However, the Committee notes that the legal position of persons affected by mergers should be clarified in the most detailed way possible so that the financial and social consequences of such mergers are made as tolerable as possible. But this procedure should not impede such mergers either economically or in practical terms or even prevent their conclusion. The Committee, therefore, supports the Commission's efforts to take account of the various interests involved.<sup>3</sup>

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION  
AND THE CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW BY CONVENTIONS

*Advance draft convention on the position of officials  
of the European Communities in criminal law*

10. A meeting was held on 10 May 1971 with experts from the Member States to continue the examination of this advance draft convention already

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 48, 24 April 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 89, 14 July 1970 and Supplement to Bulletin 5-70.

<sup>3</sup> See secs. 145 and 146.

drawn up on this subject, bearing in mind the opinion expressed in the meantime by the Commission's services. The work done helped to clear the way for the drawing up of this convention. Certain problems, such as those concerning the criminal law applicable and the applicability thereof to persons, were resolved. An agreement in principle was also reached on application to cases concerning property.

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *The monetary events of May 1971*

11. The exceptionally large inflow of foreign currencies into certain European countries, especially Germany, at the end of April and early in May led the German, Dutch and Belgian authorities to close their foreign exchange markets on 5 May. On the morning of the same day the Commission addressed a message to the Federal German Chancellor in which it stated its conviction that concerted action on the part of the six Member States was the best way of rapidly providing a lasting remedy to the disorders affecting the international monetary system.

At the request of the Commission, the Monetary Committee met on the following day, 6 May. In line with the Council decision of 17 July 1969, it held prior consultations on the planned measures and then discussed a number of suggestions submitted by the Commission.

The Council met on 8 May, at the request made by the Netherlands on 5 May. The German delegation pointed out that its Government would not adopt its final position before the preliminary consultations had been completed, but suggested that the appropriate solution to the present crisis would be joint floating of all Community currencies against the dollar. The Commission put forward a series of measures on regulating the Euro-dollar market and internal liquidity. Finally, on 9 May, a resolution was adopted which proved acceptable to the Commission once certain other items, which it considered important, had been included in it.<sup>1</sup>

Following these consultations, Germany and the Netherlands decided temporarily not to intervene on their foreign exchange markets when their currencies reached the limits of fluctuation margins hitherto observed. The Belgian authorities stopped supporting the dollar on the "free" part of their two-tier foreign exchange market.

The measures contained in the resolution as regards trade in products governed by the common agricultural policy were the subject as early as 12 May of a Council regulation which provided in principle for the levying of a compensatory amount on imports of most agricultural products from Member States or non-member countries, once the level of exchange rates in the countries concerned exceeded the IMF official parity by more than 2.5%. The

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-1971, Part One, Ch. I, The Community and the monetary crisis.

Monetary Committee and the Committee of Central Bank Governors also put in hand a study of the measures proposed by the Commission and which the Council has decided to discuss before 1 July.

#### *Monetary Committee*

12. The Monetary Committee held its 149th session on 6 May 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. In line with the Council decision of 17 July 1969, a prior consultation was held on the monetary measures planned by the German authorities.

#### *Working Party on Securities Markets*

13. The Working Party held its twelfth meeting on 5 and 6 May 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr De Voghel. The meeting examined the trend of Member States' financial markets during the first quarter of 1971.

#### *Budget Policy Committee*

14. The Committee held its 37th session on 7 May 1971 with Mr Stammati in the chair. The budget situation in each of the Member States was considered in turn, and the triennial forecasts for the Community's budget were also examined.

#### *Short-term Economic Policy Committee*

15. The Committee held its 54th session on 17 and 18 May in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Brouwers. This session prepared the June Council meeting, fixed by the decision of 22 March 1971. The Committee exchanged views on Member States' preliminary economic budgets and also adopted an Opinion for the Commission on short-term prospects and short-term economic policy problems in Community countries.

#### *Panel of experts on economic budgets*

16. The panel met on 14 and 18 May 1971. During its first meeting, it studied economic prospects for 1972 in the light of the preliminary economic budgets. It also surveyed the main economic policy problems of different Member States and those raised by harmonization of economic policies at Community level.

At its second meeting the panel discussed the state of work on the Meteor project (European model for economic transfer mechanisms and rebal-

ancing operations). It was informed that the series of basic statistics, either raw or processed, had been computerized and was supplied with the initial results of this work as regards investment and consumption functions, the model's central block and the variable on the degree of utilization of production capacities.

### *Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets*

17. The Working Party met in Brussels on 30 April 1971 to continue its examination of the problems raised by applying the SEC (European system of integrated economic accounts) to the public sector.

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18. At its session on 17 and 18 May, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the economic situation in which—recalling the Council decisions on economic and monetary union—it “regrets that the desire for action in certain countries had not provided a Community solution to overcome present difficulties” and “calls on Governments to keep to the agreements on economic and monetary union and on political union”. Referring to monetary affairs, the Parliament invited the Commission “to make proposals for appropriate Community measures to put a stop to speculative movements and to bring exchange rates back to the situation prevailing before 8 May 1971”. It also requested the Commission to propose to the Council the setting up in the near future of a European Fund for Monetary Cooperation—a plan to remedy the present situation and reform the international monetary system—and to take the initiative in beginning talks with the United States, once the Community has defined a unified and solid stance.<sup>1</sup>

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Implementation of a common regional policy*

19. On 28 May 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum accompanied by proposals on “Community regional policy measures in the priority agricultural regions of the Community”.<sup>2</sup> The actions referred to in this memorandum are connected with the proposal for a decision presented by the Commission to the Council on 17 October 1969,<sup>3</sup> and are closely

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 118.

<sup>2</sup> See Part One, Ch. III.

<sup>3</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 12-1969.

related to the first stage of the achievement of economic and monetary union and with the reform of agricultural structures in the Community.

### *Financing of new activities*

20. In May the Commission adopted six formal decisions under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty granting four conversion loans to Germany and two to France. The Council gave its assent on 10 May 1971.<sup>1</sup>

In Germany the loans are granted to the following firms:

- (i) Michelin Reifenwerke AG, to facilitate the foundation of a tyre factory in Homburg (Sarre); the loan amounts to about 5.8 million u.a.
- (ii) Chemische Werke Hüls AG, to finance the building or extension of installations for the production of various chemical substances at Marl (Recklinghausen, North Rhine-Westphalia). The Commission has been authorized to grant a loan to a maximum amount of 1.64 million u.a.
- (iii) Kaiser-Preussag Aluminium Hüttenwerk GmbH. The loan amounts to DM 2.73 million to help build an aluminium factory at Voerde (Dinslaken), North Rhine-Westphalia.
- (iv) Vereinigte Papierwerke Schickedanz & Co KG, Nuremberg, to facilitate the building of a corrugated cardboard factory at Gelsenkirchen; also in North Rhine-Westphalia. The Council's assent will enable a loan of 0.44 million u.a. to be made.

In France, the Commission granted loans to:

- (i) Charbonnages de France (2 million u.a.) to facilitate the building of a coal-fired power station at Blanzay (Saône-et-Loire).
- (ii) Société mécanique du Nivernais (about 0.36 million u.a.) to facilitate the installation at Cercy-la-Tour (Nièvre) of a factory producing car seats and industrial and commercial handling equipment.

### *Studies*

21. The institute commissioned by the Belgian Government and the Commission to carry out a study on the economic development of the northern part of Belgium has submitted the first part of its study, entitled "Situation of the Flemish economy in a west European perspective and demographic forecasts".

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 50, 22 May 1971.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Employment*

22. The Standing Committee on Employment, whose official inaugural meeting took place on 18 March 1971,<sup>1</sup> held its second meeting in Brussels on 27 May 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Joseph Fontanet, French Minister of Labour, Employment and Population. The Ministers of Labour of the Six, or their State Secretaries, Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission with responsibility for Social Affairs, and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations also attended. The following three batches of questions were discussed:

(i) *Improving information on the employment situation*

The Standing Committee examined the Commission's draft for an employment statistics programme and pointed to the gaps still existing in information on the situation and trend of employment in the Community. The Committee also evaluated the measures taken in this respect since the establishment of the Community. It will again discuss the ways in which the need for statistical information on employment can be met as soon as the Council and the Commission have studied the various proposals and comments made during the meeting.

(ii) *Problems of vocational training at Community level*

The Committee studied a number of general guidelines for a vocational training programme at Community level and general agreement was reached on this subject. In addition, suggestions were made regarding the measures that should have priority in the programme to be implemented in accordance with these guidelines. The Council, with the agreement of the Commission, will finalize these guidelines and adopt them at its next meeting. The Commission will then work out a draft for the action programme which will be discussed by the Standing Committee before being definitely adopted. It is understood that the measures to be taken at Community level will not replace those already taken in Member States.

(iii) *European Social Fund*

There was a broad exchange of views on the essential problems arising from the application of the Council decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund. The scope of certain provisions of the decision was defined more closely. By and large, there was agreement on the

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-71, Part One, Ch. IV.

way this decision should be applied. After consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Council will therefore be able to adopt the rules and regulations necessary for its implementation.

### *Vocational guidance and training*

23. On 13 May representatives of Member Governments and of the Commission held their eighth meeting in Brussels to examine the problems of implementing the first common programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community.

The participants were informed of the progress made by the *ad hoc* group of high officials from the Member States responsible for youth affairs, and given a report on how far the revision of the First Joint Programme had got. Only three countries have submitted their opinions on the memorandum compiled on this subject by the Commission; the other three have undertaken to do so as soon as possible. The delegations further agreed to improve the linguistic preparation of trainees and to introduce an in-training certificate.

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24. At its meeting of 26 and 27 May 1971, the Economic and Social Committee issued its Opinion on the Commission's proposal for a directive on the minimum level of training for drivers of road transport vehicles.<sup>1</sup>

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

25. The Technical Committee for the free movement of workers met in Brussels on 28 April and 14 May. It continued its examination of measures that could be adopted to improve existing clearing systems and to adapt the available labour force to job offers. On the basis of preliminary studies to determine the causes of qualitative and quantitative discrepancies between job offer and demand, the Technical Committee considers that certain measures should be taken to provide professional training courses with the aid of the new European Social Fund.

The Committee further discussed problems of the "hiring out" of workers in Member States, especially by firms registered in a Member State which place the services of local and foreign workers at the disposal of a "third user", operating on the territory of another Member State. The Committee noted the current laws and regulations applying to this matter and draft laws

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 149.

under examination or being prepared. It considered that, first of all, solutions will have to be found which ensure that there are consultations at Community level on steps to be taken and on mutual and permanent exchange of information between the departments involved and the Commission.

26. At its 118th session on 28 May 1971 the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers definitively adopted the draft revision of the implementing regulation with its annexes. The Commission will be able to submit this draft to the Council as soon as it has adopted a position on certain points about which the representative of one Member Government still has reservations and once the explanatory memorandum has been drawn up in the four official languages.

### *Re-employment and readaptation*

#### **ECSC readaptation measures**

27. In May the Commission decided, pursuant to Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, to increase by DM 100 000 (27 322.40 u.a.) a credit opened in 1969 to help workers affected by the closure of an iron-ore mine in Germany. The German Government is contributing on a one-for-one basis towards the readaptation costs.

#### **European Social Fund**

28. On 26 May the Commission adopted and submitted to the Council a proposal on the forms of aid that can be subsidized by the European Social Fund. The proposal for an implementing regulation<sup>1</sup> to the Council decision of 1 February 1971 regarding the reform of the Social Fund<sup>2</sup> specified that the Council would draw up a list of aids that could be financed by the Fund. To comply with this obligation the Commission has drawn up a new text containing a general list of aids.

Public or private bodies will be free to choose a type of aid from the list or to combine various types appearing most effective, from a social, economic and legal point of view, for the particular operations to be launched. The widest freedom of choice is necessary so as to enable these bodies to undertake the most effective operations in the light of the specific nature of the situation to be dealt with. The aids are allocated in line with the three objectives of

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 41, 29 April 1971, and Bulletin 5-71, Part Two, sec. 31.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 28, 4 February 1971, and Bulletins 9/10-1970, Part One, Ch. III, and 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 24.

the Fund laid down in the Treaty: to render the employment of workers easier and to increase their geographical and vocational mobility within the Community.

As to the aids to vocational mobility, the Commission's proposal lays down that the Fund may make money available for all types of teaching, that aids will be used to provide vocational or general education or to train the necessary teaching staff. Training courses could be for qualifications as workers, employees, technicians or supervisory staff and be given at all institutes, schools, collective centres, by correspondence or in firms. However, it is stipulated that these different forms of education should be laid down in a specific programme established beforehand so as to enable the Commission to judge whether the courses planned really correspond to the aim of the operation. The aids in which the Fund will be able to help will fall into two categories: grants for training as such and direct aid to trainees.

The Commission has proposed two types of aids to increase the geographical mobility of workers: aids to cover costs directly connected with the movement of workers and aids to facilitate their adjustment to their new environment.

Three kinds of aids to render the employment of workers easier have been proposed: (i) aids to ensure that persons who have lost their jobs, temporarily or permanently, will retain their income level for a limited period in which to gain access to the most adequate professional activity; (ii) aids to stimulate employment information and guidance services; (iii) aids to facilitate the employment of handicapped persons.

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29. At its meeting of 26 and 27 May 1971, the Economic and Social Committee issued an Opinion on the proposal of 1 February 1971 for a Council regulation on the reform of the European Social Fund. The Committee approved the proposal as a whole but suggested a number of amendments.<sup>1</sup>

### *Living and working conditions : Industrial relations*

30. On 18 May 1971 a European Convention for the harmonization of working hours of wage-earners permanently employed in livestock breeding, the second of its kind, was signed in Luxembourg by the chairmen of occupational organizations involved. Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, was present. The first Convention, signed on 6 June 1968, laid

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 147.

down the working hours of persons permanently employed in farming. Both conventions resulted from the priorities determined by the Joint Advisory Committee on the Social Problems of Farm Workers following the submission by the Commission of its action programme on social policy for agriculture. As early as 1966 the Commission had invited employers and employees in the agricultural sector to negotiate a direct agreement on working hours, at the same time offering its technical assistance in achieving this objective.

31. Following an invitation by the Commission, the building and construction employers' and workers' organizations met in Brussels on 27 May to exchange views on social problems in this branch at Community level. The main topic at this first meeting was problems of the determination of the law applicable to intra-Community labour relations. In a joint declaration, the organizations represented spoke out in favour of the principle that labour legislation and collective bargaining agreements in force at the place of work should apply to all persons employed there, especially in order:

- (i) to ensure fair competition between enterprises of the different Community countries;
- (ii) to avoid the use of different systems for workers employed on the same building site;
- (iii) to remove the risk of fraud to the detriment of workers seconded. The representatives of employers' and workers' organizations have also discussed measures to ensure that workers seconded abroad are guaranteed the rights to which they are entitled by reason of earlier employment.

### *Health protection*

#### **European symposium on the occupational readaptation and placement of handicapped persons**

32. On 24-26 May 1971 over 400 representatives of governments, professional organizations, trade unions, associations of handicapped persons and specialized medical circles attended a symposium organized by the Commission in Luxembourg on the vocational readaptation and placement of the handicapped. The addresses and discussions at the symposium dealt with the most recent experiences regarding: (i) training of handicapped people for suitable employment with due regard to their medical and pedagogical needs; (ii) practical aspects of placement under normal working conditions and in a protected environment.

These problems were not only studied from a technical point of view. The handicapped, employers, workers and works' doctors all expressed their

views on this subject. Special attention was paid to an examination of legislation, and its underlying principles, in the six member countries, and the importance of seeking agreement on long-term legal and practical objectives was stressed. For the time being it was proposed that contacts and exchanges of information, experience, equipment and staff should be continued by means of a liaison and consultation committee which the Commission was invited to set up.

### **New programme of research into "Health in mines"**

33. In accordance with the provisions of Article 55(2 c) of the Treaty of Paris, the Commission has forwarded to the Council and the ECSC Consultative Committee a third research programme into "health in mines". This programme is to cover a five-year period, beginning in 1972. Its aim is to develop preventive action to control dust in mines, to put a stop to emissions of noxious gases and fumes and improve atmospheric conditions below ground, as new production techniques evolve. In carrying out this research, it is important to take into account such factors as concentration of production, mechanization and the modern layout of workings. The new programme covers coal and iron-ore mines. Special attention has been paid to the problems occurring in the latter, e.g. air pollution by diesel-powered machinery and shot firing. The credits for this programme, which follows two earlier ones decided upon by the High Authority on 5 December 1957 and 21 December 1964, total 4.5 million u.a. These earlier programmes had contributed towards controlling dust in mines, which is the cause of pneumoconiosis.

### **Safety in coal mines**

34. The Commission has forwarded to the Council and Consultative Committee a mines safety research programme on preventing roadway fires and underground combustion. The proposed grant is for 502 267 u.a. The work will be carried out by two research establishments specializing in mining in the Community: the Versuchsgrubengesellschaft mbH of Dortmund and the Centre d'études et recherches des Charbonnages de France (Cerchar) of Paris. The research work, spread over three years, will be co-ordinated between both establishments, the first dealing with roadway fires, and the second with studies into preventing fires in seams and accumulations of coal. Fires and underground combustion are still threats to safety and can be costly since, in certain cases, they may lead to districts being lost with all their machinery. The Commission cannot take a formal decision on this grant until it has consulted with the ECSC Consultative Committee and received the Council's approval.

## Campaign against air pollution in iron-ore mines

35. In application of Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided, on 14 May 1971, to make a grant of 37 809 units of account for a research project to eliminate nitreous fumes from dieselpowered machinery and shot firing in the Lorraine iron-ore mines. This research, which forms part of the second "dust control" programme, is being carried out by the *Chambre syndicale des mines de fer de France*. The results will be of interest not only to iron-ore but also to coal mines and other industries where emissions of nitreous fumes may constitute a hazard for employees and those living in the surrounding area. This research is expected to be completed within two years.

## Financial assistance for families of victims of mining accidents

36. On 28 May the Commission decided to grant assistance totalling DM 13 200 to families of the victims of a mining accident which occurred on 4 May in Germany and FF 24 000 to families of the victims of another accident on the same day in France.

## Accidents in the steel industry

37. A study published by the Statistical Office<sup>1</sup> shows that more than 800 000 steelworkers were involved in accidents in Community countries over the 1960-69 ten-year period. During this period, 1 518 steelworkers died as a result of an accident at work and 826 817 sustained bodily injuries. It should, however, be pointed out that the incidence of accidents in this sector of industry has decreased sharply since 1960. During the first survey, the number of non-fatal accidents in the six countries was 102 686, which is equal to an annual rate of 98 accidents per million man hours. In 1969 the figure recorded was 71 686 accidents, i.e. a 30% drop and a rate of incidence of 87, or a fall of a little over 10%. As regards the relative seriousness of accidents, it may be estimated that 8½ hours per thousand working hours are lost and that each accident stops work for 18½ days.

Although, generally speaking, the risks involved in this kind of work have considerably lessened between 1960 and 1969, they have not always done so in a constant and regular manner. For example, between 1963 and 1964 the situation worsened in four of the six countries. The incidence has been slightly on the increase since 1967 in Germany and, between 1968 and 1969, in France, Italy and Luxembourg.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistical Office: "Social Statistics" 6-1970.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### *New guidelines for the common agricultural policy*

38. On 25 May 1971<sup>1</sup> the Council formally adopted the resolution on new guidelines for the common agricultural policy to which it had agreed on 25 March 1971.<sup>2</sup> On this basis the Commission was to submit revised proposals to the Council for directives covering the reform of agriculture. The European Parliament will later formulate an Opinion on this matter.

### *Measures pursuant to the monetary decisions*

39. Following on its resolution of 9 May 1971 on the monetary situation,<sup>3</sup> the Council, on 12 May 1971, adopted a regulation authorizing Member States which have temporarily widened the margins of fluctuation of their currencies to take measures at their frontiers.<sup>4</sup> This regulation makes provision for compensatory amounts to be paid on imports of a certain number of agricultural products and similar amounts to be granted on exports in member countries where the margin of currency fluctuation is greater than that allowed by international rules. The products covered by this regulation are those where the common organization of markets provides for intervention measures and those for which the price depends on that fixed for those mentioned above. These compensatory amounts are fixed only for so long as Member States' currencies are fluctuating outside the normal limits and if their actual exchange rate differs by at least 2.5% from their official parity. The amounts are not changed unless, within the period for which they were fixed (one week), the exchange rate in question moves an average of more than 1% away from its level during the previous period. The Member States concerned—Germany and the Netherlands—may not use this authorization in any temporary or fragmentary way.

The implementing procedures to the preceding text were laid down by a Commission regulation of 17 May 1971,<sup>5</sup> under which the compensatory amounts were fixed to run from one week to the next (from Thursday to Wednesday), the exchange rates used to calculate them being based on the average official spot rates (closing rates) on the Amsterdam and Frankfurt stock exchanges. This regulation also settles the question of amending transit documents (T2 or T2 L), and of what is to be done regarding earlier contracts,

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 52, 27 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 58, 10 June 1971 and Bulletin 6-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 106, 12 May 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 110, 18 May 1971.

i.e. commercial transactions in agricultural products concluded before 12 May 1971, but carried out after that date. Another Commission regulation of the same date, later amended on 19 May,<sup>1</sup> published the first lists of products and their corresponding compensatory amounts. On this particular occasion, the basic rates adopted as being the average difference in relation to exchange rates were 3% for Germany and 2% for the Netherlands; these rates did not change during May, since the fluctuations in exchange rates remained below the 1% average during the periods for which they had been fixed.

### *Price of agricultural products for 1971/72*

40. At its session of 25 May 1971 the Council took the decisions still pending as regards prices for the 1971/72 farm year, and adopted the necessary regulations.<sup>2</sup> This covers all the products mentioned in the Council resolution of 25 March 1971, with the exception of beef and milk, for which decisions had been taken at the end of March 1971.<sup>3</sup>

### *Common organization of markets*

#### **Cereals**

41. On 25 May 1971 the Council fixed<sup>4</sup> the target and basic intervention prices for cereals and the minimum guaranteed price for durum wheat, applicable during the 1971/72 farm year. It also fixed for the same period the monthly increases in prices of cereals and of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal,<sup>4</sup> and the threshold prices for cereals.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Rice**

42. On 25 May 1971 the Council adopted<sup>4</sup> several important regulations concerning this sector. Two of these fix for the 1971/72 farm year the target price for husked rice (20.2 u.a./100 kg for Duisburg), and the intervention prices for paddy rice at Arles and Vercelli (12.5 u.a./100 kg). A further regulation determines for the same period the monthly increases in the prices for paddy rice and husked rice (0.119 u.a./100 kg for paddy and 0.140 u.a./100 kg for husked rice). These prices are applicable from 1 December

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel*, L 110, 18 May 1971 and L 112, 20 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 115, 27 May 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

<sup>4</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 115, 27 May 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* 31 May 1971.

1971 until 1 July 1972. The prices obtained in this way in July 1972 will remain in force until 31 August 1972. A fined regulation amends the regulation on the common organization of the market in rice, by ensuring that the difference between the intervention prices for paddy rice fixed for Arles and Vercelli and that between these prices and the target price, shall be more in line with the fluctuations in prices which might be expected, with normal harvests, on the basis of the natural conditions of price-formation on the market. This will facilitate the free movement of rice in the Community.

