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**Secretariat
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Secretariat of the Commission

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THE BUILDING OF EUROPE: FROM MAY 1950 TO MAY 1971

*by Mr Franco Maria MALFATTI,
President of the Commission*

Twenty-one years ago Robert Schuman's declaration opened the way to European integration. Great strides have been made since then. Europe of the Six has removed customs frontiers within the Community, has begun implementing common policies in many sectors, and has made its presence felt in the world.

The immense progress made must not allow us to forget even for a moment that there is much — indeed very much — still to be done in order to put into practical operation the ideals that inspired the great pioneers of European integration. The period that began with the Hague Conference has opened up new prospects for Europe.

The internal reinforcement of the Community — which will have a direct impact on the future and destinies of millions of Europeans — requires more than ever constant commitment and vigilant responsibility on the part of governmental and Community bodies and the effective participation of all living forces in our countries. Precisely because we have set ourselves ambitious goals, the difficulties with which we are meeting and shall continue to meet, are considerable.

The negotiations to extend the Community to the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway are of historic importance for European integration and their success will mean a Community of over 250 million inhabitants linking ten democratic and highly developed European countries. The responsibility incumbent upon us to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion is very great, not only for ourselves but also for the applicant countries. If the negotiations should mark time or be suspended, we might in the future not have the same favourable circumstances that we have today to conclude them.

Lastly, we are now witnessing a relaunching of the debate on our Community's political future. The coming years should gradually lead us to the setting-up of a European government.

Twenty-one years ago Robert Schuman declared:

“World peace cannot be safeguarded without creative efforts on the scale of the dangers threatening it. The contribution that an organized and living Europe can make to civilization is indispensable for the maintenance of peaceful relations ...”

These words are just as true today. Europe must shoulder to the full the responsibilities falling to it, both as regards world trade relations and aid to the developing countries.

Only a Europe fully conscious of what it is and what it stands for can — true to its bonds of friendship throughout the world — promote the relaxation of international tensions and a better understanding between peoples.*

All who have worked and are still working to give Europe the unified structure without which it will not be in a position to assume its responsibilities cannot but welcome the positive results of the meeting between Mr Georges Pompidou, President of the French Republic, and Mr Edward Heath, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

For the present, the outstanding result of their discussions is the affirmation of the political will to resolve, before the end of June, the main problems involved in British membership of the Community. The longer-term importance of the meeting is to be found in the agreements reached between these two major European powers on the way the European edifice should develop in the future. All of Europe's major political themes have been revived in the realization that the building of Europe is not and cannot be a purely economic matter.

The political future of Europe demands that the Community institutions shall be strengthened. The lesson provided by the

* Message from the President of the Commission on the occasion of the celebration of 9 May, date of the “Schuman declaration”.

Community of Six has proved their value and highlighted the contribution each institution has made and can still make to the unification of Europe. I consider this lesson to be of fundamental importance for the development of the Community once it has been enlarged.*

* Statement by President Malfatti issued on 22 May 1971 following the meeting in Paris on 20 and 21 May between Mr Pompidou and Mr Heath.

PART ONE

Features and documents



I. THE COMMUNITY AND THE MONETARY CRISIS

At the beginning of May 1971, developments on the international monetary scene followed hard and fast upon each other. A fresh crisis with repercussions of vital concern to the monetary authorities of all Western countries broke out. How did the crisis come to a head, how have the Community institutions coped with it, what were the lines taken in the discussion during the Council's emergency meeting of 8 and 9 May in Brussels, what basic considerations guided the Commission in adopting its stance, what decisions have been taken and what lessons can be learned from these events?

As early as 18 May, Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, and Mr Barre, Vice-President responsible for economic and financial affairs, replied to these questions in two important statements to the European Parliament in Luxembourg. Speaking on behalf of the Commission, Mr Malfatti gave a general and political assessment of the monetary crisis, and Mr Barre then went into the details. It is interesting to supplement Mr Barre's statement by the views on international monetary problems which he outlined on 28 April 1971 when addressing a Conference of the "Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade", held in Boca Raton, United States.

Statement by Mr Malfatti to the European Parliament

(18 May 1971)

"By way of introduction, we may ask a question: Does Europe want to create Europe? With the idea of giving an affirmative reply to this question, we have set ourselves the objective of economic and monetary union. Further, we are negotiating for entry into the Community of Great Britain and the other candidate countries and vigorously pleading for a renewed effort to establish common policies. We consider that the political management, based on a systematic strategy, of our Community reality cannot be postponed in view of the economic and commercial weight that this reality is now assuming in the world, and now, after years of silence, we are again talking of a European government.

But the clarity of these objectives and also their quality contrast with a persistent lack of means of action. There is no use closing one's eyes to this reality.

If Europe wants to create Europe, we cannot set ourselves great objectives for the future and haggle over the means to attain them. This is why I believe that we have come to a point where, at political level, the task is to

take up again and give fresh impetus to the conclusions of the Hague Summit Conference. Since this Conference we have been advancing in the right direction. But it is a fact that where the means of action are concerned we are really lagging behind, not with regard to the Council decisions of 9 February but with regard to the reality of the problems we must face.

In other words, there is an urgent need to review the political and institutional problems in their entirety if we want to step up the process of strengthening the Community.

All this is, of course, also linked with the likely duration of the membership negotiations, but there is no denying the need to accelerate the achievement of the general institutional objectives laid down in the Council resolution of 9 February.

This was borne out by the recent monetary crisis.

Today it is more than ever necessary to verify the consistency of the means with the ends by giving expression to a strong political will that strengthens cohesion and enables us to endow ourselves with the means we lack. If we find that we do not have the appropriate means to cope with the recurrent crises whose causes are now extremely clear for all of us and therefore not unforeseeable, the only thing we can do is to create these means as rapidly as possible. The Community solution is indispensable even in normal times and in periods when there is no crisis. We have to work in a situation where inflationary pressures are heavy while there are serious strains and deficiencies in the workings of the international monetary system. It is against this background that we decided to set up economic and monetary union, and, faced with these problems, we must prove our political will by giving this union absolute priority. Although our economies show differing degrees of development and pass through different phases of the economic cycle, their interpenetration is such that the unifying factors must prevail over those making for diversity. This equilibrium is difficult but not impossible to achieve.

The solution to the problems facing the individual member countries can therefore not be sought solely at national level and less and less in terms of national policies. No matter whether we take monetary policy, budgetary policy, agricultural or regional policy, we shall from now on have to break the logjams. There is a deep unity which we must respect and be aware of, failing which we would not abide by our great design and would compromise the very way the Community is working.

The crisis, therefore, makes it imperative that the objective of economic and monetary union shall not be set aside but implemented with greater speed. And when I speak of economic and monetary union, I am referring to all the elements which make it up from the outset, such as harmonization of budgetary policies (which explains the importance we attach to the first Council

meeting to be held on 15 June) and of fiscal policies, a *relance* and implementation of the common policies, a speed-up of the studies on the European fund for monetary cooperation, and narrowing of the margins of fluctuation of our currencies.

The task is to work towards a rapid return to a normal situation and provide constant proof of the will to move forward together.

The European Commission has submitted concrete and realistic proposals which are among the urgent steps to be taken to achieve the first stage of economic and monetary union and the Council has undertaken to decide on these proposals before 1 July. It is indispensable and urgent that this be done if we do not want to deprive ourselves of the instruments necessary to guarantee the orderly development of the Community.

The recent crisis shows that progress has been made, compared with the past. This progress may be summed up as follows:

- (1) The Community's consultation procedures have been strictly complied with;
- (2) Community rather than unilateral measures have been taken for agriculture;
- (3) It has been reiterated that, under normal conditions, the fluctuation of currencies is incompatible with the smooth functioning of the common market;
- (4) It has been acknowledged that between our economies there are no fundamental disequilibria that could warrant a change of parities;
- (5) It has been agreed to hold discussions as rapidly as possible with a view to endowing ourselves with efficient instruments that will enable us to cope with the onslaught of sudden crises and to establish normal situations within the Community.

It is on the latter point that we shall have to concentrate all our future efforts, for it has to be recognized that we have failed to work out a common method of handling the recurrent and unforeseen monetary crises and that we have adopted types of intervention which can have serious effects on the smooth functioning of the common market, particularly the common market in agriculture.

On the one hand, it is not surprising to see that three months after the Council decision on economic and monetary union, this union is still an objective for which the necessary means of action are as yet largely missing. On the other hand, realization that this is the case serves only to stress the need to remedy this situation.

Our Community will have to reject the temptation of considering politics as the art of the impossible and improbable at Community level, and the art of the possible and necessary at national level.

The latest monetary crisis, the need rapidly to re-establish the smooth functioning of the common market, the urgent need for the Community to become a fully accepted entity at world level, the need to safeguard our development by working for stability, i.e. combating inflationary pressures—such are the situations and problems which we have to cope with. This we can do only in the framework of economic and monetary union and therefore by stepping up our work for the strengthening of the Community.

As Chancellor Brandt recently stated in Bonn when speaking to some members of the European Parliament: "The recent monetary events have shown that the need for economic and monetary union is more pressing than ever. The events of the past few days must not induce us to abandon the struggle but should rather prompt us to strengthen our commitment to a united Europe."

This seems to be the proper political basis for the decisions which will have to be taken in the next few weeks and months.

Just as the monetary disturbances of 1968 and 1969 undoubtedly pushed us on to the road to economic and monetary union, we will have to make sure that the monetary crisis of 1971 engenders, through a rapid return to normal, an acceleration of the pace at which the first stage of economic and monetary union is implemented, and leads to the creation of efficacious instruments which shelter the Community from monetary upheavals and help to safeguard what we are and what we want to become.

It is in the melting pot of a complex and difficult reality that we have to develop the Community if we wish to survive, and it is this complex and difficult reality which requires us, if we want to be true to our design, to show our political will, for the European approach is and remains the principal means of finding a systematic and harmonious solution to our national problems. In its acts the Commission will be guided by these concepts; it is more than ever aware of its responsibilities and the need for the backing of the European Parliament in its action".

Statement by Mr Barre to the European Parliament

(18 May 1971)

"The events which we have just lived through in the Community are both a cause for disappointment and a source of anxiety.

The current monetary crisis is affecting the climate of confidence and hope created by the decisions which the Council of Ministers took in February with a view to the progressive institution of economic and monetary union.



This crisis cannot be dissociated from the chronic difficulties that have beset the international monetary system for many years. On several occasions I have drawn the attention of the Parliament to the instability of this system, sapped at its base by the massive and persistent deficit on the overall United States balance of payments and shaken at regular intervals on the surface by speculative capital movements amplified by the Eurodollar market.

In the closing months of 1970 the disparity in rates of interest on capital engendered by the rapid fall in interest rates in the United States had touched off an inflow of capital into all European countries, and more particularly some of the Six. One after the other, these countries had lowered their interest rates. In March, the Federal Republic of Germany had to follow suit, despite the requirements of the domestic economic situation, while the United States monetary authorities floated loans on the Eurodollar market with a view to mopping up part of the excess liquidity there present.

At the beginning of April there was reason to hope that the international monetary situation would calm down somewhat, but in the last few days of the month and particularly in the first days of May, a flood of capital began, for a number of different reasons, to pour into the Federal Republic and other European countries, where economic and monetary developments are fairly closely linked to the trend in Germany.

On Wednesday, 3 May, the foreign exchange markets were closed in the Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Belgium and also Switzerland. It was necessary to check the wave of speculation with the greatest speed if foreign exchange operations were to resume.

The Commission of the European Communities was convinced that in this situation unilateral measures had to be avoided. Not only would such measures have involved serious technical impediments to the working of the common market, as had been seen on several occasions in the past, but they were also liable to have a regrettable political and psychological impact at a moment when the Community had just begun to move towards economic and monetary union. The Commission's first concern therefore was to see that prior consultations were held in the Community on the measures required to cope with the situation.

In the morning of 5 May the President of the Commission of the European Communities sent a message to this effect to the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. "The Commission", so he stated in this

message, "is convinced that concerted action by the six Member States of the Community is the best way of rapidly finding lasting remedies for the current disturbances, without compromising the working of the common market and the establishment of economic and monetary union. It therefore intends to call for an immediate meeting of the Monetary Committee." It is in the Monetary Committee that prior consultations must be held and the Council then deliberates in the light of their outcome.

The Government of the Netherlands, for its part, urged that the Council meet on Thursday, 6 May.

While the Monetary Committee was convened for the afternoon of Thursday 6 May, the Council meeting was fixed for Saturday 8 May.

The Government of the Federal Republic agreed to the holding of prior consultations and stated that it would take no final decision before the Council meeting.

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During the consultations it appeared indispensable that the Commission should not confine itself to seeking to avoid unilateral action but should draw up and defend a Community alternative. It was necessary to propose energetic action of a Community nature to assist those Community countries which were in the throes of serious difficulties.

On Thursday 6 May the Commission sent to the Monetary Committee, in which the first consultations were being held, a note on the measures which could be taken to cope with the monetary situation of the moment.

To begin with, the Commission pointed out that if the crisis, which was of a purely speculative nature, was to be overcome, some of the measures advocated by various sides did not look desirable from a Community point of view.

First, a revaluation of all Community currencies did not seem to be advisable. At the moment, there was no fundamental disequilibrium between the Community countries and their partners in the world, first among them the United States, that could warrant such a parity change. In 1970, for instance, US exports of industrial products to the Community went up by 21%, and exports of agricultural products by 23%, while the United States' surplus on trade with the Community reached some \$2 500 million. Why, then, place a premium on exports by non-member countries, particularly the United States, and penalize the Community's export industries? Moreover, the trend of costs and prices in all Community countries in the past few months and the outlook for the months ahead seemed to suggest that revaluation would impede exports and have a harmful effect on the pace of economic activity and on employment. Also, revaluation did not appear likely to have

a rapid and appreciable moderating influence on the costs of production and prices in the Community countries, which were going up mainly because of autonomous factors. Lastly, to accept a change of parity under the pressure of speculation was tantamount to starting on a road which had every chance of leading, with every upheaval in the unbalanced international monetary system, to one revaluation after the other, jeopardizing the Community's economic development and its competitiveness on world markets.

A second solution that was advocated was to float all currencies in the Community in relation to the dollar. This move did not appear to be recommendable either. Interpreted as a mere transition to a revaluation of the Community currencies, it would have led to something that was not desirable; operators on the foreign exchange markets would have patiently waited for the expected result to materialize. If, on the other hand, the floating of currencies in the Community had appeared to be a device that could be used permanently to combat speculation, the European currencies would have been in danger of constantly drifting upwards under the pressure of the persisting inflow of foreign capital and irrespective of the domestic economic trend in the member countries. Furthermore, this situation would have injected a particularly significant element of uncertainty into international trading relations, since the Community plays a major role in world trade. Lastly, there was an important technical consideration: it was difficult to arrange immediately for concerted floating of our currencies, for the machinery permitting such concerted action does not yet exist. To implement the scheme, therefore, the Member States would have had to instruct one of the Central Banks of the Community to intervene on the foreign exchange market on behalf of all the others. This would have been bound to raise a number of problems.

A third solution that was advocated was to widen the margins of fluctuation of the Community currencies to a moderate extent. The Commission felt that in present conditions the widening of the margins would have to assume such proportions that it would in practice lead to a system of floating currencies. In any case, a moderate widening of the margins could be of some help only if it were backed up by strong measures to stave off speculation. Implemented as an isolated measure in the current period of unrest, the widening of margins would simply have helped to encourage speculation and increase the pressures for a revaluation of those currencies which would be permanently up to the ceiling of the wider margins.

On this point I recall what I have already said to the Parliament on behalf of the Commission. While there is a need to maintain and then progressively narrow the margins between the currencies of the member countries, it is impossible to exclude from the outset the possibility of a moderate widening, under an international agreement, of the margins of fluctuation of the Community currencies against outside currencies, provided

that this does not automatically lead to parity changes and does not place the whole burden of the international adjustment process on the Community alone. The Commission has always shared the view which the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund expressed in 1970 when stating that it was necessary to reject any system of fluctuating exchange rates, any system based on a substantial widening of the margins, and any system under which parities would be adjusted at fixed intervals on the basis of some predetermined formula which would be applied automatically.

Basing itself on this analysis of the three types of common solution just mentioned—an analysis which I have recapitulated in detail so that the European Parliament should know what motives guided the Commission—the Commission considered that the measures to be taken by the Community had to be along different lines.

It recommended that the Member States solemnly affirm their unqualified determination not to change their parities under the pressure of current speculation and that they jointly implement a set of measures to underpin this determination.

First, the Eurodollar market should be regulated by joint intervention of the Central Banks of the Community, which would progressively withdraw the balances they hold directly or indirectly on that market and would refrain from inducing the commercial banks to place funds on it. At the same time the Community monetary authorities would jointly approach those of the United States with a view to getting the latter to reinforce their measures to reduce the supply of funds to the Eurodollar market.

Second, there is a need to regulate domestic liquidities in the Community. This can be done in several ways, tried out successfully by a number of countries inside and outside the Community, including moves to freeze the counterpart of the excess of foreign exchange channelled into the market from the outside, regulation of the net external position of the commercial banks, as recommended already in 1968 by the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, control of the international indebtedness of non-banks, which, through the skilled management of their funds, are increasingly becoming the principal operators of what is referred to as speculation, abolition of interest on the accounts of residents from non-member countries opened with banks in the Community, or, indeed, the introduction of negative interest on such accounts, as practised by Switzerland not so long ago.

To introduce some measure of flexibility into foreign exchange dealings between the Community countries and the outside world, the margins of fluctuation against the dollar would be widened from 0.75 to 1%, in parallel with the reduction of margins within the Community.

The Commission felt that the announcement of the immediate or very early application by all Member States of all these measures could have had a strong technical and psychological impact.

With a view to forestalling the re-emergence on the foreign exchange markets of disturbances caused by movements of capital, the Commission also asked the competent authorities to examine the advisability of setting up, in due time, a system of two-tier foreign exchange markets with a "regulated" rate of exchange for current transactions and a "free" rate for capital transactions. By supplementing the proposed measures to regulate internal and external liquidity, such a system would in fact help ensure the exchange rate stability that is necessary for the development of international trade, while leaving it to the forces of supply and demand to guide the movement of capital and discourage excessive long-term and short-term inflows.

Such was the stand taken by the representatives of the Commission in the Monetary Committee and defended by the Commission during the Council meeting.

I should like to emphasize that this stand was not motivated by greater preference for controls than for the forces of the market. But how efficiently can these forces operate when the market is permanently distorted as regards the supply of foreign exchange, and when adjustment is possible in one direction only? A well-known report by the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund on the role of exchange rates in the adjustment of international payments, published in 1970, stated on this point that "national authorities could not be expected in modern conditions to adopt a policy of neutrality with respect to movements in an economic variable of such importance to the domestic economy as the rate of exchange, with its effects on prices, incomes, employment, and the structure of industry as between domestic and foreign sectors".

The stand taken by the Commission was dictated by four basic concerns:

- (i) Not to yield to speculation, to which a revaluation or upward float of the exchange rate would bring the expected profits without its having to lift a finger;
- (ii) Not to compromise the development of world trade by injecting uncertainty into monetary relations;
- (iii) To safeguard the competitive capacity of the Community, i.e. the interests of our industries, our agriculture, our workers;
- (iv) To equip the Community with instruments for a concerted policy on capital movements, failing which the Community will always be reduced to repairing the damage done by crises instead of possessing the means to obviate them.

I also want to state to the Parliament that, throughout, the Commission has not lost sight of the need for stability within the member countries. It is far from being proven, particularly by recent experience, that a parity change—whether *de jure* or *de facto*—makes an effective contribution to the safeguard or re-establishment of domestic stability automatically, rapidly and of itself. Application of the various instruments of credit policy and recourse to a tight budget policy are means that are far more effective and always necessary. Since June 1969 the Commission, always supported by the Parliament, has not ceased to recommend their use to the Member States. Last March, I publicly repeated this recommendation before you, and you again approved it. Today it must once more be reiterated that the trend of wages and prices remains a cause for concern in the Community, that a tight policy on credit and public finances is absolutely necessary and that this policy must be accompanied by restraint on the part of the two sides of industry in the matters of incomes and prices, failing which the Community's economy will see its growth rate and the level of employment decline. Let me add that the measures advocated by the Commission to stem the inflow of speculative capital are calculated to protect the independence of the Community countries' economic policy from the external forces which have so far been imperilling it.

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As the Parliament will remember, on 8 May the Government of the Federal Republic placed before the Council a proposal to float all Community currencies against the dollar, coupled with an offer of monetary support for the countries where adoption of this measure would have posed troublesome problems.

While some member countries considered that they were unable to adopt this proposal, others felt that they could agree to fluctuation of their currencies provided it was moderate and of limited duration. But views then diverged on the acceptable scope of the joint floating.

As regards the suggestions put forward by the Commission, it turned out that, while all Member States acknowledged that there was no reason for changing their parities, their views diverged on the details of the measures proposed. The disagreement was due either to points of doctrine, or to the belief that some of the measures were difficult to implement rapidly, or to the impact which certain of them would have had on specific interests. However, it was clear that the measures advocated by the Commission will meet the requirement as a package but would lose much of their effectiveness if picked "à la carte". This feeling was voiced by the chairmen of the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, speaking on behalf of these two bodies.

In the circumstances it was without any great enthusiasm that the Commission bowed to the opinion, expressed by the various delegations in the Council, that certain countries which were faced with a special situation should be allowed to float their rate of exchange. But it was at pains to bring the Council to take a number of precautions.

It urged:

- (i) That the Member States confirm their determination to maintain their current parities;
- (ii) That the Community endow itself as soon as possible with the instruments necessary to ward off speculative capital movements;
- (iii) That the Council publicly repeat the stand it had taken in October 1969 when it pointed out that the system of floating exchange rates was incompatible with the normal functioning of the common market and could be used only as an exceptional and temporary measure in accordance with the international monetary agreements currently in force;
- (iv) That in such a case unilateral measures disrupting the functioning of the common market in agriculture be avoided.

After long discussions, these various elements were incorporated in the resolution finally adopted by the Council.¹

Since Monday 10 May, the German mark and the Dutch guilder have been floating; there has been no change for the French franc and the Italian lira, while Belgium has operated its two-tier foreign exchange market. In the circumstances the Governors of the Central Banks decided provisionally to suspend their previous decision under which the margins of fluctuation of the EEC currencies against each other were to be tentatively reduced from 1.5 to 1.20% as from 15 June 1971.

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I now should like to draw some conclusions from the events I have just recapitulated.

First of all it must be acknowledged that the Community's consultation procedures have been complied with. The consultations, however, did not result in the choice of Community measures but made it possible to take note, in a Community framework, of the unilateral measures and to limit their impact on the Community.

¹ See annex giving the "Council resolution of 9 May 1971 concerning the monetary situation" and the text of the "Regulation on certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation of the currencies of certain Member States".

This situation was not the result of ill-will on the part of one or the other country, nor were there ulterior motives. It derives from the dissimilarity of the situations, and consequently of the interests, of the various countries within the Community, from disagreement among member countries on economic doctrine, and from differing viewpoints on the methods to be used to solve international monetary problems.

So long as the Member States do not arrive at some measure of political consensus on certain major problems, we shall always have to live—despite declarations of principle expressing good intentions—with qualified commitments and, in difficult situations, with decisions designed mainly to safeguard what each country considers to be its own vital interests.

We must take account of this state of affairs if we want to assess the present situation with a clear and dispassionate mind, gauge the obstacles still to be overcome in the future, particularly in the enlarged Community, and seek the methods that will enable the process of economic and monetary union to get under way progressively on a solid basis. This, at any rate, is the basic consensus towards which we must work and which the Commission will try to bring about by helping to reduce the differences between the views of Member States.

The Parliament will recall that I have always drawn its attention to the considerable difficulties in building up economic and monetary union while stating with conviction that the obstacles were not insurmountable and that the objective was not out of reach. It may be a matter for regret that the current events should have occurred just at the beginning of our efforts to achieve economic and monetary union, but they may help to dispel certain illusions and induce the Community to get to grips with the fundamental problems and, if these can be resolved, to create the ways and means commensurate with the policy it has decided to pursue.

It would at any rate be premature to claim that the future of economic and monetary union has been prejudiced. The best thing we can do is to confirm our design and continue to build the edifice stone by stone, without being discouraged by current difficulties.

While we must today refrain from displaying systematic pessimism, as some tend to do, any artificial optimism should nevertheless be avoided. We must not be blind to the fact that economic and monetary union as well as the common market itself could be endangered if the fluctuations of exchange rates in the Community continued over too long a period. In this case, the facts themselves would command a thorough-going revision of an organization whose functioning presupposes fixed and stable exchange rates, and would lead to the sort of watering-down which the Community has always claimed it wanted to avoid in connection with enlargement.

If, as the declarations of the Governments concerned lead me to hope, certain currencies in the Community float for a limited period only, and if normal currency relations are re-established in the Community as rapidly as possible, the Community will be able to proceed on the road to economic and monetary union. The test to which we have been put may prove salutary because it may be conducive to more rapid integration.

In this respect it is indispensable that no time be lost in giving the Community countries the instruments which will enable them to ward off speculative capital movements. The appropriate committees are already working on the Commission proposals. The Commission, for its part, will do its share to enable the Council to decide, without dogmatizing, and within the time-limits laid down in its resolution of 10 May, on the measures to be taken, and to help the Member States comply with them. The Community will thus be able to pursue a concerted policy on capital movements. On this condition, the return to a normal situation will not prove to be precarious, and we will thus have used the present crisis to produce a positive result.

The great problem which dominates the future of the economy of the West, i.e. the international monetary system, will have to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation, which does not exclude determination in the defence of the Community's interests. In this way a disruption of international economic relations which would be baneful for all could still be avoided.

It may be regretted that nothing has been done so far, despite all warnings, to control the speculative factor in the current disequilibrium of the international monetary system. Let us hope that the monetary authorities of all countries concerned manage to find satisfactory methods to regulate the Eurodollar market. As regards the other factor in this disequilibrium, i.e. the deficit on the basic United States balance of payments, it is high time that the international monetary institutions examined the means to cope with it.

The Community countries at any rate will defend their legitimate interests and will be all the more able to make their voice heard the more they are united.

Despite the circumstances and beyond the surface appearance of things, I believe that we must put our faith in the principle of solidarity which forms the basis of our Community and has enabled it to develop and gain strength".

*Views on international monetary problems set out by
Mr. Barre at Boca Raton*

(28 April 1971)

"Most people within the Community, and outside, are deeply concerned about these problems, even if some Europeans try to minimize the situation

and give appeasing explanations to recurrent crises. Complacency as well as resignation is dangerous.

I would like to express an independent view of the situation.

The dollar is the most widely-used currency for international transactions. It plays a central role in the international monetary system. A dollar crisis would severely disturb international trade and payments. No sensible man could wish such a crisis.

But confidence in the dollar depends on what those who use the dollar think about it. What they think depends, in turn, on the basic strength of the United States economy, the scale and efficiency of the American banking system, the size and depth of the United States capital market, and finally on the domestic and external equilibrium of the United States.

In recent years, inflationary pressures have affected the US economy. A courageous stabilization policy has been implemented. No one doubts that the United States authorities will exercise their full responsibility to maintain a non-inflationary expansion of the economy, in spite of external constraints and employment difficulties. No one believes they will heed experts who advise them to treat the balance-of-payments problem with "benign neglect".

The situation cannot be improved overnight. But a continuous effort from the United States is the key condition for a better psychological climate in international monetary relations and for a proper working of the international monetary system.

If massive payments deficits persist, the accumulation of dollar balances by foreign central banks would sooner or later reach a limit. Even political considerations, which were and remain so powerful, could not indefinitely escape the logic of facts. The latest annual report of the Bundesbank is very instructive from this angle.

Some people—among them some Europeans—say that countries other than the United States have to revalue their currencies periodically. This solution is theoretically possible. But is it realistic to think that these countries can accept successive revaluations without considering the effect on their domestic economies—including the relative evolution of costs and prices? Would public opinion be willing to bear unilaterally the burden of the process of international adjustment? Moreover, we wonder how an international monetary system can work, if some currencies are perpetual candidates for revaluation. How would it be possible in such a situation to avoid recurrent disequilibrating capital movements? In such circumstances, greater flexibility of exchange rates would be a blind alley.

What would be more probable would be the setting-up of controls. One cannot exclude, in an emergency situation, the inconvertibility of the

dollar into gold, followed inevitably by a general reconsideration of all parities. What a prospect of anarchy!

More and more, people are beginning to say that it is too late to avoid such developments.

Yet there are still chances to restore progressively a satisfactory working of the international monetary system in a spirit of international cooperation.

First and foremost, it would be very useful if we stopped talking about the greater flexibility of exchange rates—wider bands or frequent and limited parity changes—as the appropriate formula for solving present problems. International monetary stability requires that the process of adjustment be observed by all countries. Parity changes should be used only to correct fundamental disequilibria. They cannot become a normal instrument of economic policy.