### Milk and milk products

43. On May 1971,<sup>1</sup> the Council decided to abolish the general rule whereby butter may only benefit from aids to private storage granted by a Member State if it has been produced in that State. As it will now be possible to store butter anywhere in the Community, its marketing will be facilitated.

On 7 May 1971 the Commission decided<sup>2</sup> to amend the system for fixing the refund granted for exports of denatured milk powder coming under CCT heading 04.02 and products under subheading 23.07 B (group 2), on the one hand and of heading 04.02 B on the other. In the first case the amount of aid granted for the products in question is no longer deducted from the refund. An amount equal to the aid has in fact been charged since April 1971 on exports of these products. In the second case, it was decided that, where regulations provide accordingly, an adjustment may be made on the refunds fixed in advance if the prices for sugar, determined under the common agricultural policy, are changed between the time when the request for an export certificate is made and the date of export.

Also on 7 May 1971 the Commission decided<sup>2</sup> that the refunds granted on exports of whole milk powder may be fixed in advance from 10 May 1971 onward. The same decision was also taken on 13 May 1971<sup>3</sup> as regards certain cheeses, in particular Gouda type, when exported to certain destinations.

In the case of skim milk powder produced in one Member State and denatured or processed into compound animal feedingstuffs in another, the Commission<sup>4</sup> stipulated, on 13 May 1971, that the Member State receiving the basic products should pay a part of the aid equal to 4.75 u.a./100 kg. This amount corresponds to the increase in aid for the basic products, as decided by the Council for the 1971/1972 farm year.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 116, 28 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 103, 8 May 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 108, 14 May 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 108, 14 May 1971.

On 14 May 1971<sup>1</sup> the Commission decided to make payment of the refund granted for exports of butter to the European territories of the United Kingdom, excepting Gibraltar, subject to proof that the product in question has actually been put on sale in the United Kingdom market.

### Sugar

44. On 25 May<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted three important regulations in this sector, amending the regulation on the common organization of the markets and fixing the prices for sugar and sugarbeet and certain other provisions for the 1971/72 sugar year. The first of these regulations aims at reducing the quantity guaranteed, expressed in terms of white sugar, down to a level in line with the expected level of consumption in the Community, whilst limiting this reduction to the total for basic quantities in the Member States. The second fixes the prices for white sugar for the 1971/72 sugar year (target price and intervention price for white sugar, minimum price for beetroot). The third comprises a number of provisions fixed annually: derived intervention prices for white sugar, intervention price for raw beetroot sugar, minimum prices for beetroot, threshold price, guaranteed quantity for the Community, maximum amount of production contribution and maximum special quota.

The Council also adopted<sup>3</sup> a regulation which provides for the adjustment of export refunds fixed in advance so as to bring them into line with changes in the price of sugar during the new sugar year.

### Oils and fats

45. On 25 May 1971 the Council took decisions<sup>2</sup> on the 1971/72 marketing year for colza, rape and sunflower seed. These decisions concern the fixing of the target and the basic intervention price, the determination of the main intervention centres and the fixing of the derived buying-in prices, together with the monthly increases in the target and buying-in prices. The grant of additional aid for colza and rapeseed processed in Italy (due to the difficulties encountered in this sector) was extended once again until the end of the 1971/72 farm year.

### Fruit and vegetables

46. On 10 May 1971 the Council adopted a regulation<sup>4</sup> amending certain provisions of the rules covering the common organization of the markets in

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 109, 15 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 115, 27 May 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 114, 26 May 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 105, 12 May 1971.

these products. The aim is to extend, under certain conditions, the benefits of the free distribution of products withdrawn from the market as a part of the intervention system to schoolchildren. Since the Council had already determined the basic prices and the buying-in prices for cauliflowers of Class I for the period from 1 May 1971 to 30 April 1972, the Commission decided<sup>1</sup> to fix the coefficients applicable to cauliflowers of Classes II and III, so that the price at which the latter are bought in during the same period might be calculated.

On 4 May 1971 the Commission took the decision<sup>2</sup> to amend the common quality standards for asparagus; this amendment is in the direction of a more flexible approach to take account of the economic interest of asparagus for producers, whilst satisfying the needs of consumers.

The reference prices for Class I cherries, valid for the period from 11 May 1971 to 30 April 1972, were also covered by a Commission regulation,<sup>3</sup> dated 10 May 1971. These prices are 45.6 and 43.6 u.a./100 kg net respectively for the second and third ten-day periods of May, and 33.6 and 32 u.a./100 kg net respectively for June and July.

## Wine

47. Because of the market situation, the time-limit allowed for operations for distilling table wine was extended by the Council<sup>4</sup> from 3 June 1971 until 14 July 1971.

On 10 May 1971 the Commission adopted certain waivers concerning the private stocking of some types of table wine. Seeing that aids hitherto granted have not encouraged private stocking enough to consolidate prices, the Commission has increased the amount of these aids to 0.01 u.a. per day per hectolitre for stocking contracts running on 1 May 1971 or to be concluded between that date and 20 May 1971. Furthermore, these latter may be extended until 31 August 1971, at the latest.

The Commission extended from 31 May until 31 August the transitional measures relating to the system applicable to wines imported from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.<sup>5</sup>

## Fisheries

48. On 25 May 1971<sup>4</sup> the Council amended the system for fixing common standards for marketing certain fresh or refrigerated fish and for shrimps of the Crangon species. On 28 May the Commission adopted five regulations<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 98, 1 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 100, 5 May 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 104, 11 May 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 116, 28 May 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 117, 29 May 1971.

on the procedures for establishing the entry price for eleven fish products and the fixing of the reference price for a further fifteen until the end of 1971 (as a part of the system of trade with non-member countries), the disposal or marketing of certain shrimps, and finally the extension from 31 May until 30 September 1971 of the transitional measures applied in the Netherlands pending the definitive implementation of the common organization of markets in this sector.

### **Tobacco**

49. A Council regulation of 25 May 1971<sup>1</sup> fixed the target and intervention prices for tobacco in leaf and the reference qualities applicable to the 1971 harvest. These provisions cover the 19 varieties of tobacco which have been adopted.

### **Flax and hemp**

50. On 25 May the Council also decided<sup>1</sup> to fix amount of aid for flax and hemp produced in the Community for the 1971/72 marketing year.

## *European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund*

51. On 10 May 1971 the Council decided<sup>2</sup> to authorize Italy to extend to four years, i.e. until 31 December 1973, the time-limit fixed in 1966 until which it was to keep the Commission informed of expenditure to finance measures to improve marketing and production structures for olives, olive oil and fruit and vegetables. This expenditure is covered by the EAGGF as a part of the general provisions relating to the financing of the common agricultural policy, or as a part of the provisions relating to the common organization of markets in the fruit and vegetables sector. This extension has been granted as the time-limit initially laid down could not be kept to, because of the time required to carry out the administrative formalities and terminate the work involved.

## *Conditions of competition in agriculture*

52. In line with Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Commission has adopted a position on the subject of the additional measures for German agriculture. It

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 115, 27 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 105, 12 May 1971.

has asked the German Government to supply it with further details of the implementing procedures and criteria, so that it may study these more closely at a later date.

The Commission has also taken action concerning the grant of an interest rebate and of a subsidy for the purchase of fuel oil for horticulture in the Netherlands. It pointed out to the Dutch Government that, by giving late notification of the measures in question, it had failed to fulfil one of the obligations incumbent on it under Article 93(3), and that the institution against the Netherlands of the proceedings laid down in Article 169 of the Treaty had been decided on. The Commission has informed the Dutch Government that it feels that these measures are incompatible with the Common Market.

### *Harmonization of legislation*

53. On 6 May 1971<sup>1</sup> the Commission decided to authorize Member States to allow until 31 December 1979 the marketing on their territory of seeds of three kinds of forest trees which do not meet all the conditions normally required, and of the saplings growing from these seeds. This move is intended to make possible intra-Community trade in these seeds and plants, and to contribute more closely towards meeting the respective needs of each Member State. On the same day the Commission also authorized Germany to allow on its territory, until 30 September 1971, the marketing of certified summer rapeseeds, although these do not meet all requirements imposed.



54. At its session of 17 and 18 May the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving without amendment a proposal for a regulation drawn up by the Commission and concerning the suspension of the advance fixing of levies and refunds in the various market organizations.<sup>2</sup> Meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 May, the Economic and Social Committee delivered an Opinion on the proposals for directives and regulations on harmonizing Member States' legislation on beer and the production refund in respect of certain products used in brewing. In its Opinion the Committee made various remarks on the Commission's text. It suggested a new definition for beer so as to take account of international habits, and stressed the need to keep a watchful eye on the price of brewers' barley, in so far as the latter is distinct from fodder barley.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 111, 19 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 123.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 151.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

### *General research and technology*

#### **Nuclear propulsion**

55. A symposium on nuclear ships, organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the West German Government, was held in Hamburg on 10-15 May. Introductory addresses were given by Mr Eklund, Director-General of the IAEA, Mr Goad, Secretary-General of IMCO and Mr Haunschild, Secretary of State for Education and Science in West Germany, and also by representatives of the Hamburg Senate, the "Gesellschaft für Kernenergieverwertung im Schiffbau und Schifffahrt" (GKSS) and the "Kernenergie Studiengesellschaft" (KEST).

The symposium provided a fairly complete rundown of the world situation of marine nuclear propulsion, particularly in the following fields: the commissioning, maintenance and operation of existing nuclear ships (Savannah, Otto Hahn, Mutsu); safety questions; design and construction of nuclear propulsion installations; economic aspects; legal and insurance problems.

56. The conclusions to be drawn from these exchanges may be summarized as follows:

- (a) Attention has been drawn to the reliability of the first nuclear propulsion installations for merchant shipping.
- (b) Important progress has been made in the design of the integrated reactor; in West Germany and the United States its application is considered feasible for powers in excess of 120 000 hp.
- (c) Elsewhere a growing interest is noted in the application of the "pressure suppression" system, which permits the use of a leaktight containment forming part of the ship's structure, particularly for high-power installations.
- (d) The recent studies on the break-even point indicate maximum capacities about equal to those already installed in the biggest conventional container-carrying ships at present under construction or in service; however, the differences between the findings remain considerable, owing to the differences in the initial hypotheses.

- (e) The increase in the price of fossil fuels has greatly improved the economic prospects of the marine reactor and this situation is not expected to change.
- (f) It is generally admitted that a fleet of nuclear vessels would offer the best economic prospects, but this objective cannot be attained directly for various reasons: cost, uncertainty of access to ports, third-party liability and ultimate economic return. It will therefore be necessary to pass through the stage of a prototype vessel operating within a conventional fleet; the profitability of such a prototype is difficult to assess.
- (g) The 1962 Brussels Convention on the third-party liability of operators of nuclear vessels may come into force in the fairly near future. There might then be a danger of conflicts owing to differences in the laws already in force in various countries, covering a fairly wide range of subjects (social laws, etc.).
- (h) If nuclear vessels were to become more numerous, navigation would need to be controlled in areas of dense traffic in order to limit the risks of collision. This would require a radical modification of the usual practices, which authorize each captain to take whatever decisions are necessary to avoid collision.

The interest aroused by nuclear propulsion was clearly revealed by the pressure of several shipbuilding representatives at the symposium. The following point of view was expressed by a Danish shipbuilder: "It is not enough to show that a nuclear ship is as profitable as a conventional ship; the nuclear ship must show itself to be more profitable before this new technique, with all its concomitant uncertainties, can be adopted. However, if competitors decided to enter upon the adventure, it is probable that we would have to follow them". This attitude shows that it will be extremely difficult to construct a prototype without support from public funds.

A GKSS representative pointed out that the economic study published in September 1970 by the Dutch "Stichting Kernvoortstuwung Koopvaardij-schepen", and the "Report on the Nuclear Ship Study" just published by the Department of Trade and Industry in the United Kingdom, would have awakened a still more favourable response if they had been based on the price of "fossil" fuels in 1971 instead of 1969.

An assessment of the economic possibilities of a nuclear container-carrier was presented by a French study group ("Messageries maritimes" and "Compagnie centrale d'études industrielles") assisted by the Commissariat français à l'énergie atomique (CEA); the study reached very favourable conclusions.

Lastly, it was stated that the IAEA proposed to intensify its efforts to reach international agreement on the third-party liability of operators of

nuclear vessels, and to achieve harmonization of national laws in this field. It was proposed to co-operate with IMCO, particularly on the "safety" aspects (Safety of Life at Sea Conferences).

### Light water nuclear power plants

57. During the preparation of the Commission's second target programme as required by Article 40 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission's departments produced a memorandum on the technical and economic prospects of light water nuclear power plants for the period 1975-85. The favourable trend of the market for nuclear power plants justifies an estimate that the capacity in service in the Community in 1985 will total 100 000 MWe, consisting mainly of light water power plants.

The following technical developments may be foreseen: orders, from 1975 onwards, for units of 1 600 MWe, or even of 2 000-3 000 MWe in the eighties; further standardization of the dimensions of the main units and components of power plants; and a substantial increase in the specific performances of these power plants.

From the economic angle, there are grounds for expecting a stabilization of the costs, in constant values, of power plants ordered during the first half-decade (1970-75) at the levels obtaining in 1969-70. During the latter part of the decade the prices should again show a downward trend.

### *Joint Research Centre*

58. During the month of May the establishments of the Joint Research Centre drew up the set of proposals which the JRC will submit to the General Consultative Committee in connection with the multiannual programme. This "file" relates to the following matters:

- (a) *Work in progress at the Ispra establishment:* the future programme should naturally be (at least in part) the continuation, or the extension and development, of current projects.
- (b) *Future of the Essor reactor:* this is the most complex problem which the Committee will have to discuss, owing to the importance of what is at stake. The file on this subject includes the result of the enquiries made among electricity producers and manufacturers directly concerned in the development of fuels for light water reactors; new use could be made of the Essor reactor to solve this problem. The estimated expenditure, to cover three financial years and the new capital for installing the water loops, is about 38 million units of account. One question which will

arise is the optimum use of the irradiation facilities in the context of concerted programmes (Essor, HFR and, if possible, other Community reactors).

- (c) Research proposals in the *heavy water reactor* field: in spite of the trend towards light water reactors, the JRC should not at present abandon certain projects connected with heavy water reactors which appear particularly sound and useful as a backing for the programmes of Member States. These proposals will require a total staff of at least 100 persons.
- (d) Programme proposals relating to *computer science*: for the sake of clarity in presentation and discussion, the public service projects have been separated from the research activities proper (European program library, automatic scientific documentation, data transmission experiment, etc.). With the exclusion of the Computing Centre (60 persons), these proposals will require a staff of at least 50 persons.
- (e) Reasons for research projects on the *long-term application of nuclear energy*. Apart from forward studies, the two fields calling for study are the use of nuclear energy for purposes other than electricity generation and the initiation of technological research on nuclear fusion (essentially the behaviour of materials); these would require a total staff of about 130 persons.
- (f) Proposed research on "*environmental protection*". These have already been the subject of fairly detailed discussion in an *ad hoc* consultative group (set up in conformity with the decision of the Council authorizing the JRC to study ways of diversifying its activities into non-nuclear fields) which met at Ispra on 24 and 25 May. A staff of about 150 persons is thought necessary.
- (g) Programme proposals on reference substances, in connection with the removal of *technical barriers to trade*. This question was discussed with the *ad hoc* consultative group on "environmental protection", in particular during a meeting at Ispra on 24 and 25 May. The research proposals have not reached such an advanced stage as those mentioned above, owing to the extent of the field to be covered and the structural complexity of a future Community Bureau of Standards. For the moment 30 persons would be seconded to these tasks.

The opinion of the General Consultative Committee was sought on each of these points. The decisions concerned are particularly difficult and complex, or relate to new fields where it is particularly desirable to have the Committee's support when the programmes are submitted to the Council.

59. A decision on the construction of the *Sora reactor* will be possible only when the JRC is in possession of the results of the current work on detailed

specifications, design and cost estimates which is to be completed in about a year in collaboration with an industrial group. Pending that decision, the Director-General of the JRC therefore intends to propose to the Committee and to include in the proposal to the Council a "status quo" as regards *solid state physics*.

The rest of the programme should not raise any major questions of principle. In order to enable the General Consultative Committee to work to the best effect, the JRC therefore intends to make the main choices itself and to present the programme proposals directly to the Committee in their definitive form.

The documents relating to these programmes were also prepared in May. They concern the following matters:

- (a) the Community Bureau of Nuclear Measurements at Geel;
- (b) the Institute for Transuranium Elements at Karlsruhe;
- (c) the development of nuclear reactors, and in particular of high-temperature and fast reactors;
- (d) the control of fissile materials;
- (e) solid state physics.

The time schedule imposed by the new budgetary procedure is rather tight; it requires the Council to lay the draft budget for the financial year 1972 before the European Parliament on 4 October 1971; this means that the Commission must forward the preliminary draft of the multiannual programme of the JRC to the Council by the end of July 1971.

### *Dissemination of knowledge*

60. In May officials of the Commission participated in a seminar in London on the methods of evaluating documentary systems, and also in a conference at Liège on *metallurgical* documentation and *terminology*. Commission officials attended the congress of press, radio and television archivists held at Luxembourg on 10-13 May.

In the same month a series of contacts and visits relating to various aspects of metallurgical documentation took place at the Commission's *Centre for Information and Documentation* (CID) at Luxembourg. At a meeting in Paris in the first half of May the CID became a member of the European Association of Scientific Information Dissemination Centres (EUSIDIC). On 17 May it received a visit from Mr Jeludev, Deputy Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna; the discussions concerned the

relations between the CID and the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) of the IAEA regarding nuclear documentation.

As regards scientific and technical publications, the Commission recently renewed a contract with the Kernforschungsanlage Jülich for collaboration in the publication of the Eastatom Bulletin, which periodically records scientific and technical documents which have appeared in East-European countries.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *Knowledge of prices of energy products*

61. In its "First guidelines for a Community energy policy"<sup>1</sup> the Commission had proposed the establishment "without prejudice to the provisions of Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty, of a procedure to provide the Commission with *a posteriori* information on prices actually obtaining on the market for the various forms of energy".

Of the different methods which might be used to provide it with the necessary information, the Commission chose to rely on the free co-operation of correspondents situated at the different stages of production, marketing and consumption of energy products, and thus to set up a system for periodically collecting information on prices actually charged. After a preparatory study carried out in conjunction with experts from the sectors concerned, the Commission has just requested about fifty undertakings in the Community to participate in an experiment designed to test the method envisaged and the utilization value of the information collected. In the definitive stage, about 150 undertakings of adequate size and evenly distributed (from the sectoral and geographic point of view) will be called upon to provide information regularly on the prices they apply.

### *Coal*

62. As regards technical research, the Commission, on 12 May 1971, approved six memoranda on requests for financial assistance under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty and decided to forward these to the Council and the Consultative Committee. These cover research projects involving roadway driveage, high performance faces, the mechanization and automation of transport and supply below ground, the guiding systems for shafts, coking plant

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 12-1968.

technology and coke briquetting. The aid envisaged amounts to 4 029 362 u.a., of which 114 000 is to cover the cost of disseminating the results of the research. The aid may only be formally granted after the ECSC Consultative Committee's approval and the Council's confirmatory opinion.

An ECSC *ad hoc* panel of experts also examined a request for financial aid for research into "the valorization of waste matter". It proposed that the project submitted should be limited to using washery shale for building (light aggregates and the manufacturing of blocks).

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63. At its session of 19 May 1971 the European Parliament adopted a resolution concerning the proposal for a Council directive on harmonizing specific consumer taxes on liquid hydrocarbons for use as fuel. The Parliament recognized "the Commission's desire to give concrete form to the proposals submitted to the Council in its memorandum on the first guidelines for a Community energy policy" and confirmed "the benefit which would be derived from putting an end to the different level of specific taxes on various energy products, since these differences distort conditions of trade between the Member States and give rise within a single Member State to unfair competition between energy sources". The resolution suggests that the application of such a directive should be preceded by a period of "attempts to reduce proportionally the duties applied in various countries when they exceed 5 u.a.", and requests the Commission to "examine the possibility of arriving, in the last analysis, at a single bracket rate running from 2 to 5 u.a. for all fuels.<sup>1</sup>

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Application of the prior examination procedure*

64. In accordance with the Council decision of 21 March 1962<sup>2</sup> establishing a procedure for prior examination and consultation with respect to certain laws and regulations planned by Member States in the transport field, the French Government communicated to the Commission the text of a proposal to amend the decree of 14 November 1949 on the coordination of rail and road transport. It transpires from the covering note annexed to this proposal and from the explanations provided by the French representatives in the consultation with the Member States that the changes envisaged are intended

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 120.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* 23, 3 April 1962.

to enable the French Government to lay down fresh guidelines for the adaptation of rail and road transport to the free market economy.

In a recommendation dated 26 May 1971,<sup>1</sup> the Commission noted that in their general conception the new provisions planned on access to the market for French domestic traffic were close to the broad lines of the common transport policy but that it would not assist the implementation of this policy if such measures were adopted in the framework of national law.

Concerning transport rates and conditions, the Commission noted that, in so far as this amendment to the 1949 decree was designed to establish an outline law under which parallel development of the rates structures in rail and road transport in accordance with the principles laid down by the Council agreement of 22 June 1965 would be possible, it corresponded, subject to certain observations and provisos, to the general outlines of the common transport policy evolved by the Community institutions.

The Commission also considered that the implementation of the planned French measures should dovetail into a Community system through the adoption of corresponding measures in accordance with the principles laid down by the Council on 22 June 1965, in conformity with its resolution of 20 October 1966, and on the basis of the proposals on the subject of access to the market which the Commission submitted to the Council as early as 1967.

### *Transport rates and conditions*

65. The ECSC/Austria and ECSC/Switzerland Transport Committees set up by the agreements of 28 July 1956 and 26 July 1957 instituting international rail throughrates for consignments of coal and steel in transit via Austrian or Swiss territory held their regular meetings at Lugano on 26 and 27 May 1971.

The Committees studied the problems connected with the implementation of these two agreements. No solution agreeable to all the delegations was found to the question of the publication of rates and conditions for the intra-Community rail transport of ECSC products on the basis of individual contracts.

The ECSC/Switzerland Transport Committee agreed to remove this question from its agenda and each delegation resumed its complete freedom of action. On the other hand, at the meeting of the ECSC/Austria Transport Committee, the Austrian delegation put forward a fresh proposal on which the Community delegations will shortly state their position.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 134, 20 June 1971.

66. A meeting of railway experts to study certain problems raised by the application of the ECSC international rail tariffs was held on 10 May 1971 in Brussels. The railway experts then approved the annual report on ECSC tariff No. 1001 drawn up by the French State Railways, the body which supervises this tariff. The report was communicated to the ECSC/Austria and ECSC/Switzerland Transport Committees.



67. At its session on 26 and 27 May 1971 the Economic and Social Committee adopted two Opinions concerning transport policy. In the first—on a Commission proposal to amend certain provisions of the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 (social harmonization in road transport)—the Committee proposed certain amendments concerning short-haul transport and transport for the construction industry. It also formulated an Opinion on the Commission proposal for a directive on “the minimum training standard for drivers of road vehicles”. The Committee thought in particular that since this proposal merely suggests certain fundamental requirements it could only be an initial step towards the achievement of a common training policy in the transport field.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See secs. 148 and 149.

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

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

##### *Negotiations with the countries applying for accession*

##### Development of the negotiations

##### United Kingdom

68. On 11 and 12 May a very important meeting of the Conference was held at ministerial level: as a result of this meeting, which was prepared by a Council meeting, on 10 May agreement was reached on a certain number of subjects of major importance.

##### *The enlarged Community's relations with certain independent Commonwealth developing countries*

69. As regards the independent Commonwealth developing countries in the Indian Ocean, Pacific and Caribbean areas, the Conference agreed to offer them the choice of establishing their relations with the enlarged Community either by adhering to the Yaoundé Convention, or by means of a special association convention (comprising reciprocal rights and obligations, more especially in the trade sphere) or in accordance with commercial agreements designed to facilitate and expand trade between the Community and these countries. The negotiations with the latter will be started at the same time as those with the independent Commonwealth countries in Africa and the AASM. In this connection the Conference agreed that the enlargement of the Community and the possible related extension of the association policy should not lead to any weakening of ties with the AASM. The fundamental aim of the enlarged Community will be to ensure that these countries benefit from a number of advantages in the framework of structures which will provide the association with a specific character in the field of commercial relations, financial and technical cooperation and joint institutions. If these States wish to accept the offer which will be made to them on the grounds of the declaration of intention of 1963, the terms of the relations to be established between them and the enlarged Community will, in a similar way, have to allow for the special economic conditions common to them all.

### *The problem of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement*

70. With regard to this question the enlarged Community will have as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of all the countries concerned, whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of primary products, and in particular of sugar. The case of these products will be settled in this framework and, in respect of sugar exports, with due regard to the importance of this product for the economy of several developing countries, particularly in the Commonwealth. Concerning more particularly the quantities negotiated under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the Conference agreed that the United Kingdom should be allowed to import until 31 December 1974 at the agreed price the quantities previously negotiated under the Agreement. The terms chosen for the United Kingdom during the first two years of the transitional period will in no way prejudice the system to be established as from 1975.

### *The transitional period in the agricultural sphere*

71. Following the proposals which the Community had put to the United Kingdom delegation, the Conference noted an overall agreement concerning all the essential features of the transitional period in the agricultural sphere. This agreement applies to trade with non-member countries, the time-table to be laid down in the agricultural sector, the flexibility to be observed as regards tariff reductions and the time-table for the approximation of prices, as well as to the special problem of apples and pears. More particularly with regard to the "agricultural calendar", the agreement on the approximation of prices stipulates six stages within the transitional period of five years. The penultimate price approximation for the various products would therefore take place at the beginning of the 1977 farming year and the last would be a uniform one for all the products in question on 31 December 1977. With regard to the changes in the duties on horticultural products, the agreement specifies a reduction of 20% on 31 December of each year of the transitional period starting from 1973.

### *Contribution to the financing of the Communities*

72. Concerning financing, the Conference reached an initial agreement under which new Member States have to apply, as from 1 January 1973, the provisions of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970 on "own resources".

### *Euratom and tariff quotas*

73. Finally, the Conference confirmed the agreements reached at deputy level in connection with the Euratom Treaty and the British requests for tariff

quotas, with the exception (as regards the latter point) of alumina, which must be dealt with in the course of further discussions.

### *ECSC matters*

74. In the course of the meetings at Deputy level the Community delegation submitted a declaration to the United Kingdom delegation, the gist of which is that it will be incumbent on the British Government to eliminate provisions and practices contrary to the ECSC Treaty and the implementing measures pursuant thereto. At the time of accession the British Government will be called upon to take the appropriate steps to comply at the earliest opportunity with the obligations arising from the Treaty of Paris.

These measures must be taken in particular with respect to the supervisory and control functions exercised by certain authorities with regard to the British Steel Corporation (BSC) and the National Coal Board (NCB), the rules on non-discrimination and fair competition, agreements and concentrations, the field of prices and investments, and foreign trade and aids and subsidies.

It should be emphasized that this list merely depicts the situation obtaining in autumn 1970 and that it is not exhaustive. If, on the date of accession, other provisions or practices which are in force in the United Kingdom and are contrary to the provisions of the ECSC Treaty were to emerge, the law of this Treaty would take precedence over any national provision incompatible with it.

As for the structure of the BSC and the NCB, the Community delegation said that it does not intend to call into question either the size or the legal position as regards the ownership of these two nationalized undertakings, but it would like to be able to supplement some of the information already at its disposal which would be worth studying from the point of view of the smooth functioning of the common market in coal and steel.

### **D e n m a r k**

75. At the Deputies' meeting on 24 May the Danish delegation stated that it could, in principle, agree to the Community's proposals on transitional measures in the agricultural sector. It was of the opinion that the machinery of the agricultural policy will come into operation in all the new Member States as from the entry into force of the Accession Treaty and that reasonable solutions will be found for certain technical problems. Furthermore, the Danish delegation confirmed that its Government agreed to adoption of the "own resources" system and that uniform transitional arrangements would have to be made for all the new Member States.

## Ireland

76. Like the Danish delegation, the Irish delegation, at the Deputies' meeting on 25 May, considered the Community's proposals on transitional solutions in the agricultural sector to be acceptable provided that certain points of detail are subsequently clarified. The Irish delegation particularly stressed that adoption of the common agricultural policy arrangements must not from the outset cause any disturbance in Anglo-Irish agricultural trade. As far as the supplementary measures for the transitional period were concerned, the Irish delegation approved the Community's memorandum on the whole.

Two matters are still in abeyance, firstly the time-table put forward by the Irish delegation to eliminate quantitative import restrictions and, secondly, the question of superphosphates. As for tariff quotas, the Irish delegation was pleased with the agreement concluded in the negotiations with the United Kingdom and said it could accept the Community's proposals on this point. Lastly, with regard to Euratom, the Irish delegation was able to accept the proposals the Community had made to it at an earlier meeting.

## Visit by the President of the Commission to Denmark

77. On 27 and 28 May 1971 Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Denmark at the invitation of the Danish Government. During his stay he was received in audience by His Majesty King Frederik IX and met the Prime Minister, Mr Hilmar Baunsgaard, the Foreign Minister, Mr Poul Hartling and the Minister for Economic Affairs and European Market Relations, Mr Paul Nyboe Andersen. He also had talks with Members of Parliament and representatives of trade and industry.

78. On 27 May Mr Malfatti addressed the Copenhagen Stock Exchange on the Community, its problems and aims. He expressed confidence in the outcome of the membership negotiations and emphasized their historical significance. "From now on it seems obvious that this great operation of enlarging the Community has every chance of succeeding and of being what it must be—a factor strengthening the Community—now that the parties concerned have proved their political will. This will must be clear and unflagging."

Referring to Denmark's attitude, the President of the Commission stated: "At the very beginning of the negotiations your country showed that it was actuated by this political will. You have looked at sectoral problems in their broader setting and this has enabled you to grasp the true nature of the task on which we are engaged. The discussions going on in your country express the same clarity and awareness about the meaning of Community membership and I can only rejoice at this. This atmosphere makes it easy to find solutions for the few problems yet to be solved; this clearness betokens that your

membership of the Community will signify your full cooperation regarding the political aims which are the ultimate goal of the Community venture. The achievement of these political aims is no longer so far off. In a world striving for unity our task is to play the role, which historically is ours, of providing Europe with an identity of its own. However, this European identity implies adequate reform in response to the apprehensions of our times. It presupposes the political ability to offer a quality of life which is better, more just, more human and therefore freer! Denmark, with its democratic tradition and social consciousness will make a contribution to this common effort, which will be of incalculable value."

## RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

### *Talks between the Commission and certain Mediterranean countries*

79. At the end of May and early in June the Commission held a number of meetings with the delegations of various Mediterranean countries with which the Community maintains preferential relations. The main object of these contacts was to itemize the problems which these countries will face as a result of the enlargement of the Community. The talks with the seven countries mentioned below took place in the following chronological order: Morocco (25 May), Greece (27 May), Turkey (28 May), Israel (1 June), Tunisia (2 June), Malta (3 June) and Spain (7 June).

#### *Greece*

80. On 26 May 1971 the EEC-Greece Association Council held its 32nd meeting at ambassador level. In accordance with Article 64 of the Association Agreement, Greece was informed and consulted about the Community's generalized preferences offer.

#### *Turkey*

81. On 4 and 10 May respectively the Commission submitted to the Council two memoranda dealing with the following points: the result of the negotiations with Turkey on the conclusion of an interim agreement; the effect on the functioning of the Association with Turkey of the Council decision of 30 March 1971 concerning the entry into force of generalized preferences on 1 July 1971.

In addition, on 25 May, the Council decided to supply emergency food aid to Turkey. The agreement relating to 28 000 tons of common wheat was signed on 27 May in Brussels.<sup>1</sup> Lastly, the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement with Turkey for the equivalent of 10 million units of account to contribute towards the construction of a hydroelectric power station at Keban on the Euphrates.<sup>2</sup>

### *Tunisia and Morocco*

82. On 14 May 1971 the Commission submitted two proposals to the Council for regulations for the introduction of a Community system for the fisheries products, referred to in Annex 2 of the association agreements, which are now covered by common import regulations in the Community.

### *Spain*

83. "The agreement concluded by the Community and Spain is of a purely commercial nature. The first stage consists of a period of at least six years. The discussion relating to the changeover to the second stage will take place at a date which is not stipulated in the agreement. When the time comes, it will be up to the Council to decide on the conditions which will have to be fulfilled for the changeover to this second stage."<sup>3</sup> So runs the Council's reply to a written question from ten members of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament who had also questioned the Commission on this subject.<sup>4</sup>

### *Israel*

84. The Israeli Minister for Finance, Commerce and Industry, Mr Joseph Sapir, was received on 12 May 1971 by Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, the Commission member responsible for external relations and external trade, to whom he outlined his government's attitude towards the Council decision of 30 March 1971 on the grant of generalized preferences to developing countries. Mr Sapir expressed the wish that Israel would also be allowed to benefit from these preferences and urged the Commission to do everything in its power to arrange this. Mr Dahrendorf explained the Community's policy on generalized preferences to his Israeli guest and stressed that the Council decision of 30 March involved no discrimination towards any country, and did not rule out the inclusion of other developing countries in the generalized preferences system.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 125, 9 June 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 155.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* C 51, 25 May 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* C 17, 20 February 1971 and Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 72.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### *EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Associations*

#### Trade between the Community and the AASM

#### Development of trade

85. A concise study which the Commission has carried out on the development of trade between the Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar between 1958 and 1969 brings out the following in particular:

- (a) The marked geographical diversification of the import and export flows between the Associated States and the Member States;
- (b) The fact that this development has taken place during an overall expansion of AASM exports to the EEC in the region of 6% per annum; moreover, this expansion has not occurred at the expense of other developing countries' exports to the EEC, as these have expanded by more than 6% during the same period;
- (c) The special difficulties of those associated countries limited to single or virtually single crop farming of certain agricultural products, since it is precisely these products which the statistics show to be receding or advancing only slowly.

During the period in question, AASM exports to the Community (on a cif basis) rose from 896 million u.a. in 1958 to 1 718 million in 1969.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the African States and Madagascar have diversified their outlets quite considerably as their exports to each of the six countries have advanced at very different rates, but, on the whole, less rapidly to the former mother countries. Thus, in 1969, the French market took no more than 38.8% of AASM exports to the EEC, compared with 53.3% in 1959. With regard to the trend by products, the statistics show that of the twelve most important products (which represented 78% of sales to the EEC between 1967 and 1969) half are expanding rapidly (copper, wood in the rough, cocoa, iron ore, other common non-ferrous metals and calcium phosphate) although, apart from one exception (cocoa), they are not allowed preferential rates of duty when imported into the Community. The products whose rate of expansion is slow are coffee, bananas, groundnut and palm oil (although they all enjoy preferential treatment). Lastly, two are in decline: cotton and groundnuts. Exports from the EEC to the AASM (on a fob basis) rose from 663 million u.a. in

<sup>1</sup> See also Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 76.

1958 to 1 117 million u.a. in 1969. Here again, phenomena similar to those observed with imports are found: the shares of France and Belgium have sagged, while the Netherlands, Germany and Italy have considerably increased their sales.

### Promotion of trade

86. Continuing the implementation of the Community programme of participation in leading international commercial occasions, Madagascar and several African States associated with the European Economic Community participated in two international fairs with the financial and technical aid of the Commission. Eight of them (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) were represented at the Paris International Trade Fair from 24 April to 9 May, thereby endeavouring to maintain, improve and develop the contacts indispensable for the expansion of their exports to the French market. In addition, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal exhibited their products from 29 April to 16 May 1971 at the 24th Casablanca International Trade Fair. This was the first time that the Associated States had taken part in an African exhibition.

Furthermore, two working meetings took place in Paris—the last on 7 May 1971—between representatives of the ODTA (Organization for African Tourism) and the Community to prepare the “Conference on African Tourism” which should be held during the second half of 1971. This will primarily be an occasion for the AASM representatives to describe their plans and obtain authoritative information concerning both the conditions and development potential of tourism in their countries and the profitability of their schemes. The conference will also obtain from the participants, particularly from those in the tourist business, practical information on the methods they recommend to develop the industry in Black Africa.

### European Development Fund

#### New financing decisions

87. On 24 May 1971 the Commission took ten new financing decisions<sup>1</sup> three of which involved aid from the second EDF totalling 1 294 000 units of account (including a loan on special terms of 673 200 u.a.) while seven were grants from the third EDF totalling 26 531 000 u.a. The projects in question had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 55th meeting on 30 April 1971. In addition, the Council authorized a supplementary financing scheme under the first EDF.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 56, 5 June 1971.

## Second EDF

88. The three decisions concerning the second EDF are as follows:

- (i) *Groundnut oilseed 1971, Senegal*: Frs. CFA 136 500 000, or about 491 000 u.a. The scheme is a continuation of a project started under the five-year production aid programme financed from the balance of funds earmarked for this purpose under the first Yaoundé Convention. The main objectives are the propagation of seed of groundnuts (for oil) with a high degree of varietal purity and the transfer of seed from relatively well-endowed areas to less favoured ones.
- (ii) *Water engineering project for agriculture in Bras de la Plaine, Réunion*: Frs. CFA 187 000 000, or about 673 200 u.a. The aim of this scheme, which is financed by a loan on special terms, is to establish the tertiary network for two parts of the agricultural area of Bras de la Plaine and install irrigation points to lead the water to the edge of the holdings. This is the third instalment of Community financing for water supply in this area, which will enable 6 240 hectares of sugar-cane fields to be irrigated and provide the basis for crop diversification.
- (iii) *Supplementary financing for the Fort Lamy-Massaguet road, Chad*: Frs. CFA 36 000 000, or about 130 000 u.a. This sum will be additional to the 3 028 000 u.a. committed by the Community on 22 November 1966 for work on the Fort Lamy-Massaguet road. It is to compensate the consortium which carried out the project for losses incurred because of unforeseeable difficulties encountered during the work.

## Third EDF

89. Seven decisions were taken in connection with the third EDF:

- (i) *Repair and asphaltting of national road No. 1 from Bujumbura to the Rwanda frontier, Burundi*: Frs. BU 692 000 000, or about 7 909 000 u.a. The aim is to improve traffic conditions on national road No. 1 between Bujumbura and the Rwanda frontier. The Bujumbura-Bugarama stretch (34 km) will be repaired in places and re-asphalted completely. The Bugarama-Rwanda frontier stretch will be improved and asphalted over a distance of 80 km. This road is the busiest in the country and runs through densely populated agricultural areas (tea, coffee, food products).
- (ii) *Extension of cotton-growing, Senegal*: Frs. CFA 1 333 850 000, or about 4 803 000 u.a. In the course of a four-year period the scheme will extend cotton-growing, which has been developed successfully with financial aid from the Community in Casamance, in eastern Senegal and in the Siné Saloum area since 1965. When fully operational, the present

scheme will increase the area cultivated to 37 500 ha, corresponding to a harvest of about 52 000 tons of seed cotton and a production of nearly 20 000 tons of cotton fibre. About 7 000 tons of the latter will be used to meet local demand and some 13 000 exported.

- (iii) *Improvement and asphaltting of the Ouagadougou-Koupéla road (second stage), Upper Volta: Frs. CFA 450 000 000, or about 1 621 000 u.a.; Improvement and asphaltting of the Tsévié-Atakpamé (second stage) and Atakpamé-Blitta roads, and surveys of the Kandé-Dapango-Upper Volta road, Togo: Frs. CFA 2 080 000 000, or about 7 489 000 u.a.* The scheme will finance a further three stages—covering 179 km—consisting of improving and asphaltting the trunk road linking Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta (the country to the north of Togo), and Lomé, Togo's capital and chief port, on the coast 1 000 km from Ouagadougou, and also the surveys for the improvement of a new section (220 km) of this route. The Community has already financed several surveys and the modernization of various sections of the road at a cost of 6 531 000 u.a.
- (iv) *Airport on Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles: Fl. NA 4 175 000, or about 2 214 000 u.a.* A new airport will be built on the island of Bonaire in the Caribbean. It will include a control tower, a building for housing fire-fighting equipment and parking space for DC-9's while basic airport equipment will also be provided. The scheme is the third Community financing in Bonaire to promote the tourist trade.
- (v) *Primary school on Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles: Fl. NA 430 000, or about 228 000 u.a.* A local authority primary school with 10 classrooms will be built at Kralendijk on Bonaire. It will meet the urgent demand for primary school premises due to the constant rise in the number of children of school age and the basic shortage of accommodation.
- (vi) *Training centre for market gardening, horticulture and nutrition studies at Ouando, Dahomey: Frs. CFA 267 434 000, or about 963 000 u.a.* Under this scheme, 160 instructors, 80 female field advisors and 120 volunteers will be given training or further training in market gardening and horticulture, domestic economy and nutritional matters. These persons will pass on their knowledge to the local population in the Ouémé department as part of a programme to promote market gardening, establish a marketing system for the produce and provide food advisory services.
- (vii) *Emergency aid, Niger: Frs. CFA 362 000 000, or about 1 304 000 u.a.* This operation will assist the Government in its efforts to overcome the consequences of the drought which, since 1968, has affected a large part of the country, particularly the livestock-rearing area in the savanna

zone and the largely agricultural southern area of the country. To help stockbreeders, the Community will finance a vaccination campaign to halt the spread of epizootic disease, a number of cases of which have been reported. To help agriculture proper, 7 300 tons of groundnut seed will be supplied to replace the part of the seed stocks which the population consumed because of the food shortage. The stocks will be needed for the 1971/72 groundnut year.

As a result of these new financing decisions total commitments amount to about 712 274 000 u.a. (for 373 financing decisions) under the second EDF and to about 91 629 000 u.a. (for 36 financing decisions) under the third.

### *First EDF*

90. On 2 April 1971 the Commission decided to authorize the use of a credit balance of Frs. MG 78.5 million (283 000 u.a.), left over from a scheme of the first Fund, in order to complete an infrastructure project in Madagascar (the Farafangana-Vangaindrano road) which was costing more than the maximum amount fixed. The Council definitively approved this supplementary financing on 7 May 1971.

### Visits and meetings

91. On 5 May 1971 a Gabonese delegation led by Mr Malekou, Minister of State for Public Works, and commissioned to make a joint examination of the technical problems involved in the building of the port of Owendo, was received by the EDF. On 13 May, Mr L. S. Goma, Minister of Public Works of Congo Brazzaville, had talks with the EDF to prepare a meeting at Pointe-Noire from 25 to 27 May 1971 to study the improvement of the Congo-Ocean railway. On 27 May 1971 a meeting was held at the EDF headquarters with Mr A. Koffi, President of the Bandama Valley Authority (Ivory Coast), to examine possible Community aid to reorganize the road network in the Kossou region and to resettle the population displaced as a result of the construction of the Kossou Dam.

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92. At its session on 17 and 18 May, the European Parliament passed a resolution in which it "adopted the conclusions reached by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association" at the latter's meeting in Yaoundé in January 1971. The Parliament stressed that "in order to prevent countries associated with the EEC from being placed at a certain disadvantage as a result of the introduction of generalized preferences for manufactured articles and finished products of developing countries, the EEC will, under this system,

have to take the necessary steps to correct any adverse situation which might arise". Furthermore, the Parliament asked that there should be "regular consultation between the partners of the association regarding the problems of the enlargement of the Community", and hoped that "greater stress would be laid in future on the political content of the association". A second resolution on the fact-finding mission of a European Parliament delegation in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam in September 1970 "recommends that the European Investment Bank examine sympathetically every possibility of granting loans to these countries, together, if need be, with interest rebates, in order to promote the diversification and stability of their economies, especially in the Antilles".<sup>1</sup>

### *The EEC-East African Community Association*

#### **First session of the Association Council**

93. The EEC-East African (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya) Community Association Council held its first session on 13 May 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Yvon Bourges of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As is known the Association Agreement, signed on 24 September 1969 at Arusha, entered into force on 1 January 1971. The East African Community delegation was led by Dr R. J. Ouko, Kenya Minister for Economic Affairs and the East African Common Market. Tanzania and Uganda were represented respectively by Mr J. S. Malecela, Minister of Finance and Administration, and Mr S. Arain, Minister of Communications, Research and Social Services. Mr Kiseka, Minister Plenipotentiary, represented the East African Community, and Mr Jean-François Deniau the Commission of the European Communities.

The work of this first session had been prepared by the EEC-East African Community Interim Committee, whose third meeting was held in Brussels on 7 May 1971. The Association Council first adopted its rules of procedure, which lay down the frequency and place of its sessions and its composition and contain the provisions relating to the powers and functioning of the Association Committee. Secondly, in accordance with Article 1 of Protocol No. 4 to the Arusha Agreement, the Council adopted, on the basis of a Commission draft, a decision relating to the definition of the concept of "products originating" and to methods of administrative co-operation. This decision will enter into force on 1 July 1971.

In connection with Article 31(1) of the Arusha Agreement, Mr Bourges informed the Association Council of the progress of the membership negotiations with the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. He outlined

<sup>1</sup> See secs 121 and 122.

the Community's positions, methods and principles in these negotiations and also gave details of the decision of the Council of the European Communities to bring into force the EEC's system of generalized preferences for the benefit of the developing countries on 1 July 1971.

As for the implementation of the Association Agreement, the Association Council instructed the Association Committee to examine a number of technical questions concerning products subject to quantitative restrictions in the East African States, communication to the Association Council of the customs tariff of these States and the formulation of the replies of contracting parties to the GATT questionnaire on the Arusha Agreement. It was decided to hold the first meeting of the Association Committee in Brussels on 15 July 1971. Exceptionally, and as a special measure, it was agreed that the second meeting of this Committee will take place in one of the East African States at a date to be fixed later. The next session of the Association Council will also be held in East Africa, and February 1972 was noted as an approximate date.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *United States*

#### **Improvement of the terms of supply of enriched uranium**

94. On 10 May the Commission submitted a memorandum to the Council on the results of the exploratory talks it had had with the American authorities—following a Council directive of 13 October 1970—for the purpose of improving the terms of supply of enriched uranium to the Community from the United States. It is on the evidence of this report that the Council has to decide on the advisability of opening negotiations on this matter with the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC).