Second, it is urgent that the Eurocurrency market be regulated by the concerted action of central banks. It has long been claimed that this would be impossible. Nevertheless, helpful measures were recently taken by monetary authorities in the United States and central bank directors in Basle who are now working on the question. This regularization could be all the more efficient if central banks—particularly in Europe—would stop “reswapping” their excess dollars to commercial banks, thereby organizing what the late Director-General of the Bank for International Settlements called “a sort of roundabout”.

Thirdly, it would be necessary to reach an agreement on an orderly growth of international liquidities: gold, special drawing rights, and dollars. SDRs were created in 1968 to be a supplement to gold and a substitute for the dollar. This new reserve instrument, which was collectively created and managed, can be very useful to the international monetary system. But its future depends on the way international liquidity grows in the future. It would be difficult to add SDRs to an increasing volume of dollars. It thus becomes very important progressively to limit the share and the growth rate of dollar balances in the international monetary system. We will soon have to make up our minds on the second SDR allocation in 1973. I personally hope that the SDRs will not fall into disuse. If an agreement on the evolution of reserves is obtained, the financing of the US deficit could be achieved by normal methods of conditional credits through international monetary institutions rather than an unlimited and unconditional accumulation of dollar balances by foreign central banks. I notice that similar ideas were recently formulated by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

In monetary affairs as in trade relations, you can be sure that the European Community is not only conscious of its responsibilities, but also resolute in support of positive measures.

From this point of view, the development of a European economic and monetary union would bring real advantages to the Western world. It would permit better international coordination of economic policies. Such coordination would be all the more efficient if carried out between several large economic and monetary entities, rather than a large number of small units. It could put Europe back into a ranking position as an international banker and stimulate European investments in the United States, which could be a useful contribution to its external equilibrium. Finally, the Community would be in a position to assume a share proportionate to its capacities in some international burdens that have weighed heavily upon the United States since the fifties.

In constructing an economic and monetary union we are not acting against the United States, but for Europeans and, also, to the advantage of the other nations”.

ANNEX

I

Council Resolution of 9 May 1971 concerning the monetary situation

The Council of the European Communities has adopted the following Resolution:

1. The Council of Ministers notes that the present situation and the balance of payments prospects of the Member States do not justify any change in their parities and records the determination of the Governments of the Member States to maintain these parities.
2. Faced with excessive inflows of capital into certain countries of the Community, the Council, despite the incompatibility under normal conditions of a system of internal floating exchange rates with the smooth functioning of the Community, is prepared to envisage that in certain circumstances these countries may, for a limited period, widen the fluctuation margins of the exchange rates of their currencies in relation to their present parities.
3. Such action will be supported by appropriate measures aimed at discouraging excessive inflows of capital and at neutralizing their repercussions on the internal monetary situation; the Council will discuss these measures before 1 July 1971.

4. With a view to avoiding recourse to unilateral measures aimed at meeting any disturbances in trade in agricultural products, the Council will forthwith adopt appropriate measures in accordance with Article 103 of the Treaty.

II

Regulation (EEC) No. 974/71 of the Council of 12 May 1971

on certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of certain Member States ⁽¹⁾

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 103 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas in the past few weeks some foreign exchange markets within the Community have been disturbed by speculative movements involving an abnormal inflow of short-term capital; whereas this inflow was such as to provoke an excessive increase in the volume of money in the economies concerned and, consequently, dangerous inflationary effects for economic development;

Whereas, in order to put an end to the abnormal movements of capital, the Council was prepared to envisage that in certain circumstances the Member State may, for a limited period, widen the fluctuation margins of the exchange rates of their currencies in relation to their present parities;

Whereas if, in one Member State, the current rate of exchange deviates from the official parity by more than a specified margin, serious difficulties may arise as regards the smooth functioning of the common market; whereas trade, to which the current rate of exchange applies, may then be transacted at a price, in national currency, lower than the intervention or buying-in prices laid down by Community rules on the basis of the official parity;

Whereas in the Member State concerned this may entail a disruption of the intervention system laid down by Community rules and abnormal movements of prices jeopardizing a normal trend of business in agriculture;

¹ Extract from *Journal officiel* L 106, 12 May 1971.

Whereas it would seem justifiable to forestall these difficulties by providing that the Member State concerned may, within the framework of Community rules, operate a system of compensatory amounts in trade with other Member States and non-member countries;

Whereas the compensatory amounts should be limited to the amounts strictly necessary to offset the incidence of the monetary measures on the prices of basic products covered by intervention arrangements, and whereas it is appropriate to apply them only in cases where this incidence would lead to difficulties,

Has adopted this regulation:

Article 1

1. If, for the purposes of commercial transactions, a Member State allows the exchange rate of its currency to fluctuate by a margin wider than the one permitted under international rules, it shall be authorized:

(a) to levy on imports from Member States and non-member countries,

(b) to grant on exports to Member States and non-member countries compensatory amounts in respect of the products referred to below and under the conditions determined hereinafter.

2. Paragraph 1 shall apply in respect of:

(a) products covered by intervention arrangements under the common organization of the market in agriculture;

(b) products whose price depends on the price of the products referred to under (a) and which are governed by the common organization of the market or are the subject of a special arrangement under Article 235 of the Treaty.

This possibility shall be available only where application of the monetary measures referred to in paragraph 1 would lead to disturbances in trade in agricultural products.

Article 2

1. The compensatory amounts for the products covered by intervention arrangements shall be equal to the amounts obtained by applying to the prices the percentage difference between:

(a) the parity of the currency of the Member State concerned declared to and recognized by the International Monetary Fund

and

(b) the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of this currency against the US dollar during a period to be determined.

2. For the other products referred to in Article 1, the compensatory amounts shall be equal to the incidence, on the prices of the product concerned, of the application of the compensatory amount to the prices of the product referred to in paragraph 1, on which they depend.

3. However, with regard to trade between one Member State referred to in Article 1 and another Member State referred to in that same Article, the compensatory amount applicable to a specified product shall be reduced by the compensatory amount applied to that product in the latter Member State.

Article 3

If the difference referred to in Article 2(1) changes by at least 1 point from the percentage taken as a basis for the preceding determination, the compensatory amount shall be altered by the Commission in line with the change in the difference.

Article 4

1. No compensatory amount shall be fixed where, in any Member State, the percentage referred to in Article 2(1) does not exceed 2.5%.

2. No compensatory amount shall be fixed for products for which the amount calculated in accordance with Article 2 is negligible in relation to their average value.

Article 5

Until the Member States concerned are in a position to levy compensatory amounts on imports, they may make imports of the products referred to in Article 1 dependent on the provision of surety to guarantee payment of these amounts.

Article 6

1. The provisions to implement this regulation, which could include other waivers to the regulations on the common agricultural policy, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26 of Council Regulation No. 120/67/CEE of 13 June 1967 setting up a common organization of the market in cereals,¹ as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 2434/70,² or, if appropriate, the relevant Article of the other regulations on the common organization of the markets in agriculture.

¹ *Journal officiel* 117, 19 June 1967.

² *Ibid.* L 262, 3 December 1970.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3, the implementing provisions shall include in particular the fixing of the compensatory amounts.

Article 7

Partial or temporary use may not be made of the authorization provided for in this regulation.

Article 8

1. This regulation shall be applicable with effect from 12 May 1971.
2. It shall cease to be applicable as soon as all the Member States concerned again apply the international rules concerning the margins of exchange rate fluctuation around official parity.
3. The Commission shall submit a monthly report to the Council on the way this regulation is being implemented.

II. SECOND FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL COOPERATION

1. A further Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the EEC countries was held on 13 and 14 May 1971 in Paris, with Mr Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, in the chair. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, the President of the Commission, took part in the work on 14 May.

This meeting, which was held for the purposes of consultation on various problems of common interest, was the second organized since the six Governments adopted the "Report by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States on problems of political unification",¹ drawn up in pursuance of paragraph 15 of the final communiqué of the Hague Conference.² Like the previous meeting, on 19 November 1970 in Munich,³ this Conference of the Ministers of the Six was followed a few days later, on 18 May in Paris, by a meeting to "inform" the Foreign Ministers of the applicant countries—the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway—of developments.

2. At the session on 13 May, the discussion centred on the situation in the Middle East. The following communiqué was issued at the end of this meeting:

"After signifying their agreement with the first report submitted by the Political Committee, the Foreign Ministers, at their meeting on 13 May, once again discussed the problem of the Middle East, bearing in mind long-established and close links between Europe and the countries in this area and the interests they have in common.

"They consider that it is of great importance to Europe that a just peace should be established in the Middle East, and they are therefore in favour of any efforts which may be made to bring about a peaceful solution of the conflict, and particularly of the negotiations in which Mr Jarring is involved. They urge all those concerned to ensure that this mission proves successful.

"They confirm their approval of Resolution No. 242 of the Security Council dated 22 November 1967, which constitutes the basis of a settlement, and they stress the need to put it into effect in all its parts.

"The six Governments declare their willingness, as far as lies in their power, to contribute, at the appropriate time, to the social and economic stabilization of the Middle East.

¹ See Bulletin 11-1970, Ch. I.

² *Ibid.* 1-1970, Ch. I.

³ *Ibid.* 1-1971, Ch. I.

"They recall their decision to exchange views on 18 May on this subject with the four countries applying for membership of the European Economic Community.

"They have instructed the Political Committee¹ to supplement and continue its work in the light of the constantly changing situation in the Middle East."

3. The meeting on 14 May was mainly devoted to matters connected with the possible holding of a conference on European security. Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, presented a memorandum on the economic significance a conference of this type might have, and on the role and responsibilities which the Community, as such, would have to assume in this connection.

4. Following the session on 14 May, and at the end of the Conference, Mr Maurice Schumann made the following statement: "Political cooperation has made a good start. Far from splitting, we have, on the contrary, considerably narrowed the gap between our points of view." The French Foreign Minister pointed out that an exchange of views had been held on the basis of a report drawn up by the Political Committee on questions connected with the conference on European security and cooperation. "On this occasion", he added, "we discussed the various aspects of all the problems of special interest to the Community countries as such. The President of the Commission, Mr Malfatti, gave the Commission's views on matters within its province."

Mr Schumann stated that the Ministers had mainly discussed such questions as the preparation of the conference, the form it might take, and the questions it might seem desirable to raise. "On all these matters, the Ministers noted that they were in agreement on the main issues. They also had the opportunity to state how much importance they attached to a conference of this type being carefully prepared. Not only must procedural arrangements be made and a formal agenda be drawn up, but the scope of these various subjects must be defined so as to ensure that the conference had the best possible chance of achieving practical results." Mr Schumann further stated that the Ministers had also stressed how much importance they attached, in view of the problems facing the Community countries, to discussing at such a conference concrete problems connected with cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific, and technical matters between all the countries represented.

¹ As laid down in the Foreign Ministers' report drawn up in pursuance of the Communiqué issued at the Hague Summit, the "Political Committee" is, of course, composed of the heads of political affairs departments in the Foreign Ministries of the six Member States. It meets at least four times a year to prepare for ministerial meetings and to carry out tasks assigned to it by the Ministers.

It was decided to keep questions arising from the conference on European security and cooperation on the political cooperation agenda. The Political Committee was instructed to continue its work on this subject in preparation for the forthcoming ministerial meeting.

5. This political consultation among the Six was followed, on 18 May, by a conference of ten—with Mr Maurice Schumann once again in the chair—attended by the Foreign Ministers of the Community countries plus those of the four applicant countries. The French Foreign Minister pointed out that this session was held merely to “exchange views”, since the meetings with the applicant countries—unlike the conferences on political cooperation held between the Six—were only for information purposes, without any decisions, as such, being taken.

No communiqué was issued after this meeting, but according to information supplied by those present the representatives of the Community countries are said to have informed their four colleagues of the results achieved at their own meetings on 13 and 14 May. It would appear that fairly wide agreement was reached on such questions as the Middle East situation, the preparation of a conference on European security, and Mediterranean problems, which led Mr Mario Pedini, State Under-Secretary at the Italian Foreign Office, to remark that “the political consensus among the Ten was remarkable”.

6. The next conference on political cooperation between the Six will be held at mid-October, probably in Rome, since Italy is due to take the chair in the Council at that time. This consultation meeting will be followed, in accordance with the practice now usual, by an exchange of views with the Foreign Ministers of the four applicant countries.

III. WHAT STAGE HAS THE COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY REACHED ?

1. On 18 May 1971, in reply to an oral question put to the Commission by Mr Posthumus (Socialist, Netherlands) on behalf of the Transport Committee of the European Parliament, Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, made an important statement on the common transport policy to the House at its plenary session in Luxembourg. After discussing in detail the delays involved in putting this policy into effect, as well as the effects these might have on the process of unification embarked upon in the context of economic union, Mr Coppé spoke of the causes which had given rise to this state of affairs and informed Parliament of the Commission's ideas on the guidelines to be followed in continuing efforts to implement a transport policy.

The oral question was concerned with "the considerable delay in putting the common transport policy into effect". It was worded as follows:

"The common transport policy continues to lag considerably behind many other sectors of Community policy.

"Does the Commission not consider that, if this situation were to continue or become worse, it might, in the long run, jeopardize the process of unifying the Community embarked upon in the context of economic union?

"What measures does the Commission propose to take—and how quickly—to deal with the serious situation facing the common transport policy at the present time, in accordance with the powers and responsibilities conferred upon it by the Treaties?"

Mr Coppé replied to these questions along the following lines.

The delay in putting the common transport policy into effect

2. The first point raised by the oral question was that the common transport policy continues to lag seriously behind many other sectors of Community policy. This overall assessment of the situation was already made by the Commission in the Fourth General Report on the Activities of the Communities, which is before the Parliament for discussion.

In order to reach conclusions on how to remedy this situation, it would, however, appear necessary to supply further information and to deal separately with

(a) The measures already taken by the Council,

- (b) The Commission proposals still being considered by the Council,
- (c) The measures on which the Commission has yet to make proposals.

(a) Measures adopted by the Council

3. If all the measures taken by the Council to date are considered, it must be concluded that the most substantial progress has been made in the matter of harmonizing the conditions of competition.

Falling in with the Commission's ideas, the Council had itself decided, on 13 May 1965, in what context the necessary arrangements should be made to introduce a competitive system for transport. These measures were aimed at putting transport firms and modes of transport on an equal footing by eliminating the disparities which arise as a result of the different views of Member States as to their action in such fields as taxation, public service obligations, and rules and regulations on working conditions.

The major part of the programme outlined in the decision of 13 May 1965 has been put into effect, the Council having adopted the following regulations and measures:

- (i) As regards action by governments, a regulation dealing with public service obligations, a regulation on the standardization of railways accounts, and, finally, a regulation on coordination aids in the transport field.
- (ii) In the matter of rules and regulations governing working conditions, an initial regulation (No. 543/69) concerning road transport. Thanks to this regulation, the importance of which should be stressed, appreciable progress has been made in aligning the conditions of competition, from both the social policy and road safety angles.
- (iii) In the taxation field, a number of measures which, following the conclusions drawn from the pilot study on the Paris-Le Havre route, will produce facts and figures concerning transport infrastructure expenditures. Among this information, special mention should be made of a survey on infrastructure costs, road traffic checks and uniform accounting operations for transport infrastructure expenditure. The Council has also adopted a directive governing the duty-free admission of fuel in the tanks of commercial vehicles.
- (iv) As regards the application of rules of competition, a regulation laying down the system for vertical and horizontal agreements in the transport sector.

4. As far as the organization of the transport market is concerned, the measures taken up to now were intended to constitute an initial step in the

direction of integrating transport throughout the Community, taking into account what had already been achieved or was being achieved in the process of putting the Common Market into effect.

With this end in view, and in accordance with the requirements of Article 75 of the Treaty, priority has been given to laying down common rules applicable to international transport, and particularly road transport, which, more than other modes of transport, suffers from the effects of independent—and in some cases divergent—national policies.

Thus, the Council has adopted

- (i) A regulation dealing with the introduction of a Community quota for road haulage between the Member States (No. 1018/68). Although the actual incidence of the 1 200 Community permits is a relatively modest one (approx. 15%), compared with the total of bilateral permits accounted for, the importance of this regulation from the Community standpoint should be stressed, since it sweeps away the barriers formed by national frontiers in that it enables the holder of a Community permit to carry out international transport operations throughout the Community countries without any formalities;
- (ii) A regulation concerning the introduction of a bracket rate system (No. 1174/68), once again for road haulage between the Member States, with the aim of establishing transport rates in conformity with costs and ensuring market transparency;
- (iii) A regulation governing road passenger transport (No. 117/66), which liberalized almost all casual transport by bus and motor coach between Member States and thus contributed to Community integration and to the growth of tourist traffic.

It should be emphasized that the regulation introducing a Community quota and the regulation on transport rates are valid for a limited period in that they will expire on 31 December 1971 and may be extended by one year.

(b) The application of Community regulations

5. The Commission must, however, stress that difficulties have arisen concerning the adoption by the Member States of the implementing provisions contained in various Community regulations, particularly as regards the social regulation (No. 543/69) and the transport rates regulation (No. 1174/68).

The Commission considers this a problem of vital importance on which real progress in implementing the common transport policy depends. This is why it took a firm stand to ensure that the provisions contained in the Treaty were adhered to by instituting against the Member States the procedure provided for in Article 169 of the Treaty in cases of non-compliance.

(c) Commission proposals under consideration by the Council

6. A number of important proposals have been pending in the Council for several years. They are mainly concerned with the common organization of the transport market, aligning the conditions under which national transport markets operate, and harmonizing the terms of competition.

There are varying reasons for this situation: they are due either to the existence of fundamental differences between the Member States or to the fact that scrutiny of the Commission's proposals by the Council has not yet begun, although they were submitted at the latter's request.

The present situation is set forth in detail below:

— *As regards the common organization of the transport market and the alignment of the conditions in which national transport markets operate*

7. The proposal laying down rules governing access to the national and international markets for inland waterway transport has been examined by the Council, which, in its resolution of 27 January 1970, decided to put into effect for the present but only on the Rhine and the Moselle, a system involving temporary immobilization of vessels. Moreover, the implementation of the relevant provisions was made conditional on an agreement to be concluded between the non-member States concerned. The parts of the proposal concerning a system of control of long-term capacity were put aside by the Council and will be dealt with only in five years' time.

On the other hand, the Commission's proposals governing access to the occupation of haulier, arrangements for checking the capacity of national haulage, and the admission of non-resident carriers to this type of transport, have not yet been examined by the Council.

The same applies to the Commission's proposals governing access to the occupation of road passenger carrier and carrier of goods by inland waterway, as well as to the adjustment of bilateral quotas for the road transport of goods between the Member States.

That part of the Commission's proposal dealing with freight rates applicable in national road haulage and in inland waterway and rail transport—which had been separated from the Commission's original proposal concerning all modes of transport—has also been awaiting discussion by the Council for several years.

8. Despite the fact that these measures are among those of vital importance provided for in the agreement of 22 June 1965, and although the Council—as has been pointed out—invited the Commission in its resolution of 20 October 1966 to submit proposals on the subject, some Member States objected to these being taken into consideration on the grounds that they concerned

measures which should not be regarded as essential for the purposes of putting the common transport policy into effect and therefore left to the discretion of the Member States.

9. Finally, the Council's departments are at present discussing the proposals for regulations governing scheduled and shuttle services for road passengers and are considering along what lines an agreement can be reached with non-member countries to implement a system for the immobilization of inland waterways vessels.

— *As regards the harmonization of conditions of competition*

10. The proposals governing the abolition of double taxation on commercial vehicles in international transport, the adjustment of taxes on commercial vehicles, the elimination of discrimination as regards transport rates and conditions, as well as the weights and dimensions of vehicles, have been discussed on several occasions by the Council or by its services, but in spite of the efforts made by the Commission, which did not hesitate to amend its initial proposals to facilitate agreement, widely differing views continue to be held by the delegations of the Member States.

(d) **Proposals recently submitted by the Commission to the Council**

11. Other proposals were recently submitted by the Commission to the Council, as well as to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, for their Opinions. These proposals were as follows:

- (i) A proposal for a Council decision on the implementation of a system of rates for the use of infrastructure, together with a memorandum detailing the Commission's ideas on the subject, the criteria on which the proposed measures are based, the scope of these provisions, and the main features of the action to be taken by the Community in this matter;
- (ii) A proposal for the amendment of the social regulation No. 543/69, to allow for the special requirements of some types of transport;
- (iii) A proposal for a directive to introduce a minimum standard of vocational training for drivers of road transport vehicles;
- (iv) Proposals for a directive to achieve the right of establishment in the transport sector.

The Council will not be able to adopt these measures until Opinions have been formulated by the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

(e) Measures on which the Commission has yet to submit proposals

12. The Commission will very shortly—and in any case before the summer vacation—lay proposals before the Council on the following subjects:

- (i) Regulations governing financial relations between the railways and the Member States
- (ii) Regulations governing working conditions in road transport (second regulation) and in inland waterway transport. A similar set of rules and regulations for rail transport will not be ready before the end of the year.

In drawing up these proposals, the Commission will have fulfilled the tasks incumbent upon it by virtue of undertakings given to the Council, and will have put into full effect all the arrangements laid down by the Council in its framework decision of 13 May 1965 referred to above.

Finally, the Commission will submit, during the coming months:

- (i) An amended proposal for a regulation governing the weights and dimensions of vehicles, in order to help find a solution to the difficulties which prevent the proposal it submitted to the Council as early as 1962 being adopted;
- (ii) A proposal for a regulation governing arrangements for checking the capacity of all types of international road haulage vehicles, since the regulation governing Community quotas is due to expire shortly.

Consequences of the present situation

13. The situation having thus been described, an answer must be given to the question raised by the European Parliament as to how it might affect the process of unification embarked upon in the context of economic union.

As stated in its Fourth General Report, the Commission is bound to express the gravest concern at the consequences which this state of affairs may involve.

If the present situation is examined in detail, it will be seen, first of all, that, owing to the widely differing views held by the various delegations, it has proved impossible to take a number of the measures proposed by the Commission, and that, secondly, various proposals drawn up by the Commission concerning the common organization of the transport market—which have been endorsed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee—have yet to be considered by the Council.

This last-mentioned fact is all the more surprising because the proposals in question were drawn up and submitted by the Commission on the basis of the options and guidelines decided upon by the Council itself in its agreement of 22 June 1965 and of the invitation to this effect from the Council to the Commission in its resolution of 20 October 1966. There was every reason to expect that the measures proposed by the Commission would be rapidly adopted and put into effect.

14. There is no choice but to note that, at the present time:

(i) The provisions contained in Article 75(1 a) of the Treaty, to the effect that common rules should be laid down for international transport, have been put into effect only partially. The measures taken by the Council concerning capacity and transport rates and conditions (Community quotas and rate systems) are valid only for three years (unless extended by one year by the Council). Furthermore, the Community quota affects only a small proportion of the traffic between the Member States, the greater part of which remains subject to bilateral quotas which do not even ensure—as the Commission had proposed on a temporary basis until final arrangements were made—that capacity is adapted to meet transport requirements;

(ii) The provisions contained in Article 75(1 b), concerning the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport services, have not been put into effect at all in view of the fact that the Council has not considered the proposals submitted by the Commission on the subject, which, moreover, merely stipulated that a start be made on implementing the Treaty provisions;

It should be stressed in this connection that the provisions contained in Article 75(1 a and b) of the Treaty should have been decided upon during the transitional period;

(iii) As regards access to the market and the rate system applicable to national road haulage services, measures concerning which are to be taken on the basis of Article 75(1 c), Member States' transport markets remain subject to national regulations based on different concepts which, *inter alia*, impede any attempts to integrate them at Community level.

15. In these circumstances, the Commission must point out that the balanced development of the common transport policy and the achievement of the aims assigned to it by the Treaty might be very adversely affected.

One of the basic factors leading to the continued fragmentation of national transport markets is the existence of widely varying systems from one Member State to the other. The different conditions in which transport enterprises operate in the Member States, particularly as regards access to the

market and rate-fixing systems, exercise an influence on the economic level at which transport services are supplied and on the profitability of enterprises. Any enlargement of national markets, whether through the free supply of services and the right of establishment, or by adapting capacity to meet requirements, thus encounters, among other difficulties, those arising from the Member States' concern not to undermine the position of national carriers or create distortions of competition. Community integration involving homogeneity and intercommunication between national systems is thereby hampered.

Furthermore, the idea of introducing at Community level a uniform system based on the principle of sound competition and increased competitiveness between enterprises and modes of transport would seem doomed to failure if this situation continues.

The harmful effects of this situation are not confined to transport. They are also likely to affect other economic sectors: a Community transport system which remains fragmented within the frontiers of the Member States and which is based on widely different principles cannot contribute to the achievement of an integrated economy, as stipulated in the Treaty, and may even hamper its development.

How transport policy may be reactivated

16. Before a reply is given to the question of the measures the Commission intends to take to remedy this situation, it is necessary to look into the causes which have led to the present position. The remedies proposed will depend on the results of this analysis.

It should be noted that, because the questions under discussion are often very technical, the national experts responsible for preparing the meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and of the Council play a very important part in reviewing the Commission's proposals and in finding appropriate solutions. The result may thus well be desperate attempts to defend national interests and to assess problems on a sectoral basis, with inadequate allowance for all the demands of Community integration.

Efforts to secure unanimous agreement even on subjects which are of only incidental interest from the economic standpoint, finally tend to prolong the experts' meetings and to lend to them the nature of negotiations which more closely resemble the methods used to draw up and conclude international conventions than the procedures laid down in the Rome Treaty to put the common transport policy into effect.

17. The Commission is therefore convinced that a solution to the present difficulties must, in the first instance, be found by strengthening the political

will of the Member States, which must overcome the narrow vision of a policy designed as a compromise between their divergent interests and raise their sights to a more Community level and one more in keeping with the spirit of the Rome Treaty.

In the second place, it is essential that cooperation between the Community institutions, and particularly between the Commission and the Council, should develop in a smooth and permanent manner, in accordance with the Treaty, and in particular Article 162 thereof.

With this end in view, the Commission considers it indispensable to reopen a thorough discussion with the Council so as to ascertain the reasons why, despite the agreements of principle reached, none of its proposals on market organization has been put into effect. As the Commission stated in its Fourth General Report, this discussion should also make it possible to verify the aims, principles, and means of action of the common transport policy and possibly to make any amendments it might consider necessary.

With regard to the ways and means whereby the Commission's proposals may be discussed and adopted and the criteria to be applied for this purpose, experience leads us to conclude that, in the first place, the experts' studies should be better orientated from the policy angle. To this end the Commission considers it advisable that the Council's departments should discuss its proposals on the basis of the options and guidelines already decided upon by the Council and that, secondly, the Council should be able to intervene more often in the work of these bodies both to decide on any matters of principle arising during the discussions and to ensure that its instructions are put into effect rapidly.

At least where matters not of vital importance to the Member States are concerned, the Council, in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 75(1) of the Treaty, should finally reach the stage where it can adopt the Commission's proposals by a qualified majority vote.

Reactivation programme

18. This statement would not give an adequate and full picture of the problems currently facing the common transport policy if it failed to include the Commission's ideas on the guidelines to be followed in its continued efforts to put a policy of this type into effect.

(a) The completion and conclusion of the work undertaken

19. The Commission is convinced that there are no new factors which would justify a basic change in the principles underlying the development of the common transport policy, as it was conceived by the Commission and as its

main lines have been confirmed in the various Council discussions on the subject.

Taking its cue from the fundamental principles underlying the Rome Treaty, this common policy, which aims at establishing a climate of healthy competition in the transport market, at promoting its integration, and at adapting it to meet the requirements of the Common Market, must be put into effect by measures in such fields as:

- (i) The harmonization of conditions of competition in the social, fiscal and technical fields and of state intervention, and the implementation in the transport sector of the rules of competition laid down in the Rome Treaty;
- (ii) The common organization of the transport market and the alignment of the operating conditions of national markets, particularly as regards access to the profession, and control of capacity and of transport rates and conditions.

These efforts are to be supplemented by various proposals which, as I have already mentioned, the Commission will shortly lay before the Council.

They are to be rounded off by the Council rapidly adopting the measures which, in several cases, were submitted to it several years ago. The political discussion to be opened with the Council should make it possible to clarify the present situation and to lay down a clearly defined plan of action in this field.

(b) Further measures to be taken

20. As I have just pointed out, the main aim of the measures so far taken in the various spheres of the common transport policy is to regularize, by various means, the competitive situation between these various modes of transport and between transport enterprises, so as to give free play to the natural forces and economic machinery of the market and to promote its integration.

However, these measures are not in themselves sufficient to bring about the structural changes which will enable transport to fit effectively into the process of Community integration and to ensure, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Rome Treaty, the harmonious and balanced development of the Community's economic activities at the least possible cost to the public.

This is why the Commission intends to make further efforts to achieve these objectives, acting on the basis of a programme of activities, which may be described in outline as follows:

21. As regards the coordination of infrastructure investments, the simple consultation machinery provided for in the Council decision of 1966 is quite inadequate if the aims of Community integration are to be achieved.

It is all the more urgent that the Community should act in this field as drastic changes are taking place in the economic structures of the Member States under the combined effects of speedier industrialization and harmonization, the enlargement of the market as a result of the customs union, and the development of transport techniques.

The infrastructures for the Community transport system must therefore be designed and created so as to take account of trade flows and the transport requirements of an integrated area, by determining the main lines along which the Continent is to be integrated and deciding upon their order of importance. Consideration must also be given to regional policy objectives.

Since it involves large investments, it is important that infrastructure should be set up without any undue wastage of the funds earmarked. If methods based on criteria of comparative profitability were used, this would help to ensure both that public resources are more effectively utilized and that transport networks are rationalized.

Briefly, the coordination of investments in transport infrastructures cannot merely take the form of harmonizing juxtaposed national networks or of coordinating the new measures taken by the Member States.

Studies must be continued to determine what economic criteria should be applied in making a rational choice of investments. These studies are currently in progress and, as soon as they have been completed, the Commission will be in a position to make appropriate proposals.

22. As the Commission has already pointed out in its Fourth General Report, the human aspects of the road safety problem, together with the increasing social costs incurred as a result of road accidents, make it necessary to consider how the Community could help to improve the situation, without duplicating the work carried out by other international organizations.

As your Committee on Transport expressed a wish for discussions to be opened on this subject, I submitted to this Committee a report describing the basic problems which arise in the road safety field as well as the main lines of the measures it proposes to take at Community level to improve the present situation.

We shall have an opportunity to go into this question in greater detail during the discussions to be held in this House, next month, on the replies to the oral questions put to the Commission and the Council in this connection.

23. Since the important part played by the transport system in the economy as a whole makes it imperative that it should be run efficiently, it is necessary to consider whether the Community should take action in the fields of technological research and development with a view to modernization and to introducing new techniques. Measures of this type should go beyond the

work begun and continued by the group on scientific and technical research policy (PREST) and the group on scientific and technical cooperation (COST) as far as transport is concerned. In this field, too, the Commission, before making formal proposals, intends to comply with the request addressed to it on this subject by your Transport Committee, and to open a discussion on the fundamental problems on the basis of a report which it will draw up for this purpose.

24. Since the Common Market is progressively becoming enlarged and transport techniques are being improved, it is clearly necessary to evolve a structural policy, to be implemented at Community level, in order to encourage the establishment of enterprises of operational size able to take advantage of economies of scale in an integrated Community market. This policy will affect road and inland waterway transport, where there are a very large number of carriers; it will also involve the railways, which have hitherto been prevented from setting up a homogeneous and economically integrated network by the existence of frontiers.

25. The development and implementation of other common policies, and particularly trade policy, also make it necessary to find a solution to a number of problems which are peculiar to sea and air transport and, secondly, to give greater coherence to Community measures taken as part of an overall policy covering these modes of transport.

However, in the present situation and considering the membership negotiations with maritime countries, it would appear advisable for the present not to contemplate a full programme, but merely to take during the first stage a few specific measures which deserve special attention, either on account of various provisions in the Rome Treaty concerning these sectors, or because of their extreme importance in the integration process.

In this connection, a number of proposals are being drawn up for submission to the Council. They involve:

- (i) In the matter of sea transport, measures to be taken at Community level, to counter the flag discrimination practised by various non-member countries;
- (ii) As regards air transport, the improvement of scheduled services between the Member States.

26. Finally, the Commission has also drawn up a memorandum describing the options open to port policy at Community level, for the attention of the Transport Committee of the European Parliament, and at the latter's request.

It will be possible to use this document as a basis for discussion with the said Committee of problems connected with Common Market ports and on measures which might be taken in this field within our Community.

IV. GENERAL PROGRAMME FOR THE APPROXIMATION OF CUSTOMS LEGISLATION

With a view to completing the customs union, which forms the basis of the Common Market and still requires action in certain fields, the Commission, at the end of April, adopted a "General Programme for the Approximation of Customs Legislation". The main features of this programme are set out below.

1. In its resolution of 30 July 1968 on the first series of harmonization measures concerning customs matters, the Council had stressed the need to pursue harmonization of customs legislation.
2. On 27 November 1969 the European Parliament invited the Commission to work out as rapidly as possible a general programme for the harmonization of customs legislation. Since then the Council has adopted, and the Parliaments of the various Member States have ratified, the decision to give duties under the CCT the character of "own resources" accruing to the Communities' budget. From 1 January 1971, therefore, customs receipts will cover a substantial part of the expenditure arising under this budget. In future, these receipts will be of decisive importance for the Communities, while the Member States will lose their right of disposal over them. The Council decision has created a new situation not only at budgetary but also at customs level.
3. The first purpose of the document drawn up by the Commission is to outline the implications of the situation and the second to establish, in the light of these implications, the harmonization programme called for by the European Parliament. The document fits into the prospect of a strengthened and enlarged Community as outlined at the Hague Conference.

I

IMPLICATIONS FOR CUSTOMS LEGISLATION OF THE ALLOCATION OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS TO THE COMMUNITIES' BUDGET AND OF THE DISPARITIES IN NATIONAL LAW

4. With customs receipts increasingly accruing to the Community budget, the problem of the deflection of certain receipts from one Member State to another, created by the introduction of the free movement of goods within the customs union, will disappear by 1 January 1975 at the latest. In these circumstances, the proposal concerning the deflection of customs receipts,

which the Commission placed before the Council on 6 December 1968,¹ is no longer topical. The European Parliament's Committee on External Trade Relations had, incidentally, come out against this proposal, while other Committees (the Economic Affairs Committee and the Committee for Finance and Budgets) had made reservations. The proposal should therefore be withdrawn.

5. With customs receipts accruing to the Community, the problem of the deflection of these receipts will therefore be solved; what will still be outstanding, however, are the problems of discriminatory treatment in Europe of those required to pay duties and the problems which are related to deflections of trade and activities and their repercussions on the budget and the economy (distortions of competition). These problems may flow from insufficient harmonization of statutory provisions or bad administration of the measures already adopted.

Even though the Council's regulations and outline directives have harmonized or even unified the principal provisions of a substantial part of customs legislation,² there are still considerable differences between the rules of the various Member States. The main areas where these differences are apparent are examined below in the section dealing with the "General Programme".

6. It is an established principle in all Member States that there is to be equality of treatment of all persons liable for taxes and similar charges. With customs duties becoming "own resources" for the Communities, it is inconceivable that European citizens, now liable to pay duty accruing directly to the Community, should not benefit from the same principle of equal treatment as taxpayers at national level and should be subject to differing rules and procedures where these relate to customs legislation. It is clear, for instance, that the assessment basis must not be calculated differently in the various Member States, or duty-free entry on economic grounds or refunds of customs duties granted in one Member State and refused in another, or that the law of one country should call for the retroactive levy of duty while in another no such requirement exists. Such inequality of treatment would be far from having a psychological impact on individuals and firms only.

7. From the budgetary angle there is also a need for strict neutrality of customs legislation within the customs union and as between Member States. The amount of customs duties paid into the Community purse will not derive

¹ *Journal officiel* C 5, 18 January 1969.

² See the following issues of the *Journal officiel*: L 148, 28 June 1968 (concept of the origin of goods); L 194, 6 August 1968 (placing under customs control and temporary storage of goods); L 238, 28 September 1968 (definition of the Community customs territory); L 58, 8 March 1969 (inward processing traffic, bonded warehouses, free zones, deferred payment of customs duties, charges having equivalent effect and agricultural levies); L 77, 29 March 1969 (Community transit).

from the application of a scale fixing the commitments in respect of common expenditure but exclusively from the volume of imports and the way in which customs legislation is applied to them. The total amount received in the shape of customs receipts will not be high enough to form the only source of Community revenue. Application of different rules or procedures would therefore lead to a more or less heavy shortfall that would have to be met in accordance with a scale, or from other direct receipts based on criteria of a different nature. Care must therefore be taken to see that the volume of such shortfall is not influenced by one or the other member country applying different rules of customs legislation.

8. This budgetary problem apart, there is also a need, at economic level, to make it uninteresting for a Member State to encourage deflection of trade and activities by applying its customs legislation in such a way that such deflection could bring considerable benefits to its economy and be detrimental to the economies of other Member States, thus distorting competition. To illustrate the distortions of competition that might occur it is enough, for instance, to consider the profits deriving from activities relating to customs clearance, redistribution, the establishment of factories, research centres, registered offices and subsidiaries, and the benefits flowing from the sources of tax revenue connected therewith.

9. To avoid unequal treatment of those liable to tax and customs duty and eliminate the risks for the budget or the economy, it would appear necessary:

- (i) To ensure correct administration of the Community rules already existing in the customs field;
- (ii) To supervise the conditions under which the whole of customs legislation is to be applied;
- (iii) To continue harmonization in the customs field.

10. On the problems raised by the administration of Community law, the Commission has taken the appropriate measures to eliminate the administrative difficulties encountered by its departments.¹ A number of details regarding the supervision of application were laid down in the Council regulation of 2 January 1971 pursuant to the decision of 21 April 1970 on replacing financial contributions by the Member States by the Communities' own resources.² In this regulation, the Council prescribed a number of supervisory measures concerning the assessment of duty and also relating to the way Community

¹ Also see reply to a written question by Mr Bading (*Journal officiel* C 133, 18 October 1969).

² *Journal officiel* L 3, 5 January 1971.

law shall be applied. It goes without saying that the harmonization instruments may also include further provisions to guarantee the uniform implementation of Community law in the Member States.

II

PROGRAMME

11. To meet the requirements set out above, the General Programme for the approximation of customs legislation must aim at completing the customs union, the basis of the Community.

12. The task therefore is to continue work on harmonizing the national laws where this has not yet been completed or even started. It should be noted that this programme covers neither the implementing measures to be taken by the Commission under the powers conferred upon it by the Council, nor the drafts and proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council in tariff matters (modifications of the CCT, suspensions, tariff quotas). These measures come under the common arrangements that already exist. A number of provisions to be proposed by the Commission to the Council under instruments previously adopted as part of customs legislation are, however, included.

13. The subjects to be dealt with can be divided into four groups :

- (i) National provisions having a direct incidence on the amount of the customs duties that are now " own resources ", and on the conditions of competition;
- (ii) Measures needed to improve the functioning of the customs union;
- (iii) Work to be done in connection with the membership negotiations;
- (iv) Codification of common customs law.

14. Except for codification of common legislation which will be the last step completing harmonization, it is impossible to lay down a priority for one or the other of these categories of subjects as they are all urgent and important. Within each category, however, the subjects are listed in a certain order of priority, although this order is not to be considered sacrosanct.

It is possible that the programme cannot be carried out at one blow; this is why the Commission has reserved the possibility of submitting several batches of proposals to the Council.

15. In the light of the Commission's past experience with its harmonization proposals, it seems to be risky to fix or propose deadlines for the submission

of new ones and for their adoption by the Council. It nevertheless appears to be appropriate to envisage the end of 1974 as the final date for the complete implementation of the programme, since the customs duties will fully accrue to the Communities' budget as "own resources" from 1 January 1975.

*National customs arrangements having a direct incidence
on the amount of customs duties accruing as « own resources »
and on the conditions of competition*

(a) Customs systems based on economic considerations

16. Among these, only the arrangements relating to inward processing traffic, bonded warehouses and free zones¹ have been harmonized. Other arrangements which equally involve the non-collection of duties, partial collection or collection differing from the straightforward application of the CCT still have to be dealt with. They comprise :

— Outward processing traffic (temporary export of goods to be worked up or processed)

17. The disparities in national law relate in particular to the conditions governing access to this arrangement. Certain Member States authorize temporary exports of products to be reimported after processing, without fixing economic limits. Others, by contrast, refuse to give the authorization in certain cases, thereby forcing the parties concerned to pay the customs duties calculated on the total value of the relevant product on reimport without making allowance for the Community products that went into it. Lastly, the consolidation of the customs territories of the Member States into one single territory calls for special adjustment measures.

— Temporary admission

18. These arrangements provide for the temporary import, without payment of duty, particularly of productive equipment for use in the domestic economy or in the manufacture of products which are then exported. Such arrangements are of particular interest to international firms when choosing a location for their subsidiaries, as these firms are influenced by the fact that they would be free to transfer from one manufacturing unit to another various equipment needed for their overall operations. The way in which Member States apply

¹ *Journal officiel* L 58, 8 March 1969.

the international conventions concerning temporary import, particularly of equipment needed to exercise a trade or profession, also calls for study.

— Processing prior to customs clearance

19. Only one Member State operates a customs procedure ("Umwandlungsverkehr") permitting, under specific economic conditions, the processing prior to customs clearance of goods intended to be subsequently entered through customs for home use by means of the payment of the duty due on the products obtained, the relevant rate being lower than the one applicable to products for processing. Examples include second-hand motor vehicles for use in the form of scrap; packagings to be used as firewood, old clothes and furniture, etc. to serve as raw material, etc.

(b) Determination of the conditions giving rise to liability for customs duties and levies

20. The conditions giving rise to liability for customs duties and levies must be established in the same way for all Member States so as to ensure equal treatment of importers and uniformity in the determination of the Community's own resources.

(c) Refund or remission of duties

21. For the same reasons it is indispensable to unify the Member States' current rules on the conditions under which customs duties may be refunded or remitted. Here, there are still fairly wide differences which give the trade circles concerned cause for complaint and must be eliminated rapidly.

(d) Retroactive levy of customs duties

22. What has been said above (secs. 20 and 21) also applies in respect of the conditions under which the administrations may retroactively levy the customs duties which for one reason or other were not collected at the time they were due (for instance: material errors, goods imported temporarily and then entered through customs for home use, discovery of transactions that had not been declared, etc.). It goes without saying that this is a rather delicate problem because it indirectly relates to the conditions for prescription.

(e) Duty-free entry

23. Certain duty-free systems previously provided for under the law of one or more Member States have been unified through Community instruments

such as the decisions concerning the aircraft and shipbuilding industries¹ and the regulation on the duty-free entry of passengers' personal luggage.² Numerous duty-free systems traditionally authorized or provided for under international conventions have been incorporated in the CCT in the form of exemptions from duty (books, newspapers, printed music).

A recent examination has shown, however, that a much greater number of arrangements for duty-free entry³ than those already harmonized are still being operated under national laws. As long as these arrangements have not been harmonized, it may be asked whether their application does not constitute an infringement of the EEC Treaty.

23a. The problem of duty-free entry must therefore be examined and settled; this calls for a number of studies, the most important of which appear to be:

- (i) The drawing-up of an exact list of current national provisions permitting certain goods to be imported exempt from duty under the CCT or the agricultural levies and taxes of equivalent effect;
- (ii) To take all appropriate steps, particularly where there is a need to maintain certain arrangements for duty-free entry and to propose the necessary Community measures to this end;
- (iii) To take the action required to abolish the other arrangements for duty-free entry.

(f) Arrangements for returned goods

24. Goods not scheduled for reimport at the moment they were exported may be reimported duty-free into the Member States only if certain conditions are met. These vary with the Member State. Moreover, non-collection or collection has an impact on the level of the Communities' resources. For the same reasons as outlined above,⁴ users must be accorded uniform treatment in this field. Operations of this type are relatively numerous; they relate in particular to unsold goods.

Measures to improve the functioning of the customs union

(a) Normal handling methods permitted in bonded warehouses and free zones

25. Article 9 of the Council directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to customs warehousing procedure⁵ laid down

¹ *Journal officiel* L 141, 24 June 1968.

² *Ibid.* L 191, 5 August 1969.

³ About 20 groups.

⁴ See secs. 20 to 22.

⁵ *Journal officiel* L 58, 8 March 1969.

that not later than one year after the promulgation of the directive the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, was to draw up a joint list of methods of normal handling which might be used in bonded warehouses. As this promulgation took place on 5 March 1969, the time-limit fixed by the directive has not been met. Given the heavy burden of work weighing on the appropriate departments administering existing Community law, the Commission was unable to submit its proposal in time. It did not do so until the end of October 1970 or, allowing for the period needed for the procedure, about one year late.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Council directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to free zone procedure,¹ the methods of handling permitted in bonded warehouses are also admissible in free zones. The above comments therefore also apply to free zones.

(b) Inward processing traffic

26. A number of measures necessary for the proper implementation of the directive of 4 March 1969¹ must be taken by the Council on a Commission proposal (application of Articles 5 and 6 and 18 of the directive). These proposals have not yet been worked out.

(c) Customs valuation

27. Two-and-a-half years of implementation of the Council regulation of 27 June 1968² have made it clear that there is a need to amend and complete a number of provisions of this regulation. The Commission will shortly submit a proposal to the Council to this effect.

(d) Community transit

28. Although the Commission, acting under the written procedure laid down by Articles 56 to 58 of the basic Council regulation of 18 March 1969,³ may take a large number of implementation measures, it is required, however, in some cases, to place proposals before the Council. In addition, the basic regulation needs to be amended on a number of points, for instance with regard to the discharge of the transit documents.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 58, 8 March 1969.

² *Ibid.* L 148, 28 June 1968.

³ *Ibid.* L 77, 29 March 1969.

(e) Customs rules concerning the common energy policy

29. Under the common energy policy, four customs problems call for solution:
- (i) Definition of the origin of petroleum products;
 - (ii) Customs arrangements for the continental shelf;
 - (iii) Determination of the value for customs purposes of certain petroleum products;
 - (iv) The drawing up of explanatory notes to the CCT in respect of certain petroleum products.

While the two latter problems can be solved under the powers with regard to customs valuation and CCT nomenclature which the Commission has under existing Community law the first two require proposals to the Council and are therefore included in the programme.

— Origin of petroleum products

30. The origin of the petroleum products listed in Annex I to the Council regulation of 27 June 1968¹ has not been defined, as can be seen from Article 3 of that regulation. The Commission is required to submit the appropriate proposals to the Council.

— Continental shelf

31. The Council regulation of 28 September 1968² defining the customs territory of the Community leaves the determination of the customs system applicable to the waters and foreshores situated between the coast or shore and the limit of territorial waters to a later instrument. When agreeing this regulation on 30 July 1968, the Commission, at the request of the Council, stated its readiness to undertake an examination of the whole range of problems relating to the continental shelf and submit to the Council as rapidly as possible proposals on the customs system to be applied to it. Meanwhile, in September 1970, the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on the main issues arising in connection with the continental shelf, for which a customs system still needs to be worked out.

(f) Combating fraud

32. With the yields of customs duties and agricultural levies accruing to the Communities as "own resources", action to combat fraud takes on still

¹ *Journal officiel* L 148, 28 June 1968.

² *Ibid.* L 238, 28 September 1968.

greater importance. In the light of the experience gained in the past with agricultural refunds, and taking account of the rules on supervision in the implementing regulation of 2 January 1971,¹ the Commission intends to set up an investigation and mutual information system.

(g) Establishment of rules assuring the Community a full say in the international organizations dealing with technical customs matters

33. Owing particularly to the statutes of these organizations, the current conditions under which the Community takes part in the work of the international organizations dealing with customs matters, particularly the Customs Cooperation Council, do not permit the full exercise of its institutional powers, in contrast to what has been achieved for instance in GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) or UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).

34. The necessary measures must therefore be drawn up in the Community institutions, and the organizations involved will then have to be approached accordingly.

(h) Customs clearance procedure

35. Trade circles have a strong interest in seeing the procedures and formalities for customs clearance harmonized. Indeed, the differences in customs formalities and the more or less heavy burden they constitute can, in the final analysis, often have more harmful effects than the differences that existed until 1 July 1968 in the rates of duty. As the rates of duty are reduced and the few quantitative restrictions still in force disappear, customs clearance procedure takes on increasing importance by reason of the direct or indirect costs which it is likely to entail. Taking only the example of the procedure of entry through customs for home use, applied every year to annual imports worth more than 39 000 million units of account from non-member countries into the Community and looking, for instance, at the cost of the relevant services, of the more or less long stops of the means of transport, of the checks, and the unpacking and repacking operations, one gets an idea of the incidence of clearance procedures.

36. Harmonization work must in particular cover the following fields :

- (i) The procedures themselves;
- (ii) Standardization of the documents;

¹ *Journal officiel* L 3, 5 January 1971.

- (iii) The role of intermediaries acting for the account of a third party;
- (iv) Harmonization of the dues for services rendered where these dues are not charges with effect equivalent to that of customs duties and therefore permitted under the EEC Treaty;
- (v) Powers, opening and closing hours of the customs offices.

(i) Settlement of disputes

37. The European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the distributive trades have repeatedly stressed the dangerous implications for the customs union of the persistence in the Member States of different procedures for the settlement of customs disputes. These fears arise from the following considerations :

- (i) The complex nature of the administrative formalities leads to numerous disputes in customs matters, with the main reasons lying in the difficulties experienced in classifying goods under the tariff and determining their origin or value and the conditions for the grant or refusal of the benefit of the various customs procedures;
- (ii) Every Member State uses different procedures to settle these disputes, some of which normally fall under classical administrative law (protests, appeals, or cases filed with an administrative tribunal where the issue is, for instance, refusal of the benefit of a customs procedure). Others, by contrast, come before administrative or judicial arbitration boards, or at first before administrative bodies and then before courts of criminal jurisdiction;
- (iii) The sanctions applying vary sharply from one Member State to another.

It is clear that such a situation must be changed gradually, but the task is a ticklish one, since the problems involved touch on judicial power. Harmonization, at least of the relations between users and administrations, is urgently needed and possible. The problems involved in harmonization of sanctions and, in the longer term, of cases brought before the national courts require thorough study and their complete solution will probably be difficult to find in the framework of existing institutional powers. These points were raised in a report by the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, adopted by the latter in November 1969.

(j) Administration of tariff quotas

38. On 6 June 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on the establishment of general lines for the administration of Commu-

ity tariff quotas. The memorandum was designed to regulate administration of these quotas on the basis of the legislation of the various Member States. Although the Council has not yet taken any general decision in the matter, its individual decisions on tariff quotas have, by and large, been on the lines recommended, at least where the structure of these quotas is concerned.

39. The administration of tariff quotas should no longer be based on national procedures but on a Community procedure designed to accord importers equality of access to Community quotas. The task is in particular to determine at Community level the conditions for access, the time of import, the methods for establishing that the quota is exhausted, and lay down the implementing provisions for "pre-allocation" and the "step-by-step" system.

(k) Consultative committee of trade associations

40. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee recommended the setting-up of a consultative committee of the groups concerned (industry, agriculture, commerce, trade unions, consumers) which, on the pattern of the consultative committees in the agricultural sector,¹ would have to be consulted by the Commission departments on measures to implement customs legislation, to be adopted by the Commission under the relevant Council instruments. The creation of such a committee calls for study.

(l) Training of customs personnel

41. The existence of customs legislation at Community level does not in itself mean that this legislation is applied in the same spirit and in the same way throughout the Community. While the character and mental attitudes of personnel cannot be changed, their training can be harmonized. Measures must therefore be taken along these lines in order to arrive at more uniform execution of Community rules by customs personnel.

42. A study should be made of the following points in particular :

- (i) Powers and duties of customs personnel, organization and structure of the administrations of the Member States;
- (ii) Initiation courses and lectures at national and Community level;
- (iii) Exchange of employees undergoing training, in-service trainees and officials between the administrations of the Member States.

¹ *Journal officiel* 72, 8 August 1962.

Work to be done in connection with the membership negotiations

43. In this context, moves should be made in particular :
- (i) To undertake a comparison of the CCT with the customs tariffs of the candidate countries;
 - (ii) To study the customs legislation of the candidate countries;
 - (iii) To establish the measures to be applied during the transitional period, particularly with regard to the movement of goods between the Communities and the candidate countries.
44. If the negotiations are successful, a number of measures will become necessary under customs legislation. The object of these would be to adjust certain instruments to the new geographical and institutional situation.

Codification of Community law

45. After having been achieved pragmatically, with the production of a large number of individual decisions, harmonization and unification of customs law should be reviewed and codified to form a homogeneous body of law governed by principles that are consistent with customs and economic union.

PART TWO

Community activities in April 1971

I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Harmonization of customs legislation

1. On 28 April 1971 the Commission adopted a "General Programme for the harmonization of customs legislation".¹ The programme is to be presented to the Council and the European Parliament and forwarded to the Economic and Social Committee for information. With its implementation the customs union proper will be complete. The Commission therefore regards this as one of its major tasks in the field in question in the immediate future. Furthermore with the adoption of the Council decision on "own resources", customs revenue is required (from January 1971) to cover a major part of the expenditure included in the Community's budget, for which it will then become of capital importance, at the same time as the Member States lose the right to use it as they wish.

The aim of the Commission's programme is to extend to customs legislation the alignment of national provisions which so far have only been partially harmonized or for which the harmonization process has not yet begun. Basically, it will involve four kinds of problems: (i) national provisions directly affecting the level of customs duties (now "own resources") and the conditions of competition; (ii) measures to improve the functioning of the customs union; (iii) work in connection with the membership negotiations; (iv) codification of the common customs legislation.

Common customs tariff

Classification of goods

2. On 23 April 1971, following a favourable decision of the CCT Nomenclature Committee, the Commission adopted a regulation on the classification under CCT sub-heading 12.04 A II of sugarbeet tops, without their foliage, presented in the form of dried pieces with a sugar content, in the dried form, normally of more than 60 % by weight.²

¹ See Part One, Ch. IV.

² *Journal officiel* L 92, 24 April 1971.

Determination of origin

3. On 27 April the Commission adopted a regulation¹ which is a special case of the implementation of the Council's basic regulation of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of origin of goods. This states that a commodity in the production of which two or more countries have taken part shall be considered as originating in the country "in which the final substantial and economically proven processing or working took place, carried out by an undertaking equipped for that purpose and resulting in the manufacture of a new product or representing an important stage in its manufacture". Regarding the manufacture of tape-recorders the Commission felt, in view of the present level of technology in this industry, that assembly — whether or not it includes the incorporation of components originating in the country where it is done — can be considered as "an important stage in its manufacture", provided that its value represents at least 45% of the invoiced ex-works price of the machines. On the other hand, in cases where the value added in a country or in the Community is below this figure, the origin of the machines is that of the last country in which the components originated, provided that their invoiced ex-works price is more than 35% of the invoiced ex-works price of the machines.

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4. At its session of 19 to 23 April 1971, the European Parliament² adopted four resolutions on the following points in connection with the free movement of goods: concept of origin of goods, Community transit and elimination of technical obstacles to trade (with regard to measuring instruments and trade in natural mineral waters).

COMPETITION POLICY

Combinations, agreements, dominant positions : specific cases

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

5. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission has authorized the following combinations:

- (i) Acquisition of a controlling interest by the holding company Marine-Firminy SA, Paris, in the capital of the SA Acières de Champagnole, La Courneuve, which manufactures special steel;

¹ *Journal officiel* L 95, 28 April 1971.

² See secs. 108-111.

- (ii) Acquisition of the whole of the shares in the capital of Maschinenfabrik A Beyen KB, Herne, by Klöckner Werke AG, Duisburg.

State aids

6. In accordance with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has been notified of a Bill of the autonomous region of Sardinia amending regional law No. 22 of 7 May 1953 which introduced aids for the development of industrial activities on the island. Since the Bill does not provide for any basic innovations in the aid measures set up by the law of 1953, the Commission did not feel that at the present time it should oppose the implementation of this scheme.

7. On 25 June 1970 the Court of Justice dismissed¹ the French Government's action against the Commission's decision² on the system of aids to the textile industry financed by a charge equivalent to a tax and stated that the Commission had rightly decided that this aid, regardless of the rate at which the charge was levied, had the effect, because of this financing, of adversely affecting trade to an extent contrary to the common interest. Following this judgment, the Commission drew the attention of the Member States to the consequences it will have for the systems which exist in several of them, which provide aid exclusively or to a larger extent to national production and are financed by a charge equivalent to a tax levied both on national and on imported products. The Commission requested the States to alter or abolish these systems within six months and without any further notice.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

8. At its session from 19 to 23 April 1971 the European Parliament gave its opinion on several Commission proposals to the Council dealing with freedom of establishment.

Thus, it adopted a resolution approving with some comments the three proposed directives submitted to the Council in March 1970 on freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in road and inland waterway transport of goods and passengers.³ In its resolution the Parliament felt in particular that the Community was being tardy in establishing a common transport

¹ See Bulletin 8-1970, Part Two, Ch. IV: "Court of Justice" and *Journal officiel* C 97, 29 July 1970.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1969, Ch. V, sec. 15.

³ See Bulletin 5-1970, Part Two, sec. 8.

market and requested that "in cases where they had not been liberalized at the same time as the main activities, own account transport activities should be included in the field of application" of the Commission's proposals.

The Parliament also approved, subject to some amendments, the Commission's proposals on freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in the financial, economic and accounting sector.¹ In the resolution adopted on this matter the Parliament requested in particular "that auditing activities should be completely freed at the earliest possible opportunity" and did not feel it necessary that the directive on the transitional measures "should include advisory activities on economic, financial and accounting matters".

Lastly, the Parliament approved the proposed directive submitted by the Commission to the Council in November 1970² on the terms of the transitional measures to be adopted in a number of sectors of self-employed activities which have still not been liberalized (ex groups 01 to 90 ISIC). In approving this proposal, it did however insist that "the promised directives on the recognition of diplomas and on the coordination of national laws should be adopted as early as possible" for those activities which require such measures. The Parliament also urged³ that the beneficiaries of the directives should be given fuller information by their countries of origin on the legislation of the host countries.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 115, 11 September 1970 and Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part Two, sec. 10.