#### **Visit by Mr Albert Coppé**

95. On 14 May Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, went on a visit to the United States, to New York in particular, where he discussed with trade union representatives the recent Commission memorandum entitled "Preliminary Guidelines for a Community Social Policy Programme". On the following day Mr Coppé delivered a lecture at the San Antonio University (Texas) on the subject of "Building a better Society". Prior to this, on 13 May, he had visited Canada at the invitation of the Montreal Port Council and the University of Montreal, where a symposium on the theme of "Mon-

treal, transport metropolis—its development up to 1980” was being held. On this occasion Mr Coppé gave a talk on “Lessons and prospects of an integration policy in the transport field”.

### *Iran*

96. From 14 to 20 May 1971 a Commission delegation led by Mr R. Dahrendorf visited Teheran at the invitation of the Iranian Government. During the various discussions which Mr Dahrendorf had with the Iranian authorities, one of the ideas canvassed was the possibility of strengthening trade relations between the Community and Iran which originate from the trade agreement signed by the two parties in 1963. The measures to be put in hand to expand trade between the parties will probably be settled at the next meeting of the joint committee set up under the agreement.

### *Pakistan*

97. At the invitation of the Government, the same Commission delegation paid an official visit to Pakistan. The Pakistani authorities expressed their wish to strengthen relations between the Community and their country. They feared that United Kingdom accession to the European Communities might adversely affect Pakistan in view of its membership of the Commonwealth and they asked that the Community study this question, bearing in mind particularly the present critical state of the Pakistan economy.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### *Establishment and implementation of the commercial policy*

#### Common arrangements for imports from non-member countries

98. On 25 May the Council adopted a regulation for further categories of imports<sup>1</sup> to be covered by the Annex to the regulation of 25 May 1970 “establishing common arrangements applicable to imports from non-member countries”. As a result of this second extension the list now contains 923 of the 1090 Common Customs Tariff headings completely or partially covered by the EEC Treaty.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 116, 28 May 1971.

## Common arrangements for imports from state-trading countries

99. On the same day, the Council adopted two regulations<sup>1</sup> extending to further categories of imports the list annexed to the regulation of 19 December 1969 establishing common arrangements applicable to imports from state-trading countries. One of these texts applies exclusively to imports of Albanian products, while the other includes in the common list imports of products originating not only in Albania but also in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the USSR.

### *Trade agreements : tacit renewal, derogation or authorization*

100. On 25 May the Council adopted a decision<sup>2</sup> formally authorizing the tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries (second batch 1971).

Furthermore, at its session of 10-13 May, the Council authorized the Benelux countries to resume negotiating a long-term trade agreement for the period from 1 January 1971 to 31 December 1974 and to negotiate a trade protocol with the Polish People's Republic for 1971.

### *Special commercial policy measures*

#### Cotton textiles

101. On 25 May the Council authorized the Member States to extend the agreements they have concluded with Japan in the cotton textiles field until the entry into force of the Community agreement negotiated with that country, or until 30 September 1971 at the latest.<sup>3</sup>

#### Handicrafts

102. On 10 May 1971 the Council concluded on behalf of the Community five agreements on trade in handicrafts with the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran and Ceylon, three of which were signed in May (Iran, Thailand and the Philippines). Henceforth, these countries, like India and Pakistan already, will benefit from the duty-free tariff quota for imports into the Community of certain handicrafts to a total amount of 5 million units of account. Exemp-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 119, 1 June 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 122, 4 June 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 122, 4 June 1971.

tion from customs duties will nevertheless be conditional on presentation to the Community customs authorities of a certificate issued by the exporting country warranting that the goods in question really are hand-made.

### Non-ferrous metal scrap and ash

103. On 25 May 1971 the Council adopted on a Commission proposal a regulation introducing common export arrangements and opening a Community export quota for certain scrap and ash of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead and aluminium).<sup>1</sup> Owing to the grant of quantitative quotas valid until 31 December 1971, the regulation restricts the Community's exports of these products, which were previously subject to export restrictions in all the separate Member States. At the same time the Commission made a recommendation<sup>2</sup> to the Member States asking them to continue to apply in their trade in these materials the destination control certificate under the procedure which has long been in force.

## COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

### Tin

104. In a note accompanied by a draft decision submitted to the Council on 11 May 1971 the Commission emphasized that the Community as such cannot be a party to the Fourth International Tin Agreement or participate in the work of the Tin Council on 1 July 1971 if the instrument of ratification is not deposited before 30 June at the latest. The Commission therefore recommended the Council definitively to endorse the Fourth Agreement, signed in January 1971 on behalf of the Community,<sup>3</sup> and, to this end, to deposit the appropriate instrument with the British Government within the prescribed period. On 14 December 1970, bearing in mind the outcome of the conference in Geneva from 13 April to 15 May 1970<sup>4</sup> to negotiate the renewal of the international agreement, the Council approved Community participation in the new agreement.<sup>5</sup>

### Cereals

105. As the institutional procedures laid down in the 1971 International Wheat Agreement (the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 116, 28 May 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 134, 20 June 1971.

<sup>3</sup> Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, sec. 63.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 7-1970, Part Two, sec. 101.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* 2-1971, Part Two, sec. 110.

Convention)<sup>1</sup> could not be completed in the Community within the time allowed, the Commission, in two memoranda submitted to the Council on 19 May, proposed that the latter should make declarations, on behalf of the EEC, on provisional application of these conventions and request extensions of the time-limit for depositing the instruments of final acceptance. The Commission therefore proposed that the EEC issue a declaration provisionally accepting these conventions and all the rights and obligations which arise therefrom pending a final Council decision and that the Council should request extension to 1 April 1972 of the time-limit stipulated for the deposit of instruments of final acceptance of the two conventions which constitute the 1971 agreement.

### Milk products

106. The executive committee, set up in accordance with the Arrangement Concerning Certain Milk Products (concluded in GATT) and which at present applies to skim milk powder, decided to increase the minimum price specified under this arrangement by raising it from \$20 to \$25 per 100 kg fob. This increase entered into force on 14 May 1971, i.e. one year to the day after the Arrangement,<sup>2</sup> which, at the same time, was itself extended for one year. The Community, which was one of the participants in favour of increasing the minimum price, would have liked to have seen a more substantial rise in this, in view of the situation on the international milk products market, but nevertheless welcomes this decision, which is an encouraging step forward. The Community also notes that the arrangements works satisfactorily and that it has helped to regularize international trade in skim milk powder by furthering co-operation between exporting and importing countries.

### Olive oil

107. In a memorandum submitted to the Council on 11 May, the Commission again recommended Community adhesion to the International Olive Oil Agreement and the opening of negotiations for this purpose with the International Olive Oil Council. Since the 1969 United Nations conference, which prolonged the 1963 Agreement and adopted a certain number of provisions to allow the Community to be a party thereto, this is the third time that the Council has been approached on this matter. After noting the wish of the participants in the conference, the Commission, in October 1969, referred this question to the Council for the first time.<sup>3</sup> Then, as no formal

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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 89.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 7-1970, Part Two, sec. 103.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 12-1969, Ch. VII, sec. 99.

decision was taken, and in view of the reiterated wishes of the members of the International Olive Oil Council, the Commission, in April 1970,<sup>1</sup> submitted a fresh memorandum to the Council stressing the need for a reply which had been awaited for over a year. The Commission now considers that the governments concerned had sufficient time for reflection and can decide whether the Community will become a party to the international agreement or not.

## Bananas

108. At the invitation of the French Government, the fourth meeting of the FAO Bananas Study Group was held in the French West Indies from 3 to 14 May. From the forecasts submitted to it the Group noted that, in 1971, production (which has increased by more than 17% compared with the preceding year) would exceed potential consumption (which has risen by only 5.5%) by approximately one million tons. In 1974 this gap might well amount to 3.9 million tons, or even more, as almost all the consumer countries are now in the "saturation zone". Many producer countries have therefore declared they are in favour of adjusting programmes for the expansion of production to the available outlets. However, this attitude is not yet shared by all the producers, some of whom still recommend the total liberalization of the banana market and the free play of supply and demand. Lastly, the Study Group decided to set up a standing committee of exporting countries whose task will be to seek ways of solving the problems arising, both from the present serious imbalance between supply and demand and from low prices on the world market, and to draft recommendations on concerted action for this purpose.

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109. At its session on 26 and 27 May 1971 the Economic and Social Committee took cognizance of an information report on the "guidelines for an international agreement in the oils and fats sector" which it decided to send to the Commission and the Council. Having been drawn up on the basis of the document drafted on this subject by the Commission<sup>2</sup> the report is not confined to an examination of the oils and fats market but also provides a more general study of the problem of commodities, international agreements on specific products and trade. The report adopts a position with regard to the principles chosen by the Commission with a view to a possible world "oils and fats" agreement and makes a certain number of observations concerning them.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 6-1970, Part Two, sec. 77

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 9/10-1969, Ch. VIII, sec. 112.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 152.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Food aid*

110. Under the food aid programme for the 1970/71 financial year, which it agreed on 6 April 1971<sup>1</sup> and then formally adopted on 3 May 1971, the Council, at its session of 25 May, took three new decisions relating to the conclusion of agreements on the supply by the Community of common wheat.<sup>2</sup> These relate to an aggregate figure of 68 000 tons—13 000 to Jordan in the form of flour (emergency aid), 27 000 to Tunisia and 28 000 to Turkey,

Again in pursuance of the outline plan drawn up on 6 April for Community operations, the Commission, on 27 May, submitted to the Council two draft agreements providing for the supply by the Community (as emergency food aid) of the equivalent of 6 500 tons of grain to Cameroon and 9 500 tons to Upper Volta because of the drought in these countries during 1970.

## THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *United nations*

#### **Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East**

111. The Commission of the European Communities was represented at the 27th session of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). Meeting in Manila, the organization held a broad discussion of the region's economic and social situation. It also went over the activities of its various committees in the commercial, industrial, transport and communications sectors. The work of the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was also examined.

In general, the delegations of the developing countries recognized the necessity of pursuing a more vigorous policy of regional economic co-operation and the imperative need to implement the commercial and monetary co-operation programmes adopted at the meeting of ministers held in Kabul in December 1970. It was noted in this connection that the studies undertaken to establish an Asian clearing and payments union had reached an advanced stage. The importance of social problems was also emphasized by many delegations, in whose opinion a basic goal of the Second United Nations

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, sec. 85.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 125, 9 June 1971.

Development Decade should be advancement of social justice hand-in-hand with economic progress. The UN Economic Commission adopted several resolutions. These relate in particular to the establishment of a special body to meet the needs of the land-locked countries, the creation of an Asian Centre for development administration and the strengthening of ECAFE's structures.

The question of generalized tariff preferences was mentioned on several occasions during this session. The representative of the Commission of the European Communities made a statement on behalf of the EEC containing information and comments on the Council decision of 30 March 1971 on the entry into force of these preferences and recalling the main points of the Community's offer. In the discussions ECAFE expressed its satisfaction with this decision which it described as "historic".

### **Economic Commission for Latin America**

112. The Commission was represented at the fourteenth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) which was held from 27 April to 8 May in Santiago, Chile. Besides trade relations between Latin America and the various regions of the world, the principal matters dealt with during this session were the strategy to be adopted during the Second United Nations Development Decade and the preparation of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

### **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

113. The UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures held its fifth session in Geneva from 3 to 14 May 1971, when the European Economic Community took part as an observer. The Committee examined recent trends and developments of trade in manufactured goods, the question of restrictive business practices, the problems of the liberalization of tariff obstacles and the reclassification of hand-made products, as well as measures to diversify exports of manufactured articles from developing countries. An *ad hoc* committee has studied the liberalization of non-tariff barriers and aid for structural improvement.

The delegations mainly concentrated on the problem of non-tariff barriers, and of the part UNCTAD might play in studying these. On this matter draft resolutions were put forward both by the developing and by the industrialized countries. The developing countries pressed for the creation of an *ad hoc* working party to consult and negotiate with a view to mitigating the non-tariff barriers which affect trade in goods of concern to them. For their part, the industrialized countries, which were anxious to prevent any duplication of GATT's work in this field, considered that the UNCTAD

Secretariat could assume the task of pinpointing and listing the non-tariff barriers which seriously worry the developing countries. After long discussions in a contact group a compromise resolution was adopted. It embodied a request to the UNCTAD Secretariat to continue to specify the non-tariff barriers which cause the developing countries grave anxiety and inventorize them in the light of information already available to GATT. Both draft resolutions tabled on this subject will be submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its eleventh session. The Committee also adopted the concerted conclusions on the pursuit of UNCTAD's work on restrictive business practices.

The European Communities Commission delegation spoke on the main points on the agenda on behalf of the EEC. The delegation particularly emphasized the favourable trend of Community imports of manufactures from developing countries, and recalled the tariff measures already taken by the Community for certain hand-made articles exported by the latter. It also pointed out that the EEC's offer regarding generalized preferences, which provides for the duty-free entry without exception for all finished and semi-finished products in Chapters 25 to 99, settled the question of hand-made articles quite satisfactorily. The EEC also expressed opinions on the various documents drafted by the UNCTAD Secretariat on the easing of non-tariff barriers. When the matter of aid for structural improvements was considered, the Commission delegation informed the Committee of the recent steps taken in this connection by the Community within the framework of its social policy.

### *General agreement on tariffs and trade*

114. The GATT Council was convened on 25 May to examine the draft derogation submitted jointly by the countries which consider granting preferences to the developing countries in accordance with the generalized system of preferences agreed upon in the UNCTAD framework. For the application of such a system to be legal within the GATT rules the Contracting Parties must be authorized to derogate from the obligations of Article 1 of the General Agreement, i.e. the principle of non-discrimination.

At their 25th and 26th sessions the Contracting Parties had expressed their intention to make the necessary arrangements, at the appropriate time, to put the generalized preferences into effect under the provisions of the General Agreement. The draft derogation put forward by the countries granting the preferences is based on the provisions of Article XXV-5. It must therefore obtain a majority of two thirds of the votes cast and this majority must comprise more than half of the Contracting Parties. The Council decided to submit this draft derogation to the vote of the Contracting Parties. In view of the balance of opinion that has emerged from the discussions in the Council, it

is probable that the derogation will be passed with the necessary majority and that as a result there will be, for a period of ten years, a general authorization which any country granting preferences may evoke in order to apply its system.

The draft derogation aroused criticism and opposition on the part of a substantial number of developing countries among the Contracting Parties owing to the uncertainty of some of these with regard to their position as beneficiaries of generalized preferences, either in general or in respect of one or other granting country.

At this stage, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities on 30 March specifies as immediate beneficiaries only those developing countries which are members of the UNCTAD "77 Group", whereas extension of the system to other independent countries is to be studied later (before 1 July 1972). Greece, Turkey, Israel, Spain and Malta are among those countries directly concerned by the uncertainty arising from this decision. The attitude which the United States has adopted towards countries which grant so-called "reverse" preferences also causes doubt. This condition may well debar from the generalized preferences granted by the United States all the countries which have made preferential arrangements with the Community, i.e. particularly the above-mentioned and the Associated African States and Madagascar.

The latter countries used this as an argument to try to have the validity of the derogation limited initially to one year. This would have enabled them to vote for it while leaving them sufficient time to take stock of their situation and their interest and act accordingly.

This proposal, drafted on behalf of the fifteen AASM members of GATT and formally endorsed by Greece, Turkey, Tunisia, Malta and Poland, was not accepted. Owing to the refusal on the part of the preference-granting countries, whose attitude was voiced by a joint spokesman, and the lack of support or open opposition on the part of practically all their partners in the "77 Group", the AASM withdrew their proposal and stated that they could not support the draft derogation in the circumstances.

### *Council of Europe*

115. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the first part of its 23rd ordinary session in Strasbourg from 10 to 14 May 1971. Mr Olivier Reverdin (Switzerland) was elected President of the Assembly for the third time running. During this session the Assembly showed its interest not only in European questions as such but also in their relations to international problems as a whole. Thus, Mr Hambro, President of the

United Nations' General Assembly, Mr Esmat Abdel Meguid, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, United Arab Republic, Mr Martin J. Hillenbrand, United States Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and two New Zealand parliamentarians, Sir Roy Jack and Mr Norman Kirk, agreed to engage in a very free discussion with the Assembly concerning both the political and economic problems which interest them in the nature of their functions. The chief resolutions adopted by the Assembly at the end of its discussions concern the political aspects of Europe/United States relations, the Eurodollar market, European economic problems and trade relations between the United States and the Communities, direct transatlantic investments and, lastly, the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

### THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

116. On 10 May 1971 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received Ambassadors Carlos Valenzuela Montenegro (Chile) and José Lucio Paredes (Ecuador), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of Mission of their respective countries to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC and Euratom).

On the following day they also received Ambassadors Roberto Martinez Le Clainche (Mexico), Titos Phanos (Cyprus), Desmond E.F. Luke (Sierra Leone) and Dr Leckraz Teelock CBE (Mauritius), who also presented their letters of credence as Heads of Mission to the EEC, ECSC and Euratom.

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### *May session*

117. The European Parliament met in Luxembourg from 17 to 19 May.<sup>1</sup> Members expressed their views on recent monetary happenings and on their repercussions in the Community. The House also debated an oral question on the common transport policy, gave its Opinion on a directive on the alignment of taxes on petroleum products and natural gas, approved the conclusions reached by the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association and examined the report of a parliamentary fact-finding mission to the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. It endorsed a regulation on the fixing of agricultural levies and approved the ECSC accounts for 1969 and changes in its standing orders.<sup>2</sup>

The Parliament also approved the appointment by the Belgian Senate on 27 April of Mr Dupont (Christian Democrat, Belgium) to succeed Mr Leemans, deceased, and of Mr Durand (Liberal, France) by the French Senate, on 29 April, to succeed Mr Blondelle, deceased.

#### **Economic, monetary and financial policy**

##### *Currency problems (18 May)*

118. The Parliament examined the currency situation in the Community following the events at the beginning of May. The debate which followed also covered the resolution adopted by the Council on 9 May<sup>3</sup> and the decisions taken by the Governments of the Member States.

The President of the Parliament, Mr Behrendt (Socialist, Germany), made a preliminary statement, stressing the dangers arising from the present grave monetary crisis and said that in future they must not merely plan perfectionist machinery on paper without applying the means required to achieve the ends they had set for themselves. The lesson to be drawn from this crisis was that the Community must be put in a position to debate currency matters and economic and monetary union achieved without delay.

<sup>1</sup> The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session are published in the *Journal officiel* C 55, 3 June 1971.

<sup>2</sup> This summary record is taken from the French edition of "Informations", published by the European Parliament.

<sup>3</sup> Bulletin 6-1971, Part. One, Ch. I.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, made a statement on the political situation in the Community,<sup>1</sup> beginning with a question: "Does Europe want Europe?" It was with a view to replying to this question in the affirmative that they had made economic and monetary union their target. Now more than ever it was necessary to ensure that means and aims matched each other. The centripetal forces of the Community must be strengthened and the Community given the tools it lacked to cope with crises like the present one.

In an oral question with debate, the chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), wanted to know how the Commission thought the present currency problems would develop in the perspective of a European economic and monetary union. Elaborating on his question, Mr Berkhouwer spoke of the "defeatism" infecting the Community. He came out against revaluation and in favour of a rapid return to currency parities. The Commission had to state its mind on the means to be used to fight the epidemic of inflation in the Community. In conclusion, Mr Berkhouwer asked for further information on the Council resolution on the currency crisis and on the part played by the Commission.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke in reply to the oral question and described the course of events, which was giving rise both to disappointment and anxieties, before going on to draw conclusions for the future.<sup>1</sup> He said that with Member States as divided as they were in their attitudes to the details of the steps the Commission had suggested for dealing with the currency crisis, the latter had put its best endeavours into getting the Council to accept the precautionary measures incorporated into the resolution it adopted. Turning to draw conclusions from recent events, Mr Barre declared that if normal exchange relations inside the Community were re-established as quickly as possible the trials they had gone through might prove salutary and helpful in making more rapid progress on the road to integration. The problem of the world monetary system would have to be settled in a cooperative spirit, though this did not exclude firmness of purpose.

Speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, Mr Boersma (Netherlands) regretted that the measures taken to face the currency crisis had not been of a Community nature. His group was of the opinion that the Central Bank Governors had not been active enough in damming the inflow of capital. Had the Commission itself spoken with sufficient firmness when discussing these matters with the Council? Once more it was the farming community that was bearing the brunt.

Mr Boersma wanted to see any tendency to defeatism resisted and continuing insistence for economic policy to be steered towards stability and economic and monetary union. Mr Oele (Netherlands), for the Socialist

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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 6-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

Group, wondered whether it was possible to bring currencies back to their old parities and noted a lack of political will to achieve economic and monetary union. The steps suggested by the Commission would be sufficient for dealing with crises, but what had to be seen was whether the necessary political conditions existed for the integration of national measures with Community measures. Mr Oele ended by suggesting a new meeting of Heads of State or Government.

Mr Bousch (France), on behalf of the UDE Group, said that not enough light had been thrown on the real causes of the present state of affairs. After remarking that they were living under a system of a dollar standard—a dollar not convertible into gold—and analysing the machinery for investing floating capital, Mr Bousch gave his approval to the Commission's proposals for solving the crisis and regretted the lack of cooperation between Member States. Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) denounced the underlying contradictions of the Community's economic situation, namely the imbalance between the United States economy and that of the Community and between regions and social classes inside the Community. He called for a thorough discussion by the Parliament of the economic and social situation in the Community.

Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, spoke of the need for further progress in order to avoid any repetition of such events in future. Mr Bousquet (UDE, France), thought that the crisis should have one fortunate consequence, that of forcing the Community to react and show its political will to achieve economic and monetary union. Mr Burgbacher (Christian Democrat, Germany) did not believe that the Six regarded stability as their prime objective and thought that the real causes of inflation needed to be explored.

Mr Armengaud (Liberal, France) did not think that Europe wanted to see the coming of Europe. The behaviour of the Six was responsible for the crisis, and many instances of independent measures and refusal to take Community action showed that this was true. Unbridled competition among the Six must give way to organization and close consultation. Mr Spénale (Socialist, France) considered that the currency crisis resulted from the fact that the law was ill-adapted to current circumstances. The procedures leading to a common currency had to be accelerated and for some time there would have to be a unit of account for the settlement of the external obligations of the Six. Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) did not think that the "green dollar" would survive currency manipulations. Changes in currency parities must not weigh on the farmers alone. Mr Borm (Liberal, Germany) wondered whether the Six were really prepared to take the necessary measures to avoid a crisis and spoke of the need for Community co-operation and co-ordination. For Mr Wolfram (Socialist, Germany) the main thing was to achieve price stability. Economic policy and monetary policy must go forward abreast. The steps the Commission had proposed were inadequate and were

likely to result in setting up over-strict controls. Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) censured the Commission for looking at the situation too passively. It must leave nothing undone to save the Community.