² Bulletin 1-1971, Part Two, sec. 9.

³ See secs. 104 to 107.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Monetary developments in the Community in 1970 and early 1971

9. Money supply in the Community jumped sharply in 1970, more particularly towards the end of the year, an increase, for the Community overall, of something like 10% from the third to the fourth quarter bringing the level to approximately 17% above that a year earlier. However, according to the Commission's business notes,¹ the expansion is rather smaller if account is taken of time deposits.

The rise over the last twelve months was steepest in Italy and Germany, where the money supply at the beginning of 1971 was more than a fifth as large again as at the beginning of 1970. In France it remained more or less unchanged during the first half-year but has also been shooting up since the autumn. The increase has been less marked in the Benelux countries.

The main causes of this upsurge in money supply in recent months have been substantially larger bank lending in the private sector and the huge inflow of currency from abroad. Short-term bank lending to firms and private individuals in the Community went up by over 9% in the fourth quarter of 1970, while the gross reserves of the monetary authorities in the Community countries (gold, foreign exchange, special drawing rights and reserve positions with the International Monetary Fund) rose between September and January by more than \$ 15 000 million, 585 million of this under the second SDR allocation of 1 January 1971.

The flood of foreign currency was mainly due to the different monetary policy line in the United States and in the Community, and the resulting disparity between the interest rates ruling in the member countries' money markets and the Eurodollar market respectively. It had the effect of considerably reducing the scope for the monetary authorities in the Community countries to hold the cost-price spiral in check by keeping down money supply.

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10. In view of the economic and monetary problems of some of the member countries, and the sometimes unmanageably large inflows of capital, the Council met on 8/9 May to decide on the action to be taken.²

¹ See Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community, 3/1971.

² See Part One, Ch. I.

Monetary Committee

11. The Committee met in Brussels on 20 April for its 148th session, under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. It reviewed the economic and financial position of the Member States, and also, in preparation for the conference of EEC Finance Ministers in Hamburg on 26/27 April, discussed a number of points in connection with the international monetary system.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

12. The Committee held its 53rd session on 22/23 April, with Mr Brouwers in the chair. It conducted a general survey of the situation in preparation for the meeting the Council is to devote in June to the state of the Community economy, in accordance with its decision of 22 March on closer coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies. The Committee also discussed the reorganization of the system of Community economic indicators.

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13. At its session of 19-23 April the European Parliament passed a resolution on the Community's economic situation and outlook, declaring that "having regard to the progress of integration and the bold and ambitious programme of economic and monetary union it is mere delusion to suppose that the state of the economy can be kept in hand much longer without some centralization of short-term economic policy", and again urging the setting-up at the Commission, during the first stage of the establishment of economic and monetary union, of a European office of economic planning. The point was further made that "with the present partial free movement of capital among the western industrialized countries, the Eurocurrency market fulfils a useful function, but definitely calls for some supervision by the monetary authorities".¹

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

14. Decisions have been taken by the Commission under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty to grant five redevelopment loans, two in France and three in the Netherlands.

¹ See secs. 90 to 92.

The loans in France are to go to :

- (a) Sable Frères International, which is to receive 630 000 u.a. towards the establishment at Roche la-Molière (Haute-Loire) of a plant for industrial harness and saddlery and cleaning and servicing equipment: the Council's assent was given on 25 January 1971;¹
- (b) Girling Moselle SA, Bouzonville (Moselle), which is to receive 720 000 u.a. towards the establishment of a motor brake plant: the Council's assent was given on 15 February 1971.²

The three Dutch firms are:

- (a) Industriebouw Kerkrade NV, which is to draw a further tranche against a credit line opened to a maximum of 5.5 million u.a. for the purpose of setting up a number of industrial enterprises in the administrative district of Kerkrade: the Council's assent to the scheme as a whole was given on 28 November 1968;³
- (b) NV Metaalindustrie Caja, Kerkrade, which is to receive a further loan against the credit line of up to 2.76 million u.a. opened for the reconversion of the Willem Sophia colliery: the Council's assent was given on 28 July 1969;⁴
- (c) Euramax Aluminium NV, Roermond, which will obtain a loan of 600 000 u.a. towards the establishment of a plant for the manufacture and electrolytic processing of aluminium products: the Council's assent was given on 25 January 1971.¹

15. Another application for a loan under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty is before the Commission, this time for a redevelopment project in Germany.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

16. To follow up the report on prospect studies in the field of employment at national and Community level, submitted to the Council in 1970, the Commission consulted a group of independent experts on 5 April in order to hear their suggestions and opinions on how to continue the studies already undertaken, particularly in the spheres of research and methodology.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 10, 4 February 1971.

² *Ibid.* C 20, 3 March 1971.

³ *Ibid.* C 134, 10 December 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* C 107, 18 August 1969.

17. On 20 April there was a meeting of management and labour to examine a summary report on employment in the building industry. This report, drawn up pursuant to Article 118 of the Treaty of Rome, is a document describing employment in an industry which plays an increasingly important role in the economy of the Member States of the Community and which is also greatly influenced by the trend of the business situation. Both sides stressed various aspects of the problems of this sector and hoped that they would be able to examine in greater detail at future meetings any conclusions drawn from this study.

Vocational guidance and training

18. On 14 April 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council two studies on "multiskill vocational training in Community countries" and "the position of programmed teaching in the Community". These studies are a step in the Commission's endeavour to introduce a common vocation training policy; they will be distributed to all interested bodies (in particular to workers' and employers' groups).

19. A second seminar for training leaders in agriculture and rural occupations was organized by the Commission from 19 to 23 April 1971 at the International Centre for Advanced Vocational and Technical Training in Turin. This seminar, which brought together about 40 people responsible for training in the agricultural sector, dealt with modern methods of adult teaching. On the basis of a broad exchange of information and experience, common problems and tendencies in the methods of training adults in rural occupations were pinpointed and clear confirmation was also provided of the need for further initiatives in this field to help form more instructors and develop modern methods of adult training at national and Community level.

Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers

Social security of migrant workers

20. At its 117th session on 22 and 23 April 1971 the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers completed its examination of the draft of the implementing regulation to Regulation No. 3 revised adopted by the Council, and agreed the text of the annexes thereto. It also amended a previous decision on the concept of benefits in kind in order to make it applicable to frontier workers and to their families. The problem was that of supervising the award of the bonus granted under German law

when no benefit has been claimed from the health insurance during a given quarter. Finally, the average costs of the benefits in kind for the 1968 financial year for France, and for the 1969 financial year for Italy, were approved. These averages are used for the fixing of standard sums to be refunded when benefits in kind are provided by health insurance institutions in one Member State on behalf of those in other Member States.

Re-employment and readaptation

ECSC readaptation measures

21. In April the Commission took a decision under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty to increase by Bfrs. 3 million (60 000 u.a.) the credit opened in 1968 for workers affected by the closure of a coal mine in Belgium. The Belgian Government is to provide an equivalent credit to help meet the readaptation costs.

Social security and social action

22. On 6 April 1971 a meeting of government experts was held to act on the Council decision of 26 November 1970 bringing up to date and extending the Commission's study on the "financing of social security in agriculture". It was decided that, on the basis of the documents already provided or still in preparation, the Commission's departments would draw up an interim report tracing the financial developments (expenditure and revenue) of farmers' social security from 1965 to 1969-70; information would thus be available on these developments since 1960. It was also agreed that this study should contain details of the protection which farmers enjoy. The aim of this first phase of the work is to give a general outline (legal and statistical aspects) of the systems which apply to this class of workers. Lastly, it was decided to undertake a series of preliminary investigations to confirm the comparability of the data and to examine the possibility of extending the study to paid agricultural workers.

23. On 23 April 1971 a meeting was held in Luxembourg of the group of independent experts studying the "financial problems of social security (1971-75)". The experts examined the interim summary report, which forecasts the development of social security revenue and expenditure up to 1975 and highlights the main trends in this development. On the basis of the observations of the experts and the experience gained in the period 1965-70, it will be possible, in the final synoptic report, to check whether the past trends are being repeated in the present five-year period. A meeting will be held in June to examine this point.

Living and working conditions, industrial relations

Collation of collective agreements

24. On 21 April 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a report on the experimental collation of collective agreements in the non-electric machine construction and electrical engineering sectors. The report contains the results of this operation, which was undertaken in cooperation with the responsible national departments and covered 184 collective agreements affecting more than 6 million workers. The summary of the results contains information on the length of collective agreements, clauses dealing with working hours, annual leave, public holidays and the rate of wage increases. As the experiment has shown that notification and analysis do not involve any major difficulties, the Commission—in view of the considerable interest of this information for the Governments of the Member States, for itself and for workers and employers—proposed to the Council that systematic collation of collective agreements be put in hand for all industries.

Relations with workers and employers

25. Under the chairmanship of Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, the representatives of the European Secretariats of workers' and employers' organizations met in Brussels on 30 April 1971. The meeting examined in detail the Community's social policy aims and action taken or planned by the Commission, on the basis of a Commission document prepared for this purpose. At another, larger meeting to be held in July the "Preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy programme" will be examined.¹

Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Inland Waterway Transport

26. Meeting in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April 1971, the Committee completed its work on the opinion which the Commission had requested on the composition of crews of inland waterway vessels. The Committee will shortly be consulted on supervisory measures and the sanctions to be laid down.

Health protection

Industrial safety

27. From 20 to 22 April 1971 there was a meeting of national experts on the production and use of films on safety, at which a selection of recent films was

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 4-1971.

shown. These were concerned in particular with agriculture, the building industry, personal protective equipment and initial training of foreign workers and apprentices. The need for closer cooperation in this field was recognized and a list of existing or planned films is to be drawn up and distributed by the Commission, which will also produce a catalogue of the films which might be exchanged amongst the various Member States. Later the possibility of extending coproduction will be examined. At present this exists only between two Member States, in the field of safety in agriculture.

Safety in the steel industry

28. At its meeting in Luxembourg on 15 and 16 April the working party on accident prevention arrangements of the Steel Industry Safety Commission examined the problem of the adoption and regular use of personal protective media. Although these are the least preferred of all protective devices, they are nevertheless irreplaceable in certain jobs. However the wearing of personal protective equipment sometimes causes discomfort and excessive tiredness and attempts are being made to eliminate this. The aim of the study undertaken is to find better methods of psychological preparation to make the wearing of individual protective devices as general as possible.

Radiation protection

29. On 1 and 2 April 1971 the Commission organized a meeting of technical experts at the headquarters of the Gesellschaft für Strahlen- und Umweltforschung mbH, at Munich-Neuherberg to discuss the guidelines for research in personal dosimetry. They carried out a critical analysis of the applications of dosimetry in radiation protection, stressing the imperfections which exist in organizing supervision in working areas and in interpreting the results of measurements taken. The meeting provided a practical conclusion on the way in which dosimetric research should be planned, both at national and at Community level. The representatives of the research institutes with which the Commission holds cooperation contracts, gave details at the meeting of the stage reached in their work, in particular in the field of neutron dosimetry and exoelectron dosimetry; the research programme for 1971 was also agreed on. The experts stressed that cooperation between the national institutes and the Commission should be strengthened in order to work out a common approach to personal dosimetry.

Mines Safety and Health Commission

30. The Commission's working party on flammable dusts noted at the test mine installations at Tremonia the results obtained by Community research into methods of countering coal dust explosions by water barriers (at present

spaced along the galleries) and by means of saline pastes and powders to absorb the dust. The members of the working party have visited mines where these procedures have already been put into effect. For its part, the working party on electricity adopted the final report on the effects of saline pastes and powders on electrical equipment used below the surface.

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31. At its session from 19 to 23 April 1971 the European Parliament¹ adopted two resolutions on social policy. In the first, the Parliament, while welcoming the fact that some progress had been achieved, "notes, however, that many gaps still exist in the complete implementation of the principle of equal wages" between male and female workers, as laid down by Article 119 of the EEC Treaty. In particular, it requests "all responsible authorities to direct their efforts towards the elimination of legal, economic, social, fiscal, psychological and sociological obstacles to a genuinely equal treatment of women and to their full integration in society". The European Parliament also expressed the wish "that the two sides of industry would come together to arrive at a European agreement on equal pay for men and women in order to eliminate from collective agreements any direct or indirect discrimination". The second resolution, on the first report of the Steel Industry Safety Commission, requests the Commission to extend the powers of the Safety Commission to health, and also that its research should cover pollution caused by the steel industry.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of the markets

Pigmeat

32. On 14 April 1971 the Council adopted a regulation² permitting the application of intervention measures if the arithmetical average of prices for slaughtered pigs, prevailing on the Community's representative markets, falls to a level below 103% of the basic price. This provision is intended to avoid prices on certain markets being already considerably below the basic price when intervention measures are decided upon.¹

The Commission, having noted the existence of the conditions for which the above provisions were prescribed, decided, in its regulation of 23 April 1971,³ that the responsible agencies should make intervention purchases in line with the provisions governing this matter and grant aids to private storage.

¹ See secs. 102 and 103.

² *Journal officiel* L 85, 15 April 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 92, 24 April 1971.

Milk and milk products

33. In view of recent trends in the market situation, the Commission has revoked, with effect from 1 May 1971,¹ the provisions relating to the sale of butter to certain categories of consumers in receipt of social assistance.

In its regulation of 2 April 1971,² the Commission also decided to rescind two provisions on the marketing of skim milk powder held by the intervention agencies and of butter from public stores, when the products had been the subject of intervention on the part of these agencies. Present market trends have in fact shown that the trade can meet its requirements fully from seasonal production, which is again on the increase.

On 7 April 1971 the Commission fixed³ the amount of aid to private storage for Grana padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses at 20.40 u.a./ton per month. This change is due to the increase in intervention prices and the trend of costs.

On the same date the Commission adopted certain administrative procedures, the necessary supervision methods and a special procedure for collaboration between the relevant administrations of Member States in respect of the granting of aid for skim milk powder for animal feed and for skim milk processed into compound feedingstuffs for export.³ These measures will ensure that an amount equal to the aid is actually received when the goods in question are exported; they also guarantee that the relevant body in the country of destination will recover this amount.

In its regulation of 14 April 1971,⁴ the Commission fixed for the first time the tolerances to be applied to losses suffered by the intervention agencies during storage. These limits are equal to zero for butter and to 0.1% of the total quantities of skim milk powder put into storage during the period laid down or already stored on the first day of the particular period.

A Commission regulation of 14 April 1971⁴ laid down the adjustments to be made to refunds fixed in advance, before 1 April 1971, for certain goods in the milk and milk products sector. These adjustments were made in order to take account of the changes in the threshold price and the aid for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed decided upon by the Council on 30 March 1971.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 88, 20 April 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 79, 3 April 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 83, 8 April 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 85, 15 April 1971.

By a regulation dated 1 April 1971,¹ the Commission has amended the provisions governing the daily, weekly, monthly or occasional exchange of information between Member States and the Commission in the milk and milk products sector.

On 30 April 1971 the Commission decided² to cease to apply to butter the general supplementary rules, relating to the granting of export refunds for products subject to a single price system, exported in the natural state or in the form of goods not included in Annex II to the Treaty. These rules allow the refund to be granted, under certain conditions, as soon as the product concerned has been placed under customs supervision with a view to being exported in the natural state or after processing. The Commission felt that no marketing difficulty was at present apparent for the products covered by this decision.

Sugar

34. By its regulation of 14 April 1971,³ the Commission, feeling that existing provisions were too rigid, decided that the amounts for production refunds for sugar used in the chemical industry and the premium for denaturing sugar for use as animal feed may be adjusted if there is a change in certain Community sugar prices during the period in which these aids are fixed in advance.

On 26 April 1971 the Commission amended existing provisions relating to the period of validity for claims for a denaturing premium.⁴ Subject to certain conditions, it extended this period until 30 June 1971 for claims whose validity had not expired when this new regulation came into force (27 April 1971).

Fruit and vegetables

35. On 23 April 1971¹ the Commission annulled the regulation noting a serious crisis situation on the cauliflower market, since the prices on the representative production markets for this product had remained above the buying-in price for three consecutive marketing days. This regulation, which came into force on 24 April 1971, is valid in all Member States.

Live plants and flowers

36. By a regulation dated 19 April 1971,⁵ the Commission authorized Member States to take measures of unlimited duration waiving the general provi-

¹ *Journal officiel* L 92, 24 April 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 98, 1 May 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 85, 15 April 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 94, 27 April 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 88, 20 April 1971.

sions concerning the quality standards on exports of fresh cut flowers to the United States and Canada. The aim is to enable exporters to meet the trading requirements of the importing countries.

On the same date the Commission also amended an earlier regulation and in so doing made the standards governing packing and presentation of fresh cut flowers less rigid so as to adjust them to new commercial requirements.

Wine

37. By a regulation of 7 April 1971,¹ the Commission introduced certain amendments to the classification of different vine species by adding to the list of "species for special use", certain of those traditionally employed in preparing spirits and a variety of dessert grapes. A special classification was also made for the variety of stock found in Italy.

As the granting of aids for private storage of table wine, applied since 5 August 1970, and the possibility of concluding six-month contracts have not brought about an increase in prices, which still remain below the activating price, the Council decided, by a regulation of 14 April 1971,² that under certain conditions aid may be granted for distilling table wines.

Distilling operations must take place, unless they are cut short, between 19 April and 3 June 1971 inclusive. The amount of aid is fixed at 0.49 or 0.40 u.a. per degree and per hectolitre in the case of wine processed into a product whose strength is fixed respectively at 86° or more, or 85° or less, with a margin of tolerance of plus or minus 0°4.

Fisheries

38. On 29 April 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation³ fixing adjustment coefficients for use in calculating the compensation paid by producers' organizations to their members, and the compensation paid by Member States to these organizations for fisheries products withdrawn from the market. These coefficients are also used in calculating the buying-in price for sardines and anchovies.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 83, 8 April 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 85, 15 April 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 97, 30 April 1971.

European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund

39. On 27 April 1971 the Commission decided, after consulting the EAGGF Committee, to put at the disposal of Member States an advance of 200 100 000 u.a. to cover expenditure financed by the Guarantee Section of the Fund up until the end of May 1971.

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40. At its session of 19-23 April 1971 the European Parliament¹ adopted without amendment a resolution endorsing a Commission proposal for amending an earlier Council regulation on the destination of fruit and vegetable products bought in.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Industrial policy

Proposal for an Industrial Policy Committee

41. In its "Memorandum on the Community's Industrial Policy" the Commission insisted on the need to create a coordinating body. The Committee of Senior Officials, which the Council had requested to report on the proposals contained in the memorandum, approved this proposal, but did not define the form which the coordinating body should take.

In a proposal transmitted to the Council on 29 April, the Commission has now asked the Council to take a decision on the creation of an Industrial Policy Committee along the lines of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee. The task of this Committee will be to study all questions of joint interest arising in the field of industrial policy, without prejudice to the competence of the Community institutions or bodies.

In particular, the proposal put forward by the Commission assigns the Committee the following tasks:

1. Concertation of national activities in various industrial sectors.
2. Exploitation of the results of studies carried out in various branches of industry.

¹ See sec. 95.

3. Analysis of problems relating to industrial structures, with particular reference to interrelationships between industrial structures and commercial policy.
4. Assistance in the effective opening-up of public markets and the safeguarding of free access thereto; and, to this end, participation in procedures for the concertation of public purchasing policies.
5. Examination, from the standpoint of industrial policy, of measures designed to promote the technical development of industry in the Community.
6. Examination of the implication, in the field of economic policy, of major steps aimed at the restructuring of industry (including those in which non-Community companies are participating).
7. Examination, from the standpoint of industrial policy, of questions relating to industrial cooperation with non-Community countries.
8. Study of the general lines of industrial policy and its requirements, for possible transmission to the European Investment Bank and also to the other bodies responsible for the Community's financial instruments for guidance purposes.
9. Examination of the territorial aspects of industrial policy.
10. Examination of guidelines which take due consideration of the role of small and medium-sized companies in industrial development.
11. Examination, from the industrial angle, of the improvement in the commercial organization and also of the legal, fiscal and financial framework in which firms carry on their activities within the Community.
12. Examination of the effects of action in the field of environmental protection on industrial development.
13. Examination of particular cases of common interest.

Steel industry

Technical research

42. After consultation with the Consultative Committee, and with the approval of the Council,¹ the Commission decided under the terms of Article 55

¹ *Journal officiel* C 22, 9 March 1971.

para 2c of the ECSC Treaty to earmark a total sum of 2,270,224 u.a., derived from payments levied under Article 50 of the Treaty, as financial aid for the following purposes:

1. Measurements in the steel industry: the aim of this collective programme is to acquire a better knowledge of the phenomena which occur during manufacturing processes, to conduct these processes with greater precision and to facilitate their gradual automation (958,824 u.a.).
2. The physics of metal or physical metallurgy: this second collective programme is designed to promote the use of steel by providing greater knowledge of the mechanisms which govern the various phenomena (492,000 u.a.).
3. The physics of metal (dispersoids steels): this programme relates to a particular technique for obtaining weldable structural steels with mechanical properties superior to those of ordinary steels (384,000 u.a.).
4. The automation of a heavy-gauge quarto mill: this is a supplementary research project for the development of automatic high-temperature rolling by the OMR method (optical model rolling) (313,277 u.a.).
5. The speeding-up of the electric arc furnace refining process: prolongation of research with the ultimate object of increasing the output of the electric arc furnace by cutting down the refining time (56,000 u.a.).

Joint Research Centre

The Commission's « General guidelines » for the preparation of the JRC programmes

43. A new step forward has been taken in the implementation of the decision to reorganize the Joint Research Centre taken in January 1971.¹ The Commission has now drawn up the general guidelines which it will give to the Director-General of the Joint Centre to assist him in preparing the Centre's programmes.

Under the terms of the decision taken in January 1971, the Commission must send the Director-General guidelines for this purpose, taking into account any general policy decisions made by the Council. On this basis the Director-General of the JRC will establish, on his own responsibility and in consultation with the General Consultative Committee (composed of represent-

¹ *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971, and Bulletin 2-1971, Part One, Ch. III.

atives appointed by the governments), the draft programmes for those sectors of the JRC's activity on which the Committee will give an opinion.

44. According to the general guidelines which have just been forwarded to the Director-General of the Joint Research Centre, the JRC programmes must relate to research on industrial development, public service activities and basic research, particularly in the fields in which the research efforts of the Member States are inadequate (and hence calls for supplementary backing and action) or in which a Community initiative is required. In addition, the appropriate contacts and coordination will have to be maintained or established, right from the time the programmes are drawn up, with the public and private research centres, the administrations of the relevant public services, the universities and industrial circles.

The JRC work on the development of nuclear reactors and the fuel cycle can be directed towards the following objectives:

1. Supporting and supplementing the development of various types of reactor in the Member States.
2. The construction or operation of large research instruments which would be at the disposal of all the Community centres and industrial companies (in this connection a decision will have to be taken on the reconversion of Essor).
3. Long-term development work.
4. The diversification of the use of nuclear energy.
5. Paid work under contract for the centres or industrial companies.

The contribution of the JRC to technological development in the wider sense might consist in studies on materials capable of still higher performances, with particular attention to the properties and phenomena which govern performance.

The public service activities of the JRC will have to include technical support for various projects carried out by the Commission's departments, in close contact with them, and, on a more general plane, public service work for the benefit of the Community. At present this work covers the following fields:

1. Protection of the environment, and in particular anti-pollution measures.
2. Standards and reference materials (Community Bureau of Standards). In particular, the JRC's work must be directed towards helping the Commission to eliminate technical barriers to trade, and also towards

rendering professional circles a useful service by extending the work already in progress on nuclear standards and measurements.

3. Technical services and research work in support of the Commission's activity in the field of nuclear safeguards.
4. Assistance in the extension and development of computer techniques.
5. Organization of "information centres" in fields of common interest.

The JRC will progressively extend its activities into other research fields as the competent Community bodies take the necessary decisions. These new activities will be chosen and conducted in accordance with the general guidelines referred to above.

The JRC programmes will also have to include a reasonable proportion of specialist research in order to ensure the appropriate scientific discipline for its oriented activities.

Lastly, in the coming years scientific progress in the Community will depend on the availability of large and generally accessible research instruments; the construction of some of these instruments (e.g., Sora) could be among the JRC activities.

General Consultative Committee

Appointment of members

45. In accordance with the decision taken by the Commission on 13 January 1971 concerning the reorganization of the JRC, the Member States have appointed the members of the General Consultative Committee set up to help the Director-General of the Centre. The arrangements for the participation of the Member States were laid down by a resolution dated 17 December 1970, in which the representatives of the Member States' governments, meeting within the Council, declared their intention each to appoint three members of the General Consultative Committee — one civil servant, one scientist and one from economic and industrial circles.¹

46. Following the Commission's decision and the Council's resolution, the ten governments nominated the following persons² as members of the General Consultative Committee of the JRC:

¹ *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971.

² Country of origin: (B) Belgium, (D) West Germany, (F) France, (I) Italy, (L) Luxembourg, (N) Netherlands.

(a) *Civil Service:*

Mr Á. Albonetti (I)

Director of the Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare

Mr B. Bailly du Bois (F)

Deputy to the Délégué Général for Scientific and Technical Research

Mr L. De Block (N)

Former Minister of Economic Affairs

Mr J. De Meulder (B)

Head of the General Technology Section of the Scientific Policy Programming
Department of the National Council for Scientific Policy

Mr R. Van Damme (B)

Director of the Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs

Mr J. Hoffman (L)

Government Commissioner for Energy

Mr R. Loosch (D)

Ministerialrat

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft

(b) *Scientific circles:*

Mr S. Amelinckx (B)

Deputy Director-General of the Nuclear Energy Centre, Mol

Mr P. Bassi (I)

Director of the Nuclear Engineering Laboratory at Montecuccolino, Istituto di
Fisica Righi, University of Bologna

Mr J. A. Goedkoop (N)

Scientific Director, Reactor Centrum Nederland.

Mr J. Horowitz (F)

Director, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique

Mr W. Humbach (D)

Director of the Institut für Reaktortechnik, Darmstadt Technische Hochschule

Mr H. Thill (L)

Luxembourg representative on the OECD Scientific Policy Committee

(c) *Economic and Industrial circles:*

Mr T. J. Barendregt (N)

Director of NV Comprimo

Mr De Bie (B)

Managing Director of the Hoboken-Overpelt, Chairman of Belgonucléaire

Mr S. Gallone (I)

Director of AGIP Nucleare laboratory

Mr J. Gaussens (F)

Director on the General Board of Management of Babcock Atlantic

Mr Kienitz (D)

Departmental Head, Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik

Mr R. Theisen (L)

Managing Director of Continental Nucléaire SA

One important function of this Committee, particularly as regards the preparation of the JRC programme, is to facilitate a permanent and direct dialogue between Mr Caprioglio, Director-General of the JRC, and the various national circles concerned: The Committee should help to guide the work of the Centre in accordance with a more widely-conceived common interest.

First meeting of the Committee

47. With the first meeting of the Committee, on 11 May 1971, a new organ of the JRC entered into operation. Mr De Block, a former Netherlands minister, who actively followed the development of the European Atomic Energy Community for many years, was unanimously elected Chairman of the General Consultative Committee; his term of office is two years.

After the Director-General's statement on the present situation of the JRC and its future prospects, the Committee broached a series of major topics which will be discussed more fully at its next meeting, to be held in Paris on 16 June 1971. In view of the tight schedule imposed by the budgetary procedures, it has also already planned a third meeting, due to be held at Ispra on 30 June 1971.

For the next meeting Mr Caprioglio has promised to forward by the end of May a series of technical documents relating firstly to work in progress under the 1971 programme and secondly to work planned over a period of years. The aim is to obtain at this meeting the opinion and appraisal of the Committee members of the value of individual projects, in order to prepare for the subsequent meeting a detailed draft multiannual proposal on which the Committee could give a formal opinion at the end of June. This would enable the Commission to formulate programme and budget proposals for 1972 in due course. Some of the projects considered are very important or urgent, for example, the future of the Essor reactor, on which the Committee should at all events express an opinion at the earliest possible date.

Dissemination of information

48. Representatives of the Commission attended a meeting of the OECD Information Policy Group at which the Organization's 1972 programme as regards *scientific information* was defined. The preparatory work on the collection of information on the environment was also discussed, with particular reference to its effective coordination from the outset.

An *automated scientific documentation* unit (comprising a card reader, a cathode display screen and a printer) has begun experimental operation in Luxembourg. This teleprocessing system, which permits conversation with the computer from a distance, is designed to speed up the supply of documentary information to interested persons in the Community as of this May.

During a mission to the United Kingdom, Commission delegates attended a conference at which they described graphic methods for preparing and *using keyword thesauruses*. Unofficial contacts were set up with the Institute of Metals and the Iron and Steel Institute in order to acquaint them with the progress of the project for a Community *metallurgical documentation* network; a favourable impression was received of the prospects for collaboration with the British.

A German-language seminar for the training of specialists in documentary research was organized by the Commission on 27-29 April.