Mr Barre replied to those who had spoken and said that the Commission had no intention of adopting a passive attitude but saw that it had to display tact. Stability was a basic requirement but they had to take account of economic and social facts which set a limit to the means that could be employed. The choice was not between a controlled economy and freedom. What mattered above all was the safeguarding of Community interests. It must be hoped that the new awareness of the risks run would lead to a Community consensus on all points where this was needed if economic and monetary union was to be achieved. The Commission had always advocated the study of a unit of account for the Six but had not met with any favourable reaction from the Governments.

The House then went on to examine a draft resolution put forward by Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Economic Committee, in a report on the present situation of the EEC. Several amendments submitted on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group by Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza (Italy), Mr De Winter (Belgium), Mr Servais (Belgium) and Mr Califice (Belgium) were accepted. These amendments emphasized the need for action at Community level and stressed the work that must be done for economic and monetary union and for political union, and called on the Commission to submit proposals to the Council for closer economic and monetary cooperation between the Member States. The Parliament on the other hand turned down several amendments presented by Mr Bousch (France) for the UDE Group, which stressed the United States responsibility for present difficulties and demanded the deletion of an allusion to the possibility of applying flexible exchange rates between the Community and non-member countries. Still in the name of the UDE Group, Mr Bousch spoke against the resolution, which he thought approved what had been done. Mr Boscary-Monsservin (Liberal, France) also voted against, saying that a return to flexible exchange rates meant a grave danger for agriculture and would make the levy system impossible to apply. Lastly, Mr Armengaud (Liberal, France) voted against the resolution which, he said, did not provide any remedies for the current disorder.

### **Transport policy (18 May)**

119. In an oral question to the Commission with debate (No. 4/71), the Parliament's Transport Committee expressed the opinion that the common transport policy was continuing to fall seriously behind a number of other sectors of Community policy and asked whether the continuance or aggravation of this state of affairs could not endanger the Community unification

process started in the framework of economic union and what fresh steps the Commission intended taking to meet this grave situation. Putting this oral question, Mr Posthumus (Socialist, Netherlands), chairman of the Transport Committee, said that the crisis in the common transport policy was growing and spreading in a climate of silence and general indifference. The basic reasons for the crisis lay in the wide divergences of opinion between member countries and the conviction of some of them that a common policy was neither necessary nor appropriate. That no political will existed in this field was amply demonstrated by the Council's complete failure to act. Mr Posthumus thought that the Commission also bore some responsibility for the situation. There had been talk of an overall policy, and then of advance step by step. Now they were thinking of a third way. Actually, nothing positive was being done at Community level.

When he rose to reply,<sup>1</sup> Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, said that a basic reason for the continued fencing-off of member countries' transport markets lay in their extremely diverse transport systems. If they were going to get off to a new start, the first and foremost need was political will on the part of the Member States. Mr Coppé announced that the Commission would shortly submit proposals to the Council for different fields of transport and made it clear that the implementation of any such new steps depended on the resumption of the dialogue with the Council.

Mr Kollwelter (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg), Mr Seefeld (Socialist, Germany), Mr Jozeau-Marigné (Liberal, France) and Mr Cousté (UDE, France), speaking on behalf of their political groups, called for energetic and effective action by the Commission and the Council. Mr Kollwelter wanted the Commission to present only basic and vital transport policy questions to the Council and said that the only way of achieving a common policy was for the Governments to show signs of political will. Mr Seefeld also stressed the need for political will and urged the Commission to emerge from the period of advance by small and cautious steps and help make it possible, by proposals which added up to a global concept of European Transport, to be able to speak in a general way in future of a real common transport policy. The Commission should draw up without delay a synoptic table of all the fundamental problems and transmit it to the Parliament's Transport Committee. After which, through the working of the institutions, transport policy might be implemented. Mr Cousté thought that positive steps had to be undertaken and an endeavour made to advance harmonization, particularly of conditions of competition. The Commission must try to see at what point it could act with the greatest likelihood of success. The Community could not progress unless Community decisions—and not mere adumbrations of Community decisions—were taken. Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) wanted to

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-1971, Part One, Ch. III.

see a new start. The Commission must not take on too many things at once, but be content with what could be applied in practice.

Mr Coppé confirmed that the Commission had a concept covering the whole question of European transport and greatly welcomed the changed atmosphere in its relations with the Council. Progress had to be made step by step, but even for that there had to be interlocutors who were prepared to brave the narrows.

No resolution was put to the vote at the end of this debate.

## Energy policy

### *Alignment of taxes on petroleum products and natural gas (19 May)*

120. The Parliament discussed a report presented by Mr de Broglie (Liberal, France), for the Committee for Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, on a draft directive on the alignment of specific consumption taxes on liquid petroleum products for use as fuel. The rapporteur analysed the draft directive which provides for the alignment, as from 1 January 1976, of the rates or the cumulative amount of specific consumption taxes on light and heavy fuel oils, so that they shall not exceed two u.a. per ton on heavy oils and five u.a. per ton on light oils. These rates, the rapporteur said, were a good deal lower than the arithmetical mean of those at present in force. He went on to examine the consequences of these measures for budgets. His conclusions are incorporated in the resolution approved by the House.

The Parliament, taking note of the draft directive and its aim of putting into valid shape the proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council in 1968, none the less regretted that instead of being integrated into an overall plan the measures proposed were too fragmentary and would not lead to real harmonization, since the bracket of rates in force in the different countries continued to be too wide. The House was astonished that the Commission had not brought up the question of taxation of natural gas and thought that the Commission's explanations on the reasons for keeping alive a different rate of tax for heavy and light fuel oils were not adequately motivated. It also requested the Commission to make suggestions for a reduction of the sulphur content of petroleum products used for fuel and called on it to reconsider the measures proposed in the light of the most recent developments in the energy market.

Mr van Amelsvoort (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), presented the opinion of the Committee for Finance and Budgets which agreed with what the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems had said. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled that the "First

guidelines for a Community energy policy"<sup>1</sup> were still valid and formed the basis of the Commission's energy policy. In the Commission's opinion the proposed directive would not lead to any overall diminution of Member States' revenues. Its aim was to protect consumers' interests and it formed part of general tax harmonization. Moreover, the rates proposed would leave room for manoeuvre by Member States and give them the possibility of dealing with any consequences for their budgets.

Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium) and Mrs Orth (Socialist, Germany) voiced the approval of their political groups for the resolution. Mr De Winter was in favour of a single bracket and a longer period. Mrs Orth opposed any taxation of natural gas and wanted the directive implemented without delay. Mr Springorum (Christian Democrat, Germany), chairman of the Committee for Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, raised two objections. The bracket planned was too wide, and the different treatment of heavy and light fuel oils was unacceptable. Mr Burgbacher (Christian Democrat, Germany) was also in favour of equalization of the rates. Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) was concerned about air pollution by sulphurous substances and suggested the imposition of a tax for the benefit of the campaign against this nuisance.

Mr Bousch (France), for the UDE Group, was in favour of the Commission's draft directive, though considering the different rates of tax an impediment to the common energy policy. The directive was a step in the right direction. The only thing which could be held against it was its moderate character; he was for doing away with all taxes on heavy fuel oil.

## Relations with the AASM and the OCT

### *Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association (17 May)*

121. The European Parliament endorsed and adopted the conclusions reached by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association and incorporated in the resolution passed at Yaoundé on 13 January 1971. Mr Briot (UDE, France), for the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, presented a report on the results of the Conference. He went into the main subjects dealt with and summarized the conclusions reached in a resolution which the Parliament adopted.

This resolution calls on the Commission and the Council to promote a world policy for commodities, hopes for increased promotion endeavours further to expand trade within the Association, and the conclusion of an agreement for an indeterminate period giving expression to the permanent

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 12-1968.

nature of the Association, and finally calling for greater parliamentary control over the financial management of the EDF.

Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr Achenbach (Liberal, Germany), chairman of the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, and Mr Triboulet (France, UDE chairman), approved the resolution on behalf of their political groups. Mr Bersani stressed the need to protect commodity prices, the importance of the farming side and the necessity for a youth policy in the AASM. He was also concerned to see that the introduction of the generalized preferences system should not result in regional policies being abandoned. Mr Achenbach pointed to the usefulness of parliamentary contacts with the AASM and the positive results of the Yaoundé Conference. Mr Triboulet expressed his anxiety regarding the way the generalized preferences would be implemented, in particular by the United States, and the compensatory measures to be taken in favour of the AASM. Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) gave his views on the importance of the institutional side of the Association.

As regards the implementation of the generalized preferences, Mr Deniau, member of the Commission, said that the Community had consulted the AASM and had not been able to get any assurance about the date on which the United States would bring the system into force. Some prudence was called for, since it was important to safeguard the interests of the AASM.

*Study and information mission to the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam*  
(17 May)

122. The Parliament discussed a report presented by Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) for the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar on the study and information mission carried out between 4 and 11 September 1970 by a delegation of this committee at the invitation of the Presidents of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam Parliaments. He described the situation in the countries visited and their development prospects and gave the results of the study made, with reference to the association of these countries with the EEC, of their foreign trade, of financial and technical cooperation with them, and of relations between their institutions and those of the Community. His remarks and conclusions were incorporated in the resolution which the House passed at the end of its debate.

The President, Mr Behrendt, spoke to welcome a delegation of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, led by the Presidents of the two countries' Parliaments.

Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), Mr Achenbach (Liberal, Germany), chairman of the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, and Mr Broeks (Socialist, Netherlands) approved the

resolution for their political groups. Mr Westerterp said that the association with the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam gave the Community a window onto Latin America and the Caribbean. He spoke of the development of relations between the Netherlands and the two countries in question and also of the anxiety which the very high level of unemployment was causing as regards the social situation. Mr Broeks also devoted attention to this point and hoped that the Antilles and Surinam would soon gain their independence. He thought that Great Britain's entry into the Community would facilitate the solution of problems facing the Caribbean countries. Mr Achenbach wanted to see contacts between the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the two countries further developed.

Mr Deniau, member of the Commission, recalled what the Community had been doing for these countries and informed the House that the reasons for the delays noted in the EDF's action were being eliminated; the Commission would look into the relations of the two countries with the European Investment Bank.

### **Agricultural policy**

#### *Fixing of levies and refunds (19 May)*

123. On the basis of a report presented by Mr Briot (UDE, France) for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved a draft resolution allowing the European Commission temporarily to suspend the advance fixing of levies and refunds in the various sectors of the common organization of the markets in order to thwart any possible speculation. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, thanked the Parliament for its support. Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) and Mr Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany) voiced the approval of their political groups for the regulation.

### **Budgetary and finance policy**

#### *ECSC accounts for 1969 (19 May)*

124. After studying the auditor's conclusions, the Parliament approved the ECSC accounts for 1969. A report drawn up by Mr Rossi (Liberal, France) was presented by Mr Spénale, chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, informed the Parliament that the latter hoped to be able to resume appropriations for research and increase the funds allotted to workers' housing.

## Changes in the internal rules of the European Parliament (17 May)

125. The Treaty of 22 April 1970 amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties has entailed changes and additions to the internal rules of the European Parliament as regards budgetary procedure. After studying a report presented by Mr Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee, the Parliament accordingly amended Articles 23 and 50 of its internal rules.

## COUNCIL

In May the Council held four meetings on economic and currency questions, general matters and farming.<sup>1</sup>

### *148th meeting - Economic and currency questions*

(8 and 9 May 1971)

126. The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French Minister of Economy and Finance; Ministers of Finance and of the Economy or the Treasury, some of these accompanied by certain of their colleagues, and the Governors of national banks were present. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, and Vice-Presidents and members attended. Also present were the chairmen of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, the Monetary Committee, the Committee of Governors of Central Banks and the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

At this session the Council held consultations in accordance with the decision of 17 July 1969 on the co-ordination of Member State's short-term economic policies and a resolution was adopted authorizing certain Member States to widen for a limited period margins of fluctuation of their currencies, subject to certain precautions.

### *149th meeting - General matters*

(10, 11, 12 and 13 May 1971)

127. The Council met in Brussels, with Mr Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Affairs Minister, in the chair and several Foreign and Finance Ministers present. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, its Vice-Presidents and members also attended.

<sup>1</sup> For the various items discussed at Council meetings, see the relevant Chapters of this Bulletin.

In connection with the enlargement of the Community, the Council worked out a common basis to be adopted by the Six in the negotiations with the applicant countries. The discussion concerned trade relations—in particular trade in sugar and alumina—the residual questions connected with the Euratom Treaty, transitional measures in agriculture, the introduction of the financial regulation and the system of “own resources” as regards the new members of the enlarged Community.

Turning to commercial policy matters, the Council authorized the Benelux states to resume the negotiation of a long-term trade agreement (1971-1974), and to negotiate a commercial protocol for 1971 with Poland, and went on to decide on the conclusion of agreements between the EEC and the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran and Ceylon on handicraft trade.

The Council also approved loans to finance conversion projects and steps to facilitate an investment programme.

Finally, the Council formally adopted a number of agricultural regulations, including short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural field as a result of the temporary widening of margins of the currencies of certain Member States, an extension of the time-limit laid down in respect of Italy by the regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy, and changes in the regulation on the final use of fruit and vegetable products bought in.

### *150th meeting - Agriculture*

(11 and 12 May 1971)

128. The Council met in Brussels, with Mr Michel Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, the Foreign Affairs Minister and the Ministers of Agriculture of the remaining Member States being present, along with Mr Sicco L. Mansholt and Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-Presidents and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission.

The meeting was entirely devoted to deciding on measures in the agricultural field as a result of the currency decisions of 9 May. After discussion, the Council approved a regulation on steps to be taken in the agricultural field as a result of the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of certain Member States' currencies (compensatory payments on imports and exports).

### *151st meeting - Agriculture*

(25 May 1971)

129. The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Michel Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture, with Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, in attendance.

The discussion turned on the new slant to be given to the common agriculture policy and led the Council formally to adopt a resolution to which it had agreed in principle at its marathon session of 22-25 March. The Council also fixed 1971/72 prices of the products covered by the resolution, apart from beef and veal and milk products, on which a decision had already been taken on 30 March.

Turning to the wine sector, the Council noted the final results of the wine year 1969/70 and agreed to two regulations, the first on the distillation of by-products of vinification and the other extending the time-limit for table-wine distilling operations.

As regards cereals, the Council approved several regulations dealing with the compensatory allowance for non-durum wheat, rye of bread-making standard and maize in storage at the end of the crop-year 1970/71, the 1970/71 threshold price for cereals, and general regulations in connection with assistance for private storage of flax and hemp.

Other regulations adopted in their final wording by the Council covered a range of products or sectors including ovalbumen and lactalbumen, fisheries, fats, grain and sugar.

Under the agreement on food aid the Council concluded three agreements for the supply of non-durum wheat to Jordan, Tunisia and Turkey. Coming then to commercial policy matters, it authorized the tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements with non-member countries and also agreements with Japan on trade in cotton textiles. It extended the joint arrangements on imports from state-trading countries and non-member countries to cover additional products and set up a common export system with a quantitative Community quota for certain types of non-ferrous metal scrap and residues. Finally, it brought in changes in the regulation on Community transit movements.

## COMMISSION

### *Remodelling of departments*

130. In May the Commission reviewed the structure of certain of its departments.

In conformity with Article 53 of the Euratom Treaty, it appointed Mr Felix Oboussier Director-General of the Euratom Supply Agency.<sup>1</sup> Mr Oboussier, a former lawyer, entered the Commission's service in 1959 as a legal adviser. In 1968 he became a close collaborator of Mr Cancellario

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 53, 28 May 1971.

d'Alena, the Director-General of the Supply and Security Control Agency, whom he now succeeds in that post.

The Commission also decided to attach the Safeguards and Control of Euratom Directorate, which works in Luxembourg, to the Director-General in the Directorate-General for Energy, which will henceforth bear the name of Directorate-General for Energy, Safeguards and Controls of Euratom.

The Commission further adopted new establishments for the Directorates-General for Financial Control and Press and Information. The new establishments will be published later in the Bulletin.

### *Staff movements*

131. The Commission has decided to engage the services of Mr Aldo Mazio, a former Italian Ambassador to Belgium, as adviser *hors classe* to the President of the Commission with effect from 1 June 1971.

It appointed Mr Ernst Wallrapp head of the press and information office in Bonn. Mr Wallrapp was previously in charge of the office in Berlin.

The Commission has also appointed Mr Francesco Vicario, formerly assistant to the Director-General for Budgets, head of the Own Resources and Finance Directorate in the Directorate-General for Budgets.

In consequence of the reorganization of the Directorate-General for Financial Control, the Commission decided to transfer Mr Georges Gojat to the Directorate-General for Budgets as Chief Adviser.

### *Honorary appointments*

132. The distinction of Honorary Director has been conferred by the Commission on Mr Jean-Paul Abraham, a former head of division in the Directorate-General for General Research and Technology.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

Case 17-71 — Commission official v. Commission

133. This is a request for regrading of the plaintiff with retroactive effect.

**Case 22-71** — Société Beguelin Import Co., Brussel and Société Beguelin Import Co. France S.A., Paris, v. S.A. G.L. Import-Export Nice, Mr Karl Marbach, Mr Fritz Marbach and Firma Gebrüder Marbach GmbH, Hamburg

134. The Tribunal de Commerce of Nice requested the Court for a preliminary ruling on the following questions. Do two separate commercial firms with their head offices in two Community countries and which, in their common economic interest, act as sole representatives for distributing manufactured products originating in Japan, infringe Article 85 of the EEC Treaty? Is the import ban in connection with exclusive distribution contracts in conflict with the provisions of the EEC Treaty, or should the provisions of the Commission regulation of 22 March 1967 on the application of Article 85(3) to categories of exclusive dealing agreements be applied in this case?

**Case 23-71** — Mr Michel Janssen, Rekem, v. Landsbond der Christelijke Mutualiteiten, Brussels

135. On 10 May 1971 the Court was requested by the Labour Court of the arrondissement of Tongres to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the term "and persons treated as such" (et assimilés) as used in Council Regulations No. 3 and 4, and in particular on the question whether family helpers (aidants) in the sense used in Belgian social legislation, who are considered as independent workers, are covered by these regulations in so far as they are treated as workers bound to an employer by a labour hiring contract.

### *Judgments*

**Case 41-70** — N.V. International Fruit Company, Rotterdam, v. Commission

**Case 42-70** — N.V. Velleman & Tas, Rotterdam, v. Commission

**Case 43-70** — Jan van den Brink's Im- en Exporthandel N.V., Rotterdam, v. Commission

**Case 44-70** — Kooy Rotterdam N.V., Rotterdam, v. Commission

136. On 5 August 1970 four suits by Dutch firms against the Commission were submitted to the Court seeking the annulment of certain Commission decisions which have the effect of limiting the import of dessert apples from non-member countries.

In its judgment of 13 May 1971 the Court found these actions admissible but dismissed them in consideration of the facts.

**Cases 45-70 and 49-70 — Commission official v. Commission**

137. The first of these two suits for the annulment of administrative decisions was judged to be well-founded while the second was dismissed as inadmissible.

**Cases 52-70 and 55-70 — Commission officials v. Commission**

138. In its judgments of 12 May 1971 the Court dismissed these suits for the annulment of administrative decisions.

**Case 76-70 — Firma Ludwig Wünsche & Co. Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Ludwigshafen/Rhein**

139. On 17 November 1970 the Finanzgericht Rheinland-Pfalz lodged a request with the Court for a preliminary decision on whether it was or was not appropriate, when computing the intra-Community levy on cereals, to deduct from the threshold price an amount equal to the national compensatory tax for turnover tax levied on imports.

In its judgment of 12 May 1971 the Court decided that a fixed amount corresponding to the effect of internal taxes levied on imports, such as the compensatory tax on imports, should be deducted from the basic price.

The fact that the Commission failed to review the incorrect threshold price in accordance with Article 4(2), of Commission Regulation No. 19 of 4 April 1962 (on the gradual establishment of the common organization of the market in cereals) does not endorse either explicitly or implicitly the threshold price under dispute. The Court ruled that Article 4(2), of the said regulation may not be interpreted as meaning that it gives the Commission the right to cover by its behaviour any shortcomings inherent in the measures taken by the national authorities to fulfil the tasks incumbent on them under this article.

**Case 80-70 — Miss Gabrielle Defrenne, Brussels, v. the Belgian State, represented by the Minister of Social Security**

140. By order of 4 December 1970, recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Court on 11 December 1970, the Belgian Council of State submitted to the Court a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Articles 51 and 119 of the EEC Treaty in conjunction with certain provisions of Belgian social security legislation.

In its ruling of 25 May 1971 the Court laid down that a retirement pension provided by a legal social security system does not constitute an additional emolument which a worker receives indirectly in respect of his employment from his employer, in the sense of Article 119(2), of the EEC Treaty.

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

141. 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.

In its ruling of 6 May 1971 the Court judged that an exclusive dealing agreement concluded between parties occupying minor positions in the market for the products covered can escape the prohibition in Article 85(1), especially if it does not establish absolute territorial protection. An exclusive dealing agreement which would be banned under Article 85(1) and which was concluded after Regulation No. 67/67 came into force, can, even without the Commission being notified, qualify for the block exemption provided for in Article 1 of this regulation if it conforms with the conditions laid down in Articles 1 to 3.

Case 4-71 — Zusatzversorgungskasse des Baugewerbes VVaG, Wiesbaden, v. Mr Johannes van Hamond, Bauunternehmer, Sint-Oedenrod

142. On 4 February 1971 the Bundesarbeitsgericht requested the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Articles 2 and 12 of Regulation No. 3 concerning application of collective bargaining agreements to migrant workers.

By order of 27 April 1971 the case was struck off as the plaintiff had withdrawn his action in the national court.

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

### *Ordinary Session*

(18 May 1971)

143. The 141st session of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held on 18 May in Luxembourg, with Mr Picard in the chair and with Mr Spinelli and Mr Borschette, members of the Commission, in attendance. The agenda included two important consultations, one concerning the appropriateness of allowing greater flexibility in the implementing procedures of the ECSC Treaty clauses on price publication and the other the General Objectives (Steel) for the years 1975-80. At the same time the Committee discussed the problems raised, from the angle of the Treaty of Paris, by the accession negotiations.

On the first of these points the Council resumed a discussion begun at its session of 12 March,<sup>1</sup> regarding the amendments proposed by the Commission to the decisions pursuant to Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty. The first discussion had revealed differences of opinion between members of the Commission and the opposition of steelworkers and steel users to the Commission's proposals. In the meantime, as indicated by Mr Borschette, the Commission has made some changes in its initial draft amendments to Article 60, so as to bring viewpoints closer together. The discussion on 18 May nevertheless made it clear that the differences of opinion still remained. Finally, the Committee decided to settle the matter by vote. By a majority of 19 to 18, with 6 abstentions, the Committee rejected the Commission's proposals.