Lastly, on 26 and 27 April the Commission was represented at the second meeting of a working group of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), where the main topics were the definition of fields and the classification and vocabulary of keywords required for establishing *agricultural documentation*.

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49. During its meeting on 19-23 April 1971, the European Parliament¹ adopted a resolution relating both to the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre and to the proposals contained in the Commission's note "concerning a joint Community project for scientific and technological research and development".² On this last point the Parliament "recorded its agreement with the Commission's proposal for the creation of a European Research and Development Committee (ERDC) and also with its formulation of the tasks of coordination and initiation which should be entrusted to the Committee"; at the same time the Parliament expressed the wish that this Committee "should be composed of persons whose qualifications are in accordance with its terms of reference". The Parliament is furthermore of the opinion "that it is of

¹ See sec. 96.

² See Supplement to Bulletin 1-1971.

primary importance for the ERDC to promote the cohesion of European research and development projects, this being an essential precondition for the choice of priority programmes, whether in the form of concerted projects or of projects undertaken by the Joint Research Centre”.

As regards the reorganization and future tasks of the JRC, the Parliamentary resolution “insists on the need for the immediate preparation of an interim multiannual programme, without waiting for the new bodies proposed by the Commission to begin operation, and hence for the issue of general directives giving the necessary freedom of action to the Director-General of the Joint Research Centre”. The Parliament also considers that the JRC could play an important part in the following fields:

1. Basic research (particularly the SORA and “materials” projects).
2. Environmental problems.
3. Industrial development, particularly advanced reactors.
4. Coordination of nuclear activities on the European scale.

ENERGY POLICY

Meeting of the Senior Officials of the Member States with responsibility for energy problems

50. The Senior Officials met in Strasbourg on 19 April 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, to examine the short-term state of the Community's energy market at the end of the first quarter of 1971 and to discuss the Commission's working programme in this field for the next few months.

Short-term outlook for energy — March 1971

51. The October forecasts, according to which supplies would present no difficulties as long as climatic conditions were normal and supplies of oil were not subject to any disruption, have been proved correct. In spite of the relative lull in the general economy at the present time, the demand for energy has continued to expand, although this increase has been held back somewhat because of the fairly mild weather. Moreover, supplies have been effected under normal conditions and requirements have been met satisfactorily.

The first quarter of 1971 was dominated by problems relating to oil. The negotiations in Teheran and Tripoli between the oil companies and the producer countries resulted in an increase in some of the components making up the production costs of the firms which supply the Community. The outcome of these negotiations was that certain fundamental realities of the world petroleum market were altered, a notable case in point being the disappearance of the abundant sources of cheap mineral oil which were a feature of supplies during recent years. Trends in the price of petroleum products during the coming months will reflect these events, but this could be offset to some extent by other factors, in particular an easing-up of the freight market. Moreover, the fact that the agreements have been concluded for a five-year period could help to guarantee a certain stability.

The price increases will not affect all consumer categories in the Community equally. They will doubtless hit the energy-intensive industries hardest, but their relative disadvantage compared with industries in non-member countries having their own energy resources will be reduced as a result of the increase in costs in those countries. On the level of competition between different sources of energy, not all the effects of the increases in the price of petroleum products will make themselves felt immediately, but will depend in part on the attitude of firms engaged in the energy sector as well as on the action in the field of energy policy taken by Member States. In view of this, the maintenance of healthy competition between firms which help to supply the Community with crude oil takes on a particular importance.

The competitive position of coal of Community origin is unlikely to be altered, but under certain conditions new applications might emerge for coal for thermal use imported from non-member countries. The position of natural gas, which is already favourable, will improve thanks to the increase in fuel oil prices. Lastly, the current development will give a new lease of life to the nuclear power plant construction programmes, the first signs of which are already evident.

This analysis of the present state of the energy market has received the approbation of the representatives of the Member States.

The Commission's working programme

52. The working programme presented by Mr Haferkamp envisages that, on the basis of its communication to the Council of 18 December 1968 on the "First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy", the Commission will present before the summer holidays a number of concrete proposals aiming at the implementation of such a policy. These proposals will take account of recent developments on the world energy market which have demonstrated the need for Community action in order to alleviate a partial disruption of energy

imports, the desirability of promoting the unification of the market and the advisability of setting up a common supply policy.

As to *safeguarding supplies*, the Commission will propose an amendment to the 1968 "stock-piling" directive raising compulsory petroleum stocks to a level corresponding to 90 days' consumption during the previous year. It also envisages the subsequent revision of the directive with a view to adapting it to new storage techniques. In addition, a group of experts from the Member States will be asked to establish procedures for consultation between the Member States and the Commission in the event of crises.

In the area of *finalization of the common energy market*, the Commission proposes the creation of groups of experts to draw up comparative inventories of the national legislation relating to the construction and operation of refineries, pipelines and service stations, and to the question of prices; on the basis of these inventories the Commission will then make the necessary proposals for harmonization.

At the same time, in order to have at its disposal regular, up-to-date information on current market prices, it will establish a procedure for the periodic acquisition of *information on prices* from a representative sample of firms which are prepared to furnish such data on a voluntary basis.

As regards its *commercial and supply policy*, the Commission proposes that the liberalization system, accompanied by a Community supervisory procedure, be applied also to *petroleum products*. On a more general level, the question of oil supplies would benefit from being placed within a framework of cooperation between the Community and the producer countries of which oil would be only one of several components and which would aim especially at furthering the industrial development of these countries.

In order to promote certain activities of the petroleum industry, a draft regulation will be proposed to the Council with a view to enabling firms in the hydrocarbons sector to benefit from provisions similar to those of the Euratom Treaty dealing with Joint Undertakings. As far as *coal* is concerned, the regular confrontation of national policies on coal production and imports is planned in which major consumer sectors will participate, in addition to the governments of Member States. Finally, in order to accelerate and facilitate the use of *nuclear energy*, the Commission will propose the application of Article 172, Paragraph 4, of the Euratom Treaty, which permits the contracting of loans intended to finance investment in the nuclear sector.

The reception of the proposals as a whole was generally favourable. The Senior Officials decided to continue the discussion of these proposals at their next meeting, scheduled for 3 June.

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53. During its session of 19-23 April 1971 the *European Parliament*¹ adopted a resolution on the present situation regarding energy policy within the Community, in which it declares itself "more convinced than ever before that in order to achieve the aims of the Treaty it is essential to lay down as soon as possible a common energy policy in view of the fact in particular that the structure of the energy industry has undergone profound changes of late". The resolution lists a number of measures which the Parliament wishes to see adopted to this end and expresses the hope "that the Commission will soon put forward proposals that will make it possible to achieve a common energy policy".

TRANSPORT POLICY

Harmonization of conditions of competition

54. By a letter dated 18 December 1970 the Commission informed the German Government that the fiscal law of 28 December 1968 on the taxation of road transport of goods contained certain exemptions and reductions which the Commission held to be incompatible with the common market. As the law in question was extended for one year on 23 December 1970 the Commission decided, on 5 April 1971, to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of these aid measures.²

Technical harmonization

55. In accordance with the Council decision of 21 March 1962³ introducing, in the transport field, a prior examination and consultation procedure for legal and administrative provisions planned by Member States, the German Government informed the Commission of the amendments it intends to make to the road traffic regulations (StVZO). The main purpose of these amendments is to raise by 1.20 m to 6.70 m the width of the maximum swept turning circle of road vehicles.

In its Opinion of 14 April 1971⁴ the Commission pointed out in particular that the effect of these amendments was to bring the provisions on turning characteristics into line with those for articulated vehicles in its proposal for a directive on the weight and size of road vehicles submitted to the Council on 21 May 1964. Although it felt that, in view of the improve-

¹ See sec. 97.

² *Journal officiel* C 40, 28 April 1971.

³ *Ibid.* 23, 3 April 1962.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 100, 5 May 1971.

ment in the road network since 1964, there was justification for relaxing the conditions governing the characteristics of isolated vehicles and of lorries with trailers, the Commission nevertheless considered that it would have been desirable for these new rules to be laid down at Community level in view of the effects that they might have on vehicle construction.

Transport rates and conditions

56. On 14 December 1970¹ the Commission instituted against the Member States the procedure under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty for a formal statement that they had failed to fulfil their obligations arising from the Council regulation of 30 July 1968² on the introduction of a system of bracket rates to road haulage between Member States and the Commission regulation of 26 February 1969³ fixing the conditions and procedures of publication of transport rates and conditions which depart from the published tariffs. After examining the comments of the Member States, the Commission decided to pursue the procedure provided for in Article 169. On 7 April 1971 it therefore issued a motivated Opinion and instructed the Member States to inform it within one month of rate-fixing agreements or to submit to it any disagreement which might arise on this matter. The Member States were also instructed to enforce, by the fixed deadlines, the rates and necessary national provisions for the implementation of the regulations in question.

57. Without prior authorization from the Commission the French Government brought into effect a new annex (*Bter*) to the "general implementing conditions of rates for goods transport by freight car or by complete trains" of the French National Railways (SNCF) and also provisions concerning rates for road transport of certain goods sent from or to the Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine and Morbihan *départements*. Finding that this was a breach of Article 80 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission, on 13 April 1971, noted that the French Government's comments on the matter were not calculated to regularize the situation. It therefore decided to issue a motivated notice, in accordance with Article 169, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty, instructing France to take all necessary steps within one month to put an end to the infringement.

Rates for infrastructure use

58. The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in coordinating Member States' work on the adjustment of the national systems

¹ See Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, sec. 76.

² *Journal officiel* L 194, 6 August 1968.

³ *Ibid.* L 53, 4 March 1969.

of commercial vehicle taxes, held its 8th meeting in Brussels on 26 and 27 April 1971. It approved the first part of the report to be submitted to the Council on the results of these studies, which sets out the general principles of the calculations and of the methods of determining the various elements on the basis of which the taxes are established. The Committee also examined various matters connected with the calculation of marginal cost for use. The next meeting will approve the results of the studies carried out in each country.

Consultative Committee on Transport

59. On 22 and 23 April 1971 the Consultative Committee on Transport held its first meeting for the 1971/72 business year. Following its entire renewal by the Member States, the Committee elected as Chairman Mr Pierre Debayles, chief engineer in charge of international relations at the French Ministry of Transport. Mr Christian Woelker, Ministerial Director at the Federal Ministry of Transport, was made deputy-chairman.

After hearing the Commission's representative on the programme for 1971/72, the Committee organized its work on the study of two problems on which the Commission would like to have its opinion immediately: structural policy in goods transport by road and inland waterway and by LASH (lighter aboard ship) vessels. The Committee then began the examination of a draft opinion on distortions of the conditions of competition in international transport within the Community which it will complete at its next meeting.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations with countries applying for membership

Course of the negotiations

60. At the deputy-level meetings with the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark in April, the Community delegation made two important statements.

With regard to the transitional measures in agriculture it rounded off its position, following the Council session of 30 March, by submitting to the delegations the arrangements for agricultural produce other than that for which the market organization provides for intervention prices, levies and refunds. In particular, it proposed that customs duties between the Member States of the enlarged Community should be reduced by $\frac{1}{5}$ at the beginning of each agricultural year, in accordance with the solution adopted for the approximation of agricultural prices. At the same time (i.e. at the beginning of each agricultural year) the duties of the new Member States would be brought closer to the CCT by an equivalent percentage.

On the other hand protection of the processing industry for products not shown in Annex II of the EEC Treaty should follow the time-table laid down for the industrial sector.

Finally, the Community hoped that the Conference would issue a statement to the effect that the institutions of the enlarged Community will ensure that trade in the cereals sector shall continue to flow freely.

The Community delegation also added to its industrial and agricultural proposals outlines of the supplementary measures to be adopted during the transitional period. These measures concern the basic duty for the reduction of internal tariffs and approximation towards the CCT, import taxes equivalent to customs duties, customs duties of a fiscal nature, customs duties and equivalent taxes on exports, quantitative restrictions and equivalent measures, national monopolies of a commercial nature in the new Member States, the functioning of the customs union, safeguard clauses and dumping practices.

United Kingdom

61. The Community delegation submitted to the British a further statement on contractual obligations towards non-member countries. It was also

decided, with the agreement of the United Kingdom representatives, that the Commission would contact the delegations of the applicant countries and the non-member countries with which the latter have contractual obligations, in order to draw up a list of problems involved in the enlargement of the Communities. When it is in possession of the results of these contacts the Community will make concrete proposals to the applicant countries, which could then be discussed in a multilateral group.

In a reply to a Community statement on Euratom, the British delegation changed its position with regard to the length of the transitional period. Apart from some rare exceptions, no transitional period will now be necessary, whereas initially the British had asked for a one-year period. The United Kingdom delegation also agreed to examine with the Commission the question of the exchange of know-how.

Lastly, with regard to tax harmonization, the British representative confirmed the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on the date of entry into force of VAT; it is to be introduced on 1 April 1973. The previous request for a five-year transitional period for its introduction therefore ceased to be relevant. The Community noted this British statement with satisfaction.

Ireland

62. Subject to agreement being reached on overall solutions, the Irish delegation stated that it was able to accept the various timetables proposed by the Commission in its statements on transitional measures in industry and, in agriculture, for products in respect of which the market organization provides for intervention prices, levies and refunds. The Community delegation was very satisfied with the agreement of the Irish delegation to its proposals.

Denmark

63. After announcing its agreement on the Community outlines for complementary measures during the transitional period, the Danish delegation raised a number of problems in connection with agriculture. These concerned the transitional measures for horticultural produce, the right to direct landings in the fisheries sector and Danish exports of cattle for the processing industry.

The Danish delegation announced its agreement on the Community proposals concerning the dates by which the applicant states should adopt Community regulations. Lastly, the Danish delegation wished that the principle of *status quo* until 31 January 1975, as agreed with the United Kingdom for the African developing countries desiring to conclude association agreements, should also be valid for the other applicant countries.

RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Turkey

64. On 2 April 1971 the EEC-Turkey Association Council met in Ankara at ministerial level under the chairmanship of Mr Osman Olcay, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Council noted that the Community and Turkey saw eye to eye on all questions relating to the conclusion of an interim agreement for the early entry into force of the trade provisions of the Additional Protocol signed in Brussels on 23 November 1970. It will therefore be possible for this interim agreement concluded under Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome to be signed in the near future. Meanwhile the procedures for the ratification of the Additional Protocol continue normally.

The Association Council announced its approval of four decisions on provisions to cover technical customs matters for the introduction of the customs union between the Community and Turkey.

It also considered the problems which the enlargement of the Community will pose for the Association. The Community informed the Turkish delegation that under the agreement with the applicant states, membership of the Community implies their acceptance of the agreements concluded by the Community with non-member countries and therefore of the association agreement with Turkey. In this connection, the Council also adopted a resolution under which the necessary consultations on this matter would take place in good time in the spirit of Article 21 of the Ankara Agreement.

Turkey stressed the importance it attached to enjoying the benefits of the system of generalized preferences for developing countries which the industrialized countries are to introduce. The Community pointed out that the Council's decision on 30 March in connection with the UNCTAD "Group of 77" did not prejudge the question of the extension of preferences to a number of other countries such as Turkey.

The Association Council was also called upon to consider, under the head of Article 6 of the provisional protocol to the Ankara Agreement, the future system for Turkish fisheries and wine products following the introduction of common market organizations for these products in the Community. It decided that Turkey should be allowed to export tunny, crawfish, lobsters, shrimps and prawns and crabs and freshwater crayfish free of duty and that a reduction of 60% in the CCT should be made for eels, of 50% for fresh fish (of heading 03.01 B I(e)-(m) and (o)-(q) of the CCT) and of 50% for cuttlefish, squids and octopus. The Council instructed the Association Committee to make further study of the question of wine and then to submit its proposals.

It also instructed the Association Committee to continue the examination of the question of cooperation between the Economic and Social Committee and the corresponding Turkish organs as provided for in Article 27 of the Ankara Agreement.

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65. Turkey raised the question of Turkish workers employed in the Community without a work permit. The Community delegation stated that it could not turn a blind eye to this question because of the social and human effects but that at the present stage it was nevertheless a question which came within the province of bilateral relations and it hoped that a solution could be found in that setting.

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66. On 22 April 1971 the European Parliament¹ adopted a resolution embodying a favourable Opinion on three proposals for Council regulations submitted by the Commission relating to the facilities to be granted to imports from Turkey of certain citrus fruits and cereals and of olive oil, on the entry into force of the Additional Protocol or of the Interim Agreement.

Yugoslavia

67. In reply to a written question from Mr Vredeling, Dutch member of the European Parliament, on the Yugoslav request to participate in work on scientific and technical cooperation undertaken by a number of European countries (a request which, incidentally, was favourably received by the Council), the Commission stated that, "Although the cooperation to be established between Yugoslavia and the European Communities will be subject to special procedures, it will nevertheless have a positive influence on reciprocal trade. From this angle it can be considered as a follow-up to the trade agreement concluded between the two parties."²

RELATIONS WITH ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

EEC-AASM Association Council

68. The eleventh session of the Association Council, the first since the entry into force of the new Yaoundé Convention, was held on 22 April 1971 in

¹ See sec. 101.

² *Journal officiel* C 39, 24 April 1971.

Tananarive under the chairmanship of Mr Yvon Bourges, State-Secretary at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities. The meeting was opened by Mr Tsiranana, President of the Malagasy Republic. The eighteen items on the agenda may be divided into three series of questions.

The first point was to get the second Yaoundé Convention, which came into force on 1 January 1971, under way. The Ministers adopted the internal procedures for the Council and the Association Committee. Delegations of powers to the Association Committee were decided on and the judges of the Arbitration Court were appointed.

The Ministers then had to round off some of the procedures for applying the new Convention. They adopted the customs and tax system for operations financed by the European Development Fund. This system should clarify the tax situation of companies and study bureaux working for the EDF in the Associated States. The Council also adopted the definition of the concept of "products originating in" (customs arrangements for products benefiting from the preferential system). The few problems still pending were remitted to the experts. The rules for standard conditions of contract for tenders financed by the EDF were referred back to the Association Committee. The Council will take a decision on this matter at its next session.

Finally, the Community informed the AASM of the implementation of the system of generalized preferences (to be applied by the EEC to products manufactured in the developing countries). Several AASM delegations expressed concern. They were not opposed to the granting of preferences to other developing countries and looked with favour on the geographical extension of the Association to embrace African Commonwealth countries which would become members if Britain were to join the Community, provided that all precautions were taken to safeguard the advantages of the Yaoundé Convention.

Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, intervened on several occasions to assure the associated countries that although the system of generalized preferences had not been conceived for the benefit of the AASM, all the necessary precautions had been taken to safeguard their interests. With reference to the accession of candidate countries, he recalled that the principle of safeguarding what had already been obtained through Yaoundé II had been acknowledged, but it was not easy to discuss procedures at the present stage. The Community did not, as yet, know with any certainty the number of African countries which would be candidates for association nor the kind of association they might opt for (Yaoundé Convention, Arusha Agreement or commercial agreement).

Promotion of AASM trade

69. As a part of the aids for marketing and sales promotion of AASM products as laid down by the second Yaoundé Convention, the Commission gave financial and technical assistance to help the AASM to take part in trade fairs in Brussels (15 April to 2 May), in Milan (14 to 25 April) and in Paris (24 April to 9 May). As in the past, the Community built and decorated the stands of the Associated States; at each fair an EEC-AASM "liaison office" facilitated contacts between AASM representatives, the public and the press.

Other initiatives have been taken to strengthen and improve relations between exporters in the Associated States and importers in Europe. In Brussels, the Commission organized a visit for a group of Dutch importers. In Milan several meetings between businessmen took place, over four days, with assistance from the Italian Foreign Trade Institute. In Paris a special "AASM Day" was devoted to ways of developing tourism in the Associated States.

It was with the same end in view, i.e. to promote marketing and sales of AASM exports, that a decision was taken¹ to organize with the Commission's assistance a "seminar on groundnuts", from 22 to 26 March in Dakar. This seminar, which brought together groundnut producers from five countries (Congo/Kinshasa, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal) and people engaged in processing, marketing and distributing oleaginous products, was concerned with the worsening position of groundnuts on the European market and proposed a specific market organization for AASM/Community trade in this product.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

Emergency aid from the third EDF

70. On 1 April 1971 the Commission endorsed a grant from the third EDF of exceptional aid to Senegal. At the special meeting called for this purpose on 25 March 1971, the EDF Committee had expressed a favourable opinion on this proposal. This aid, which totals Frs. CFA 2 000 million, or about 7 202 000 u.a., will be paid to Senegalese producers at the beginning of the 1971/72 agricultural year, as a sowing premium to alleviate the consequences of the drop in the 1970 groundnut harvest following a serious period of drought. It will also help the diversification of sorgho and millet production. The Senegalese Government has undertaken to discharge the debts contracted by its peasants for an amount equivalent to the Community aid provided.

¹ See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 98.

On 16 April the Commission also endorsed a grant from the third EDF for exceptional aid to Upper Volta.¹ At its 54th meeting on 7 April, the EDF Committee approved this grant, to a total amount of Frs. CFA 504 million, or about 1 815 000 u.a., to help the Government of Upper Volta to overcome the consequences of a serious drought which particularly affected a livestock area in the north-east of the country and cereal-growing districts. The Community's aid is to cover the cost of transport and distribution of food aid, and of implementing a large-scale programme to save livestock and to put agriculture back on a sound footing.

Financing from the first Fund

71. On 5 March 1971 the Commission endorsed an economic project for Niger, which received the Council's final approval on 19 April. It concerns a power station to supply electricity to the Sepani groundnut factory in Magaria. The commitment from the first Fund is Frs. CFA 100 million, or about 360 000 u.a.

Visits and meetings

72. On 1 April Mr Yameogo, Upper Volta Minister for the Plan, was received at the EDF to discuss schemes to be financed by the third Fund. Mr A. Sawadogo, Ivory Coast Minister of Agriculture, also had talks with the EDF on planning future investment schemes for producing rice and hevea.

From 21 to 23 April and on 28 April, the EDF organized technical meetings on the Trans-Gabon railway scheme, in which representatives from Gabon, the IBRD, US Aid, the European Investment Bank and EEC Member States took part (by virtue of their bilateral aid agreements).

A Niger delegation headed by Mr Maï Maigana, State-Secretary in the office of the President, visited the EDF from 26 to 27 April to review the investment programme to be implemented under the third EDF. The execution of the important Tahoua-Arlitt road scheme, intended mainly to provide a link with the uranium complex at Arlitt, was discussed with representatives of the EIB, the CEA (French Atomic Energy Authority) and with countries granting bilateral aid (Germany, France and Italy).

Training and seminars

73. An in-service training period with the Commission for post-graduate students from the AASM/OCT began on 1 April. On 15 April 1971 a three-month course of further training with the Commission for five senior officials from AASM/OCT Governments also began.

From 19 to 23 April 1971 there were several information and coordination meetings with the "Centre international des stages" in Paris and discus-

¹ *Journal officiel* C 41, 29 April 1971.

sions were held with Commission scholarship-holders resident in France (in Paris and Toulouse).

Finally, from 26 to 30 April 1971, a seminar was organized in Brussels (on problems of the EEC/AASM Association) for 60 students from the AASM/OCT resident in France.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United States

Mr Franco Maria Malfatti in the United States

74. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to the United States from 3 to 8 April 1971 at the invitation of President Nixon. Mr Malfatti, who visited the White House on 8 April, held a series of talks in Washington on relations between the United States and the Community. He met several members of the Administration, including Mr William Rogers, Secretary of State, Mr Martin J. Hillebrand, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and Mr Nathaniel Samuels, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Mr Malfatti also visited New York, where he was received on 5 April by U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, and called on the Ambassadors to the United Nations of the six Member States of the Community; he also made a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations on "the United States and the European Community in a changing world".

Mr Raymond Barre's visit to the United States

75. In reply to the invitation from the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade, Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, took part in the Association's annual convention in Boca Raton (Florida) on 28 April 1971. He addressed the convention on possibilities of improving the international payments system. At the request of the US Administration, Mr Barre then visited Washington from 29 to 30 April, where he held private talks with representatives of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve system, the State Department and President Nixon's advisers.

United Kingdom

Mr Berthoin, new head of the Commission delegation

76. The Commission has appointed Mr Georges Berthoin as head of its delegation to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland; he will succeed

Mr Linthorst Homan, who asked to be relieved of his duties on 31 August of this year for reasons of age.¹ The British Government has expressed its satisfaction at the new appointment. Mr Georges Berthoin, formerly an associate of Robert Schuman and chief executive assistant of Mr Jean Monnet, the first President of the ECSC High Authority, became Ambassador Johannes Linthorst Homan's assistant in 1968. He takes up his new duties in September 1971.

Canada

77. Mr Sharp, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister, visited the Commission on 19 April 1971, when he had talks on problems of common interest in the field of trade relations with the President, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission.

Austria

78. Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, visited Vienna on 22 and 23 April 1971 for talks with two members of the Austrian Government: Mr Kirchschläger, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Staribacher, Minister for Trade. These discussions covered, amongst other matters, relations between the Community and Austria. On the following day Mr Dahrendorf represented the Commission at the 23rd Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, at which he spoke. In his address, Mr Dahrendorf once again stressed the Commission's unswerving commitment to liberalizing international trade.

Ireland

79. Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, who was invited by the Confederation of Irish Industry to their Annual Assembly, paid a brief visit to Dublin on 15 April. In his after-dinner speech to the Confederation members Mr Spinelli stressed three points: the fate of the small company, regional policy and the institutional structure of the Community. Whilst in Dublin, Mr Spinelli held talks covering a number of current problems with members of the Irish Government and leading figures in the Irish economy.

Latin America

80. At its session from 19 to 23 April 1971, the European Parliament² adopted a resolution in which it considered that since the "Buenos Aires

¹ See Bulletin, 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 138.

² See secs. 99 and 100.

Declaration" relations with Latin America had entered a new phase which called for rapid and effective action by the Communities. The Parliament "urged the Council to define without delay concrete political guidelines" based on the proposals made by the Commission. It also felt that the latter's document, submitted to the Council on 29 July 1969, "constituted an appropriate basis for cooperation with Latin America and defined new ways of strengthening relations with this part of the American continent".

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Trade agreements : renewal, derogation or authorization

81. During April the Council authorized certain Member States to open negotiations with a view to concluding trade protocols for 1971. In this way, Benelux was authorized on 7 April to negotiate with Bulgaria, and Germany with Czechoslovakia on 23 April.

Specific commercial policy measures

Cotton textiles

82. The agreement on trade in cotton textiles concluded by the Council on 1 February last¹ with China, was signed by the Community on 20 April. This new agreement was negotiated on the same basis as those with India, Pakistan, the UAR and Korea,² and is also for a three-year period (1 October 1970 to 30 September 1973).

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Cereals

83. On 29 April 1971 the Council decided to sign the International Wheat Agreement (including the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Conven-

¹ See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 86.

² *Ibid.* 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 112.

tion)—subject to a formal conclusion at a later date. This agreement was negotiated in Geneva between 18 January and 20 February 1971.¹ These two legal instruments must be signed jointly by the Member States and the Community as such.

Milk products

84. In a memorandum forwarded to the Council on 20 April 1971, the Commission considered that the time was ripe for the Community to participate constructively in the discussions of the GATT working party on milk products, so that a stabilization agreement on butteroil might be concluded before autumn of this year. The Arrangement on Certain Milk Products, which at present covers only skim milk powder, would therefore be extended to include butteroil. The Commission gave the following as some of the reasons militating in favour of an extension of this kind: the satisfactory operation of the Arrangement on Skim Milk Powder; the usefulness of an international approach of this kind at a time when certain problems have been raised in the accession negotiations by the system of preferences for New Zealand butter exports to the United Kingdom, and finally the advisability, after the rather unsatisfactory results of the International Conference on Wheat, of demonstrating that the stability of world agricultural markets may still be based on price discipline. The Commission believes that the arrangement to be agreed for butteroil could be similar to the one adopted for skim milk powder.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food aid

Cereals

85. On 6 April 1971 the Council adopted its cereals food aid programme for 1970/71, drawn up in line with the 1967 International Food Aid Convention. The total volume of Community food aid amounts to 353 140 tons of unprocessed cereals, distributed amongst 18 countries and 3 international bodies in the following way (figures are in '000 tons);

¹ See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 89.

Recipient country	Tonnage
Turkey ¹	18.6
Peru ¹	15.0
Jordan ¹	15.0
Pakistan ¹	35.0
Total¹	83.6
Afghanistan	11.64
Algeria	11.00
Cameroon	6.50
Indonesia	26.80
Jordan	13.00
Lebanon	7.50
Mali	7.50
Morocco	28.00
Pakistan	28.00
Rwanda	6.00
Syria	7.50
Sudan	9.00
Tunisia	27.00
Turkey	28.00
UAR	15.10
Upper Volta	9.50
Yemen	7.00
ICRC	7.00
Unrwa	4.50
WFP	9.00
1970/71 total	353.14

¹ Emergency aid decided upon before 6 April 1971, and already provided.

Egg products

86. The Commission has proposed to the Council that dried egg products be included in the food aid granted by the Community. The quantity involved is 500 tons and will be made freely available to the World Food Programme (WFP), which will cover the cost of transport, insurance and distribution. The Community will, however, share in these costs to an amount up to 30% of the value of the goods themselves. The operation is expected to cost 2 million u.a.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

87. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held its 26th session in Geneva from 19 to 29 April 1971. Its work was centred on the problems of

intra-European trade. The Commission representative made a statement pointing to the need to implement a global strategy for expanding trade relations, both by developing unexploited possibilities and by seeking new trade openings. He also suggested that the whole trading process in two or three sectors, chosen by joint agreement, should be surveyed by specialists from East and West.

Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine

88. The Commission held its ordinary spring session in Strasbourg on 28 April 1971, when it took note of the results of the second round table on the problems of organizing a system of temporary laying-up applicable to waterways subject to the system defined by the revised Mannheim Convention. Moreover, as regards the extension to all Rhine shipping of certain provisions of the Council regulation applying competition rules to transport, the Commission adopted a draft letter from its Chairman to the President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities in which it hoped that negotiations would be started as early as possible with a view to an international agreement on this matter.

IV. INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

April session

89. The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg from 19 to 23 April 1971,¹ studied the Community's economic situation in 1970 and the prospects for 1971, heard a statement by the President-in-office of the Council on the decisions on agricultural prices and structures and gave its Opinions on the restructuring of Euratom, on energy policy and on the uranium supply contract between France and the Soviet Union. After a discussion on Community relations with South America, the Parliament examined how far the principle of equal pay for men and women had been applied and the problem of industrial safety in the iron and steel industry. It also gave its Opinion on several proposals on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services and the free movement of goods.²

The President, Mr Behrendt, paid homage to the memory of Mr Santero (Christian Democrat, Italy), who died on 3 April. The Parliament also approved the appointments of Mr Beylot and Mr Couveinhes (UDE, France), nominated by the French National Assembly to replace Mr Cointat and Mr Tomasini, who had resigned.

At the invitation of the Parliament, a delegation from the Norwegian Storting, headed by its President Mr Ingvaldsen, visited Strasbourg. This meeting was the occasion for an exchange of views between European and Norwegian parliamentarians on topical issues.

Economic situation in the Community (21 April)

90. The Parliament endorsed a resolution on the economic situation in the Community in 1970 and the outlook for 1971. This followed on the report by Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) on the annual statement by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission,³ and the Commission memorandum to the Council of 2 December 1970 on the short-term economic situation in the Community. After a review of the situation and its development in the international context, of the economic policy to be followed in 1971, and of

¹ For the full text of the resolutions passed by the European Parliament during this session, see *Journal officiel* C 45, 10 May 1971.

² This summary is based on the French language edition of "Informations", published by the European Parliament.

³ See Bulletin 4-1971, Part One, Ch. I and Bulletin 5-1971, Part One, Ch. II.

monetary, budget and credit policy, the rapporteur envisaged better coordination of short-term economic policy at Community level and a harmonious trend of incomes. The remarks of the Economic Affairs Committee in the report and those of the Finance and Budgets Committee, which had been asked to give its opinion, are included in the resolution adopted by the Parliament at the end of the debate.

91. Mr Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Arndt (Socialist, Germany), Mr Romeo (Liberal, Italy) and Mr Cousté (UDE, France) declared, on behalf of their political groups, that they would vote in favour of the resolution and particularly stressed the need to give priority to the fight against inflation, which once again threatened the economic and monetary equilibrium of the Community. Mr Artzinger believed that a balanced price trend was a vital element for European unification and considered the time ripe to think about reorganizing Europe's monetary system. The spokesman for the Christian Democrat Group referred to the unfavourable effects of the inflow of American capital and wondered how it might be possible to freeze the mass of hot money. In the opinion of Mr Arndt, the achievement of an effective and valid short-term economic policy presupposed information, instruments for action and action itself. Notice should also be taken of the effects of American inflation in Europe. Action at Community level must be taken, Mr Arndt concluded, but the problem was to define the details of such action. Mr Romeo was concerned about the social effects of inflation and stressed that the rise in prices and salaries, on the one hand, and the fall in investments, on the other, made it difficult to achieve a common economic policy in Europe. The spokesman for the Liberal Group pointed to the differences in development levels in the Member States and felt that the present inflationary situation was due to the fact that investors had given way to excessive social pressures. Mr Cousté said that the economic situation in the Community was not unfavourable and emphasized that greater priority should be given to incomes policies and a much more active labour policy implemented. As regards monetary matters, he spoke in favour of joint action to improve and progressively regulate the operation of the international monetary system. Referring to the setting up of a European economic programming office, the UDE spokesman said that the establishment of further administrative bodies should be approached warily.

Mr Fabbrini (Communist, Italy) felt that the United States was mainly responsible for the present inflationary trends and stressed the importance of structural problems as a determining factor influencing the short-term economic situation. Mr Giraud (Christian Democrat, Italy) spoke of the need for an economic policy at Community level. Mr Burgbacher (Christian Democrat, Germany) reviewed the causes of inflation, against which careful action must be taken, and pointed to the importance of the idea of participation in productive capital in the Community. For Mr Löhner (Christian

Democrat, Germany) no growth was possible without economic stability. The important thing was that the Community draw up an active short-term economic policy. In the view of Mr Borm (Liberal, Germany), small and medium-sized undertakings were the most severely hit by the present economic situation, which had been brought about by both trade unions and management. Direction of investment along the right lines would do much to cancel out many of the effects of the present situation. Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), Chairman of the Parliament's Economic Affairs Committee, hoped that in the context of economic and monetary union the Council would act to strengthen the Community spirit and to translate into practical terms the principles it had recently adopted.

92. Referring to the economic situation in the Community, Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, said that economic policy should ensure that there was concertation between both sides of industry and the authorities, so that growth in incomes and prices would be consonant with medium- and long-term productivity trends in our economies. Turning to the link between short-term economic policy and structural policy, Mr Barre stressed that social reforms in the Community should be applied within a sound economic framework financed by normal budgetary or financial methods. It was important to ensure that methods were introduced which safeguarded the overall balance within the Community. With reference to the problem of centralizing short-term economic policy, the main objective to be followed was growing interdependence of Member States' policies, mutual discussion of these policies and their greater coherence. Moving on to consider monetary problems, Mr Barre stressed the need to regulate the Eurodollar market so that the Community might avoid the consequences of its very special workings and he then drew attention to the consequences of the United States balance of payments deficit. The Member States should have the political will to act in this field. The Commission hoped to see the international monetary system revised and new rules introduced which took due account of the changes over the last twenty years. Winding up, Mr Barre recalled that the Commission's constant aim was the achievement of economic and monetary union and that this could not be brought about unless growth and stability were closely associated with it.

Common agricultural policy

Prices and structures (22 April)

93. The President-in-office of the Council, Mr Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture, made a statement to the European Parliament on the Council decisions of 25 March 1971 concerning agricultural prices and structures. He explained that the agreement reached was an important turning point in the

common agricultural policy, since it was both a political agreement and a global agreement on prices and structures. After asserting that the Community had been strengthened by this new move, Mr Cointat summarized the agreement and expressed the hope that the sensible decisions taken would improve the income of producers. In his analysis of the Council's resolution on structures, Mr Cointat declared with satisfaction that it was the beginning of a Community policy which was moving towards a thorough reform of working conditions on small and medium-sized farms. Joint action on structures should form part of the development of economic and monetary union and social and regional policy. In conclusion, Mr Cointat said he was convinced that this imposing set of global decisions would help to calm troubled spirits and inspire farmers with new confidence.

The President of the Commission, Mr Malfatti, recalled that the latter had always felt that the prices issue was inseparable from structures and believed that the Council's decisions would help to provide solutions to important questions. They offered a concrete example of Community solidarity. Since the different sectors for integration were interdependent, rapid achievement of fresh progress in the Community's economic, monetary, regional and social policies would contribute towards reforming European agriculture.

94. Speaking for the Christian Democrat Group, Mr Scelba (Italy) pointed to the need to set up a procedure for dialogue between the Council and Parliament, and Mr Brouwer (Netherlands) was pleased to see an indissoluble link forged between price and structure policies. A valid basis was now available upon which European agricultural policy might develop. For the Socialist Group, Mr Dröscher (Germany) stressed the importance of social policy and the policy on structures. The view could no longer be held that only what was economically profitable was worthy of the Community's interest. On behalf of the Liberal and allied Group, Mr Biaggi (Italy) said that the agreement reached by the Council was a tangible fact which must be quickly translated into action. Mr Baas (Netherlands), speaking for the same group, raised the question of the adoption of Council decisions by majority vote and not unanimously, and said that farmers were still worried on many counts. Mr Briot (France) for the UDE Group noted that inflationary pressure could not be attributed to agriculture only and that farmers also suffered greatly from price increases. He asked for farm prices to be pegged to increases in production costs.

Replying to the earlier speakers, Mr Cointat, President of the Council, said that the latter had wanted the price increases to profit producers fully and that the socio-economic organization of agriculture should give fair chances to everyone.

Mr Cipolla (Communist, Italy) believed that agricultural policy had not been fundamentally changed by recent agreements. A long time would be

required before the decisions taken were really applied. Farmers wanted an increase in income and, in this respect, not enough attention had been paid to the social aspects involved. Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) drew attention to the important part played by the farmer's wife, which had hitherto been left out of account. Dr Vetrone (Christian Democrat, Italy) was of the opinion that the compromise reached in Brussels did not represent any real turning point in the common agricultural policy, and the most worrying aspect of it was the reduction in the amount to be spent on intervention measures. Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) felt that all the causes for concern had not been removed, especially where the policy on structures was concerned and he drew attention to social problems and regional policy. Mr Bermani (Socialist, Italy) asked if tenant farmers could benefit from the same kind of aids as farm owners.

Fruit and vegetables (22 April)

95. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr Liogier (UDE, France), for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament endorsed a proposal amending the regulation on the destination of fruit and vegetable products bought in, so that these could be distributed to schools free of charge. The President of the Commission, Mr Malfatti, stressed the social advantages of such a measure.

Industrial, technological and scientific development policy

Reorganization of the Joint Research Centre. Community action in the field of scientific and technical research and development (21 April)

96. A report drawn up on the reorganization and future tasks of the Joint Research Centre and on the Commission proposals in the memorandum on overall Community action on scientific and technological research and development by Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) was submitted to the European Parliament on behalf of the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems.¹ The rapporteur's remarks on the different options were summarized in a resolution approved by the European Parliament.

During the debate, Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, stressed the need for a Community research and development policy covering both the nuclear and non-nuclear fields. He then went on to outline the main features of an action programme to be progressively implemented at Community level.

Mr Noè (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr Flämig (Socialist, Germany), speaking on behalf of their political groups, endorsed the resolution and hoped that the moves already made would be continued and developed

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 1-1971.

because they represented a positive step forward. Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) said the hour of truth had come. Concrete measures to solve the Euratom crisis would only be taken if the political will really existed.

Energy policy

Present situation of energy policy (21 April)

97. In his report, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, on the present situation of the Community's energy policy, Mr Noè (Christian Democrat, Italy) analysed the most recent developments in energy production, imports and consumption in the Community, and pointed to the trends in the main sources of energy before making a few remarks on the changing structures of energy consumption. The rapporteur then examined the main factors influencing energy costs, recalled the Parliament's attitude to these different issues and presented his conclusions, which were included in the resolution adopted at the end of the debate.

Mr Springorum (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Dröscher (Socialist, Germany), Mr Hougardy (Liberal, Belgium) and Mr Bousch (UDE, France), speaking for their political groups, were unanimous in recognizing the pressing need for an energy policy at European level and highlighted the fundamental importance of diversifying sources of supply so as to have some safeguards available. Mr Springorum regretted the slow progress of the discussions on a compromise to put the energy sector on a better footing and also touched on the supply problem for coking coal and enriched uranium. Mr Dröscher raised the problem of the political choice to be made in the face of technological innovations and asked the Community to act as one so as to defend its interests. Mr Hougardy was pleased with the agreement reached between the oil companies and the producer countries; he believed that the necessary measures should be taken at European level to guarantee security of supplies and especially to ensure that stocks were adequate. He also spoke in favour of maintaining a certain "nucleus" of production and a "strategic coal reserve". Mr Bousch spoke on the same lines and emphasized the need to guarantee security of supply. He wanted greater use to be made of Community-produced coal in coking plants and power stations.

Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) also referred to the problem of security of supplies and felt that the relationship between the Community and the major oil companies should be reviewed. Mr Borm (Liberal, Germany) believed that the Community was in a perilous situation as regards energy, but that agreements on economic cooperation could be offered to non-member oil producing countries. Mr Wolfram (Socialist, Germany) favoured genuine long-term Community programmes.

Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, drew attention to the importance of the interests and differences of opinion still existing among Member States in the energy sector. After referring to the results obtained by the Commission in implementing "the first guidelines for a Community energy policy",¹ Mr Haferkamp dealt with the problems of coke and the development of nuclear energy. He said that the Commission planned to take measures in favour of harmonized national policies and a common supply policy.

The Parliament adopted a resolution, endorsed by the four political groups, in which it suggested in particular the adoption, without delay, of measures to ensure security of supplies for the Community, to promote the exploitation of Community deposits and to encourage scientific and technological research into new fuels. Finally, the Parliament hoped to see the Community establish technical and other relations with supplier countries with a view to improving cooperation and facilitating necessary trade.

Contract between the Soviet Union and France for the supply of uranium
(21 April)

98. In an oral question with debate, No. 2/71, the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems asked the Commission if it had been aware of the contract signed between the Soviet Union and France for the supply of 80 tons of 3% enriched uranium (at a price below that asked by the United States Atomic Energy Commission) and if the Euratom Supply Agency had taken part in the transaction. In this context, it asked whether this contract was compatible with the provisions of the Euratom Treaty, whether the Commission believed Euratom supervision was necessary, and what guarantees the supplier had demanded as to the peaceful uses of this enriched uranium.

After Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) had presented this oral question and stressed the problem of supervision, Mr Haferkamp replied that the Commission had been informed on 10 March of the conclusion of the agreement and had asked the French Government for details. The Supply Agency had not taken any part in the transaction. An appeal had been submitted to the Court of Justice of the European Communities which would decide whether Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty was applicable to the agreement in question. At the present time the Commission was not in a position to furnish detailed replies to the other questions. As regards safeguards and controls, it must be considered that the provisions of the Euratom Treaty became applicable as soon as a problem of this kind arose in the Community.

Mr Memmel (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr Flämig (Socialist, Germany), speaking on behalf of their groups, were pleased to see the United States' monopoly of uranium supply to Europe broken and were concerned

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 12-1968.

about the effective implementation of safeguards and controls. Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) believed that the Community's atomic energy policy was falling apart because it was unable to set up the uranium enrichment facilities needed by the Six. Mr Bousch (France), on behalf of the UDE Group, also regretted that the Community did not have a uranium enrichment facility at its disposal and recalled that France considered the Euratom Treaty provisions on the Supply Agency out of date. He pointed out that the enriched uranium would serve to fuel a power station, which should remove all doubts as to whether it was being put to peaceful use or not.

External relations

Relations with Latin America (20 April)

99. The European Parliament discussed relations between the Community and Latin America in the light of the "Buenos Aires Declaration" of 29 July 1970 adopted at the end of the meeting of the Special Commission for Latin American Coordination (CECLA). In this declaration and annexed resolution, the Latin American countries suggested to the Council of the European Communities the introduction of a system of cooperation to strengthen relations between the two parties. On 11 November 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council the draft of a favourable response containing various proposals for extending cooperation with Latin America. At its session of 14 December 1970 the Council adopted a declaration in favour of a meeting as soon as possible between the representatives of the Member States of the Community and the Commission on the one hand, and, on the other, the ambassadors of the Latin American countries.

The report submitted by Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations, analysed all these texts and formulated remarks and proposals which were adopted by the European Parliament in a resolution.

100. Mr Girardin (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany), Mr Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy) and Mr Triboulet (Chairman of the UDE Group, France) approved the wording of this resolution on behalf of their groups and stressed the political importance of establishing effective and fruitful relations between the Community and the Latin American countries. Mr Girardin emphasized the Community's responsibility towards these countries and asked for a new method of collaboration to be defined which avoided any suggestion on neo-colonialism. Mr Kriedemann felt that, until now, relations between the two parties had not achieved any marked results. The dialogue with Latin America must be put on a concrete footing without delay. Mr Cantalupo drew attention to the difficulties inherent in this kind of undertaking and the costs involved and wondered whether Europe was

ready to fulfil the expectations of the Latin American countries. He also pointed to the need for circumspection in the dialogue with them. Referring to the special links between Latin America and France, Mr Triboulet declared that it would be a mistake to think that an organization could be set up with these countries which resembled or even competed with the Association between the Community and the AASM. For technical, economic, social and political reasons, a new procedure and new institutions must be established to govern these new relations.

Mr D'Angelosante (Communist, Italy) believed that an apolitical context must be adopted with regard to aid to Latin American countries, whose independence had to be respected. Europe could bring much influence to bear on the fixing of world prices so as to help Latin American trade. Mr Werner (Christian Democrat, Germany) warned against raising hopes which could not be fulfilled. Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) abstained in the vote on the resolution, noting that the Community was being asked to turn its attention to new horizons although it was still marking time in several fields.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, did not minimize the difficulties of establishing special relations with the Latin American countries and pointed out that there was no question of extending to these the links already existing between the Community and the AASM. He went on to explain that for some of the countries in question generalized preferences may be of obvious interest, and he noted that a fruitful basis for dialogue had been created which might help to fix a procedure for bilateral trade between the two continents and reduce any tariff difficulties occurring. The respective powers of the Member States and the Community must also be clearly defined. Winding up, Mr Dahrendorf expressed the hope that cooperation on an equal footing might be instituted with the Latin American countries.

Imports of Turkish agricultural products (22 April)

101. The European Parliament approved three regulations fixing the procedures for applying preferential systems, as specified in the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement, to imports of citrus fruits, certain kinds of cereals and olive oil originating in Turkey. Pending the entry into force of the Protocol, the Parliament requested the Community to allow Turkey, under a provisional agreement, to benefit from the trading advantages specified therein. Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, submitted the report drawn up by Mr Cousté (UDE, France). Mr Tolloy (Italy) for the Socialist Group endorsed the regulations and reminded the House that the Community should remain faithful to its democratic ideal and be careful in its judgment of the present situation in Turkey. The President of the Commission, Mr Malfatti, assured the Parliament of the Commission's desire rapidly to implement the

trade agreements with Turkey, pending the entry into force of the Additional Protocol.

Social policy

Equal pay for men and women (20 April)

102. The Commission forwarded to the Parliament a report on the state of application, at 31 December 1968, of the principle of equal pay for men and women. This document was reported on by Miss Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection. The rapporteur made a critical analysis of the points raised, assessed the present situation and explained her conclusions in a resolution on which the Parliament was asked to vote. Miss Lulling said that the aim of the report was to alert all responsible authorities and interested parties to the need to respect Article 119 of the EEC Treaty.

Mr Servais (Christian Democrat, Belgium), Mr Broeksz (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium), Mr Laudrin (UDE, France) and Mr Bermani (Socialist, Italy) endorsed the report on behalf of their political groups and spoke in favour of the draft resolution. All speakers noted that although headway had been made towards achieving equal pay wide gaps still existed.

Mr Servais stressed the regrettable absence of comparable statistics on the matter and said that the difficulties encountered in applying the principle of equal pay should not prevent work being continued in this field, since what was involved was a question of justice and fair play for women (bearing in mind that in most cases it was no longer simply a matter of bringing home a pay packet to supplement the husband's wage). Mr Broeksz drew attention to discriminations which still existed and which must be done away with, especially by providing professional training for women. Mr Merchiers wondered whether the equality being aimed at was still possible. However this might be, the pace of progress towards equality was mainly a matter for employers and employed. Abbé Laudrin recalled an essential principle which should serve to guide all social policies: "equal pay for equal work". This principle should be accepted by all, and incorporated into laws and collective agreements in each of the six Member States first of all, and then at European level. Mr Bermani denounced the myth of woman's inferiority.

Mr Armengaud (Liberal, France) was of the opinion that the criticisms expounded in the report needed to be qualified, because some of them were based on questionable sources and it had to be pointed out that the degree to which the principle of equality was being applied in Member States differed to quite an extent. Mr Liogier (UDE, France) asked for protection first and

foremost for mothers of families by providing them with the means and possibility of staying in the household. Mrs Orth (Socialist, Germany) said it was obvious that a woman should look after her home, but the husband should also assume his responsibilities. For Mr Löhr (Christian Democrat, Germany) the problem of equal pay was chiefly the responsibility of employers and employed.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, raised the problem of a woman's place in economic life and hoped that both sides of industry would reach a European agreement on equal pay for male and female workers. The Commission would continue to improve its statistical information and would pursue its efforts to provide a better place for women in the economy.

Industrial safety in the iron and steel industry (19 April)

103. In September 1964 the ECSC High Authority had set up a Steel Industry Safety Commission. At the request of several members of the Parliament, and especially of Miss Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg), the Commission submitted its first survey of the activities of this body, which covered the period 1965-1969 and was reported on by Mr Adams (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection. The rapporteur reviewed the Safety Commission's various activities and summarized his remarks in a resolution adopted by the European Parliament.

Mr Califice (Belgium), for the Christian Democrat Group, approved the terms of the resolution and spoke in favour of setting up specialized committees for each major industrial sector, so as to ensure that workers were employed in safe and healthy conditions. Miss Lulling, speaking for the Socialist Group, said she was sorry that other branches of industry had not been able to benefit from this work and went on to stress the importance of extending the Safety Commission's activities by providing it with all necessary finance. Mr Fellermaier (Socialist, Germany) supported Miss Lulling's view. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, said that the Safety Commission was seeking to extend its studies on works safety in industries other than coal and steel and he gave an assurance to the Parliament that he would bear its comments in mind.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services (20 April)

Self-employed activities in the field of finance, economics and accounting

104. The Parliament discussed a report submitted by Mr Armengaud (Liberal, France), on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, on two directives and one recommendation. The first directive was on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services as an accountant (chartered accountant, advice on

matters of finance and economics, business, statistics, organization, information and management). The second concerned the procedure for transitional measures pending the reciprocal recognition of diplomas and the coordination of regulations governing access to these activities. Finally, the recommendation referred to the particular case of Luxembourg nationals who, in the absence of a university in their own country, had carried out their studies in a non-member State.

On behalf of the Commission, Vice-President Haferkamp said that the resolution would be acceptable save for one point (the obligation for the person wishing to continue his profession in the host State of providing a certificate proving that he had already legally exercised it for three years, since this was likely to limit freedom of establishment). Mr Koch (Socialist, Germany) and Mr Dittrich (Christian Democrat, Germany) approved the resolution on behalf of their groups.

Self-employed activities in the transport field

105. The European Parliament approved three directives on freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in the field of goods and passenger transport by road and inland waterway. In his report on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, Mr Lautenschlager (Socialist, Germany) pointed out that these three directives represented the first measures for providing freedom of establishment for self-employed transport activities and stressed their importance for the achievement of a common transport policy. The Opinion drawn up on behalf of the Transport Committee by Mr Bourdellès (Liberal, France) was in favour of these directives. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, said that he had no particular comments to make on the report. The resolution submitted by the Legal Affairs Committee was thus adopted.

Independent activities not yet liberalized

106. The Parliament approved a directive on the procedures for transitional measures on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for certain independent activities. In his report, drawn up on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, Mr Bermani (Socialist, Italy) stressed that this text aimed at achieving effective liberalization of the activities in question as quickly as possible. Mr Dittrich (Germany) expressed the Christian Democrat Group's support for the report and the resolution passed by the Parliament, which asked once again for the adoption of directives on the reciprocal recognition of diplomas and the coordination of national legislation for activities in respect of which this was required. Mr Haferkamp said that the Commission would rapidly try to formulate concrete and definitive solutions.

Self-employed activities of opticians

107. The European Parliament decided to refer back the report submitted by Mr Lautenschlager (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, so that the latter might pronounce on the amendments put forward by several members.

Free movement of goods

Natural mineral water (19 April)

108. The European Parliament discussed a report submitted by Mr Liogier (UDE, France) for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, on a proposal for a directive to remove obstacles to the free movement of natural mineral waters. To achieve this aim, the Commission proposed an approximation of Member States' legislation on the rules for obtaining and marketing these waters.

In a resolution, the European Parliament recalled that it was indispensable, if consumers and public health were to be protected, for the provisions enacted to be severe and precise. The Parliament asked that care be taken to ensure that mineral water from non-member countries effectively complied with the prescriptions in the directive and stressed the need to draw up a directive covering the rules for containers and stoppers for packaging mineral water. In view of these comments, the Parliament proposed certain amendments to the directive proposed.

Mr Müller (Germany) approved the resolution for the Christian Democrat Group. Mr Romeo (Italy) drew attention on behalf of the Liberal and allied Group to the differences in legislation in Germany, Italy and France. Mr Noè (Christian Democrat, Italy) believed that the definition of mineral water was too vague; its exact contents should be made known. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, said that the latter could not accept the amendments proposed by the Parliament, since some of them represented obstacles to free movement of goods and others might create serious difficulties for exporters.

Measuring instruments and methods of metrological inspection (21 April)

109. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr Bermani (Socialist, Italy), for the Legal Affairs Committee, the Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on the proposal for a directive to replace the more general one of 1966. The new proposal takes account of the Parliament's requests for periodic checks and the adaptation of the special directives on measuring instruments to keep abreast of technical improvements. In its resolution, the Parliament regretted the delay in adopting the general directive and the special directives. It thought

that the special directives must fix the time-limit within which national legislation, particularly as regards inspections, should be harmonized. The Parliament also invited the Commission to prepare proposals with a view to unifying systems of weights and measures at Community level and stressed the need to confer on a Community institution the task of checking the application of Community standards, so as to ensure uniformity of application. Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, assured the Parliament that the Commission would take account of its comments.

Concept of the origin of goods (23 April)

110. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), for the Committee on External Trade Relations, the Parliament approved an amendment to the regulation on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods. The present text was concerned with adaptations to the requirements of trade with Associated States in the setting of the generalized tariff preferences. The amendments adopted by the Parliament would strengthen the Community's position vis-à-vis the Member States.

Community transit (23 April)

111. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium), for the Economic Affairs Committee, the Parliament approved a regulation to improve the operation of the regulation on Community transit.

COUNCIL

112. In April the Council adopted a number of decisions and regulations by written procedure. These concerned agricultural problems (signing of the 1971 International Wheat Agreement, intervention in the pigmeat market, distilling of table wines, prices of cauliflowers), food aid for developing countries (operations plan for 1970/71, aid to Kenya as a part of the agreement with the WFP), commercial policy (authorization granted to some Member States to open trade negotiations with state-trading countries).

COMMISSION

*Official visits of the President of the Commission*¹

113. On 29 April 1971 Mr Franco Maria Malfatti participated in the "European Day" organized on the occasion of the Hanover Fair by the

¹ See also sec. 74.

Bundesverband der deutschen Industrie (Confederation of German Industries) where he spoke on "the Communities' increasing responsibilities in the world".

Reorganization of certain services

114. The Commission has undertaken a reorganization of the Supply Agency and the Security Office. Under the reorganization programme, Mr Franco Cancellario d'Alena will give up his functions as Director-General with the Commission as from 1 June 1971. A career diplomat and a plenipotentiary Minister, Mr Cancellario d'Alena occupied different posts at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was charged with various missions in the diplomatic and consular service of his country before becoming Director-General for External Relations with the Euratom Commission in 1963. Since 1968, Mr Cancellario d'Alena has been Director-General of the Commission's Supply Agency and Security Office.

Following the reorganization of administrative units handling industrial, technological and scientific affairs,¹ Mr Emile H. Hubert has given up his post of Director at the Commission's Joint Research Centre. In 1960 Mr Hubert, formerly Director of the Belgian Centre for Nuclear Energy Studies, became Director of General Affairs at the Directorate-General for Research and Training of the Euratom Commission. In 1968 he became Director of Programmes and in 1970 Director of Reactors at the Joint Research Centre.

Staff movements

115. Mr Jean Chapperon, Chief Adviser to Mr Deniau, member of the Commission, has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Deniau. Mr Chapperon, who was Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Rochereau, member of the EEC Commission and afterwards member of the Commission of the European Communities (1962-70), succeeds Mr Claude Trabuc, who has been called upon to occupy a different post in his country of origin.

The Commission has appointed Mr Albert Berrens to occupy the vacant post of head of the Division for Road Infrastructure at the Directorate-General for Development Aid.

The Commission has further decided to transfer to Luxembourg Mr Jan Schwerin, hitherto head of Division at the Joint Research Centre, to occupy the post of financial controller delegate for the Publications Office and the services of the Commission established in Luxembourg.

¹ See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, Ch. IV: Commission.

Finally, the Commission has decided to appoint Mr Enzo Verderame as adviser to the Director of Personnel. Mr Verderame, formerly head of the Personnel Division of the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration, will become Chairman of the joint committee for building loans. At the same time the Commission has appointed Mr Raffaele Tirozzi as head of the specialized service "personnel" and Mr Jean Lebrun as head of the specialized service "missions" of the same Directorate-General.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 15-71 — Firma C. Mackprang Jr., Hamburg v. the Commission

116. A suit has been filed with the Court of Justice alleging failure on the part of the Commission to observe Article 155 of the EEC Treaty by not taking a decision authorizing Member States to charge the lowest intra-Community levy on imports from Algeria during the year 1963, even without a DD4 movement certificate, when it is adequately established by other evidence that the goods originated in that country.