The Committee also considered the reports prepared by Mr Michels, Mr Conrot and Mr de la Vallée Poussin on the social, economic and research aspects of the draft memorandum prepared by the Commission on General Objectives (Steel) for the years 1975-80. Commenting on this memorandum, Mr Spinelli pointed out that these General Objectives reflected the political will of the Commission to encourage joint action by public authorities, firms and workers. With this in mind, the commission wished to make known, from the outset of the reference period, its conclusions as to the medium-term guidelines of the Community's steelmaking policy. As regards the period after 1975, the Commission confined itself to sketching out foreseeable trends. The Commission was optimistic as to the objective chosen by the Community, but to achieve it, Mr Spinelli observed, a number of problems, especially those arising from present inflationary trends, would have to be resolved. Those members of the Consultative Committee who spoke in the ensuing discussion generally welcomed the development prospects for steelmaking described by the Commission. The Committee approved all the reports submitted to it. It then went on to the problems entailed by enlargement of the ECSC. After hearing a Commission representative, the Committee considered Mr Martin's report, drawn up on behalf of a special committee on the basis of the reports by Mr Boulet, Mr Deckers and Mr de la Vallée Poussin summarizing the work of the three standing subcommittees which had considered these problems. At the end of the discussion which followed, the Committee expressed the wish that the Commission would make available additional information to help it in carrying out its studies, and associate it in working out the solutions which the Commission is preparing.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

144. The Economic and Social Committee held its 95th plenary session on 26 and 27 May 1971 in Brussels, with Mr J.D. Kuipers in the chair. During this session the Committee heard a statement by Mr Deniau, member of the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 169.

Commission, on the state of progress of the negotiations with the countries applying for membership.<sup>1</sup> It issued a number of Opinions on draft regulations or directives, and it took note of information reports on the main lines of a possible international agreement on oils and fats.

### *Opinions issued by the Committee*

*Opinion on the proposal for a second Council directive on the coordination of the guarantees required in the Member states of companies within the meaning of Article 58 (second paragraph) of the Treaty in order to make such guarantees equivalent and to protect the interests both of shareholders and of third parties as regards the constitution of such companies and the maintenance of or changes in their capital*

145. On a report from Mr Aschoff (Germany, Miscellaneous Activities Group), the Committee adopted by unanimous vote, less five abstentions, an Opinion approving the Commission's proposal in its essential features, while suggesting some changes. Thus, it asked that smooth adaptation of national legislations should be ensured, and account taken for the entry into force of the directive of the fact that two others, concerning the internal structure and balance-sheets of companies, will accompany it.

*Opinion on the proposal for a third Council directive on the coordination of the guarantees required in the Member States of companies within the meaning of Article 58 (second paragraph) of the Treaty in order to make such guarantees equivalent and so to protect the interests both of shareholders and of third parties as regards mergers of such companies*

146. It was also on the basis of a report from Mr Aschoff (Germany, Miscellaneous Activities Group), that the Committee adopted, by 60 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions, its Opinion approving the Committee's draft directive in general. The Committee considered that this proposal, which will allow mergers between companies in those Member States whose legislation did not allow for this process up till now, will contribute to the adaptation of the structures of firms, and will forward the convention on international mergers. In the Committee's view intra-Community orientation of concentration processes is essential in order to make firms more competitive. At the same time, it helps European integration. However, the Committee, in its Opinion, stressed the need to specify as fully as possible the legal position of the persons affected by the mergers and, being concerned to take better care of workers' needs, advocated the working out at Community level of information and consultation procedures for all forms of concentration.

<sup>1</sup> See secs. 68-78 and Editorial of this Bulletin.

*Opinion on the draft regulation pursuant to Council Decision No. 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund, and on the proposal for a Council decision applying Articles 123 to 127 inclusive of the EEC Treaty to the French Overseas Départements*

147. Having before it a report by Mrs Weber (Germany, Workers' Group) the Committee adopted the first of these proposals unanimously, less one abstention. It considered that the new Social Fund will reactivate social policy at European level, particularly in the sectors of employment, regional and vocational training policy. While regretting that some of the suggestions it had made in its Opinion of 28 January 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund were not taken into account, either in the Council's decision or in the draft regulation, the Committee gave its support in particular to the proposal to extend the advantages of the Fund's arrangements to all workers residing in the Community, whether or not they come from Member States. At the same time it suggested that the Member States' programmes envisaged in the draft regulation should be worked out in close cooperation with management and workers and accompanied by their duly motivated opinions, and stressed the need to check the compatibility of the operations proposed for the Fund with the economic and socio-political objectives of the Community. In the same Opinion, the Committee pointed out how important it was to strengthen the powers of the Social Fund Committee, with special reference to the role of the Standing Committee on Employment, and once again asked that the Fund be given adequate financial means to do its work. Finally, the Committee gave general approval to the various articles of the draft regulation, while suggesting a few changes.

*Opinion on the proposal for a council regulation (EEC) amending provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969 concerning harmonization of certain provisions on social matters in the road haulage sector*

148. On a report by Mr de Vries Reilingh (Netherlands, Workers' Group), the Committee delivered, by 51 votes to 18, with 10 abstentions, an opinion in which it suggests certain amendments to the Commission proposal, notably as regards the introduction of the mechanical monitoring device for short-haul transport and the extension of this system to haulage connected with the construction industry.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive (EEC) regarding the minimum standard of training of road transport drivers*

149. On the basis of a report by Mr Mourgues (France, Workers' Group), the Committee unanimously issued an Opinion in which it made a number of

comments on the Commission's proposal. It regretted that the latter did not come out in favour of thorough vocational training, although this had become essential through the greater requirements which drivers have to satisfy, especially as regards road safety. At the same time the Committee doubted the practical value of the provisions envisaged, especially in view of the limited number of persons to whom they would be applicable.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation amending Council Regulation No. 802/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods*

150. It was again unanimously that the Council gave its Opinion on this point, reported on by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers' Group) and approved the draft regulation as a whole.

*Opinion on the proposals for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning beer and of a Council regulation amending Regulation No. 120/67/EEC and Regulation No. 359/67/EEC as regards refunds on production, granted for certain products used in the brewing industry*

151. On a report by Mr Bourel (France, Employers' Group), the committee adopted its Opinion on these proposals by 51 votes to 15, with two abstentions. Starting from the consideration that the harmonization of national laws must not be an obstacle to the retention of habits and traditions existing in the Member States, the Committee proposed a new definition of beer and made certain recommendations in favour of barley malt as its basic material.

### *Information reports*

*Guidelines for an international agreement in the oils and fats sector*

152. The Committee took note of two information reports on this problem, presented respectively by Mr Visocchi (Italy, Miscellaneous Activities Group) and Mr Bodart (Belgium, Miscellaneous Activities Group). The documents, prepared by two different specialized sections of the Committee—agriculture and overseas development—will be transmitted to the Commission and to the Council. These documents support the Commission's efforts towards the conclusion of a world agreement on oils and fats, so as to achieve a better balance on the market. Specifically, they declare their support for the establishment of a buffer stock, the grant of internationally-financed food aid, and the introduction of measures to liberalize world trade in these products.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### *Loans floated*

#### France

153. The European Investment Bank has signed a contract in Paris concerning the floating of a loan amounting to \$50 million in two portions of a nominal amount of \$25 million each. The first portion consists of 15-year bonds and the other of 7-year bills. This loan has been underwritten by a syndicate formed at the initiative of the Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA and comprising also Lazard Frères & Co., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank AG, Société Générale de Banque SA, Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited and the Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA.

The bonds, which bear interest at 8.50% per annum, payable yearly, will be redeemed in 13 annual instalments beginning 15 May 1974 either by drawing or by purchase on the market. At the option of the Bank the outstanding bonds are callable as from 1981 with degressive redemption premiums. The bills, bearing interest at 7.75% per annum, payable yearly, will be completely redeemed at par on maturity, i.e. 15 May 1978. Accelerated redemption is possible as from 1976. The bonds and bills are offered to the public at 100%. Application has been made to introduce the loan on the Luxembourg, Milan and New York stock exchanges. The proceeds of the loan will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

### *Loans granted*

#### Italy

154. The European Investment Bank has concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno two loan agreements for an amount of Lit. 6 125 million (9.8 million units of account). The first loan is intended for the modernization and extension of a cement factory in Tarento; the Bank's contribution to the financing granted by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER) amounts to Lit. 3 000 million (4.8 million u.a.). The second loan amounting to Lit. 3 125 million u.a. (5 million u.a.) will be used by the Credito Industriale Sardo (CIS) to finance small and medium-sized industrial firms in Sardinia. Both loans are guaranteed by the Italian Republic. The contracts were signed in Rome on 7 May 1971.

#### Turkey

155. The Bank also concluded with the Turkish Republic a loan agreement equivalent to 10 million units of account representing an additional contribu-

tion to the Keban hydroelectric scheme on the Euphrates. This vast project, comprising a dam with a storage capacity of more than 30 000 million cubic metres, a power plant generating 600 MW and transmission lines carrying electric power to Ankara and Istanbul, started in 1966. In addition to funds provided by the Turkish State, it has received foreign credits granted by an international financing consortium including the World Bank, the United States, Germany, France, Italy and the European Investment Bank. These credits total 135 million u.a., 30 million being provided by the EIB. The Bank's additional loan was decided on in conjunction with the French and Italian Governments, each of which is granting an extra credit of 5 million u.a.

The Bank is making this new loan, which raises its total contribution to the project to 40 million u.a., via its "special section" for the account of the Member States under the powers they conferred on it for the implementation of the first financing protocol annexed to the Ankara Agreement. This additional financing agreement was signed in Luxembourg on 11 May 1971. It has a duration of 30 years, a period of grace of 7 years, and bears interest at 3%. It is the last financing agreement concluded under the first financial protocol, whose endowment of 175 million u.a. has thus been entirely appropriated. Subsequent Bank operations in Turkey will be performed under the new financial protocol signed on 23 November 1970 and due to come into force once the current ratification procedures have been carried out.

## Cameroon

156. On 25 May 1971 the Bank concluded with the company "Energie Electrique du Cameroun—ENELCAM", Douala, a loan agreement for 3 500 million units of account (about Frs. CFA 970 million) for further development of electric power production in Cameroon. In 1967 the Bank made a first loan of 4 million u.a. to ENELCAM. The project involves raising the Mbakaou flood control dam, building the Bamendjin storage dam and setting up in the Edea III plant three additional units with an installed generating capacity of 20.8 MW each which will raise the capacity of the Edea hydroelectric complex to 263 MW. It will meet the increase in electrical energy needs, in particular for supplying the towns of Douala, Yaoundé and Edea with power from the Edea plant. The prospect is that the consumption of these three towns might increase annually by 12.5 to 13.7% from 1969 to 1979/80.

This project, as well as that financed in 1967, is one of the objectives set out in the Cameroon development plan. It is estimated to cost 16 920 000 units of account (about Frs. CFA 4 700 million). The Bank's loan

is granted for 12 years at 8.5%. The Caisse centrale de coopération économique is also contributing to the financing. The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Cameroon. This is the Bank's seventh loan operation in Cameroon and its second under the provisions of the new Yaoundé Convention, which came into force on 1 January 1971.

## FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

### *Advance draft of a supplementary budget for 1971*

157. After the 1971 budget had been submitted and adopted, the Commission found itself faced with a number of new tasks in various fields, arising from the application of various decisions taken by the Community in recent months. On 28 May 1971 the Commission therefore submitted to the Council the advance draft of supplementary budget No. 1/1971 to provide for increased staff in two sectors to which it is at present giving highest priority, i.e. the management of the customs union and the agricultural policy. The number of staff involved is 176 (57, 46 and 73 in categories A, B and C respectively). Supplementary receipts and estimated expenditure amount to 793 400 u.a. and the period involved is 1 October to 31 December 1971.

### *ECSC loans*

158. Negotiations between the Commission and a syndicate of German banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG, the Dresdner Bank AG, the Commerzbank AG and the Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale have led to the signing of a contract for the issue of a debenture loan of DM 100 million (the equivalent of 27.32 million u.a.). The loan, which is for 15 years, bears interest at 7.5% and has been offered to the public at 99%.

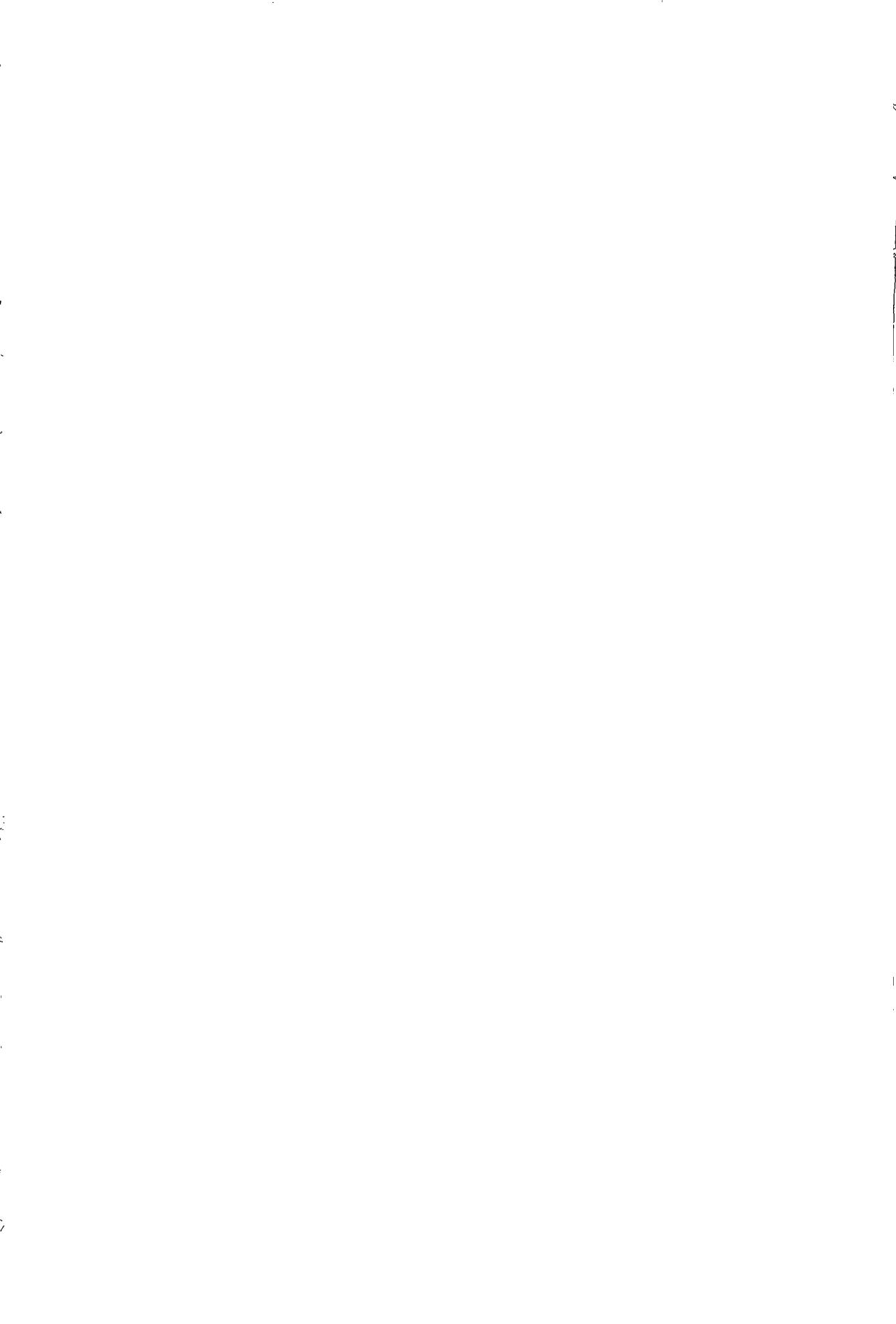
On 18 May 1971 the Commission signed another contract for a debenture loan of Lfrs. 400 million (the equivalent of eight million u.a.) which has been taken up by a group of Luxembourg banks headed by the Banque Générale du Luxembourg SA. The loan is in two parts, one for Lfrs. 150 million and for a maximum period of eight years, the other for Lfrs. 250 million with a 15-year maximum. Interest is at 6.5% per annum on the 150-million instalment and at 7% for the 250 millions. All these bonds have been offered to the public at 98.5%. This is the second such loan floated by the ECSC on the Luxembourg market.

These two issues bring the total of loans floated by the ECSC since the start of its activity to the equivalent of 987.9 million u.a.

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159. At its session of 17 to 19 May 1971, the European Parliament passed a resolution on changes and additions to its internal rules in respect of budgetary procedure and a further resolution on the ECSC Auditor's report for the financial year 1969.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See secs 124 and 125.



PART THREE

**Information and sources**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

1 May 1971

- At an Anglo/French conference organized in London by the European Movement, Mr Christopher Soames, British Ambassador in Paris, called on France and England to break the vicious circle of their mutual distrust. Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the British Minister in charge of European affairs, stated his conviction that the scepticism at present being shown by British public opinion would fade away as soon as the negotiations reached a successful conclusion. Referring to opinion polls, Mr Rippon said that his country's national policy could not be determined by market investigation methods, and went on to say that a referendum was quite unthinkable in Britain, because it was too contrary to the tradition of parliamentary representation.

3 May 1971

- Mr Walter Scheel, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the "Frankfurter Rundschau", laid down three guiding principles for the future of Europe:

- (i) the setting up of a Community institution independent of national governments;
- (ii) the strengthening of the European Parliament;
- (iii) the maintenance of the institutional principles.

Speaking of the enlargement of the Community, Mr Scheel said that it was not a simple question of butter but of a commercial principle, namely the question of how the European Economic Community should behave on the world market. Enlargement of the EEC must not involve the ruin of a small country, even if it is on the other side of the world. As regards Great Britain's share of the Community's budget, the Minister went on to speak of two criteria, namely the covering of actual extra expenditure arising from enlargement and the gradual adaptation of Great Britain to the EEC system.

4 May 1971

- After a meeting of the Danish Cabinet the Prime Minister, Mr Hilmar Baunsgaard, said that the question of Denmark's membership of the Community would be put to a referendum.

- Speaking in Washington, Mr John Connally, the American Secretary of the Treasury, said that a change in the dollar exchange rate was neither necessary nor contemplated, and went on to say that the United States was prepared to float new issues on the Eurodollar market and offer outlets for foreign central banks wishing to invest.

#### 5 May 1971

- An excessive inflow of American dollars into Europe led to the closing of the exchange markets of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland.
- In a French television interview, Mr John Davies, the British Minister for Trade and Industry, said that the proposal for a 3% initial contribution by Great Britain to the Community's budget was only a "starting figure". He also said that an Atlantic free-trade area was "quite out of the question".
- Two statesmen spoke in favour of a strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament, Mr Emilio Colombo, the Italian Prime Minister, speaking in Rome, and Mr Kai-Uwe von Hassel, the President of the Bundestag, in Bonn. Mr Kai-Uwe von Hassel did not consider that such a strengthening could come without direct election of the German delegation to the European Parliament.

#### 7 May 1971

- Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French Minister of Finance, visiting Morocco, said that France very much wanted a closer association of that country with the European Economic Community.

#### 8/9 May 1971

- The Council of the European Communities expressed the opinion that certain member countries which were having to face an exceptional situation might allow their exchange rates to float for a limited period of time. The Council however pointed to a number of precautions which would have to be taken.<sup>1</sup>

#### 10 May 1971

- The German and Netherlands Governments decided to allow their currencies to float.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

11 May 1971

- Mr Karl Schiller, the German Economics Minister, made a statement to the Bundestag on the Government's currency and economic measures, and said that he had come back from Brussels with a "edict of tolerance" but there had not been complete agreement in the Council of Ministers of the Six. He went on to say that they were not isolated, however. Economic and monetary union would not come to grief because of these decisions, he added.

12 May 1971

- Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told the French Cabinet that there was no doubt that the German decision, even if it had had to be accepted, would cause difficulties for the working of the international currency system and also for the building of the new Europe in general, especially monetary Europe.

- The American economist Paul Samuelson said that the decision to let the German mark float was a step along the right way, the way to a return to equilibrium. It was a good thing for the dollar, for he considered the latter over-valued. It was not a defeat for the dollar.

- Mr Alfred Schaeffer, President of the Union of Swiss Banks, said that Europe had capitulated before the United States. This country was subjecting its international monetary policy to domestic politics and to electoral considerations in particular.

- In Paris, Mr Paul McCracken, the United States President's leading economic advisor, explained that the present monetary crisis was due to market cycles in the United States and in Europe getting out of step. He added that the United States was not any more responsible for the present crisis than other countries were and his country had no particular steps to suggest.

- Mr Jacques Rueff of the French Academy said on his return from a visit to the United States that reform of the international monetary system depended on the countries which were creditors of the United States and on them alone. The international monetary system was now no more than a caricature of the arrangements made at Bretton Woods on 22 July 1944, he added.

- The Economic Committee of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe described the decision to let the currencies of the two member countries float not only against the dollar but also against the currencies of other member countries as a retrograde step on the road to economic and monetary union. The Committee also considered that governments could no longer allow themselves to ignore the fact that established forms of technical

co-operation between central banks had more than once shown themselves powerless to prevent speculative capital movements building up via the market for Eurodollars.

### 12 May 1971

- Speaking at a seminar on the Common Market organized by Conservative MPs in London, the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior, said that the great majority of British farmers considered they had nothing to lose with the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market. Mr Prior went on: "I cannot believe that the lead British agriculture has gained over the last twenty years is likely to disappear very quickly".

### 13 May 1971

- On his arrival in Reykjavik from Brussels for an EFTA ministerial meeting, Mr Geoffrey Rippon said that the negotiations in the Belgium capital were an important step forward and that they should lead to the United Kingdom becoming a member of the Community on 1 January 1973 as foreseen.

- Bank rate in France was raised from 6.50% to 6.75%.

### 14 May 1971

- Mr Nathaniel Samuels, US Secretary of State for Commerce, said that Washington was in favour of the agreements for the enlargement of the Community but intended to continue to put pressure of all kinds on the European Community to liberalize its policy, in particular its farming policy.

### 17 May 1971

- Speaking in London about the negotiations between Great Britain and the Community, Mr John Marshall, the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, said: "Unless the French take a different attitude to New Zealand, our exports of butter, cheese and mutton will be down to nothing in five years' time".

- Shortly before he died, Mr Karl Blessing, the former President of the Bundesbank, gave an interview to the German weekly "Der Spiegel". In it he said that he had to admit he was "guilty" of not having been "harder" on the

United States and getting it to exchange for gold the flood of dollars into Germany. It can be gathered from this interview that the need of keeping an American presence in Europe was one of the factors which weighed with leaders in Bonn during the currency crises of recent years.

- In the same issue of "Der Spiegel", Mr Karl Schiller said: "We do not want to make the mistake of finishing up with too high a level of revaluation, and we must not strangle our own domestic economy either."

At a discussion organized by the Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Paris, Mr Pierre Mendès-France, a former French Prime Minister and Mr Raymond Barre, a Vice-president of the Commission, met to exchange views on European problems. Mr Mendès-France spoke of his anxiety at the lack of political will to build the new Europe. He went on to say that the Governments of the Six had not attained the desired results because they had not taken the trouble to see to it that a European political will was born in the hearts and minds of the people they governed. The people were waiting to be spoken to. They were ready for this great European debate. Mr Barre replied: "When you see all that has been done you cannot doubt that this political will has existed but there are fields where it does not manage to make itself felt because of the painful heritage of a past which is still not far behind us. How can you talk seriously about the dollar when official representatives of the United States immediately begin to mention the possibility of American troops pulling out of Europe?"