Case 16-71 — Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts mit der Bezeichnung « Zentralstelle für private Überspielungsrechte (ZPU) », Munich v. the Commission

117. On 8 April 1971 an appeal was lodged with the Court of Justice for cancellation of a Commission decision of 1 February 1971 concerning a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

Case 18-71 — S.a.s. Eunomia di Porro & C. v. Italian State

118. On 15 April 1971 the Turin Civil and Criminal Court filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the direct applicability of Article 16 of the EEC Treaty.

Case 19-71 — Commission official v. the Commission

119. This suit is for the annulment of the Commission's implicit refusal, after more than two months' silence, to reverse its decision in respect of an administrative complaint.

Case 21-71 — Heinrich P. Brodersen Nachf., GmbH & Co KG, Lübeck v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt-am-Main

120. A request for a preliminary ruling was filed with the Court of Justice on 27 April 1971 by the Hessisches Finanzgericht; it related to the terms "hulled rye grains" and "pearled rye grains" to be found under CCT heading 11.02.

Judgments

Case 4-69 — Alfons Lütticke GmbH, Cologne-Deutz v. the Commission

121. On 22 January 1969 a suit was filed with the Court of Justice for damages by a German enterprise. The latter alleged that the Commission had wrongfully failed to require the Federal Republic of Germany, by means of directives or decisions under Article 97(2) of the EEC Treaty, to abolish the equalization tax in respect of turnover tax charged on imported milk powder.

By a decision of 28 April 1971, the Court of Justice declared the suit admissible but dismissed it as being unfounded.

Cases 76-69 and 54-70 — Commission officials v. the Commission

122. By decisions handed down on 1 April the Court held that the first suit was founded but that the second was not.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Official visit by the Chairman of the Committee to Italy

123. As part of his programme of visits to various Community Member States, Mr J.D. Kuipers, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, visited Italy between 19 and 30 April at the invitation of the Government. During his stay he had talks with the leaders of political, economic and social circles.

Mr J.D. Kuipers was received by the President of the Republic, Mr Giuseppe Saragat, the Prime Minister, Mr E. Colombo, the Minister of Labour, Mr Donat Cattin, the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr Gava, and the State Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pedini. He also met leaders of trade union and employers' organizations, in particular at a meeting held at the "Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro" at which he described the European activities of the Economic

and Social Committee and emphasized the need for a greater say for representatives of economic and social circles in the framing of political decisions. At the end of this visit Mr Kuipers was received in private audience by his Holiness Pope Paul VI.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

The Bank's capital increased by 50 %

124. At its meeting in Hamburg on 26 April 1971 the European Investment Bank's Board of Governors, which consists of the Ministers of Finance of the six Member States of the Common Market, decided, on account of the considerable foreseeable development of the Bank's activities, to increase its subscribed capital from 1 000 million to 1 500 million units of account.

This increase of 500 million u.a. is provided by the Member States according to the scale contained in Article 4 of the Statutes of the Bank: Germany 30%, France 30%, Italy 24%, Belgium 8.65%, the Netherlands 7.15%, Luxembourg 0.2%. After entering the necessary amounts in their budgets the Member States will pay up 10% of the increase decided upon, i.e. 50 million u.a. in two equal instalments in 1973 and 1974.

Loans floated

Belgium

125. The Bank has made a bond issue in Belgium for Bfrs. 1 000 million which has been underwritten by a group of banks comprising the Société Générale de Banque SA, Banque de Bruxelles SA, Kredietbank SA, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique SA and Banque Lambert SCS.

The bonds, of a nominal value of Bfrs. 5 000 or 10 000, will bear interest at the rate of 7.75% per annum; they were offered to the public at 99.5% as from 19 April 1971. Calculated on the basis of the total period of the 12-year loan, the return on them amounts to 7.82%. The loan is redeemable at par from 22 April 1975, in 8 annuities of Bfrs. 40 million; the balance, i.e. Bfrs. 680 million, will be redeemed at par on 22 April 1983. The redeemable bonds will be chosen by lot or repurchased on the market at rates not above par. Furthermore, the Bank will have the option of advance reimbursement at par of all or part of the issue as from 22 April 1975. Introduction to the Brussels and Antwerp exchanges has been requested. This is the sixth public issue floated by the Bank in Belgium; it will use the proceeds for its ordinary loan transactions.

Loans granted

Germany

126. On 22 April 1971 the EIB concluded with Kléber-Colombes Reifen und Technische Gummiwaren AG Saarbrücken, a subsidiary company of the French Kléber-Colombes SA, a loan agreement equivalent to DM 20 million (5 500 000 u.a.) for a period of 12 years at the rate of 8.5% per annum to finance a scheme to build a tyre factory in the Saar region near the town of St. Ingbert. The total investment is assessed at approximately DM 134 million (36 600 000 u.a.).

The St. Ingbert Kreis is one of the pilot centres of the Saarland-Western Palatinate regional action programme which, in the town of St. Ingbert itself, provides for a centre to attract industries to offset loss of employment resulting from the closing down of the coalmines in the neighbourhood. An area of 40 ha will be developed into an industrial site for this purpose. The scheme the Bank is financing will make available more than 1 000 new jobs.

Italy

127. Also on 22 April 1971 the Bank concluded with the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) four loan agreements involving a total sum equivalent to Lit. 14 900 million (23.8 million units of account), to finance the following schemes in southern Italy:

1. Construction at Lecce of a plant for the manufacture of earthmoving machinery. This scheme comprises fixed investments of Lit. 33 700 million (53.9 million u.a.). The Bank's contribution towards the financing by the IMI took the form of a loan equivalent to Lit. 7 500 million (12 million u.a.).
2. Construction at Battipaglia (Salerno) of a plant to produce elastomeric accessories for the motor industry. The fixed investments planned amount to approximately Lit. 5 800 million (9.28 million u.a.). The Bank is granting a loan equivalent to Lit. 2 500 million (4 million u.a.) as a contribution to the financing by the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano.
3. Establishment at Aquila and Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Caserte) of two new production units manufacturing telecommunications, signals and radio-communications equipment. This scheme comprises fixed investments for Lit. 5 850 million (9.36 million u.a.). The Bank's contribution to its financing by IMI is taking the form of a loan equivalent to Lit. 3 000 million (4.8 million u.a.).

4. Construction at Bari of a fluorescent tube and mercury-vapour lamp factory. Fixed investments: approximately Lit. 4 700 million (7.5 million u.a.). The Bank is helping with the financing agreed by the IMI through the grant of a loan equivalent to Lit. 1 875 million (3 million u.a.).

The implementation of these four schemes will enable about 6 600 fresh jobs to be found in southern Italy. The agreements were signed in Rome on 22 April 1971.

Guarantees

Italy

128. The European Investment Bank has also provided guarantees in two further instances. It did so on behalf of the Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank, Frankfurt, for a loan which the latter granted to the Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità (ICIPU). This loan, which amounts to DM 50 million (13.65 million units of account), is for the partial financing of the 19.5 km long East-West Naples motorway by-pass which is expected to be open by 1973 and will provide a link between the various industrial areas being developed in the region while obviating the necessity to cross the built-up area of Naples. Its estimated cost at present is Lit. 70 000 million (113.6 million u.a.).

The Bank has also given its guarantee to the Deutsche Centralbodenkredit-AG, Cologne, for a loan from this institution to the company "Autostrade-Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade SpA", Rome. Involving a sum of DM 60 million (16.39 million units of account), this loan is for the partial financing of the Porto d'Ascoli-Pescara stretch of the Adriatic motorway (under construction). The cost of this 53.6 km section, including many major engineering structures, is, at the time of writing, assessed at approximately Lit. 67 000 million (107 million u.a.). The Adriatic motorway is one of the most important works providing the Mezzogiorno with new infrastructures; it is to be finished and open for traffic by the end of 1972.

PART THREE

Information and sources

Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

1 April 1971

- The Movement for the Independence of Europe (France), of which the leaders are Mr Georges Gorse and Mr Gilbert Grandval, published a new policy report on "the United Kingdom and the destiny of Europe" in which it concluded that it is difficult to imagine that with things as they stand the membership of the United Kingdom could strengthen the cohesion of the Community, consolidate its independence and increase its prosperity. The report puts forward the view that "the entry of the United Kingdom would probably lead the Community towards the extensive European free-trade area which the British have been advocating since 1957 in the framework of the OECD".
- Speaking about the enlargement of the Common Market at a meeting with the press in Luxembourg, Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, "It is essential to know whether the Six will manage to reach an agreement with the British before the summer holidays on the three fundamental problems: sugar from Commonwealth countries, New Zealand butter and Great Britain's financial contribution to the Community." On the question of the sterling area, Mr Thorn thought that the basic issue had been grossly overplayed.
- During a visit to the Norwegian Government, Mr Patrick Hillery, Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that his country wanted to join the Community even if the United Kingdom should turn membership down.

2 April 1971

- After his talks with the French President in Paris, Mr J.M. Luns, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that they had mainly discussed European affairs. He added, "I must say that this talk has put my mind at ease." Speaking about enlargement, following his exchange of views with Mr Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Luns stressed: "My impression is that the arguments put forward from all sides will make the Brussels negotiations simpler, for we will see things in a clearer light." Before leaving for Paris, Mr Luns had expressed misgivings on 31 March 1971 when he stated in the Dutch Senate, "I have certain reasons to be apprehensive as we have met with disappointments in trying to put the Hague Summit decisions into effect."

- The German Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, and the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Emilio Colombo, met in Bonn. They discussed European problems, in particular the question of new members. After the talks the German Government spokesman, Mr Ahlers, said that the two statesmen, although aware of the difficulties, were not entirely pessimistic, for they thought that "France wants Great Britain to join the Community".

- In an interview on Cologne radio, Mr Brandt revealed that he had had an exchange of letters with the President of the French Republic, Mr Pompidou, on the subject of the problems of the Common Market and in particular enlargement. The German Chancellor stated that France's main concern would be "to preserve the Community's achievements" so that the EEC should come out of the enlargement negotiations strengthened and not weakened. Although he called the French attitude "inflexible" on a number of points, Mr Brandt stated that it contained some "constructive elements". On the attitude of Germany, the Chancellor confirmed that there would be no major and isolated initiative in this matter for it was considered that only a common position of the Six could bring about a result.

- The Bank of the Netherlands and the Bank of Italy both lowered their discount rates by half a point, the Dutch from 6 to 5.5% and the Italians from 5.5 to 5%. The Bank of England had reduced Bank rate from 7 to 6% the previous day and the German Central Bank from 6 to 5% two days earlier. In financial circles, however, it is noted that although the rates have been brought closer to the American level this has not slowed down the inflow of dollars. On 2 April 1971 alone between \$ 800 million and \$ 1 000 million is reported to have reached Europe.

5 April 1971

- Mr Edward Heath, the British Prime Minister, visited Mr Willy Brandt in Bonn. The two statesmen expressed the hope that a result might be obtained "by the end of the summer" on the question of the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market. Mr Brandt assured his visitor "that the Federal Government will do all in its power to bring about a good result". Mr Heath said that if Europe did not grasp this opportunity there would be consternation in the ranks of our friends and rejoicing in the enemy camp. The USSR would be even more ruthless in its ambitions to dominate the continent. Our friends, who had been let down, would feel an increasing temptation to leave Europe to its own fate. If we were to let this opportunity slip by, it would not be quick to reappear.

- The United States' Treasury issued a statement noting that rumours and speculation have arisen, apparently as a result of recent large movement of

short-term capital attracted by the ruling interest rates. This essentially short-term problem would not bring about any change in basic US policies on the role of gold in foreign exchange markets. The statement went on, "There should not be any cause for change in rates of other countries either."

7 April 1971

- During his visit to Washington, Mr Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed that the Six were indeed willing to admit Great Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland into the Community, but this did not mean that they were ready to do it at any price. He added that it was up to the British Government to win over public opinion in their country to support membership.

8 April 1971

- In a statement made in Chicago the former negotiator in the Wilson Government, Mr George Thomson, thought that the present negotiations on the enlargement of the Community would succeed because failure would bring about a serious crisis among the Six and membership would have important positive consequences for the United Kingdom and the Community.

10 April 1971

- It was reported from Tokyo that three American journalists had been authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of China to accompany an American ping-pong team during its tour in China and to report on the matches in which it was to take part.

14 April 1971

- During a visit to Bonn, Mr Jean-Luc Pépin, the Canadian Minister for Trade and Industry, stated that the question of the enlargement of the EEC was very important for Canada, which sent 60% of its overseas exports to the United Kingdom. He added that trade and economic and industrial cooperation should be developed as soon as possible between Canada and the EEC countries.

- The Secretary-General of the OECD, Mr Emile van Lennep, stated at a press conference in Rome, "The problem of inflation which is troubling all Western countries must be solved by the coordinated policies of the various countries as part of an overall policy which covers all economic aspects."

- The Danish National Bank decided to lower its discount rate from 8 to 7.5%.

19 April 1971

- Mr Malcolm Fraser, former Australian Minister of Defence, said in Adelaide that in his opinion the United States, Australia, Japan, Canada and New Zealand should form a trade alliance to safeguard their commercial interests against the EEC commercial policy, and added that such an alliance would be of fundamental importance if Great Britain joined.
- In an address to the National Assembly, Mr Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the French Prime Minister, spoke about European problems. "The moment is approaching when the negotiations will take on a decisive character. France will enter this phase with the same positive attitude which it showed at the Hague Conference, and of course with the desire to respect the fundamental principles of the European Community. The European Community is not a mere customs union", stressed Mr Chaban-Delmas, "it is a Community whose economic personality is being strengthened every day and whose political personality, still vague, must become clearer as years go by, with growing general awareness of the essential role that a Europe resolutely European could play in the world. That is the Community which we would like to open up to our friends from over the Channel. Such a Community, following the path outlined by the Head of State in his press conference on 21 January, must gradually adopt the form of a confederation of states resolved to live together and to coordinate their action in all fields."
- The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, Mr Jean de Broglie, stated in Lyons, during a colloquium on Europe, "If France once appeared to be against the entry of Great Britain and if today it is for, this is because the French had to obtain guarantees for their agriculture. The time has come for Europe to work together to achieve a balance on the continent, especially as the United States is gradually retreating from Europe in matters of collective defence but not when it comes to the invasion of our continent by American private firms. This presents a danger for European industry, in particular for the growth sectors."
- Mr Geoffrey Rippon told the press in The Hague that he was as optimistic on the eve of the main negotiations on the enlargement of the Common Market as he was in March. Mr Rippon also pointed out that a Franco-British summit or a British offer to share nuclear military secrets with France was not the key to the negotiations on British entry.

21 April 1971

- Mr Maurice Stans, United States Secretary of Commerce, stated during a visit to Madrid, "For Spain to be able to enjoy the generalized preferential tariffs which the United States can grant to developing countries, it will have to abandon the trade agreement which it has signed with the Common Market."

22 April 1971

- The series construction of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner "Concorde" will continue. The French and British Governments decided in London to authorize the building of four new aircraft.

- Mr Christopher Johnson, Director-General of the "Financial Times" spoke to the press in Paris about the problem of sterling. In his opinion Great Britain is ready "to envisage a gradual run-down of the use of the pound as a reserve currency, as the present holders agree to accept other means of reserves. We realize that the Common Market's economic and monetary union does not allow any special status, no matter which currency is involved".

23 April 1971

- At a luncheon debate in Paris, Mr Jean Rey, former President of the Commission, expressed optimism on the future of the Community. After criticizing the negotiating procedure with Great Britain, he concluded, "The political will does, however, exist and there will be agreement in the end."

- At a conference in Caen, Mr Christopher Soames, the British Ambassador to France, had a speech read out in his name in which he stated, "By accepting all the Community's laws and regulations we have made our choice and declared our faith. Individually, our nation-states are destined to be gradually drawn into the orbit of one or the other of the superpowers. United, the prospect is promising for them to make a come-back to the world stage with all the dignity of their national identity."

26 April 1971

- In Birmingham the leader of the Labour opposition, Mr Harold Wilson, openly criticized for the first time some aspects of the negotiations for British membership of the Common Market. He stated, "It is more important to get

the right terms slowly than to get the wrong terms quickly. The key problem in the negotiations is the price which British housewives will have to pay to subsidize the Community's agricultural policy."

- During a visit to Luxembourg the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mitchell Sharp, came out in favour of beginning regular consultations between Canada and the European countries as early as possible in order to overcome the new obstacles created by the enlargement of the Common Market.

- The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Keith Holyoake, stated in Paris that Great Britain's entry into the Common Market raised a crucial problem for New Zealand, that of the continued export of butter, cheese and lamb.

27 April 1971

- At a seminar in London, Mr Geoffrey Rippon reaffirmed his opinion that the United Kingdom would lose by not entering the Common Market. He went on to say, "We shall not get better terms by waiting around."

29 April 1971

- In a speech given at the European day in Hanover the Luxembourg Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Werner, considered the possibility of the future European currency being introduced as an additional reserve currency in the international monetary system.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 30 April 1971)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

1970-1971 Session

Compte rendu *in extenso* de la séance du 8 mars Report *in extenso*
of the sitting of 8 March)

Annex 134
of March 1971

1971-1972 Session

Compte rendu *in extenso* des séances des 9 et 10 mars 1971
(Report *in extenso* of the sittings of 9 and 10 March 1971)

Annex 135
of March 1971

Compte rendu *in extenso* des séances des 18 et 19 mars 1971
(Report *in extenso* of the sittings of 18 and 19 March 1971)

Annex 136
of March 1971

Written questions and replies

Question écrite 450/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide au Pakistan (450/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Aid to Pakistan)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Question écrite 416/70 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Elargissement des Communautés et application de l'article 108 du traité de Rome (416/70 by Mr Glinne to the Council: Enlargement of the Communities and application of Article 108 of the Treaty of Rome)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Question écrite 433/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations en république fédérale d'Allemagne de pâte de cacao en provenance de la RDA (433/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of cocoa paste from the German Democratic Republic)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Question écrite 436/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation de la Commission à la sixième session de la commission européenne consultative pour les pêches dans les eaux intérieures (436/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The Commission's participation in the sixth session of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Question écrite 456/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Etalement des vacances dans les pays de la Communauté (456/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Staggered holidays in the Community countries)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Question écrite 464/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objets : Position du Conseil au sujet des déclarations publiques de ministres des États membres (464/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: The Council's position in respect of public statements made by Ministers of Member States)

C 33, 7.4.1971

- Question écrite 471/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation des Pays-Bas aux enquêtes de la CEE sur les forces de travail (471/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Participation of the Netherlands in EEC surveys on work forces) C 33, 7.4.1971
- Question écrite 497/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prescriptions douanières françaises applicables aux caravanes de vacanciers (497/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: French customs requirements applicable to holiday-makers' caravans) C 33, 7.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 702/71 de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 376/71, 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) 702/71 of 31 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 376/71 relating to the destination of skim milk powder supplied as Community aid under the World Food Programme) L 77, 1.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 703/71 de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, relatif aux aides au stockage privé pour le vin de table du type R II (Commission Regulation (EEC) 703/71 of 31 March 1971 on aids for private storage of type R II table wine) L 77, 1.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 704/71 de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, relatif à une prolongation du délai pour l'augmentation du titre alcoolométrique de certains vins au grand-duché de Luxembourg (Commission

- Regulation (EEC) 704/71 of 31 March 1971 extending the period for increasing the alcoholic strength of certain wines in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) L 77, 1.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 705/71 de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1027/68 relatif à la détermination des prix des veaux et des gros bovins constatés sur les marchés représentatifs de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 705/71 of 31 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1027/68 as regards the fixing of prices for calves and mature cattle noted on the representative Community markets) L 77, 1.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 706/71 de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 706/71 of 31 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 77, 1.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 711/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 711/71 of 1 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 78, 2.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 712/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 712/71 of 1 April 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 78, 2.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 713/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 713/71 of 1 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 78, 2.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 714/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 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) 714/71 of 1 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 78, 2.4.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 715/71 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 715/71 of 2 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 79, 3.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 718/71 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 718/71 of 2 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 79, 3.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 719/71 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 719/71 of 2 April 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 79, 3.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 720/71 de la Commission, du 2 avril 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) 720/71 of 2 April 1971 noting that action may be taken on applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 79, 3.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 722/71 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de produits transformés destinés au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 722/71 of 2 April 1971 inviting tenders for the mobilization of processed products as aid for the International Red Cross Committee) L 79, 3.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 723/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement 422/67/CEE, 5/67/Euratom portant fixation du régime pécuniaire du président et des membres de la Commission, du président, des juges, des avocats généraux et du greffier de la Cour de justice (Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 723/71 of 30 March 1971 amending Regulations 422/67/CEE and 5/67/Euratom fixing the emoluments of the President and members of the Commission, the President, judges, advocates-general and clerk of the Court of Justice) L 80, 5.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 724/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, portant inclusion de nouveaux produits dans la liste figurant à l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 (Council Regulation (EEC) 724/71 of 30 March 1971 including new products in the list appearing in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) 1025/70) L 80, 5.4.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 725/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 725/71 of 30 March 1971 extending to other imports the annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 laying down common arrangements applicable to imports from state-trading countries) L 80, 5.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 726/71 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 726/71 of 5 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 81, 6.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 727/71 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 727/71 of 5 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 81, 6.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 730/71 de la Commission, du 5 avril 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) 730/71 of 5 April 1971 on the supply of skim milk powder to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 81, 6.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 731/71 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 731/71 of 5 April 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 81, 6.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 735/71 de la Commission, du 6 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 735/71 of 6 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 82, 7.4.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 736/71 de la Commission, du 6 avril 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 736/71 of 6 April 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 82, 7.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 739/71 de la Commission, du 6 avril 1971, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles rectifiés applicables, à compter du 12 avril 1971, à l'importation dans la Communauté de certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 739/71 of 6 April 1971 fixing the amended amounts of mobile components applicable from 12 April 1971 to Community imports of certain goods listed in Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 83, 8.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 740/71 de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 740/71 of 7 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 83, 8.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 743/71 de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 743/71 of 7 April 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 83, 8.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 756/71 de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2005/70 relatif au classement des variétés de vigne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 756/71 of 7 April 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2005/70 on the classification of vine varieties) L 83, 8.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 757/71 de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, relatif à des modalités d'applications particulières concernant l'octroi d'aides pour le lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux et le lait écrémé transformé en aliments composés lors de l'exportation

- (Commission Regulation (EEC) 757/71 of 7 April 1971 on special implementing measures for granting aids to skim milk powder, for animal feeding and to skim milk processed into compound feedings-tuffs for export) L 83 8.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 758/71 de la Commission, du 13 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 758/71 of 13 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 84, 14.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 760/71 de la Commission, du 13 avril 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 760/71 of 13 April 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 84, 14.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 766/71 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission regulation (EEC) 766/71 of 14 April 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 85, 15.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 772/71 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1971, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 835/68 et (CEE) 2061/69 en ce qui concerne l'ajustement respectif de la restitution à la production et la prime de dénaturation dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 772/71 of 14 April 1971 amending Regulations (EEC) 835/68 and (EEC) 2061/69 relating respectively to the adjustment of the production refund and of the denaturing premium in the sugar sector) L 85, 15.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 773/71 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1971, portant fixation des ajustements à apporter aux restitutions fixées à l'avance, dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 773/71 of 14 April 1971 fixing the adjustments to be made to refunds fixed in advance in the milk and milk products sector) L 85, 15.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 776/71 du Conseil, du 14 avril 1971, établissant les règles générales relatives à des opérations de distillation des vins de table pendant la période du 19 avril 1971 au 3 juin 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 776/71 of 14 April 1971 drawing up the general rules in respect of distilling operations for table wines for the period from 19 April 1971 to 3 June 1971) L 85, 15.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 777/71 du Conseil, du 14 avril 1971, modifiant certaines dispositions relatives aux mesures d'intervention prévues au règlement 121/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande porcine (Council Regulation (EEC) 777/71 of 14 April 1971 amending certain provisions relating to the intervention measures specified by Regulation 121/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in the pigmeat sector) L 85, 15.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 779/71 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 779/71 of 15 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 86, 16.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 780/71 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 780/71 of 15 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 86, 16.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 781/71 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 781/71 of 15 April 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 86, 16.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 782/71 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 782/71 of 15 April 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 86, 16.4.1971
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- 790/71 of 16 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 87, 17.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 799/71 de la Commission, du 19 avril 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 799/71 of 19 April 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 88, 20.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 803/71 de la Commission, du 19 avril 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 803/71 of 19 April 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 88, 20.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 809/71 de la Commission, du 20 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour certains fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 809/71 of 20 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of certain fruits and vegetables) L 89, 21.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 810/71 de la Commission, du 20 avril 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 810/71 of 20 April 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 89, 21.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 811/71 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 811/71 of 21 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 90, 22.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 818/71 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 818/71 of 21 April 1971 fixing the additional amounts for eggs in shell) L 90, 22.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 819/71 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 819/71 of 21 April 1971 fixing the additional amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) L 90, 22.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 821/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 821/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 822/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 822/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 823/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 823/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 824/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 824/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 825/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 825/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 91, 23.4.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 826/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 826/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 827/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 827/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 828/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 828/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 829/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 829/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 91, 23.4.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 831/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 831/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the pigmeat sector) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 832/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 832/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 May 1971) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 833/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 833/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the egg sector for the period beginning 1 May 1971) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 834/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 834/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the additional amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 835/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 26 avril 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 835/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 26 April 1971) L 91, 23.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 836/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 836/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 May 1971) L 91, 23.4.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 837/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 837/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 838/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 838/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 839/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 839/71 of 23 April 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 840/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 840/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 841/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 841/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 842/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 842/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 843/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 843/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 844/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 844/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 845/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 647/71 constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 845/71 of 23 April 1971 waiving Regulation (EEC) 647/71 referring to the serious crisis situation in the cauliflower market) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 846/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, fixant le début des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 846/71 of 23 April 1971 fixing the beginning of the intervention measures in the pigmeat sector) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 847/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, relatif au classement de marchandises dans la sous-position 12.04 A II du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) 847/71 of 23 April 1971 on the classification of goods included in CCT subheading 12.04 A II) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 848/71 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1971, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 848/71 of 23 April 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 92, 24.4.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 849/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 210/69 relatif aux communications entre les États membres et la Commission dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 849/71 of 1 April 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 210/69 relating to the communications between Member States in the milk and milk products sector) L 92, 24.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 850/71 de la Commission, du 26 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 850/71 of 26 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 94, 27.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 851/71 de la Commission, du 26 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 851/71 of 26 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 94, 27.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 852/71 de la Commission, du 26 avril 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 852/71 of 26 April 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 94, 27.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 853/71 de la Commission, du 26 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 853/71 of 26 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 94, 27.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 854/71 de la Commission, du 26 avril 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2443/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité du titre de prime de dénaturation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 854/71 of 26 April 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2443/70 in respect of the period of validity of denaturing premium certificates) L 94, 27.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 855/71 du Conseil, du 27 avril 1971, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les choux-fleurs (Council Regulation (EEC) 855/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing the basic price and the purchase price for cauliflowers) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 856/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 856/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 857/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 857/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 858/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 858/71 of 27 April 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 859/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 859/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 860/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 860/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector). L 95, 28.4.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 861/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, relatif à la détermination de l'origine des magnétophones (Commission Regulation (EEC) 861/71 of 27 April 1971 determining the origin of magnetic sound recorders and reproducers) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 862/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 862/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing sluice-gate prices and levies in the poultrymeat sector) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 863/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 863/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing sluice-gate prices and levies in the egg sector) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 864/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 864/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing sluice-gate prices and levies on imports of ovalbumin and lactalbumin) L 95, 28.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 865/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 865/71 of 28 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 866/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 866/71 of 28 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 867/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 867/71 of 28 April 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 868/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 868/71 of 28 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 869/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 869/71 of 28 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 870/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 870/71 of 28 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 871/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, relatif à la suspension de l'adjudication permanente en matière de vente de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 475/71 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 871/71 of 28 April 1971 suspending the permanent award of tender for the sale of white sugar referred to in Regulation (EEC) 475/71) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 872/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 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)

- 872/71 of 28 April 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 772/70 on a permanent award of tender for export of white sugar held by the French intervention agency L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 873/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 873/71 of 28 April 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 96, 29.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 874/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 874/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 875/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 875/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 876/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 876/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 877/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 877/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 878/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 878/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 879/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 879/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 880/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 880/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 881/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 881/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 882/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 882/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 97, 30.4.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 883/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 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) 883/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 884/71 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} mai 1971, aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous formes de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 884/71 of 22 April 1971 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1971 to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 885/71 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} mai 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 885/71 of 27 April 1971 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 886/71 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} mai 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 886/71 of 28 April 1971 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 887/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 887/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the refunds on molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector exported in the natural state)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 888/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 888/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 889/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, portant fixation des coefficients d'adaptation servant au calcul des indemnités et des compensations financières pour les produits de la pêche retirés du marché et au calcul du prix d'achat des sardines et anchois (Commission Regulation (EEC) 889/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the adjustment coefficients for calculating allowances and financial compensation for fisheries products withdrawn from the market and the buying-in price for sardines and anchovies)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 890/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 890/71 of 29 April 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Règlement (CEE) 891/71 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 891/71 of 29 April 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state)