- Mr Spinelli, member of the European Commission, analysing the effects of the currency crisis in a statement to the press, said: "The way out of our present situation is through the gradual setting up of a real European Government" without which "even the success of the negotiations with the candidates for Community membership would lose a lot of its meaning".

## 18 May 1971

- By 132 votes to 12, with two abstentions, the Danish Parliament accepted a motion calling for a referendum on the question of Danish membership of the Community.

- The United States balance of payments deficit for the first quarter of the year amounted to \$5 500 million. This, Mr Connally, the Secretary of the Treasury, called "unbearable". He said further that there was no question of the United States raising their interest rate to reduce the margin of differences with European rates. An increase of that kind would be the most damaging blow that could hit them.

19 May 1971

- Mr Georges Pompidou gave an interview to the Belgian newspaper "Le Soir". Speaking of the use of the French language, he said: "I do not say that Europe has to be French or that Europe has to speak French. But I do say that if tomorrow, with Britain in the Common Market (as I think is probable) we see French no longer what it is at present, namely the first working language of Europe, then I say that Europe will never be completely European.

English is no longer the language of England alone, it is, in the eyes of the whole world, above all the language of America. Europe will not be Europe if she does not differentiate herself (I do not say cut herself off, I say differentiate herself) from America."

Questioned on the subject of the Common Market, Mr Pompidou, who would rather use the expression "European Community", said: "The Community must move towards having a policy, and, perhaps more still, Europe must work out a truly European civilization to mark herself off from other civilizations, from all the others, one consonant with what her past demands of her and making her capable of dealing with all the thoughts and feelings arising from the abuses of the materialistic society we owe to technical progress. I want to see Great Britain and the other candidates for membership inside the Community, but on one condition, that they fully realize that it is a community that they are entering and that they are ready to accept its spirit and the restraints it puts on its members." When he came to speak of the shape of future Europe, Mr Pompidou said: "The word confederation is a precise one. I want to see a confederation of states and these states giving up their prerogatives to Community institutions only of their own free will and as the Community develops, that is as the Community makes progress. Nobody must be pushed around, least of all the weakest countries. What we have to avoid is imprudent haste and the shocks and, who knows, the risks of the Community breaking up that haste could lead to."

- Two days before, BBC television had broadcast an interview with the French President. Referring to Britain and its membership of the Community, he said: "The crux of the matter is that there is a European concept or idea and the question to be cleared up is whether the United Kingdom's concept is indeed European." Coming to economic questions, Mr Pompidou said that it was not to be thought that Great Britain, once a member of the Community, would go on buying what she wanted elsewhere as she had done up to present.

There was no doubt that membership of the Common Market would mean a break, the question was how to arrange it smoothly, and this they were prepared to do. He went on to say: "A European Europe is a Europe where decisions of European concern are taken within Europe."

20/21 May 1971

Mr Edward Heath, the British Prime Minister, went to Paris for talks with the French President. After these talks, Mr Pompidou said: "What I can say is that it would be unreasonable now to think that an agreement will not be reached between Great Britain and the Community in the negotiations which are to take place in June. At least, the atmosphere of the talks we have had today and yesterday leads me to think that the negotiations will reach a successful conclusion. ... But what our talks really turned on was the general idea of Europe, how it is organized and how it works and its prospects for the future, and all this in the setting of all the big problems the world has to face, the questions that arise between European countries and others and also inside European countries themselves." Mr Heath then said: "As a result of this examination we both agree that it is not only desirable but also possible for our negotiators in Brussels to find acceptable solutions to these remaining problems and be able to do so during the month of June. The way is now open for them to do so. I have long believed that Europe must grow steadily together in unity, and that Britain should be a part of that wider entity. I believe that only in this way can we secure the future peace of our continent and end for ever the quarrels which have brought such suffering upon our countries in the past."

The text of the communiqué issued after the talks is as follows:

The President of the French Republic and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom held discussions *en tête à tête* in Paris on 20 and 21 May 1971. Mr Heath also called upon Monsieur Chaban-Delmas on 20 May.

On the role of Europe following the enlargement of the European Economic Community the President of the Republic and the British Prime Minister had a thorough exchange which showed that their views were very close. They expressed in particular their determination to contribute through the enlarged and deepened Community to increasing European co-operation and to the development of distinctively European policies, in the first instance principally in economic matters and progressively in other fields.

The discussion led to a complete identity of view on the working and the development of the Community.

The President of the Republic and the British Prime Minister considered the range of economic, financial and monetary problems which could arise as a result of enlargement. They also discussed the progress of the European Community towards economic and monetary union, and its implications for existing financial relationships. The Prime Minister reaffirmed the readiness of Britain to participate fully and in a European spirit in this development.

These discussions produced a useful clarification of views which will provide a firm basis for the future.

The President of the Republic and the British Prime Minister took note with satisfaction of the agreements recently reached at the Ministerial meeting between the community and the United Kingdom on 11 and 12 May on agricultural and industrial matters, and particularly on the application of Community preference in the agricultural field.

The President of the Republic and the British Prime Minister considered that it was desirable and possible to reach early agreement on the main outstanding issues in the negotiations for British entry, particularly the problems relating to New Zealand and the British contribution to the Community budget.

The President of the Republic and the British Prime Minister expressed their joint desire to resolve the problems which will arise from the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention in a positive spirit and having regard to existing rights. It would equally be necessary to take account of the need to safeguard the interests of the countries who are, or will have the opportunity to become, signatories of that Convention and who are largely dependent upon the markets of the enlarged Community for their exports of sugar or other primary products.

- Commenting on the Paris talks, Mr Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, told the press: "We have more than ever good reason to believe that Europe will be in a position to keep the promises made at The Hague and hold to the important deadlines fixed for the year 1971."
- Mr Alain Poher, President of the French Senate, said: "Great Britain's entry into the Common Market can only be helpful for the advance of the European institutions towards democracy."
- Mr Jean Monnet, President of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, said: "It has become clear to France and Britain that they share the same underlying problems, not only the problems of their relationship with each other but also with Germany, Italy, and the Benelux countries, inside a European community based on equality."

#### 24 May 1971

- On his return to London, Mr Edward Heath, speaking in the House of Commons, reported on his talks with the French President and said: "We discussed the development of the European Community and the working of its institutions. We agreed in particular that the identity of national states should

be maintained in the framework of the developing Community ... though the European Commission has made and will continue to make a valuable contribution, the Council of Ministers should continue to be the forum in which important decisions are taken and the processes of harmonization should not override essential national interests. We were in agreement that the maintenance and strengthening of the fabric of cooperation in such a Community requires that decisions should in practice be taken by unanimous agreement when vital national interests of any one or more members are at stake."

24/26 May 1971

• The French President and his wife paid a three-day visit to Belgium, where they were the guests of King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola. In the course of his speech at a dinner given in the Royal Palace, Mr Pompidou said, regarding the enlargement of the Community: "There is no difficulty in resuming France's point of view. France is ready to welcome our British neighbours and friends into an economic community, into what is a real community and into a really European Europe."

Later, at a press conference in Brussels, the French President reverted to the question of the French language. "All I want", he said, "is that the Europeans who speak French should stand up for their own language so that French keeps its place alongside English as a working language", and he went on to say: "If you're a European it means you are different from the others, different from Asia, different from the Communist world and also from America."

Mr Pompidou went on to speak of the seat of the European institutions and said: "In law Brussels is only the provisional seat of the Community, but you know as well as I do that in politics what is temporary has a tendency to last." On currency problems, he said: "The decisions recently arrived at in Brussels camouflaged—but not very well—a situation which is thoroughly bad for the Community. Do not think that I am criticizing the Federal Republic, which has its problems even if sometimes they tend to be self-inflicted... Like our fellow-members of the Community, we thought it was more in a Community spirit to give our blessing to the solutions proposed but, in so doing, we had rather the impression of making a pact with the devil, because what we were doing had nothing in common with a monetary union. For the future", he went on, "we hope that this state of affairs will not be prolonged and that at the earliest possible moment the problem will be settled among Europeans and between European currencies in such a way that we can resume our advance towards economic and monetary union."

Mr Pompidou stressed the vital need of a frank approach to the problem of the international monetary system, and said that they did not have to make

war on the dollar. It was only too obvious that a grave crisis for the dollar would be a crisis for the West as a whole and that they would all stand to lose by it. But the fact remained that they could not keep as an eternal standard of reference a currency that was constantly losing value for reasons that were peculiar to itself and internal to the United States.

25 May 1971

- Speaking at Southampton, Mr Callaghan, a former Labour Minister, spoke of his reservations on British membership of the Community and denounced the common agricultural policy as an "absurdity which went against the best national interests of the Community members". He said that Great Britain, "for all its desire to widen the circle of its friendships did not want to throw its old friends overboard". "We are obstinate Atlantic Europeans", he said and added that in going into a Community which was "dominated by the French, Great Britain would have completely to lose its national identity".

25/28 May 1971

- When he opened an international bankers' conference in Munich, Mr Walter Scheel, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, once more defended the decision to allow the German mark to float, and said: "The international currency crisis has a number of causes behind it and I think it is wrong to make common cause with those who say the dollar is responsible." He went on to add that the American deficit was not necessarily a threat to the monetary system.

When he rose to speak, Mr Otmar Emminger, Vice-President of the German Federal Bank, said that the German mark might float for a year before returning to a fixed exchange rate.

Mr Wilhelm Hankel, Director of Currency and Credit Affairs in the German Ministry of Economy and Finance, pleaded in favour of replacing the dollar as a reserve currency by the special drawing rights. He also suggested letting all European currencies float in relation to the dollar. This, he said, "would really make it possible for them to build a new order in European currencies".

At the closing session of the international bankers' conference, Mr John Connally, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, said that America expected European countries and Japan "to accept the responsibility of sharing more fully in the cost of defending the free world", and went on to say that the American Government would not devalue the dollar nor alter the price of gold, and that it was getting on top of inflation.

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 31 May 1971)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 19 au 23 avril 1971  
(Report in extenso of the sittings of 19 to 23 April 1971)

Annex 137  
April 1971

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 19 avril 1971 (Report of the sitting of Monday 19 April 1971)*

C 45, 10.5.1971

Avis sur la proposition de directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant l'exploitation et la mise dans le commerce des eaux minérales naturelles (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning the development and marketing of natural mineral water)

Résolution sur le premier rapport de la Commission générale de la sécurité du travail dans la sidérurgie (Resolution on the first report of the Steel Industry Safety Commission)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 20 avril 1971 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 20 April 1971)*

C 45, 10.5.1971

Résolution sur l'état d'application, au 31 décembre 1968, du principe de l'égalité des rémunérations entre les travailleurs masculins et féminins (Resolution on the application at 31 December 1968 of the principle of equal pay for men and women workers)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive 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 CITT) (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the terms of transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities listed in the Council Directive [ex ISIC major groups 01 to 90])

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinion on the proposals for):

— une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées du domaine financier, économique et comptable (I. A directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities in finance, economics and accountancy)

— une directive fixant les modalités des mesures transitoires pour certaines activités du domaine financier, économique et comptable (II. A directive laying down transitional measures for certain financial, economic and accountancy activities)

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— une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées de transport de marchandises et de voyageurs par voie navigable (III. A directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in the transport of goods and passengers by inland waterway)

Résolution sur la déclaration et la résolution adoptées le 29 juillet 1970 à Buenos-Aires par la Commission spéciale de coordination latino-américaine (CECLA) (Resolution on the declaration and the resolution adopted on 29 July 1970 at Buenos Aires by the Special Commission for Latin American Coordination)

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C 45, 10.5.1971

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Résolution sur : (Resolution on:)

— la réorganisation et les tâches futures du Centre commun de recherche (I. The reorganization and future tasks of the Joint Research Centre)

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Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositions communes aux instruments de mesurage et aux méthodes de contrôle métrologique (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to common provisions in respect of measuring instruments and measurement control methods)

Résolution sur la situation actuelle de la politique énergétique dans la Communauté (Resolution on the present situation as regards energy policy in the Community)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 22 avril 1971 (Report on the sitting of Thursday 22 April 1971)*

C 45, 10.5.1971

Avis sur la proposition concernant un règlement modifiant le règlement 159/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la destination des produits ayant fait l'objet d'intervention dans le secteur des fruits et légumes

(Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation 159/66/EEC concerning the destination of products in the fruit and vegetable sector bought in by intervention agencies)

Avis sur les propositions concernant: (Opinion on the proposals for:)

— un règlement relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Turquie (I. A regulation on imports of citrus fruit originating in Turkey)

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*Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 23 avril 1971 (Report on the sitting of Friday 23 April 1971)*

C 45, 10.5.1971

Avis sur la proposition de règlement portant modification du règlement (CEE) 802/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, relatif à la définition commune de la notion d'origine des marchandises (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 802/68 of 27 June 1968 relating to the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement portant modification des articles 35 et 48 du règlement 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Articles 35 and 48 of Regulation 542/69 relating to Community transit).

### Written questions and replies

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Question écrite 504/70 de M. Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lutte contre la pollution de l'eau (504/70 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission: Campaign against water pollution)

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Question écrite 521/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Effet de l'inflation sur les bilans des entreprises de la Communauté (521/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Effects of inflation on the results of enterprises in the Community)

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Question écrite 525/70 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tables mensuelles du *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes* (525/70 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission: Monthly table of contents of the *Official gazette of the European Communities*)

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Question écrite 534/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interventions de la république fédérale d'Allemagne en faveur de l'industrie houillère (534/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Support measures for the coalmining industry in Federal Germany)

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- Question écrite 7/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : « Lettre ouverte » sur les conséquences défavorables de l'élargissement de la CEE pour la position commerciale des pays en voie de développement (7/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: "Open letter" on the unfavourable consequences of EEC enlargement on the trading position of developing countries) C 44, 7.5.1971
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L 98, 1.5.1971

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L 98, 1.5.1971

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L 98, 1.5.1971

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- Règlement CEEE) 914/71 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 914/71 of 30 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 98, 1.5.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 940/71 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 940/71 of 6 May 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 102, 7.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 941/71 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 941/71 of 6 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 102, 7.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 942/71 de la Commission, du 6 mai 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) 942/71 of 6 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 102, 7.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 943/71 de la Commission, du 4 mai 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 772/70 concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 943/71 of 6 May 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 772/70 on permanent tendering for the sale for export of white sugar held by the French intervention agency) L 102, 7.5.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 948/71 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 948/71 of 7 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 103, 8.5.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 959/71 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 959/71 of 10 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 104, 11.5.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 961/71 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 961/71 of 10 May 1971 on the supply of skim milk powder as Community aid to certain non-member countries under the World Food Programme) L 104, 11.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 963/71 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1971, fixant les prix de référence pour les cerises (Commission Regulation (EEC) 963/71 of 10 May 1971 fixing the reference prices for cherries) L 104, 11.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 964/71 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1971, relatif à la détermination de l'origine des viandes et abats frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, de certains animaux des espèces domestiques (Commission Regulation (EEC) 964/71 of 10 May 1971 determining the origin of fresh, chilled or frozen meat and offal of certain domestic animals) L 104, 11.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 965/71 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1971, portant dispositions dérogatoires en ce qui concerne le stockage privé de certains vins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 965/71 of 10 May 1971 waiving the provisions governing private storage of certain table wines) L 104, 11.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 966/71 du Conseil, du 10 mai 1971, portant prolongation du délai prévu à l'article 4 paragraphe 3 du règlement 130/66/CEE relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 966/71 of 10 May 1971 extending the time-limit laid down in Article 4(3) of Regulation 130/66/EEC on the financing of the common agricultural policy) L 105, 12.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 967/71 du Conseil, du 10 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement 159/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la destination des produits ayant fait l'objet d'intervention dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 967/71 of 10 May 1971 amending Regulation 159/66/CEE concerning the destination of products in the fruit and vegetable sector bought in by intervention agencies) L 105, 12.5.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 969/71 de la Commission, du 11 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 969/71 of 11 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 105, 12.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 970/71 de la Commission, du 11 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 970/71 of 11 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 105, 12.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 971/71 de la Commission, du 11 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 971/71 of 11 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 105, 12.5.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 975/71 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 975/71 of 12 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 107, 13.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 976/71 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 976/71 of 12 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 107, 13.5.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 978/71 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 978/71 of 12 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 107, 13.5.1971
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Règlement (CEE) 980/71 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 980/71 of 12 May 1971 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state)

L 107, 13.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 981/71 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 730/71, en ce qui concerne la destination de la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 981/71 of 12 May 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 730/71 relating to the destination of skim milk powder supplied as Community aid under the World Food Programme)

L 107, 13.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 982/71 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, relatif au taux de change à appliquer pour la détermination de la valeur en douane en ce qui concerne les monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 982/71 of 12 May 1971 on the exchange rate of certain Member States' currencies when determining the customs value of goods)

L 107, 13.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 983/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 983/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 108, 14.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 984/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 984/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 108, 14.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 985/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 985/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 108, 14.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 986/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 986/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 108, 14.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 987/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 987/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 108, 14.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 988/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 988/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 108, 14.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 989/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 989/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)

L 108, 14.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 990/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 990/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

L 108, 14.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 991/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 991/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 108, 14.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 992/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 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) 992/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 108, 14.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 993/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, relatif à des dispositions particulières concernant le paiement de l'aide pour le lait écrémé en poudre dénaturé ou transformé en aliments composés pour animaux lors du passage de la campagne laitière 1970/1971 à la campagne laitière 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 993/71 of 13 May 1971 relating to the special provisions for the payment of aid for denatured skim milk powder processed into compound animal feedingstuffs in the transitional period between the 1970/1971 milk year to the 1971/1972 milk year) L 108, 14.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 994/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2683/70 en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance de la restitution à l'exportation de certains fromages (Commission Regulation (EEC) 994/71 of 13 May 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2683/70 on the advance fixing of the export refund for certain cheeses) L 108, 14.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 995/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 995/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the export refunds for beef and veal for the period beginning 1 June 1971) L 108, 14.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 996/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 996/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the export refunds for certain milk products) L 108, 14.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 997/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 997/71 of 14 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 998/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 998/71 of 14 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 999/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 999/71 of 14 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1000/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1000/71 of 14 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 109, 15.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1001/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1001/71 of 14 May 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) - L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1002/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1002/71 of 14 May 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1003/71 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1003/71 of 13 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1004/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, relatif à la fixation des prélèvements applicables aux huiles d'olive n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1004/71 of 14 May 1971 fixing the levies applicable to unrefined olive oil) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1005/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, établissant une condition particulière de paiement de la restitution à l'exportation de beurre vers la zone E (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1005/71 of 14 May 1971 introducing a special condition for the payment of the refund for butter exported to the E zone) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1006/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de maïs, semoules de maïs et semoules de froment dur destinés à la république fédérale du Cameroun à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1006/71 of 14 May 1971 relating to calls for tenders for the procurement of maize, maize meal and durum wheat meal as aid for Cameroon) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1007/71 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1007/71 of 14 May 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 109, 15.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1008/71 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1008/71 of 17 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 110, 18.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1009/71 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1009/71 of 17 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 110, 18.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1010/71 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1010/71 of 17 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 110, 18.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1011/71 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1011/71 of 17 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 110, 18.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1012/71 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1470/68, relatif à la prise et réduction des échantillons ainsi qu'à la détermination de la teneur en huile, en impuretés et en humidité des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1012/71 of 17 May 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1470/68 relating to the taking and reduction of samples and the determination of the oil, impurities and moisture content of oilseeds) L 110, 18.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1013/71 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1971, portant modalités d'application du règlement (CEE) 974/71 relatif à certaines mesures de politique de conjoncture à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1013/71 of 17 May 1971 on the procedures for implementing Regulation (EEC) 974/71 relating to certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of fluctuation margins of certain Member States' currencies) L 110, 18.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1014/71 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1971, fixant les montants compensatoires prévus par le règlement (CEE) 974/71 relatif à certaines mesures de politique de conjoncture à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Regulation (EEC) 974/71 relating to certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of fluctuation margins of certain Member States' currencies) L 110, 18.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1015/71 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1015/71 of 18 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 111, 19.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1016/71 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1016/71 of 18 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 111, 19.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1017/71 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1017/71 of 18 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 111, 19.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1018/71 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1018/71 of 18 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 111, 19.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1019/71 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1019/71 of 18 May 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 111, 19.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1020/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1020/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 112, 20.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1021/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1021/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1022/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1022/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1023/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1023/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1024/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1024/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1025/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1025/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1026/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1026/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1027/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1027/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1028/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1028/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1029/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 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) 1029/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1030/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1030/71 of 19 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1031/71 de la Commission, du 18 mai 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1031/71 of 18 May 1971 fixing the standard average values for assessing imported citrus fruit) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1032/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1006/71 en ce qui concerne la teneur en protéine des semoules de froment dur mises en adjudication dans le cadre d'une action communautaire au titre de l'aide alimentaire

- (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1032/71 of 19 May 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1006/71 in respect of the protein content in durum wheat meal tendered as part of a Community action for food aid) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1033/71 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1014/71 en ce qui concerne certains montants compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1033/71 of 19 May 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1014/71 in respect of certain compensatory amounts fixed in the agricultural sector consequent on the temporary widening of fluctuation margins of certain Member States' currencies) L 112, 20.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1034/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1034/71 of 24 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 113, 25.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1035/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1035/71 of 24 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 113, 25.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1036/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1036/71 of 24 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 113, 25.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1037/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1037/71 of 24 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 113, 25.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1038/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, portant modification au règlement (CEE) 2198/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, relatif aux tolérances de temps visées à l'article 10 paragraphes 2 et 3 du règlement (CEE) 803/68 du Conseil relatif à la valeur en douane des marchandises (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1038/71 of 24 May 1971 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 2198/69 of 30 October 1969 relating to the periods of grace referred to in Article 10(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EEC) 803/68 on the value of goods for customs purposes) L 113, 25.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1039/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, relatif à la détermination de l'origine de certains produits textiles (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1039/71 of 24 May 1971 determining the origin of certain textile products) L 113, 25.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1040/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1040/71 of 24 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 113, 25.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1041/71 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1041/71 of 24 May 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 113, 25.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1042/71 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1042/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 114, 26.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1043/71 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1043/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 114, 26.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1044/71 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1044/71 of 25 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 114, 26.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1045/71 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1045/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 114, 26.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1046/71 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1046/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 114, 26.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1047/71 de la Commission, du 25 mai 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1047/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 114, 26.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1048/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 766/68 établissant les règles générales concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation de sucre au sujet de l'ajustement de la restitution (Council Regulation (EEC) 1048/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 766/68 laying down the general rules on the granting of export refunds for sugar in respect of the adjustment of the refund) L 114, 26.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1049/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972, les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 1049/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the target prices and the basic intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1971/1972 marketing year) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1050/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les principaux centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses et les prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (Council Regulation (EEC) 1050/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices there applying) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1051/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972, les majorations mensuelles du prix indicatif et du prix d'intervention des graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 1051/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the monthly increases in the target price and the intervention price of oilseeds) L 115, 27.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1052/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement 876/67/CEE instituant une aide supplémentaire pour les graines de colza et de navette transformées en Italie. (Council Regulation (EEC) 1052/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Regulation 876/67/CEE introducing additional aid for colza and rapeseed processed in Italy) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1053/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant l'aide pour le lin et le chanvre pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1053/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the aid for flax and hemp for the 1971/1972 marketing year) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1054/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972, les prix dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation (EEC) 1054/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the prices in the cereals sector for the 1971/1972 marketing year) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1055/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les majorations mensuelles des prix des céréales et des farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Council Regulation (EEC) 1055/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the monthly increases in the prices of cereals and of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1056/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 1056/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Regulation 359/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in rice) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1057/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les prix d'intervention du riz paddy (Council Regulation (EEC) 1057/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the intervention prices for paddy rice for the 1971/1972 marketing year) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1058/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1058/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the target price of husked rice for the 1971/1972 marketing year) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1059/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les majorations mensuelles des prix du riz paddy et du riz décortiqué (Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the monthly increases in the prices of paddy rice and husked rice) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1060/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation (EEC) 1060/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in the sugar sector) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1061/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972, les prix dans le secteur du sucre, les qualités type du sucre blanc et des betteraves, ainsi que le coefficient visé à l'article 24 du règlement 1009/67/CEE (Council Regulation (EEC) 1061/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 sugar year the prices in the sugar sector, the standard qualities of white sugar and beet as well as the coefficient referred to in Article 24 of Regulation 1009/67/EEC) L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1062/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972, les prix d'intervention dérivés, les prix d'intervention pour le sucre de betterave brut, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil, la quantité garantie, le montant maximum de la cotisation à la production et le quota maximum spécial (Council Regulation (EEC) 1062/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing for the 1972/1972 sugar year derived intervention prices, intervention prices for raw beet sugar, minimum prices for beet, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity, the maximum amount of the production levy and the special maximum quota).

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1063/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, fixant, pour le tabac en feuilles, les prix d'objectif et les prix d'intervention ainsi que les qualités de référence applicables à la récolte 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1063/71 of 25 May 1971 fixing the norm prices and the intervention prices for leaf tobacco as well as the reference quality applicable to the 1971 crop)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1064/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1064/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1065/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1065/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1066/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1066/71 of 26 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1067/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1067/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1068/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1068/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1069/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1069/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1070/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1070/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell)

L 115, 27.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1071/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1071/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector)

L 115, 27.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1072/71 de la Commission, du 26 mai 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1072/71 of 26 May 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for live and slaughtered poultry) L 115, 27.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1075/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 985/68 établissant les règles générales régissant les mesures d'intervention sur le marché du beurre et de la crème de lait (Council Regulation (EEC) 1075/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 985/68 drawing up the general rules for intervention measures on the butter and cream market) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1076/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, relatif au montant compensatoire, à l'importation de certaines matières grasses, prévu à l'article 3 paragraphe 6 premier alinéa du règlement 136/66/CEE (Council Regulation (EEC) 1076/71 of 25 May 1971 on the compensatory amount on imports of certain oils and fats under Article 3(6) first line of Regulation 136/66/EEC) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1077/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant le règlement 143/67/CEE relatif au montant compensatoire applicable à l'importation de certaines huiles végétales (Council Regulation (EEC) 1077/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Regulation 143/67/EEC on the compensatory amount on imports of certain vegetable oils) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1078/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, portant institution d'un régime commun d'exportation et ouverture d'un contingent quantitatif communautaire à l'exportation pour certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux (cuivre, plomb et aluminium) (Council Regulation (EEC) 1078/71 of 25 May 1971 introducing common export arrangements and opening a Community export quota for certain scrap and ashes of non-ferrous metals [copper, lead and aluminium]) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1079/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant les articles 35 et 48 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 1079/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Articles 35 and 48 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1080/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, portant inclusion de nouveaux produits dans la liste figurant à l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1080/71 of 25 May 1971 including new products in the list figuring in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 setting up common arrangements applicable to imports from non-member countries) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1081/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, complétant le règlement 170/67/CEE concernant le régime commun d'échanges pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine en prévoyant des normes de commercialisation (Council Regulation (EEC) 1081/71 of 25 May 1971 supplementing 170/67/EEC on the common trading arrangements for ovalbumin and lactalbumin by providing marketing standards) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1082/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 2455/70 et (CEE) 166/71 portant fixation de normes communes de commercialisation dans le secteur de la pêche (Council Regulation (EEC) 1082/71 of 25 May 1971 amending Regulations (EEC) 2455/70 and (EEC) 166/71 fixing the common marketing standards in the fisheries sector) L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1083/71 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, prorogeant jusqu'au 14 juillet 1971 le délai pour les opérations de distillation des vins de table (Council Regulation (EEC) 1083/71 of 25 May 1971 extending until 14 July 1971 the time-limit for table wine distilling operations)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1084/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1084/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1085/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1085/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1086/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1086/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1087/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1087/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1088/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1088/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1089/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1089/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1090/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1090/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1091/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1091/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1092/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1092/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 116, 28.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1093/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 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) 1093/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of veal and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)

L 116, 28.5.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1095/71 de la Commission, su 27 mai 1971, relatif à la constatation qu'il peut être donné suite aux demandes déposées en vue de l'obtention des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1095/71 of 27 May 1971 noting that applications may be accepted for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1096/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, relatif aux demandes de remboursement des primes à l'arrachage des pommiers, des poiriers et des pêcheurs octroyées par les États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1096/71 of 27 May 1971 on applications for refunds of premiums for uprooting apple, pear and peach trees granted by the Member States) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1097/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 772/70 concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1097/71 of 27 May 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 772/70 on permanent tendering for the sale for export of white sugar held by the French intervention agency) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1098/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1098/71 of 27 May 1971 modifying the amount of aid for colza and rapeseed) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1099/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1099/71 of 27 May 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 116, 28.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1100/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1100/71 of 28 May 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 117, 29.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1101/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1101/71 of 28 May 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 117, 29.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1102/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1102/71 of 28 May 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 117, 29.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1103/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1103/71 of 28 May 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 117, 29.5.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1104/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 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) 1104/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the rates for refunds applicable from 1 June 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 117, 29.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1105/71 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1105/71 of 27 May 1971 fixing the rates for refunds applicable from 1 June 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty)

L 117, 29.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1106/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, complétant, en ce qui concerne l'Autriche, 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) 1106/71 of 28 May 1971 supplementing, with respect to Austria, Regulation (EEC) 1054/68 drawing up the list of agencies issuing certificates for certain milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings)

L 117, 29.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1107/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, portant modification de l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 698/71 relatif à la fixation de la valeur forfaitaire des produits de la pêche retirés du marché et intervenant dans le calcul de la compensation financière (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1107/71 of 28 May 1971 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 698/71 on the fixing of the standard value of fisheries products withdrawn from the market and included in the calculation of the financial compensation)

L 117, 29.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1108/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, portant fixation du prix de référence pour certains produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1108/71 of 28 May 1971 fixing the reference price for certain fisheries products)

L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1111/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, relatif à l'exception temporaire accordée pour la commercialisation des crevettes du genre « Crangon » sp. p. débarquées dans les ports de la république fédérale d'Allemagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1111/71 of 28 May 1971 on the temporary exception granted for the marketing of shrimps of the Crangon sp. p. genus unloaded in Federal German ports)

L 117, 29.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1112/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, à titre d'aide alimentaire en faveur des populations victimes des inondations de Roumanie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1112/71 of 28 May 1971 on the supply of skim milk powder as food aid to the International Red Cross Committee for flood victims in Rumania)

L 117, 29.5.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1113/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de maïs destiné à la république de Haute-Volta à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1113/71 of 28 May 1971 inviting tenders for the procurement of maize as aid for Upper Volta)

L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 117, 29.5.1971

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L 118, 31.5.1971

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L 118, 31.5.1971

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L 118, 31.5.1971

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11/182/CEE :

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L 99, 3.5.1971

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L 99, 3.5.1971

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L 99, 3.5.1971

71/186/CEE :

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L 99, 3.5.1971

71/188/CEE :

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L 108, 14.5.1971

71/189/CEE :

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L 108, 14.5.1971

71/190/CEE :

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L 108, 14.5.1971

71/191/CEE :

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L 108, 14.5.1971

71/192/CEE :

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L 108, 14.5.1971

71/193/CEE :

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L 108, 14.5.1971

71/194/CEE :

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L 111, 19.5.1971

71/195/CEE :

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L 111, 19.5.1971

71/196/CEE :

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L 111, 19.5.1971

71/197/CEE :

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L 111, 19.5.1971

71/198/CEE :

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L 111, 19.5.1971

71/199/CEE :

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Affaire 15-71 : Recours introduit le 26 mars 1971 par l'entreprise C Mackprang jr contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 15-71: Suit filed by the firm C. Mackprang jr on 26 March 1971 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 49, 18.5.1971

Affaire 16-71 : Recours introduit le 8 avril 1971 par la « Zentralstelle für private Überspielungsrechte (ZPÜ) » contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 16-71: Suit filed by the "Zentralstelle für private Überspielungsrechte [ZPÜ]" on 8 April 1971 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 49, 18.5.1971

Affaire 18-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le tribunal civil et pénal de Turin, dans l'affaire pendante devant lui entre la société en commandite simple Eunomia di Porro & C. et l'État italien (Case 18-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Turin Civil and Penal Court in re Eunomia di Porro & C., limited partnership, v. the Italian State)

C 49, 18.5.1971

Affaire 19-71 : Recours introduit le 15 avril 1971 par M. Emmanuel Stipperger contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 19-71: Suit filed by Mr Emmanuel Stipperger on 15 April 1971 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 49, 18.5.1971

Affaire 20-71 : Recours introduit le 26 avril 1971 par Madame Sabbatini-Bertoni contre le Parlement européen (Case 20-71: Suit filed by Mrs Sabbatini-Bertoni on 26 April 1971 against the European Parliament)

C 49, 18.5.1971

Affaire 21-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par ordonnance du 25 février 1971 du « Finanzgericht » du Land de Hesse dans l'affaire « Firma Heinrich P. Brodersen » contre « Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel » (Case 21-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Finanzgericht of Land Hesse of 25 February 1971 in re Firma Heinrich P. Brodersen v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel)

C 49, 18.5.1971

## Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 4-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 4-69)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 67-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 67-69)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 70-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 70-69)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire 76-69 (Judgment of the Court [Second Chamber] in Case 76-69)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 22-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 22-70)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire 29-70 (Judgment of the Court [Second Chamber] in Case 29-70)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire 47-70 (Judgment of the Court [Second Chamber] in Case 47-70)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) dans l'affaire 48-70 (Judgment of the Court [First Chamber] in Case 48-70)	C 51, 25.5.1971
Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire 54-70 (Judgment of the Court [Second Chamber] in Case 54-70)	C 51, 25.5.1971

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

### Information

Avis de concours général CES/6/71 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression allemande, française, italienne et néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination CES/6/71 [Dutch, French, German and Italian language shorthand typists])	C 44, 7.5.1971
Avis de concours général CES/7/71 (dactylographes d'expression allemande, française, italienne et néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination CES/7/71 [Dutch, French, German and Italian language typists])	C 44, 7.5.1971
Avis de concours général CES/8/71 (traducteurs adjoints d'expression allemande, française, italienne et néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination CES/8/71 [Dutch, French, German and Italian language assistant translators])	C 44, 7.5.1971
Avis de concours général CES/20/71 (agents/ouvriers qualifiés) (Notice of open competitive examination CES/20/71 [agents/skilled workers])	C 44, 7.5.1971

### III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

#### COMMISSION

##### Economic trends

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community  
Monthly. 1971. No. 5 (f/i, d/n, e/f)  
Single number

fsd 0.5.0    £p 0,25  
\$0.60        Bfrs 30  
fsd 2.10.0   £p 2,50  
\$6.00        Bfrs 300

Annual subscription

##### Customs

8271

Notes explicatives du Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes  
[Explanatory notes to the Customs Tariff of the European Communities]  
Loose-leaf edition in plastic cover (d, f, i, n)  
First updating to 1 March 1971  
(amending pages)

fsd 0.11.6   £p 0,57<sup>1/2</sup>  
\$1,40        Bfrs 70

##### Social affairs

###### Vocational training

8331

Recommandation du Conseil du 29 septembre 1970 au sujet de l'utilisation de la monographie professionnelle européenne pour la formation d'ouvriers qualifiés sur machines-outils  
[Council Recommendation of 29 September 1970 on the use of the European Career Brief for the training of qualified machine-tool workers]  
1971. 112 pp. (d/f/i/n)

Limited  
distribution

##### Agriculture

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy  
Irregular. 1971. No. 1 (66/X/71) (d, f, i, n, e)

Limited  
distribution

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles  
Échanges commerciaux  
[EEC Information. Agricultural markets  
Trade]  
Irregular. 1970. November-December (1012/VI/71)  
(d/f/i/n)

Limited  
distribution

Note : The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published :  
f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English, s = Spanish.

The publications having a "limited distribution" are reserved for specialists in the subject matter, for libraries and for universities; they can be obtained from the Commission of the European Communities, Service de renseignement et de diffusion des documents, rue de la Loi, 200 - 1040 Brussels.

Publications not issued free can be obtained from the sales agencies listed on the inside back cover of the Bulletin.

## Industrial affairs

5434

Fontes et aciers

Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques

[Pig-irons and steels:

basic prices and directory of Community producers]

14th year. No. 5/71. Add. No. 4

(d/f/i/n). Annual subscription

Bfrs 600

## Studies — Industry Series

8332

No. 6 — Demand for and applications of extra large electronic data processing systems in the European Community and the United Kingdom in the Seventies

1971. 62 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)

£sd 0.16.6    £p 0.82<sup>1/2</sup>

\$2.—        Bfrs 100

## Science — Research — Technology

Eurospectra

(— Letort, Maurice: Fundamental research for the coal trade

— Reerink, Wilhelm: Coal research — results problems and future outlook

— Brinck, Johan: Mimic

— Cavara, Laura: New developments in scientific cinematography)

Quarterly. 1971. Vol. X. No. 2 (d, f, i, n, e)

Single copy

£p 0,35    Bfrs 40

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Annual subscription: Europe

£p 1,05    Bfrs 125

Annual subscription: other countries

\$3.50      Bfrs 175

Commission Memorandum to the Council concerning overall Community action on scientific and technological research and development

(Supplement 1/71 — Annex to the Bulletin of the European Communities 1-1971)

1971. 22 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)

£sd 0.2.6    Bfrs 15

\$0.30

## Radiation protection

Radioactivité ambiante dans les pays de la Communauté

[Ambient radioactivity in the Community countries]

Quarterly. No. 4/70 (f)

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distribution

## Development aid

8160

Fonds européen de développement — Situation trimestrielle des projets du 2<sup>e</sup> FED en exécution

Date de mise à jour: 31 mars 1971

[European Development Fund — 2nd EDF

Quarterly situation of projects at March 31, 1971]

(f)

Limited  
distribution

## Statistics

### Periodicals and Yearbooks

General statistics	
Monthly (d/f/i/n/e)	
(5410) 1971. No. 5	
Per issue	Bfrs 50
Annual subscription	Bfrs 550
Commerce extérieur: statistique mensuelle	
[Foreign trade: Monthly statistic]	
Monthly (d/f)	
(5407) 1971. No. 5	
Per issue	Bfrs 50
Annual subscription	Bfrs 500
Iron and Steel	
Bimonthly. 1971. No. 2 (d/f/i/n)	
Per issue	Bfrs 75
Annual subscription	Bfrs 375
Crop production	
Irregular intervals (d/f)	Very limited
(5298) 1971. No. 3	distribution
Agricultural prices	
Monthly (d/f)	Very limited
(17255) 1971. No. 5	distribution
Notes rapides — Statistiques du charbon	
[Notes — "Coal statistics"]	Very limited
1971. April (d/f/i/n)	distribution
Notes rapides "Sidérurgie"	
[Notes — "Iron and Steel"]	Very limited
1971. No. VI (d/f/i/n)	distribution

### Series

Tableaux "Entrées-Sorties" pour les pays de la Communauté économique européenne	
Série spéciale: Les tableaux Entrées-Sorties 1965	
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Special series: the 1965 input-output tables]	
1970. 6 issues (f + language of the countries concerned)	
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(d, f)	
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3-1970: Input-output tables France 1965	
(f)	
4-1970: Input-output tables Belgium 1965	
(f/n)	
5-1970: Input-output tables Netherlands 1965	In preparation
(f, n)	
6-1970: Input-output tables Germany 1965	In preparation
(d, f)	

Statistique agricole  
 [Agricultural statistics]  
 1970. 8 issues including Yearbook (d/f/i/n)  
 Per issue  
 Annual subscription  
 No. 6 — Balance-sheets for fats and oils  
 No. 7 — Milk and milk-products  
 Balance-sheets for milk by agricultural years  
 Production and balance-sheets for eggs  
 No. 8 —

Bfrs 75  
 Bfrs 450

## Documentation

Articles sélectionnés  
 [Selected articles]  
 Brussels: EC. Commission. Central documentation office  
 Fortnightly (multilingual)  
 1971. Year VIII. Nos. 9 and 10

Limited  
 distribution

Articles sélectionnés  
 [Selected articles]  
 Luxembourg: EC. Commission. Library  
 1971. No. 173 (multilingual)

Limited  
 distribution

IX/4058/66-Rev. 3  
 Bibliography No. 3 "Common Transport Policy" — Situation at  
 15 March 1971  
 CE. Commission. Central Documentation Service  
 1971, 76 pp. (f; d, i, n: in preparation)

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## Press and Information

### Magazines

30 jours d'Europe  
 Monthly (f)  
 Single copy: FF 2,—; Bfrs 20,—  
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 — Countries of the European Community:  
 FF 20,—; Bfrs 200,—  
 — Students : FF 15,—; Bfrs 150,—  
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 Bi-annual subscription:  
 — Countries of the Community: FF 30,—

*Publishing office*  
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 européennes  
 61, rue des Belles Feuilles  
 75 — Paris 16<sup>e</sup>

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 Librairie européenne  
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Europäische Gemeinschaft  
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Comunità europee  
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Europese Gemeenschap  
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#### Documentation leaflets — Publications

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Annual subscription: FF 40,—  
Together with "30 jours d'Europe": FF 50,—

Nouvelles universitaires européennes  
Monthly (f)  
Annual subscription (10 copies):  
FF 14.—; Bfrs 130,—

Industry — research and technology  
(Information bulletin)  
Weekly. 1971. Nos. 101 and 102  
(d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

Dossiers pédagogiques  
— Sarre-Lorraine-Luxembourg (3)  
— Le général de Gaulle et l'Europe (1)  
— Le Sud-Ouest (4)  
— Le Sud-Ouest (5)

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Via Poli, 29  
00187 — Roma

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— Rue de la Loi, 200 — 1040 Bruxelles  
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[Teaching aid files

- The Saar-Lorraine-Luxembourg (3)
- General de Gaulle and Europe (1)
- The South West (4)
- The South West (5)]

Paris: Europe Université. 1971. No. 40 (f)  
FF 3,—

Dossiers pédagogiques

- Le général de Gaulle et l'Europe (2)
- Le pétrole dans la CEE (3)
- Les ressources propres de la Communauté
- Sarre-Lorraine-Luxembourg (4)

[Teaching aid files

- General de Gaulle and Europe (2)
- Oil in the EEC (3)
- The Community's own resources
- The Saar-Lorraine-Luxembourg (4)]

Paris: Europe Université. 1971. No. 42 (f)  
FF 3,—

Documentation européenne — série syndicale et ouvrière

- L'effort public en faveur de la recherche
- Le troisième programme 1971-1975
- Vers une mégapole européenne
- Les ressources propres de la Communauté

[European Documentation — Trade union and workers' series

- What the authorities are doing for research
- The third programme 1971-1975
- Towards a European megalopolis
- The Community's own resources]

1971. No. 13 (d,f, i, n). Limited distribution

*Publishing office*

Press and information service of the  
European Communities  
Rue de la loi, 200 — 1040 Bruxelles

## IV. JUST PUBLISHED

### COUNCIL

#### **Second Preliminary Draft of a Convention establishing a European System for the Grant of Patents**

1971 (English, French, German)

Bfrs 285,— (only obtainable from the Sales Office for Official Publications of the European Communities — Luxembourg 1, P.O. Box 1003, remittance to the Banque internationale — Luxembourg, account No. R.101/6830)

1. At its fourth Meeting, held in Luxembourg from 20 to 28 April 1971, the Inter-Governmental Conference for the setting up of a European System for the Grant of Patents adopted for publication the following texts:

- (i) the Second Preliminary Draft of a Convention establishing a European System for the Grant of Patents;

This draft differs from the First Preliminary Draft published in 1970 in that it has been completed (the main additions are the institutional and financial provisions, the general rules of procedure and the final provisions) and contains adaptations on certain points, largely made following the hearing of the international organisations representing the interested circles, which was held in April 1970.

- (ii) the First Preliminary Draft of the Implementing Regulations, and
- (iii) the First Preliminary Draft of the Rules relating to Fees.

These texts are being printed in the three official languages of the Conference (English, French and German) in a single volume.

2. A second volume contains a number of reports on the results achieved by the Conference on the three texts referred to in 1. above. These reports form a commentary to the principal provisions of these texts and are also published in a single trilingual volume.

3. The two volumes which form a set will appear in July 1971.

### COMMISSION

#### **Studies — Social Policy Series**

#### **8274 — No. 20 — Financing Social Security in Agriculture**

1970. 82 pages (German, French, Italian, Dutch)  
Bfrs 125,—; FF 14,—

The study has been prepared by a group of governmental experts presided over by the Directorate for Social Security and Social Measures of the Commission of the European Communities.

The study comprises two independent parts, each one complete in itself:

*The first part* contains a description of the legislative provisions in force in Member States on the organisation and financing of social security for the farming population (hired and independent workers) at 1st January 1969.

*The second part* traces the financial development from 1960 to 1967 of social security applicable to independent farm workers. It begins with a comparative analysis of national developments under various aspects: receipts, expenditure and the share of benefits in the incomes of these workers. It concludes with the statistical data relating to the various Member States.

This study constitutes a first attempt to gain a better appreciation on a comparative basis of the financial aspects of the social security systems covering agriculture in the Common Market.

## **Studies — Social Policy Series**

### **8275 — No. 21 — The Economic Incidence of Social Security**

1970. 203 pages (German, French, Italian, Dutch)  
Bfrs 300,—; FF 33,—

This study has been prepared by a group of independent experts working in close collaboration with the departments of the Commission and the Statistical Office of the European Communities. It formed part of the programme of work of the Directorate for Social Security and Social Measures of the Commission of the European Communities. It is published as one of a series of studies dealing with the economic and financial problems of social security from different points of view (overall and or by sectors).

After a first chapter showing the position occupied by social security in the economy and outlining the framework and content of the study, different aspects of the incidence of social security in various fields are dealt with. These include: the primary redistribution of incomes (chapter II), the transfer of social charges (chapter III), consumption (chapter IV), labour supply and demand (chapter V), price structure (chapter VI), the business cycle and economic growth (chapter VII).

Conclusions drawn complete the study.

In its present form, it constitutes a first step in research on a Community scale, not only into social security problems, but also into the different elements making up a social policy and their incidence on the economy as a whole.