L 97, 30.4.1971

Delegations and Missions

Missions de pays tiers (Jamaïque, Pérou, Irak et Japon) (Missions of non-member countries [Jamaica, Peru, Iraq and Japan])

C 38, 21.4.1971

THE COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

71/158/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 février 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république islamique du Pakistan relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 8 February 1971 concluding an agreement between the EEC and Pakistan on the supply of soft wheat flour as emergency food aid)

L 81, 6.4.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république islamique du Pakistan (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the EEC and Pakistan)

71/159/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 février 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de 200 tonnes de bouillie et 1000 tonnes de potage à titre d'aide alimentaire en faveur des populations sinistrées du Pakistan oriental (Council Decision of 8 February 1971 concluding an agreement between the EEC and the International Red Cross Committee on the supply of 200 tons of gruel and 1 000 tons of soup as food aid for the disaster victims in East Pakistan)

L 84, 14.4.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the EEC and the International Red Cross Committee)

71/160/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, portant sixième modification de la directive, du 5 novembre 1963, relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres, concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Council Directive of 30 March 1971 amending for the sixth time the Directive of 5 November 1963 on the approximation of Member States' legislation regarding the use of approved preservatives in food)

L 87, 17.4.1971

71/161/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, concernant les normes de qualité extérieure des matériels forestiers de reproduction commercialisés à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Council Directive of 30 March 1971 on the external quality standards for forestry reproductive material marketed within the Community)

L 87, 17.4.1971

71/162/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, modifiant les directives, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de betteraves, de semences de plantes fourragères, des semences de céréales, des plants de pommes de terre, la directive, du 30 juin 1969, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres et la directive, du 29 septembre 1970, concernant la commercialisation des semences de légumes (Council Directive of 30 March 1971 amending

the directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed, forage crop seeds, seed grain and seed potatoes, the directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of oleaginous and fibrous plant seeds and the directive of 29 September 1970 on the marketing of vegetable seeds)

L 87, 17.4.1971

71/167/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 mars 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre, à titre d'aide alimentaire, aux populations victimes des inondations de Roumanie (Council Decision of 15 March 1971 concluding an agreement between the EEC and the International Red Cross Committee on the supply of skim milk powder as food aid for the flood victims in Rumania)

L 93, 26.4.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord sur la fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the EEC and the International Red Cross Committee)

Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les boissons rafraîchissantes sans alcool (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning non-alcoholic beverages)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'assurance de la responsabilité civile résultant de l'usage de véhicules automoteurs, et au contrôle à la frontière de l'obligation d'assurer cette responsabilité (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on third-party insurance in the case of drivers of motor vehicles and frontier checks to ensure that such insurance has been taken out)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositions communes aux instruments de mesurage et aux méthodes de contrôle métrologique (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to common provisions in respect of measuring instruments and metrological control methods)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil portant sixième modification de la directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive amending for the sixth time the Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation regarding the use of approved preservatives in food)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant l'exploitation et la mise dans le commerce des eaux minérales naturelles (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation regarding the development and marketing of natural mineral water)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur le projet de troisième programme de politique économique à moyen terme (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the draft of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur quatre propositions de directives du Conseil fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de l'opticien-lunetier (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on four proposals for Council directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians)

C 36, 19.4.1971

I. sur la proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour certaines activités non salariées de l'opticien-lunetier (I. on the proposal for a Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of certain self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians)

II. sur la proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres de l'opticien-lunetier (II. on the proposal for a Council directive to achieve mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of ophthalmic opticians)

III. sur la proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant l'accès aux activités non salariées de l'opticien-lunetier et l'exercice de celles-ci (III. on the proposal for a Council directive to achieve coordination of laws and regulations relating to access to self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians and the exercise thereof)

IV. sur la proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant l'accès aux activités non salariées des sociétés dont l'objet social comporte les activités de l'opticien-lunetier et l'exercice de celles-ci (IV. on the proposal for a Council directive to achieve coordination of laws and regulations relating to access to self-employed activities of companies whose object includes the activities of ophthalmic opticians and the exercise thereof)

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur trois propositions de directives du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées de transports (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on three proposals for Council directives on the achievement of freedom of establishment of self-employed activities in

C 36, 19.4.1971

I. de marchandises par route (I. road haulage)

II. de voyageurs par route (II. road passenger transport)

III. de marchandises et de voyageurs par voie navigable (III. the transport of goods and passengers by inland waterway)

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant les vins mousseux de qualité de la Communauté (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on quality sparkling wines in the Community)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil instituant des primes d'élimination des vaches et des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) introducing a system of premiums for slaughter of cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant établissement d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des semences (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the establishment of a common organization of the market in seeds)

C 36, 19.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur deux propositions de directives du Conseil : (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on two proposals for Council directives)

C 38, 21.4.1971

I. 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. on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities in finance, economics and accounting)

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

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au matériel électrique utilisable en atmosphère explosive (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on the electrical equipment which can be used in an explosive atmosphere)

C 41, 29.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux manipulations usuelles susceptibles d'être effectuées, dans les entrepôts douaniers et les zones franches (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of rules and regulations concerning the usual handling operations carried out in customs warehouses and free zones)

C 41, 29.4.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur deux propositions de directives du Conseil fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées exercées d'une façon ambulante (Consultation

and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on two proposals for Council directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed itinerant activities)

C 42, 30.4.1971

Information

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité consultatif de la CECA (Replacement of a member of the ECSC Advisory Committee)

C 37, 20.4.1971

Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (Replacement of a full member of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training)

C 37, 20.4.1971

Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (Replacement of a full member of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training)

C 37, 20.4.1971

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee)

C 37, 20.4.1971

Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du Comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of an alternate member of the European Social Fund Committee)

C 40, 28.4.1971

COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

71/146/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les roulements de tous genres, de la position 84.62 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 15 March 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment every type of ball-race of CCT heading 84.62 originating in Japan and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/147/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique et la République française à admettre, jusqu'au 31 mai 1971 inclus, la commercialisation de semences certifiées de lin textile soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 17 March 1971 authorizing Belgium and France to allow until 31 May 1971 inclusive the marketing of certified textile flax seeds subject to lower quality requirements)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/148/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à offrir du seigle panifiable, détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand, pour un centre de commercialisation où il n'est pas entreposé (Commission Decision of 17 March 1971 authorizing Federal Germany to offer bread-making rye held by the German intervention agency for a marketing centre where it is not stored)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/149/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la deuxième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 393/71 (Commission Decision of 17 March 1971 fixing the minimum price of white sugar for the second partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 393/71)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/150/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la première adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 475/71 (Commission Decision of 17 March 1971 fixing the minimum price of white sugar for the first partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 475/71)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/151/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 17 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fourth partial award of tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation 258/71)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/152/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Suisse de 10 200 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 23 March 1971 on a call for tender for the export to Switzerland of 10 200 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/153/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les engrais minéraux ou chimiques azotés, de la position 31.02 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays de l'Est et de la Yougoslavie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 23 March 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous, of CCT heading 31.02 B, originating in countries of eastern Europe and Yugoslavia and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/154/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les animaux vivants de l'espèce ovine, position O1.04 A I b) du tarif douanier commun et la viande ovine de la position O2.01 A ex IV du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 23 March 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment live sheep of CCT heading O1.04 A I(b) and mutton and lamb of CCT heading ex O2.01 A ex IV originating in non-member countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/155/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la troisième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 393/71 (Commission Decision of 24 March 1971 fixing the minimum price for white sugar for the third partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 393/71)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/156/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la deuxième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 475/71 (Commission Decision of 24 March 1971 fixing the minimum price for white sugar for the second partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 475/71)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/157/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 24 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fifth partial award of tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 258/71)

L 80, 5.4.1971

71/163/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 344/71 (Commission Decision of 29 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 344/71)

L 88, 20.4.1971

71/164/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la quatorzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 29 March 1971 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the fourteenth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation 1680/70)

L 88, 20.4.1971

71/165/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les tissus de coton autres qu'à point de gaze ou bouclés du genre éponge, teints, de la position ex 55.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 29 March 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment woven cotton fabrics other than cotton gauze and terry towelling dyed, of CCT heading ex 55.09 originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 88, 20.4.1971

71/166/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, abrogeant la décision, du 24 mars 1970, relative à l'écoulement de beurre à certaines catégories de consommateurs bénéficiant d'une assistance sociale (Commission Decision of 30 March 1971 rescinding the Decision of 24 March 1970 concerning the sale of butter to certain categories of consumers in receipt of welfare assistance)

L 88, 20.4.1971

71/168/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la quatrième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 393/71 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1971 fixing the minimum price of white sugar for the fourth partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 393/71)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/169/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la troisième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 475/71 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1971 on the fixing of the minimum price of white sugar for the third partial award of tender under permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 475/71)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/170/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, de ne pas donner suite à la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 564/71 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1971 to take no further action concerning the first partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 564/71)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/171/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1971, de ne pas donner suite à la vingt et unième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1971 to take no further action concerning the twenty-first partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/172/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 23 000 tonnes de seigle détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 5 April 1971 on the opening of a call for tender for the export of 23 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/173/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les jouets, de la position 97.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 5 April 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment toys, of CCT heading 97.03 originating in Japan and freely circulating in other Member States)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/174/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la cinquième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 393/71 (Commission Decision of 7 April 1971 fixing the minimum price of white sugar for the fifth partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 393/71)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/175/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la quatrième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 475/71 (Commission Decision of 7 April 1971 fixing the minimum price of white sugar for the fourth partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 475/71)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/176/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 7 April 1971 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the twenty-second partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/177/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 564/71 (Commission Decision of 7 April 1971 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the second partial award of tender for white sugar under permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 564/71)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/178/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les vêtements de dessous (linge de corps) pour hommes et garçonnets, y compris les cols, faux cols, plastrons et manchettes, de la position 61.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la Roumanie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 7 April 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs, of CCT heading 61.03 originating in Rumania and freely circulating in the other Member States)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/179/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les tissus de fibres textiles artificielles discontinues, imprimés, de la position ex 56.07 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la Hongrie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 7 April 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment woven fabrics of man-made discontinuous fibres, of CCT heading 56.07 originating in Hungary and freely circulating in the other Member States)

L 93, 26.4.1971

71/180/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 avril 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 14 April 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 93, 26.4.1971

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations des huiles d'olive de Turquie (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on imports of olive oil from Turkey)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la fixation des taux communs du droit d'apport (Proposal for a Council directive on common rates of capital duty)

C 34, 14.4.1971

Proposition de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : (Proposal for Council regulations [EEC]:)

C 34, 14.4.1971

I. Concernant la fixation de teneurs maximales pour les substances et produits indésirables dans les aliments des animaux (I. fixing the maximum amount of undesirable products and substances in animal feedingstuffs)

II. Concernant la commercialisation des aliments des animaux (II. on the marketing of animal feedingstuffs)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement 159/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la destination des produits ayant l'objet d'intervention dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 159/66/CEE in respect of the destination of products having been the subject of intervention in the fruit and vegetables sector)

C 34, 14.4.1971

Proposition de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : (Proposal for Council regulations [EEC]:)

C 34, 14.4.1971

I. Relatif à des conditions sanitaires et de police sanitaire auxquelles doit répondre le lait entier cru en tant que matière première pour la préparation de lait traité thermiquement et de ses dérivés (I. relating to the sanitary conditions and inspection with which whole raw milk must comply as a raw material in the preparation of thermally treated milk and its derivatives)

II. Concernant des problèmes sanitaires relatifs à la production et à la commercialisation du lait traité thermiquement (II. concerning the sanitary problems relating to the production and marketing of thermally treated milk)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil instituant un régime d'aide pour les graines de coton (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) establishing a system of aid for cotton seeds)

C 37, 20.4.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant certaines dispositions du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Proposal for a Council regulation

(EEC) amending provisions of Council regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 relating to the harmonizing of certain social provisions in the field of road transport)

C 37, 20.4.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable aux produits de la pêche originaires des États africains et malgache associés et des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the system applicable to fisheries products originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar and Overseas Countries and Territories)

C 37, 20.4.1971

Proposition de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: (Proposal for a Council regulation:)

C 37, 20.4.1971

I. Portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du houblon (I. on the common organization of markets in the hops sector)

II. Relatif à la certification d'appellation d'origine du houblon (II. relating to the authentication of certificates of origin for hops)

Proposition du règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant la suspension de l'application des dispositions prévoyant la fixation à l'avance des prélèvements et des restitutions dans les différents secteurs de l'organisation commune des marchés (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on suspending the application of provisions for the advance fixing of levies and refunds in the different sectors of the common organization of the markets)

C 41, 29.4.1971

Proposition de règlement d'application de la décision 71/66/CEE du Conseil, du 1^{er} février 1971, concernant la réforme du Fonds social européen (Proposal for an implementing regulation for Council Decision 71/66/CEE of 1 February 1971, concerning the reform of the European Social Fund)

C 41, 29.4.1971

Proposition de décision du Conseil portant application aux départements français d'outre-mer des articles 123 à 127 inclus du traité (Proposal for a Council decision applying to the French Overseas Departments Treaty Articles 123 to 127 inclusive)

C 41, 29.4.1971

European Development Fund

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

C 31, 1.4.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 941, lancé par la république du Niger, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 941 by Niger for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 942, lancé par la république du Niger, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 942 by Niger for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 938 (Amendment to the call for tender 938)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 943 lancé par la république du Niger pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 943 by Niger for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 944 lancé par le Surinam pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 944 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 33, 7.4.1971
Approbation d'un projet financé sur les ressources du 2° FED (Approval of a project financed from the resources of the second EDF)	C 38, 21.4.1971
Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources du 3° FED (Approval of projects financed from the resources of the third EDF)	C 38, 21.4.1971
Situation de trésorerie du FED arrêtée à la date du 31 décembre 1970 (The EDF's financial situation at 31 December 1970)	C 40, 28.4.1971
Approbation d'un projet financé sur les ressources du troisième Fonds européen de développement (Approval of a project financed from the resources of the third EDF)	C 40, 28.4.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 945 lancé par le Surinam, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 945 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 40, 28.4.1971
Résultats d'appels d'offres (724, 830, 850, 876, 893, 904 et 909) (Results of calls for tender [724, 830, 850, 876, 893, 904 and 909])	C 40, 28.4.1971
Approbation d'un projet financé sur les ressources du 3° FED (Approval of a project financed from the resources of the third EDF)	C 41, 29.4.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 946, par consultation publique, de la république du Burundi pour quatre projets financés par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 946 by public consultation by Burundi for four projects financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 41, 29.4.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 947 lancé par le Surinam pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 947 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 41, 29.4.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 948, lancé par la république du Sénégal pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 948 by Senegal for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 42, 30.4.1971

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Programme prévisionnel "acier et charbon" pour le deuxième trimestre de 1971 (Forward programme for coal and steel for the second quarter of 1971)	C 31, 1.4.1971
Tendances générales de l'activité économique (General trends of economic activity)	C 31, 1.4.1971
I. Programme prévisionnel "sidérurgie" (I. Forward programme for steel)	
II. Programme prévisionnel "charbon" (II. Forward programme for coal)	
Aides des États (Articles 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité instituant la CEE, adressée aux intéressés autres que les États membres et concernant la loi belge sur l'expansion économique du 30 décembre 1970 (State aid [Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty] Memorandum in accordance with Treaty Article 93(2) first clause, addressed to interested parties other than Member States and concerning the Belgian law of 30 December 1970 on economic expansion)	C 32, 6.4.1971

Situation générale du marché charbonnier — Prévisions 1971 (General situation on the coal market—Forecasts for 1971)

C 35, 16.4.1971

I. Situation économique générale — Evolution de la consommation intérieure d'énergie (I. General economic situation—trend of domestic consumption of energy)

II. Analyse de la demande intérieure de charbon (II. Analysis of domestic demand for coal)

III. Production de coke de four — Capacités de production des cokeries et leur approvisionnement en houille (III. Production of coke-oven coke—production capacities of coking plants and supplies of hard coal)

IV. Production et situation financière des charbonnages (IV. Production and financial situation of coalmines)

V. Commerce extérieur (V. External trade)

VI. Echanges intracommunautaires (VI. Intra-Community trade)

VII. Stocks à la production de houille et coke de four — Evolution du bilan charbon (VII. Production of stocks of hard coal and coke-oven coal—trend of coal balance-sheet)

Conclusions (Conclusions)

C 35, 16.4.1971

Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (Articles 54 du traité CECA) (List of Opinions on investment programmes [ECSC Treaty Article 54])

C 37, 20.4.1971

Aides des États (Articles 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité, aux intéressés autres que les États membres, concernant certaines exonérations et réductions fiscales contenues dans la loi allemande du 28 décembre 1968, prorogée le 23 décembre 1970, relative à la taxation du transport routier de marchandises (State aid [Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty]—Memorandum in accordance with Treaty Article 93(2) first clause, addressed to interested parties other than Member States relating to certain tax reductions and exemptions contained in the German law of 28 December 1968, extended on 23 December 1970, on taxation of road haulage)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Liste des personnes autorisées à délivrer des titres de garantie dans le cadre du système de garantie forfaitaire en matière de transit communautaire (Article 32 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 du Conseil, du 18 mars 1969, relatif au transit communautaire) (état au 31 mars 1971) (List at 31 March 1971 of persons authorized to issue guarantee certificates in the framework of the standard guarantee system in Community transit traffic [Article 32 of Council Regulation (EEC) 542/69 of 18 March 1969 on Community transit])

C 41, 29.4.1971

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Avis de concours COM/C/47-48 (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/47-48)

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Avis d'adjudication de l'EVSt-F pour la fourniture de 886 tonnes de buteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au PAM (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 886 tons of buteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de produits transformés en application du règlement (CEE) 722/71 de la Commission du 2 avril 1971 (Call for tender for the delivery fob of processed products in application of Commission Regulation (EEC) 722/71 of 2 April 1971)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de produits transformés en application du règlement (CEE) 722/71 de la Commission du 2 avril 1971 (Call for tender for the delivery fob of processed products in application of Commission Regulation (EEC) 722/71 of 2 April 1971)

C 32, 6.4.1971

Modification des dispositions générales des organismes d'intervention belge, allemand, français et néerlandais pour des adjudications concernant la fabrication et la livraison fob de butteroil destiné au programme alimentaire mondial (Amendments to the general provisions of the Belgian, German, French and Dutch intervention agencies in respect of tenders relating to the manufacture and delivery fob of butteroil for the World Food Programme)

C 35, 16.4.1971

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente 3/1971 du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks (Amendment of the call for permanent tender 3/1971 of the FIRS for the sale of white sugar from its stocks)

C 41, 29.4.1971

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente 2/1970 du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (Amendment of the call for permanent tender 2/1970 of the FIRS for the sale of white sugar from its stocks for export to non-member countries)

C 41, 29.4.1971

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New cases

Affaire 6-71: Demande de décision préjudicielle, formée par ordonnance du Bundesfinanzhof, du 15 décembre 1970, dans l'affaire *Entreprise Rheinmühlen Düsseldorf contre Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel* (Case 6-71: Request of 15 December 1970 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Bundesfinanzhof *in re Rheinmühlen Düsseldorf v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel*)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Affaire 7-71 : Recours introduit, le 11 mars 1971, par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre la République française (Case 7-71: Suit filed by the Commission of the European Communities on 11 March 1971 against the French Republic)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Affaire 8-71 : Recours introduit, le 12 mars 1971, par la « Deutscher Komponistenverband e.V. » (Association des compositeurs allemands) contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 8-71: Suit filed by the Deutscher Komponistenverband [Association of German musicians] on 12 March 1971 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Affaire 9-71 : Recours introduit, le 16 mars 1971, par la Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit et les Grands moulins de Paris, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 9-71: Suit filed by the Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit et les Grands moulins de Paris on 16 March 1971 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Affaire 10-71 : Demande de décision préjudicielle, formée par jugement du tribunal d'arrondissement de Luxembourg, chambre correctionnelle, du 20 février 1970, et par arrêt de la Cour supérieure de justice du grand-duché de Luxembourg, chambre des appels correctionnels, du 15 février 1971, dans l'affaire Ministère public contre Mme Müller, veuve Hein et autres (Case 10-71: Request of 20 February 1970 for a preliminary ruling by the court of criminal jurisdiction of the arrondissement of Luxembourg and by order of 15 February 1971 of the court of criminal appeal of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg *in re* Public Ministry v. Mme Müller, Mme Hein (widow) and others)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Affaire 11-71 : Recours introduit, le 18 mars 1971, par la Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit et les Grands moulins de Paris, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 11-71: Suit brought on 18 March 1971 by the Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit et les Grands moulins de Paris against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Affaire 12-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présenté par ordonnance, du 12 janvier 1971, du "Bundesfinanzhof" dans l'affaire : Entreprise Günter Henck contre "Hauptzollamt" d'Emmerich (Case 12-71: Request of 12 January 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Bundesfinanzhof *in re* Günter Henck v. Hauptzollamt, Emmerich)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Affaire 13-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance, du 12 janvier 1971, du "Bundesfinanzhof" dans l'affaire : Entreprise Günter Henck contre "Hauptzollamt" d'Emmerich (Case 13-71: Request of 12 January 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Bundesfinanzhof *in re* Günter Henck v. Hauptzollamt, Emmerich)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Affaire 14-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance, du 12 janvier 1971, du "Bundesfinanzhof" dans l'affaire : Entreprise Günter Henck contre "Hauptzollamt" d'Emmerich (Case 14-71: Request of 12 January 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Bundesfinanzhof *in re* Günter Henck v. Hauptzollamt, Emmerich)

C 40, 28.4.1971

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire 21-70 (Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in case 21-70)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 37-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 37-70)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 38-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 38-70)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 39-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 39-70)

C 33, 7.4.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 40-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 40-70)	C 33, 7.4.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 56-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 56-70)	C 33, 7.4.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 2-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 2-70)	C 41, 29.4.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 51-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 51-70)	C 41, 29.4.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 58-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 58-70)	C 41, 29.4.1971

Cases struck off

Radiation de l'affaire 24-70 (Case 24-70)	C 33, 7.4.1971
Radiation de l'affaire 46-70 (Case 46-70)	C 33, 7.4.1971
Radiation de l'affaire 66-69 (Case 66-69)	C 41, 29.4.1971

Information

Avis de concours CJ/1/71 (secrétaire sténodactylographe de langue anglaise) (Notice of competitive examination CJ/1/71—English-language secretaries with shorthand and typing)	C 42, 30.4.1971
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III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

COMMISSION

8347

The Commission's Programme for 1971
Address given before the European Parliament, 10 February 1971,
by Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission of the
European Communities
1971. 29 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)

free

Economic and financial affairs

Economic trends

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community
Monthly. 1971. No. 4 (f/i, d/n, e/f)
Single number

£sd 0.5.0	£p 0.25
\$0.60	Bfrs 30
£sd 2.10.0	£p 2.50
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Annual subscription:

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No. 8 — L'évolution des finances publiques dans les États-
membres des Communautés européennes de 1957 à 1966
[No. 8 — Developments in the public finances in the Member
States of the European Communities from 1957 to 1966]
1970. 264 pp. (d, f, i, n)

£sd 1.17.0	
\$4.50	Bfrs 225

Customs

8313

Liste des bureaux de douane compétents pour les opérations de
transit communautaire
[List of customs posts authorized to carry out Community transit
operations]
Loose-leaf edition in hard cover (d/f/i/n)
Basic work: 1 November 1970

£sd 5.16.6	
\$14.00	Bfrs 700

Social affairs

Hygiene and industrial medicine collection

16741

No. 12 — Aide-mémoire pour la pratique des épreuves d'exercice
en médecine du travail
[No. 12 — Memorandum on carrying out exercise tests in
industrial medicine]
1971. 49 pp. (d, f, i, n)

£sd 0.16.6	£ 0,82½
\$2.00	Bfrs 100

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.

Agriculture

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles
Prix. Produits végétaux
[EEC Information. Agricultural markets
Price. Vegetable products]
Irregular. 1971. No. 3 (1009/VI/71)
(d/f/i/n)

Limited
distribution

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles
Prix. Produits animaux
[EEC Information. Agricultural markets
Price. Animal products]
Irregular. 1971. No. IV (1337/VI/71)
(d/f/i/n)

Limited
distribution

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles
Échanges commerciaux
[EEC Information. Agricultural markets
Trade]
Irregular. 1970. No. 2-October (1012/VI/71)
(d/f/i/n)

Limited
distribution

Studies — Internal information on agriculture

No. 68 — Formes de coopération dans le secteur de la pêche
I. Synthèse, RF d'Allemagne, Italie
[No. 68 — Forms of cooperation in the fisheries sector
I. Summary, Germany, Italy]
1970. Var. pag. (f; d: *in preparation*)

Limited
distribution

No. 69 — Formes de coopération dans le secteur de la pêche
II. France, Belgique, Pays-Bas
[No. 69 — Forms of cooperation in the fisheries sector
II. France, Belgium, Netherlands]
1970. Var. pag. (f; d: *in preparation*)

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Studies — Competition-approximation of legislation series

8305

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Law of societies

Proposed statute for the European company
(Supplement to Bulletin 8-1970 of the European Communities)
1970. 229 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)

£sd 0.2.6
\$0.30 Bfrs 15

Industrial affairs

5379

Fontes et aciers

Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques

[Pig-irons and steels:

Basis prices and directory of Community producers]

14th year. No. 4/71. Add. No. 3

Science — Research — Technology

"Euro abstracts" Scientific and technical publications and patents
Monthly. 1971. Vol. 9. No. 5 (multilingual)
Annual subscription

£sd 8.10.9
\$20.50 Bfrs 1025

Periodical abstracts journal covering scientific and technical publications of the European Communities

Transatom Bulletin
Monthly. 1971. Vol. 11. No. 5 (e)
Single number
Annual subscription

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“Enquête de base sur la structure des exploitations agricoles.
Résultats récapitulatifs par circonscription d'enquête” (1966-67)
1. — Communauté, États membres
[Agricultural statistics: Special series
“Basis survey on the structure of agricultural holdings — Summary
results according to survey areas” (1966-67)
1. — Community, Member States]
1971. 259 pp. (d/f/i/n)

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Non periodical publications

5281

Nomenclature harmonisée pour les statistiques du commerce extérieur des pays de la CEE (NIMEXE) — Supplément
[Harmonized nomenclature for the foreign trade statistics of the EEC-countries (NIMEXE) — Supplement]
1971. 234 pp. (d, f, i, n)

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Documentation

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EC. Commission. Scientific and technical central library

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Rue de la Loi 200 — 1040 Bruxelles

Informations sur la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes
Irregular. 1971. No. 8
(d, f, i, n) Limited distribution

IV. JUST PUBLISHED

4840-a — Survey of the structure of farm holdings — Synopsis of results — 1966/67

1971 — 260 pages (d/f/i/n)
Fb 125,—; FF 14,—; DM 9,50; Lit. 1560,—; Fl 9,—

The Series entitled "Synopsis of Results" of the Basic Survey on the structure of farm holdings 1966/67 is intended to provide a conspectus of the factors determining the character of these holdings.

Although the collection and preparation of these data has been subject to a certain delay due to difficulties of all kinds, they are nevertheless of interest in view of the relative stability of agricultural structures. Moreover they form excellent starting points for the national agricultural censuses currently in progress or in preparation and are therefore a good criterion of developments which have taken place in the meantime.

The "Synopsis of Results" of the Basic Survey on the structure of farm holdings is published in a series of 13 volumes covering survey areas, regions, countries and the Community as a whole.

Studies — Industrial series

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96 pages — (d, f, i, n, e)
£sd. 0.16.6 — £p 0,82 1/2 — \$ 2,—; FB 100,—; FF 11,50; DM 7,50; Lit. 1250,—; Fl 7,50

In 1969 the Commission asked the SORIS Institute in Turin to carry out a study on demand for extra large data processing systems in the Community and the United Kingdom.

This study was completed during 1970 and comprises five volumes written in English. Only the first volume, giving a summary and the general conclusions of the study, will be published. It comprises three parts:

- the first part sketches diagrammatically the plan of the research and the written study, defines the scope of the types of systems envisaged, the period covered, countries and industrial sectors concerned by the forecasts made;
- the second part describes the methodology;
- the third part sets out the results of the study relating to the present situation and expected trends during the ten-year period 1970-1980 in the three fields of research covered by the study as a whole:

1. the supply of hardware and software,

2. the trend in the number of computers in each country,
3. demand and applications by consumer sectors.

The four other volumes are very detailed and have therefore not been translated or published. They may however be consulted on request at the offices of the Commission.

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.

These publications can be obtained from the sales offices listed on p. 3 of the cover of the Bulletin.

